

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 4, 1796.

By the SENATE, December 21, 1795.

On motion, ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act declaring jurisdiction in civil cases, with the respective endorsements thereon, be published four weeks successively in the Annapolis, Baltimore Federal Intelligencer, and Balton news-paper, before the first day of June next.

By order,

H. WARFIELD, clk.

An ACT declaring jurisdiction in civil cases.

BE it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That the general court shall have original jurisdiction and cognizance of all real actions, actions of ejectment, and of all actions of waste, and of all actions of replevin, where the property replevied shall be appraised to above the sum of thirty pounds current money, and of all personal and mixed actions, except of trespass on real property as herein after provided, where the real debt, or thing in demand, or damages assessed, shall amount to the sum or value of one hundred pounds current money; but if any such action shall be brought in the general court, except as aforesaid, and the real debt, or thing in demand, or damages assessed, shall not amount to the sum or value aforesaid, the court shall, ex officio, order the plaintiff to be nonsuited.

II. And be it enacted, That the general court shall have original jurisdiction and cognizance of all actions of trespass on real property where the title to the land is in question, and also where the damages assessed shall amount to the sum of twenty pounds current money, but if any such action shall be brought in the general court, and the title to the land shall not be in question, and the damages assessed shall not amount to the sum aforesaid, the court shall, ex officio, give judgment for the damages only, and may, in their discretion, adjudge that the plaintiff shall pay the defendant his costs.

III. And be it enacted, That the several county courts shall have original jurisdiction in all cases whatever, not now within the jurisdiction of a single magistrate.

IV. And be it enacted, That if any person shall commit any trespass on real property, or shall assault and beat the person of another, and shall remove from the county where such property lies, or where such assault and battery was committed, the person injured may, at his option, sue such trespasser in any county of the shore where he or she may be found, or issue a writ from the county court of the county, or from the general court of the shore, where such trespass was committed, directed to the sheriff of the county where the defendant resides, and returnable to the general or county court from whence it issued, any thing herein before to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

V. And be it enacted, That no action commenced in any county court shall be removed by the plaintiff by certiorari, unless with the consent of the defendant, entered on the record, on producing the certiorari, and where the real debt, or thing in demand, or actual damages claimed, shall amount to the sum or value of one hundred pounds current money; and if any action shall be removed to the general court by the plaintiff in which the real debt, or thing in demand, or damages assessed, shall not amount to the sum or value aforesaid, the said court shall, ex officio, adjudge that such plaintiff be nonsuited.

VI. And be it enacted, That no action commenced in any county court, except of dower, ejectment, replevin, or for trespass on real property, shall be removed by the defendant, by certiorari, or habeas corpus, unless before issue joined, and where the real debt, or thing in demand, or actual damages claimed, shall amount to the sum or value of one hundred pounds current money; but any defendant in an action of dower, ejectment or replevin, where the property replevied shall be appraised to above the sum of thirty pounds current money, or for trespass on real property, may remove any such action to the general court, at any time before issue joined, on paying the costs accrued in the county court before such removal; and any plaintiff in any action of dower, ejectment or replevin, where the property replevied shall be appraised to above the sum of thirty pounds current money, or for trespass on real property, may, without the consent of the defendant, remove any such action to the general court, at any time before issue joined, on paying the defendant all the costs accrued in the county court before such removal, any thing herein before to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

VII. And be it enacted, That no appeal or writ of error shall lie from any judgment of any county court, in any personal action, to the general court, unless on the oath, or affirmation, of the party, if defendant, or his attorney, that the appeal, or writ of error, is not brought for delay, and if on any such appeal, or writ of error, judgment shall be affirmed, the appellee shall recover double costs.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the sheriffs of the several counties of the western shore for the time being,

shall summon as grand jurors, to attend the general court for the said shore at the spring session, at least fifteen days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said courts, as follows, to wit: One from Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Harford and Saint-Mary's counties; three from Montgomery, Charles and Calvert counties; and four from Baltimore, Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties; and the said several sheriffs are hereby required to summon and return to the said court, for such grand jurors, free white male citizens of this state, and inhabitants of their respective counties, and such only as are from their education, knowledge, information and experience, most capable and best qualified to discharge the important trust and duty of grand jurors; and the said sheriffs shall summon no person unless above twenty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and who has not a freehold of above one hundred acres of land in his county, or property in the county assessed to above the value of five hundred pounds current money.

IX. And be it enacted, That the sheriffs of the several counties of the eastern shore for the time being, shall summon, as grand jurors, to attend the general court at the spring session for the said shore, at least ten days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said court, as follows, to wit: Two from Cecil, Kent, Worcester and Somerset counties; three from Dorchester and Caroline counties; and five from Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties; and the said several sheriffs are also required to summon, for such grand jurors, persons above described, and having the same qualifications as above mentioned and prescribed.

X. And be it enacted, That the sheriffs of the several counties of the western shore for the time being, shall summon, as petit jurors, to attend the general court for the said shore, at least fifteen days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said court, as follows, to wit: Two from Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Harford and Saint-Mary's counties; four from Montgomery, Charles and Calvert counties; and six from Baltimore, Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties; and the said several sheriffs are hereby required to summon for such petit jurors persons above described, and having the same qualifications as above mentioned and prescribed for grand jurors, and most capable and best qualified to discharge the important trust and duty of petit jurors.

XI. And be it enacted, That the sheriffs of the several counties of the eastern shore for the time being, shall summon, as petit jurors, to attend the general court for the said shore, at least ten days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said court, as follows, to wit: Two from Cecil, Kent, Worcester and Somerset counties; five from Dorchester and Caroline counties; and seven from Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties; and the said several sheriffs are hereby required to summon for such petit jurors persons above described, and having the same qualifications as above mentioned and prescribed for grand jurors and petit jurors for the western shore, and no challenge shall be allowed to any juror, summoned in virtue of this act, for want of freehold.

XII. And be it enacted, If any sheriff shall neglect to summon and make return of the best and most capable men in his county to be grand and petit jurors, according to the directions of this act, he shall, for every such neglect of duty, be fined by the general court, not exceeding one hundred pounds current money; and if any person so summoned as a grand or petit juror shall not appear, or appearing shall depart the court without the leave thereof, such person so offending may be fined by the court, in their discretion, not exceeding the sum of thirty pounds current money.

XIII. And be it enacted, That no person qualified to be a grand or petit juror, according to this act, shall be exempted from such necessary and important duty, except only the governor and the members of the general assembly and the council, and any principal, vice-principal, professors, tutors and assistants, in any college or seminary of learning, and any school-master or practicing attorney, physician or surgeon, and any judicial or civil officer of this state, or of the United States, during their continuance in their respective stations or business, and except also as is hereafter provided.

XIV. And be it enacted, That the general court, with the consent of parties, or without their consent, (if the case is not of great importance and difficulty,) may in their discretion, order any action, personal or mixed, that is ready for trial, and in which issues in fact only are joined, to be tried in the county where the plaintiff or defendant resides, (or if justice requires, in any other county,) and such order shall be entered on record, and thereupon, and in virtue thereof, the clerk of the said court shall make out a transcript of the proceedings, under his hand and the seal of the said court, together with a copy of all depositions, (if any,) taken in such cause, and shall deliver the same to the plaintiff, or his attorney, when required, and the plaintiff, or his attorney, shall produce the said transcript, and copies of depositions, (if

any,) to the clerk of the county court of the county to which such cause shall be ordered for trial, at the county court to be held next after such order, and on or before the first day of the sitting of the said court, and when produced, the clerk of the said county court shall file them, and enter such action on his docket, and the said court shall proceed to the hearing, trial and determination thereof, and give such judgment, and award execution thereon, returnable to the said court, or to any other county court, in the same manner as if the said action had been originally commenced and carried on to issue in such county court, and the defendant had resided therein or removed thereout after such judgment; and if any plaintiff, or his attorney, shall not produce such transcript as above directed, upon motion in the general court, and due notice thereof given, the said court shall give judgment for the defendant, as in cases of nonsuit, unless the said court shall, upon just and reasonable terms, allow any further time or times for the trial of such action, and if the plaintiff shall again neglect to try his action, the court shall proceed to give such judgment as aforesaid, and all such judgments shall be of the like force and effect as judgments upon nonsuit, and of no other force or effect; and the plaintiff or defendant in such action may issue subpoenas for witnesses, either from the general court or from such county court, and on non-attendance the said county court may issue attachment, either to their county or to any other county, to compel the attendance of such witnesses; and if such action cannot be tried with justice to the parties from want of testimony, or from some defect in plots or the pleadings, the said court may continue such action in the same manner as they can continue any other action in their court, and may grant amendments for the trial of the merits in all proceedings whatsoever before verdict, and if any amendment is made after a jury is sworn, a juror shall be withdrawn, and the said court may take such further order, in their discretion, as justice requires; and on the trial of such action either party shall be entitled to a bill of exceptions, and on appeal, or writ of error, the clerk of the said court shall return the transcript, together with all depositions, (if any,) annexed thereto, to the clerk of the general court, with a transcript of all the proceedings in the said county court in the said cause, under his hand and the seal of the said county court; and upon such transcript the said general court shall proceed to give judgment as is by law directed in appeals or writs of error from the county courts; and the clerk of the county courts, receiving any transcript from the general court, shall enter the same on his records, together with all further proceedings in such actions; and any action ordered to any county court for trial, shall be continued in the general court until the transcript shall be received and filed in the county court; and all costs incurred in the general court shall be taxed, included and recovered, with the costs incurred in the county court.

XV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the general court, on application of either plaintiff or defendant, at any time, and upon satisfaction being given to the court, by affidavit, affirmation, or otherwise, that a witness, (who shall be named,) is a material and competent witness in such cause, residing within the state, and not able to attend the court from age, sickness, bodily infirmity or accident, or without great danger of health, to order the deposition of such witness to be taken, on interrogatories, in writing, before some justice of the peace where such witness resides, on such notice to the adverse party as the court may think reasonable; and every deposition taken according to the order of the court, shall be good and legal evidence on the trial, in the same manner as if the witness was produced and examined in open court.

XVI. And be it enacted, That either plaintiff or defendant may require that a special jury be selected or struck in the following manner, to wit: The clerk of the general court shall make out and deliver to the parties, or their attorneys, a list of all the petit jurors attending the court, and they may agree on any twelve in the said list for the trial of the cause, and if they appear they shall be empanelled and sworn as the jury, but if any of them do not appear, then the said parties, or their attorneys, may agree on any other in the said list in the place of such as do not appear, and the juror or jurors so chosen shall be added to the panel, and sworn in the cause; and if a jury cannot thus be selected by choice, then one shall be struck in the following manner, to wit: The clerk shall furnish a list of all the jurors attending the court to the parties, or their attorneys, and they may, in the presence of the clerk, alternately (the plaintiff, or his attorney, beginning first,) strike out from the list the names of all the jurors except twelve, who shall, if they appear, be empanelled and sworn on the jury, but if any of them do not appear, or if any of them are set aside on challenge, the said parties, or their attorneys, may again strike out of the list, in the same manner,

[For the remainder see the last page.]

ENGLAND, November 3.

RIOT AT LUDLOW.

YESTERDAY the inhabitants of this town were exceedingly alarmed, the magistrates having received certain intelligence that the colliers had descended in large bodies from Cley-Hill, and were advancing in different directions to enter the town, for the purpose of destroying the mill, and imposing their own laws upon the market. The civil power finding it absolutely necessary to call in the aid of the military, applied to the officers commanding the Oxford light dragoons quartered here, who immediately turned out.

After posting parties in different places for the protection of the town, a detachment proceeded on the road to Bridgenorth, which way the nearest body of these deluded people were said to be advancing, and about a mile and a half from Ludlow they met with between three and four hundred colliers, armed with bludgeons and other weapons. The magistrates had already arrived, and were using every argument to prevail upon them to return peaceably to their homes, but in vain; the riot act was read to as little purpose; and so confident were they, especially as their number increased every moment, that they hooted and derided both the magistrates and the military.

After an hour spent in this manner, Mr. Knight, of Henley, ordered the dragoons to charge, on which they completely dispersed them; a great many were wounded, and thirteen of the leaders taken prisoners, who are now in Ludlow gaol. Though the colliers fought desperately, fortunately no lives were lost.

LONDON, November 9.

The pious theft; or, The widow and her orphans, a true story, founded on the late scarcity of bread.

While our school books are full of the generous instances of devoting life to principle in an heroic age, and among a people for whom futurity had no terror, let us record a late event to which Birmingham was witness, and upon the authenticity of which our readers may rely.

A widow woman went one morning to a baker's, during the delivery of bread to the people, and, taking up a loaf, hurried away with it to her home. The baker observed it, and followed her immediately.

The house to which he traced her wore the appearance of a neat poverty—stiffness was not there to degrade misfortune.

When he entered the room, he saw the loaf divided between three children, who devoured it with the most ravenous haste.

He taxed the woman with the fact, which she did not hesitate to acknowledge.

"I know," (she said) "I must suffer for the theft, and I am content to do so, but not to see my children perish."

It is not easy at all times to verify the complaints we hear, and the baker doubted the widow's story.

"I fear (said he) you are accustomed to such actions, and live by theft—What have you in that cupboard?"

"Look (said she) and satisfy yourself."

He perceived a dish, which he thought had meat in it, and exclaimed, "I suppose this was stolen also!"

"Look nearer it and judge," said the wretched mother!

The man approached, and beheld the remains of a dog!!!

He shuddered! His eyes filled with tears! His hand spontaneously sought his pocket; he put a half a crown into her hand, and charged her to call frequently upon him!

The man went to the wealthy part of his customers, and told the story with the plain eloquence of truth. He produced a liberal subscription for this poor family; and has been the happy instrument to preserve worth, beyond what poets have immortalized in past ages.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) December 6.

From the contents of the Falmouth paper, and from our communications from leeward, we are happy to think, that there is an appearance of a speedy termination to the war with the Maroons. We would wish to caution the public against believing the many reports that were in circulation from that quarter yesterday; as that one so generally rumoured, of having upwards of one hundred of these rebels in our possession cannot be traced to any authority to be depended upon. We are only convinced that of late their losses have been so great as to oblige them to present the following to major-general Walpole—The copy here given, we understand is taken from the original.

Proposals of the Maroons for peace.

Art. 1. That they will on their knees beg his majesty's pardon.

2. That they will go to the old Maroon town, to Montego-Bay, or to any other place that may be pointed out, and they will settle on whatever lands the governor, council and assembly might think proper to allot.

3. That they will deliver up all runaways.

I grant the above,

G. WALPOLE, Maj. Gen.

his

MONTAGUE M. JAMES,

mark.

Done at Guard Hill, Dec. 4.

The same letter from which we copied the above, mentions, that on Monday last, 70 or 80 of these rebels met general Walpole at Guard-Hill, and promised that on Wednesday they would, with the whole of their parties that were out, deliver themselves up. We may in a day or two expect that an express will

bring us the final settlement of this disagreeable business.

We understand that in consequence of the above proposals having reached head quarters, his lordship thought proper to call the house of assembly immediately. They met at eight o'clock on Thursday evening, but we are at present (from the most respectable quarter) obliged to announce, that in the present state of affairs, it would be improper to lay before our readers any account of their debates.

We believe, however, that his lordship left Spanish-town for Trelawney yesterday morning.

BALTIMORE, January 28.

[Some days ago, we gave an account of a very extraordinary meeting of a society in London, called the Corresponding Society, held in the fields near Copenhagen House, on the 26th of October, which was attended, according to the accounts in the public papers, by 200,000 persons.—As the proceedings of this meeting seem to have given occasion, in part, to the strong measures which are now taking by the British parliament, it may not prove uninteresting to our readers, to be presented with farther particulars respecting the business which was discussed on the occasion. It appears the meeting had three objects in view, an Address to the Nation, a Remonstrance to the King, and the passing such resolutions as the juncture seemed to demand.—In our next we shall give our readers the remonstrance to the king.]

ADDRESS TO THE NATION.

"ONCE more dear friends and fellow-citizens, in defiance of threats and insults—of base and unmanly fears—are we met in the open face of day, and call the Heavens and earth to witness the purity of our proceedings. Amidst the dreadful storms and hurricanes which at present assail the political hemisphere of our country, with firm and unabated vigour we pursue our avowed and real purpose,—the grand and glorious cause of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM!—The rude gales of opposition, and the howling blasts of persecution, have served only to assist our career; and where we might have lingered, from choice or indolence, we now steadily advance from the heavy pressure of inevitable necessity.

"With anxious minds and agitated hearts, we are again compelled to address you—and to solicit your patient attention. There was a time, when we might, perhaps, have been startled at the idea of rendering ourselves so conspicuous, and have sought for refuge, under the veil of obscurity. When the timid apprehensions of our friends—the loss of our most valuable interests and connexions—the threats of guilty ministers—and the hostile preparations of armed associations, might have forcibly urged us to remain in mournful silence, and to retreat from the eye of observation;—but, alas! it is now too late! When the welfare of society is endangered, what individual is safe?—When the public happiness is at stake, what private consideration ought to avail?—We have been severely persecuted it is true, but our cause become less dear? We have been cruelly and unjustly treated—but has the majesty of truth suffered in the shameful contest?—No!—Away then with lifeless apathy and pale-faced fear! let every true and sincere friend of liberty boldly deliver his real sentiments; and while he professes the virtuous principles of a patriot, assert his independence like a man!

"Four months ago we peaceably assembled to deliberate upon the best and most probable mode of recovering our rights, and redressing our numerous grievances: We addressed you, and we petitioned the king. We believe, if we may judge from the rapid increase of our numbers since our last public meeting, that our sentiments and conduct experienced almost general approbation. From one particular quarter, however, we have not received that attention and regard, which, as Britons and free men we might naturally have expected. The late address to the king has either been artfully and prematurely suppressed, or passed over with unfeeling contempt; if the former, we hesitate not to say, that his ministers have proved themselves guilty of high treason against the lives and liberties of the nation! If the latter, his majesty should consider the sacred obligations he is bound to fulfil, and the duties he ought to discharge; he should recollect, that when he ceased to consult the interests and happiness of the people, he will cease to be respected; and that justice is a debt which the nation hath a right to demand from the throne!

"In vain do we boast of a constitution, if its genuine principles be not actively alive in our bosoms; in vain do we talk of rights, if we want courage and firmness to assert them. The true constitution of a country is the undaunted spirit of its people! The principles of liberty must be established on the solid basis of rational conviction, and the virtues of patriotism cherished and supported by continued exertion! When once the citizens of Britain are become careless and indifferent about the preservation of their rights, or the choice of their representatives from that moment arbitrary power is essentially introduced and the utter extinction of individual liberty, and the establishment of general despotism, are inevitable and certain.

"To delineate a faithful portrait of the awful situation of our poor distracted country, would only be to exhibit a scene of misery and desolation; a frightful picture of horror that would sicken the imagination, and appal the stoutest heart. The history of the few last months presents indeed to our view, a rapid succession of ill-fated mismanagement, unexampled calamities and unparalleled disgrace! Baffled and defeated in every miserable project they have either designed or undertaken, ministers seem determined to display their pre-eminence power of doing mischief; and as they cannot compass the ruin of France, to contrive at least the destruction of England! Emigrant armies and foreign expeditions have been hastily planned and equipped, to ensure only to the one, an horrible and undistinguished carnage; and to the other, a premature and untimely grave! The manufacturer has been seduced from his loom—the militia man swindled from his domestic employment—and the humble cottager kidnapped from the plough. The bread that should support the industrious poor has been exported, either to be abandoned on a foreign shore, or consigned to the bottom of a fathomless ocean—while the helpless widow and wretched orphan, are consoled for their irreparable loss, by the scanty allowance of an insolent donation, or a charitable bribe!

"The comfortable and pleasing prospects resulting from an abundant harvest have turned out to be vain and fallacious—and were probably held up only to lull the public mind into a delusive and fatal security! The approach of famine seems to be inevitable, and we have almost the melancholy and indubitable assurance of being soon in want of bread.

"What is the cruel and insatiate monster that thus peace-meal tears and devours us?—Wherefore in the midst of apparent plenty are we thus compelled to starve?—Why, when we incessantly toil and labour, must we pine in misery and want?—What is this subtle and insinuating poison which thus irritates our domestic comforts and destroys our public prosperity?—It is *parliamentary corruption*, which like a foaming whirlpool swallows the fruit of all our labours, and leaves us only the dregs of bitterness and sorrow.

"Those whose duty it is to watch over the interest of the nation, have either proved themselves indifferent to its welfare, or unable to remove the pressure of these intolerable grievances.—Let them look to the fatal consequences: *We are sincere friends of peace—we want only reform, because we are firmly and fully convinced, that a thorough reform would effectually remedy those formidable evils; but we cannot answer for the strong and all-powerful impulse of necessity, nor always retain the aggravated feelings of insulted human nature!*—IF EVER THE BRITISH NATION SHOULD LOUDLY DEMAND STRONG AND DECISIVE MEASURES, WE BOLDLY ANSWER—"WE HAVE LIVES!" AND ARE READY TO DEVOTE THEM, EITHER SEPARATELY OR COLLECTIVELY, FOR THE SALVATION OF OUR COUNTRY."

The reading of this address was, from time to time, interrupted by such loud applauses as are but seldom heard, even in public places—and being ended amidst the warmest and most unanimous acclamations of approbation, the chairman next proceeded to read the remonstrance to the king.

Annapolis, February 4.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

William Cushing, of Massachusetts, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Samuel Chase, of Maryland, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States.

James M'Henry, of Maryland, secretary for the department of war.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, in the case of ROBERT RANDALL and CHARLES WHITNEY.

[Continued from our last.]

Friday, 1st January, 1796.

The house resumed the consideration of the report from the committee of privileges, to whom it was referred to consider and report the proper mode of conducting the further inquiry, and the trial in the case of Robert Randall and Charles Whitney; and the said report being again read, and amended at the clerk's table, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house, as followeth:

That the proper mode of conducting the further inquiry, and the trial in the case of Robert Randall and Charles Whitney, will be, to proceed, first, with a further hearing of Robert Randall, at the bar of the house.

That the information that has been given against the said Robert Randall and Charles Whitney, be reduced to writing, and signed by the informants themselves, respectively, and entered at large on the journal. That the said information be read to the prisoners, and that they be called upon by the speaker, to declare what they have to say, in their defence.

That if the said prisoners shall offer any parole evidence, in their exculpation, the same shall be heard, at the bar of the house; excepting the members of the house, who may give their testimony on oath in their places; and no question shall be put to any member, on the part of the prisoner, by way of cross examination, except leave be first given by the house; and every such question shall be put by the speaker; and that the judge of the district of Pennsylvania be requested to attend, for the purpose of administering an oath or affirmation, to all witnesses. That all questions, on the part of the house, to be asked of the said witnesses, shall be put by the speaker.

That on every debate, the prisoners and their counsel shall be directed to withdraw; and that, when they shall have concluded their defence, and are withdrawn, the sense of the house shall be taken, on the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, respectively.

Monday, 4th January, 1796.

Pursuant to the proceedings of the house on Friday last, Mr. Smith of South-Carolina, Mr. Murray of Maryland, Mr. Giles of Virginia, and Mr. Buck of Vermont, delivered in at the clerk's table, their several informations, in writing, subscribed with their names, respectively, in the case of Robert Randall and Charles Whitney; which are as follow:

William Smith, one of the State of South-Carolina, in States, declares—

That on Tuesday last, the person who called himself in said to be from the State him at his lodgings, in the requested a private and confidential hour, which the informant appointed, which was the said being alone with the informant him a proposal for procuring United States, a grant of millions of acres, in the between lakes Michigan, H said Randall observed, th would be of great service the persons who would be certain Canada merchants, names he did not mention) the Indians, who were no concluded with general W. fons would extinguish the expense; and after settling by the cessation of the In to induce a belief that the public utility, he proceed that the intention was to forty shares, twenty-four to, or distributed among this informant understood of his conversation, a mem favour the measure: that he had the management of the southern part, (meaning the southern members person, whose name he d position of the other twelve as the informant understood aforesaid.) That he, the dividing the said shares have a sufficiency to ob the informant understood and that gentlemen, after they returned to private li of shares, as the said two served for such of them on the same terms as the view of him, the said R ed with him, was to pres ing Monday, to congress small price, mentioning that he supposed the la shillings an acre. On ta formant for an early and ing proposals: to which would not wish to see hi ing, and requested him t not at his lodgings; but day, and the informant informant further says, stance and purport of the by the said Randall, on and that the impression the informant, by the ov text of public utility, th to secure the informant congress, by a temptatio That the informant, the the substance of the for the members from Ma the most proper mode o occasion; that Mr. Mu Mr. Henry, of the sen of such consultation wit on the following day (the informant should whole transaction to the which he accordingly c (Signed

December 23, 1796

[To

Agreeable to the last w GOODWIN, of A will be SOLD, to CASH, on Wednesd fair, if not the first late dwelling plant ven.

ONE Negro Woman the twenty-four female child, for li flock of all kinds, on the household and ki file, wheat, rye, fode THOM

ALL persons who are desired to bring th indebted are requeste February 2, 1796.

To be SOLD, on a today in March, in the afternoon,

THE dwelling h of Mrs. Lucy and sixty-three acres, taxen river. Also, Will be sold, on that commodious d rough, that I purcha Bond, with approv

January 29, 1796

William Smith, one of the representatives of the State of South Carolina, in the Congress of the United States, declares—

That on Tuesday last, the twenty-second instant, a person who called himself Randall, and who is said to be from the State of Maryland, applied to him at his lodgings, in the City of Philadelphia, and requested a private and confidential conversation of an hour, which the informant agreed to; and at the time appointed, which was the same evening, the said Randall being alone with the informant, communicated to him a proposal for procuring from the legislature of the United States, a grant of about eighteen or twenty millions of acres, in the northwestern territory, between Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie. That the said Randall observed, that the grant he proposed, would be of great service to the United States, from the persons who would be interested therein, (to wit: certain Canada merchants, at or near Detroit, whose names he did not mention) having great influence over the Indians, who were not pacified by the late treaty concluded with General Wayne; and that the said persons would extinguish the Indian claims, at their own expense; and after setting forth the saving of expense, by the cessation of the Indian war, and other reasons to induce a belief that the proposed grant would be of public utility, he proceeded to inform the informant, that the intention was to divide the land into about forty shares, twenty-four of which would be allowed to, or distributed among such persons (meaning, as this informant understood him, from the whole purport of his conversation, members of Congress) as would favour the measure: that of these twenty-four shares, he had the management or distribution of twelve, for the southern part, (meaning, as the informant understood, the southern members of Congress) and another person, whose name he did not mention, had the disposition of the other twelve, for the eastern part, (still, as the informant understood, and believes, meaning as aforesaid.) That he, the said Randall, proposed subdividing the said shares into so many portions, as to have a sufficiency to obtain a majority (meaning, as the informant understood him, a majority of Congress) and that gentlemen, after the session was over, or when they returned to private life, might then have such parts of shares, as the said twenty-four shares would be reserved for such of them as would favour the business, on the same terms as the original allotments. That the view of him, the said Randall, and of those concerned with him, was to present a memorial, on the following Monday, to Congress, to obtain the said grant for a small price, mentioning half a million of dollars; and that he supposed the land was worth more than two millions an acre. On taking leave, he pressed the informant for an early and decisive answer to the foregoing proposals: to which the informant replied, that he would not wish to see him again before Friday morning, and requested him to call on him at Congress, and not at his lodgings; but the house did not sit on Friday, and the informant has not seen him since. The informant further says, that the foregoing is the substance and purport of the communication to him made by the said Randall, on the subject above set forth; and that the impression clearly made on the mind of the informant, by the overtures, was, that under a pretext of public utility, the object of the application was, to secure the informant's influence, as a member of Congress, by a temptation of great personal advantage. That the informant, the next morning, communicated the substance of the foregoing to Mr. Murray, one of the members from Maryland, and consulted him on the most proper mode of proceeding on so delicate an occasion; that Mr. Murray advised a consultation with Mr. Henry, of the Senate; and that, in consequence of such consultation with Mr. Murray and Mr. Henry, on the following day (Thursday) it was resolved, that the informant should immediately communicate the whole transaction to the President of the United States; which he accordingly did.

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.

December 28, 1795.

[To be continued]

Agreeable to the last will and testament of RICHARD GOODWIN, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for CASH, on Wednesday the 17th day of February, if fair, if not the first fair day, at ten o'clock, at his late dwelling plantation, on the north side of Severn.

ONE Negro Woman, for three years service, from the twenty-fourth day of December last, and a female child, for life, about eighteen months old, flock of all kinds, one colt, cattle, sheep and hogs, all the household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, wheat, rye, fodder, and straw.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

ALL persons who have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

February 2, 1796.

To be SOLD, on a credit of four years, the first Saturday in March, on the premises, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE dwelling house and plantation that I bought of Mrs. Lucy Crabbe, containing two hundred and sixty-three acres, lying near Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river. Also,

Will be sold, on the same credit, at private sale, that commodious dwelling house at Upper Marlborough, that I purchased of Edward Nicholls, Esquire. Bond, with approved security, will be required.

R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1795.

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

MESSRS. JACOB and JOSEPH MACCENEY, (2), Patuxent river.

John Shanks, Esquire, Chaptico, St. Mary's.
Bennett Aprice, Chaptico Forest, St. Mary's county.
Capt. Robert Greenwell, Head of St. Clements Bay.
Mr. Thomas A. Reeder, St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Maryland.

Mr. Ignas Manning, Chaptico.
JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.
January 6, 1796.

Take Notice,

THE subscribers, by their joint petition, intend to apply to Frederick county court, at their next March term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called the HOPE, formerly lying in Prince-George's county, now Frederick county, as their particular parts thereof, and to mark and bound also the resurvey called the HOPE, as well as their particular parts thereof, lying formerly in Prince-George's county, now in Frederick county; and also that particular part of a tract or parcel of land called PART OF THE HOPE, as deeded, conveyed, and passed by the late Mr. Richard Bennett to the late Mr. John Darnall and Mary his wife, in tail, for eight hundred twenty-three acres of land, more or less, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the records of Prince-George's county, Maryland.

JOHN DARNALL,
HENRY DARNALL,
THOMAS DARNALL.

January 29, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CONTEE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. I hope proper attention will be paid to this notice, as it will relieve the executor from pursuing very disagreeable measures.

R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796.

Six Dollars Reward.

STAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 19th January, living about two miles from South river ferry, and one mile and a half from South river church, one sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, has no brand, she has a kind of a roan mane and tail, and has no other white about her only one white spot behind her left ear.

Also a small black HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze in his face, a snip on his nose, and his tail lately bobbed and thod before, his sides a little rubbed with the traces. Whoever takes up the said creatures shall receive the above reward, paid by me,

EDWARD STEUART.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders on the new subscription to the Patowmack Company, are required to pay to William Hartshorne, treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pounds per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1795.

Those who are yet in arrears for the old shares, are requested to pay attention to the above, they may recollect those shares have been liable to be sold for the arrears more than a year past.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

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

ANN JACKSON, Nanjemoy.
Geo. Lee, Poplar hill.
Mrs. Elizabeth M'Kibley, Poarmonky.
Maur. M'Donough, near Port-Tobacco.
John B. Hanson, near Port-Tobacco, 2 letters.
Francis Sewall, near Port-Tobacco.
John Nowlan, Cob Neck, Charles county.
Richard Macall, Calvert county.
Daniel Sharp, Somerset county.
Jn. Booth, merch. Nanjemoy.
Saml. C. Cox, Port-Tobacco, Maryland.
Mrs. Eleanor Boardman, Picawaxen, C. county, 2.
Mr. Ben. Countee, Blenheim, Charles county.
William Hill, bricklayer, Port-Tobacco.
Garrard B. Causine, near Port-Tobacco, 2.
John Fenwick, Cornwallices Neck.
James Freeman, Port-Tobacco.
Wm. D. Harrison, Nanjemoy, Charles county.
Miss Dickenson, St. Thomas's Manor, C. county.
James Simms, Cob Neck.
William Hanson, Charles county.
Mrs. Mary Clements, Charles county.
Geo. P. Greenfield, Benedict.
Walter Stone, Port-Tobacco, 2.
William Elgin, Cob Neck, Charles county.

SARAH DAVIS, P. M.

Port-Tobacco, January 5, 1796.

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

ANNE ASHMEAD, rev. John Ashton, Annapolis; Thos. Ayres, West river.
William Brogden, James Bond, Richard Burke, James Bruce, Luis Baily, Annapolis.
Jeremiah Chase, Nicholas Carroll (2), John Callahan, Henry James Carroll, capt. William Coward (2), Anne Clewis, John Conly, care of Wallis and Muir, William Coe (2), Abraham Clod, Annapolis; Richard Chew, jun. (2), Herring bay; capt. Leonard Covington, Patuxent; Thomas Carter, Kent-Island.
Gabriel Duvall (3), col. William Deakins, William M. Duncanson, Annapolis; capt. James Disney, near Annapolis.

Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis.
Richard Frazer, Benjamin Fairbairn, Annapolis.
John Gwinn, John M. Gantt, Archibald Golder, Annapolis.
Jere. Harwood, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river.

John Johnston, Annapolis; John Johnston, Lower Marlboro.

Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.
Luther Martin, Gilbert Murdoch, Elizabeth Mordock, Annapolis; Samuel M'Cubbin, near Annapolis; Charles M'Pherson, Hunting-town.

Mrs. A. Ogle, Annapolis.
Geo. Peachy and Gilmore, Edward James Pryfe, Annapolis.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.
Henry Kidgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, Mrs. S. Ringgold (2), Eliza Rodgers, Annapolis.
Mrs. Stevens (2), Gustavus Scott, John Sands, Wm. Sandison, Philip Schwarzer, Annapolis; rev Mr. Scott, Herring bay.

Samuel Tyler, Governor's Bridge; Thomas Tildard (2), Herring bay; Miss Tayloe, Wye river.
William Winder, John C. Weems (2), James West, Thomas Walley, William Wells (2), Turner Wotton, Annapolis; Thomas Warfield, near Annapolis; John Weems (2), to be left at John Thomas's West river.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

January 1, 1796.

BY virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over the eastern branch of Patowmack river, we do hereby give notice, that books will be opened by us in the city of Washington, on the fourth Monday in February next, for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dn.
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER.

N. B. The act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Gazette.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, whether on judgment, bond, bill, note, or open account, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, or to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, on or before the first day of June next, in order for payment, so far as assets have come to the subscriber's hands; those who neglect to bring in their claims will be excluded from any share of the distribution then to be made.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator
de bonis non of S. STEWARD, sen.
Annapolis, January 3, 1796.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the PRINTERS.

until there shall be no more left than will make up the deficiency, and if any of them do not appear, or are set aside on challenge, the parties, or their attorneys, may again strike out, as before, and so, toties quoties, in like manner, until a jury be obtained; and the jurors so struck shall be empanelled, and sworn as the jury to try the cause.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That on the application of either plaintiff or defendant the general court may, in their discretion, in any action between merchant and merchant, or between any merchant and his factor or agent, respecting mercantile dealings and transactions between them that are of great importance, and intricate from the length or multiplicity of items or particulars, or that will probably involve some new and difficult question of law, and also in other special and similar case of difficulty and intricacy, (although not between merchants, or a merchant and his factor or agent,) issue a special venire facias, directed to the sheriff of any county, or, if necessary, to sheriffs of different counties of the shore where such action is to be tried, to summon and return a jury of merchants to attend the said court on a day to be appointed and mentioned in such writ, for the trial of such cause, and such sheriff shall, in virtue of such precept, summon and return twenty-four, or such number as the court shall direct, of the most respectable and experienced merchants of his county, citizens of this State, above the age of twenty-five, and under fifty-five years, and having a freehold of above one hundred acres of land in his county, or property in the county assessed to above five hundred pounds current money, and out of the said jurors, or such of them as shall appear, a jury may be agreed on or struck in the manner herein before directed, and the jury so agreed on or struck shall be empanelled and sworn as the jury to try such cause; and all the expence of such jury shall be paid by the parties equally, or in such proportion as they shall agree, but if they do not agree, then the whole expence shall be paid by the party applying for such jury; and if any person returned shall not appear, or after appearance shall wilfully withdraw from the presence of the court, such person so offending may be fined by the court, in their discretion, not exceeding the sum of fifty pounds current money.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That the sheriffs of the several counties for the time being shall annually, and upon the first day of the sitting of their respective county courts in the spring of the year, return an alphabetical and true list, in writing, of the christian and surnames of all persons in their respective counties, qualified, according to this act, as grand and petit jurors in the general court, to their respective county courts, and the said courts are hereby required carefully to examine the said list, and diligently to inquire if any persons qualified to be jurors are omitted, and whether any persons not qualified to be jurors have been inserted, and if they find that any have been omitted, they shall order the sheriff to add them to the list, and if they find that any have been inserted by mistake, who ought to be omitted, they shall order the sheriff to strike out such person from the said list; and to obtain full information on this subject, the said courts may examine the said sheriff, and his deputies, or any other persons, (on oath or affirmation,) and if it shall appear to the said courts, that the said sheriff wilfully omitted out of any such list any person or persons whose name or names ought to be inserted, or that the said sheriff wilfully inserted any person or persons who ought to be omitted, the said courts shall fine the said sheriff for every person so omitted or inserted in such list contrary to the meaning of this act, not exceeding five pounds current money; and if any sheriff shall take any money, or other reward, for omitting or inserting any person in his said list, such sheriff shall forfeit not exceeding fifty pounds current money for every such offence; and the said county courts shall direct the clerk of their county immediately to enter such list (with the corrections, if any,) among the proceedings of the said court; and the said clerk shall forthwith thereafter deliver the original list (with the corrections, if any,) to the sheriff of his county, for his government in returning of grand and petit jurors to the general court; and such sheriff, immediately on receiving the said list, shall cause the same to be entered faithfully, fairly, and alphabetically, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and such sheriff shall deliver the said original list to the clerk of the general court; and if any clerk of any county, or any sheriff, shall neglect any duty above required, such clerk or sheriff shall forfeit not exceeding fifty pounds current money for every neglect; and if any sheriff shall summon and return any person to serve as a grand or petit juror to the said court, whose name is not inserted in such list, such sheriff shall forfeit not exceeding fifty pounds current money for every offence; and every sheriff shall enter or register in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, in alphabetical order, the names of such persons as shall be summoned, and shall serve as jurors; and the said sheriffs shall so conduct themselves in summoning the respective jurors from those whose names are entered in the said list, as to prevent, as far as possible, a burthen or hardship from falling on individuals, as far as is consistent with his chief duty of returning the most capable and best qualified as he is herein before required; and if any sheriff, or his deputy, shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any money, or other reward, to excuse any person from serving, or being summoned to serve, as a grand or petit juror to the general court, or under that colour or pretence, such sheriff, or deputy sheriff, so offending, shall forfeit fifty pounds current money for every offence; and every sheriff, on going out of office, shall deliver to his successor (when required,) the book containing the said list, and the register of the service of the said jurors during his being in office, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money, and

on the death of any sheriff, his executor or administrator shall also (on demand) deliver to the successor the said list and register, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money; and any of the said fines may be imposed by the general court on any clerk, sheriff or his deputy, or on the executor or administrator of any sheriff, on examination and proof of such offence in a summary way; and the levy courts of the said counties may make such allowance to the said sheriffs and clerks, for the execution of the aforesaid duties, as they may think reasonable.

XIX. *And be it enacted*, If any person not qualified to serve on juries according to this act, or exempted from such duty, shall find his name mentioned in such list, or being qualified, shall be so circumstanced in other respects as to make it improper to summon him as a jurymen, such person may apply to the county court to which such list was returned, and the said court, upon satisfaction, by the oath of the party complaining, or other proof, that he is not qualified to serve, or that he is exempted, or ought to be exempted from serving as a jurymen, shall order his name to be struck out or omitted in such list, and on producing a certificate of such order to the sheriff, he shall immediately strike such person out of his list.

XX. *And be it enacted*, If by any means of challenges, or default of jurors, a sufficient number of jurors shall not appear, in any criminal or civil case, the general court may award a tales, directed to the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, or to the sheriff of Talbot county, as the case may be, to summon and return so many of his county as will make up a full jury, and the said tales shall be liable to the same challenges as the principal jurors; and if any person returned shall not appear, or after appearance shall wilfully withdraw from the presence of the court, such person so offending may be fined by the court, in their discretion, not exceeding the sum of twenty pounds current money.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That the sheriffs of the respective counties in this State shall summon and return, as grand and petit jurors to their respective county courts, the best and most capable persons mentioned in the list above directed to be taken, subject to the same provisions and penalties respecting the same, prescribed in their duty in summoning the jurors to attend the general court; and a special jury may be selected or struck in any county court, at the request of the plaintiff or defendant, in the same manner as above provided in the general court.

XXII. This act to continue for seven years, and until the end of the next session of assembly thereafter.

By the senate, December 2, 1795: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, H. WARFIELD, clk.

By the senate, December 16, 1795: Read the second time and will pass.

By order, H. WARFIELD, clk.

By the house of delegates, December 18, 1795: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the house of delegates, December 21, 1795: Read the second time and will not pass.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 24, 1795.

On motion, ORDERED, That the register of the land-office for the western shore cause so much of the bill, entitled, An act relative to the proceedings in the court of chancery and in the land-office, as relates to the land-office, to be published for six weeks successively, before the first day of April next, in the Annapolis, Easton, and Georgetown news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town, and Elizabeth-town news-papers.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

Part of the act relative to the proceedings in the court of chancery and in the land-office.

And be it enacted, That in case any warrant for surveying or resurveying land hath issued or shall issue, and the same hath been or shall be executed by a deputy of the surveyor, authorized to execute the same, and before a certificate of the survey or resurvey shall be made out and signed by the said surveyor he shall die, the said deputy shall have power, within six months after such death, to make out and sign a plot and special certificate, stating the circumstances of the case, with an affidavit of the truth thereof annexed or endorsed, and the said certificate shall be as good and effectual as if made out and signed by the said surveyor, and if any amendment or correction of the said plot or certificate shall be necessary, the amendment or correction shall be made by the said deputy, or such other person as the chancellor, or the judge of the land-office on the eastern shore, as the case may be, shall think proper.

And be it enacted, That in case any certificate hath been or shall be made out by any county surveyor, authorized to make the same, under a warrant of survey or resurvey, and the same hath been or shall be duly returned, and an order of the chancellor, or judge of the land-office of the eastern shore, hath been or shall be made for correcting the same, and the surveyor hath resigned or shall resign his office without making out a correct certificate, or correcting the original, the chancellor, or judge of the land-office of the eastern shore respectively, on application of the party, and at his own discretion, may order the correction to be made by the said surveyor, and the cor-

rected certificate made out by the said surveyor shall be as good and effectual as if he had not resigned, and he shall be entitled to such fees as to the chancellor, or judge of the land-office for the eastern shore, shall, under all circumstances, appear reasonable, not exceeding the fees established by law.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no original certificate of survey or resurvey under a warrant shall be received in the land-office, unless the same be passed by the examiner-general, and returned to the said office before the first day of July next, or within eighteen months from the date of the warrant, and in case any order hath been made for the correction of any certificate of survey or resurvey under a warrant, the corrected certificate shall not be received into the land-office, unless passed by the examiner (if necessary) and returned before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, and in case any order shall hereafter be made for the correction of any certificate as aforesaid, the corrected certificate shall not be received, unless passed by the examiner (if necessary) and returned within nine months from the date of the order, but nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to extend the time within which a survey or resurvey under a warrant may be made.

And be it enacted, That where any certificate of survey or resurvey shall by the examiner-general be found erroneous, or where, on application of the party, the chancellor, or judge of the land-office on the eastern shore, may think proper to direct the correction of any certificate, and there is not sufficient time for such correction to enable the party to pay the money within the time required by law, on a tender being made of the money due to the treasurer, three months shall be allowed for the correction of such certificate, and being passed by the examiner-general, and payment made within the said three months, the same shall be valid.

And be it enacted, That no certificate of survey or resurvey shall be liable to a warrant of proclamation before the first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That in case any certificate of survey or resurvey already made, or hereafter to be made, hath been or may be returned, by which vacant land may be included, and not compounded for agreeably to law, such survey or resurvey shall be liable to be affected by a proclamation warrant, by any person who shall apply for the same, but no proclamation warrant shall hereafter issue on any survey made, or hereafter to be made in this State, unless one tenth part of the land contained in the said survey or resurvey is compounded upon and paid to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, as the case may be, before such warrant shall issue; provided, that the person claiming the said survey or resurvey shall have one day after the said first day of June, or after the expiration of the warrant of such surveys or resurveys made, or hereafter to be made, as aforesaid, for a proclamation, to pay and compound on the same, and no application shall be received by the register of the land-office for the western or eastern shore respectively, until after such day of pre-emption shall have expired; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be taken or deemed to affect the right of any person who hath already applied for any proclamation warrant, if such person shall take out the said warrant on or before the first day of April next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of surveyors in returning certificates hereafter to express the quantity and quality of the improvements contained on the land included in the survey or resurvey, and subject to the operation of the warrant, with his opinion of the value of the same, and no exception shall hereafter be taken to any certificate of survey, or resurvey made, or which hereafter may be made, by way of caveat in the land-office, on account of improvements, not being returned, provided that nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to affect any case now existing on caveat before the chancellor.

To be SOLD, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, at PUBLIC SALE, at George-town, on the 15th day of February next.

FIVE country born negro SLAVES, consisting of three men and two women. Six months credit will be given.

JOHN M. GANTT, Trustee.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound the a tract of land called BOARMAN'S MANOR, lying in Charles county, under an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES BOARMAN.
Bryan-town, January 27, 1796.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called THE VENTURE ENLARGED, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

BENJAMIN RISTON.
Anne-Arundel county, January 12, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIST YEAR.)

MAR

PROCEEDINGS
Of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES,
RANDALL and CHAMBERLAIN.

[Continued from Monday, 4th]

R. MURRAY, of Maryland, presented a memorial from Mr. Smith, a man of the name of Smith, who attempted to bribe him in his supporting an application which application was, a grant of twenty millions of acres, Erie, Huron and Michigan, extremely solicitous, that he immediately be informed of that he said he would mention, and advise with him the detecting of the full crushing it.—That he had Mr. Henry, on that day; the twenty-fourth instant, gave to Mr. Henry, who Smith should immediately on the said day, Mr. Randall to him, the informal interview, at his, which the informant read, for the purpose of deterring him from near Mr. Smith, on Thursday, and on himself, in general terms, by which he, Randall, an extinguish the Indian title, which Randall then shewed to twenty millions of acres then asked Randall into were alone. That Randall public utility of his scheme should grant to him, and aforesaid mentioned, for a most, one million of dollars, in four months, and should be secured thought proper, that the land, should be removed like Michigan, reserving miles square; that his commission to divide the lands (one) shares. That of were to be reserved for the partner, now in town, as assisted them, by their ing the grant aforesaid, shares, his partner had two for the eastern members Randall, had the other engagement, for the four. That these shares were to the object by securing a the informant started an as troublesome, and that (meaning the informant) share of the land, you share. That the informant him in the lobby of the house, it was to be handed Monday; but refused to member was to present that he, Randall, mentioned in the general way only, shewing him, a view of as being conducive to part of the confidential said said, that the men behave handsomely, though the same terms upon which grant; but soon after seductive and corrupt; call in hand, as aforesaid evening when Randall was the whole of Randall's the secretary of State, at him; and next morning of the transaction.

(Signed)

December 29, 1795

William B. Giles, a Senator, in the Congress.

That in the evening of December, one thousand five, as well as this into

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY II, 1796.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, in the case of ROBERT RANDALL and CHARLES WHITNEY.

[Continued from our last]

Monday, 4th January, 1796.

R. MURRAY declares, that on Wednesday last, the twenty-third instant, Mr. Smith, member of congress, of South-Carolina, informed him, that a man of the name of Randall, of Maryland, had the evening before attempted to bribe him in western lands, on condition of his supporting an application, which Randall told him he should soon make to congress; the object of which application was, a grant from congress, of from eighteen to twenty millions of acres of land, between Erie, Huron and Michigan. That Mr. Smith was extremely solicitous, that some other gentleman should immediately be informed of the infamous proposal, and that he said he would mention it to Mr. Henry, of the senate, and advise with him, upon proper measures for the detecting of the full extent of the scheme, and crushing it.—That he had no opportunity of talking to Mr. Henry, on that day; but early on the morning of the twenty-fourth instant, communicated the intelligence to Mr. Henry, who recommended that Mr. Smith should immediately inform the president: That on the said day, Mr. Randall of Maryland, was introduced to him, the informant, and requested a confidential interview, at his, the informant's lodgings, which the informant readily promised him, to be at five, for the purpose of developing his scheme. That Randall came at or near five, that day last named, to wit; on Thursday, and communicated to Mr. Henry and himself, in general terms, the outline of a plan, by which he, Randall, and his Canada friends would extinguish the Indian title to all the lands between lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, as marked on a map which Randall then shewed, containing from eighteen to twenty millions of acres. That he, the informant, then asked Randall into his apartment, where they were alone. That Randall expatiated at first upon the public utility of his scheme, which was, that congress should grant to him, and his company, all the land aforesaid mentioned, for five hundred thousand, or at most, one million of dollars; and that he would undertake, in four months, that the harmony of the Indians should be secured to the union; or if congress thought proper, that the Indian tribes, now on said land, should be removed to the British side, or down lake Michigan, reserving to some aged chiefs, a few miles square; that his company and himself had determined to divide the lands aforesaid, into forty (or forty-one) shares. That of these shares, twenty-four were to be reserved for the disposal of himself and his partner, now in town, for such members of congress as assisted them, by their abilities and votes, in obtaining the grant aforesaid.—That of these twenty-four shares, his partner had twelve under his management, for the eastern members of congress, and that he, Randall, had the other twelve shares under his management, for the southern members of congress. That these shares were to be so divided as to accomplish the object by securing a majority of congress. That the informant started an objection to land speculation, as troublesome, and that he, Randall, said, if you (meaning the informant) do not chuse to accept your share of the land, you shall have cash in hand, for your share. That the informant appointed Randall to meet him in the lobby of the house, on Monday, the twenty-eighth instant. That Randall told him, a memorial was to be handed in, upon this subject, on said Monday; but refused to inform the informant, what member was to present it. That Randall told him, that he, Randall, mentioned his plan to some members in the general way only—meaning thereby, as he understood him, a view of the founder part of the plan, as being conducive to public utility. That in the early part of the confidential and secret conversation, Randall said, that the members of congress, who would behave handsomely, should come into their shares, on the same terms upon which the company obtained the grant; but soon after made proposals, more openly, seductive and corrupt; clofing them with the offer of cash in hand, as aforesaid.—That the informant on that evening when Randall went away, told Mr. Henry of the whole of Randall's offers aforesaid; then called on the secretary of state, and communicated the same to him; and next morning early, informed the president of the transaction.

(Signed) W. V. MURRAY.

December 29, 1795.

William B. Giles, a member of the house of representatives, in the congress of the United States, declares—

That in the evening of Thursday, the seventeenth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as well as this informant recollects, a person called

upon this informant, at his lodgings, under the name of Robert Randall, with an introductory note from Mr. Gabriel Christie, in the usual form, dated the fifteenth of the same month.

That the said Robert Randall informed this informant, that he had some business of importance to communicate to this informant, which would probably come before congress: That it respected the fur trade, at present carried on by the British traders with the Indians, through the lakes. He observed, that it would be important to change the course of that trade into some channel through the United States.—That he believed he could put congress upon some plan of effecting that object.—That the plan was of a secret nature.—That he was not then prepared to disclose it, and requested a private interview with this informant, for that purpose, at some other time. Upon which request, this informant appointed the next Saturday, at twelve o'clock, (being the nineteenth of December) to receive the communication.

That about the time appointed, the said Robert Randall called on this informant, and after some general conversation, informed this informant, that an association had been formed by himself and others, with some of the most influential traders at Detroit, for the purpose of purchasing all the lands contained in the peninsula formed by the lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and the waters connecting those lakes, amounting in the whole to twenty or thirty millions of acres, if the consent of congress could be obtained for the extinguishment of the Indian claims thereto. The said Randall then produced a map of the peninsula and lakes.

That this tract of country was to be divided into shares, and that a number of shares was to be left unappropriated, until the necessary law of congress should pass, authorizing the extinguishment of the Indian claims; and might then be filled up by those who might think proper to concur in the plan, and should give their aid for procuring the passage of such law. Upon this intimation, this informant observed, that he hoped the said Randall did not intend to address the information of the unappropriated shares, particularly to this informant.

To which the said Randall replied, that he did not: That he only meant it as general information; but he could see no impropriety in the members of congress being concerned in the scheme, if the public good was to be promoted by it; and that thirty or forty members were already engaged in its support; or words to that effect.

After some further conversation of a general nature, respecting the present state of the fur trade; the value of the lands contained in the peninsula; and the probable effect of the late treaty upon that trade and country, the said Randall inquired of this informant, "whether he deemed his plan advisable, and whether it would meet with the support of this informant, in congress." To which this informant replied, that if the said Randall should bring his proposals before congress, this informant would give them the consideration which his duty required, and should give such vote as he deemed right; or words to the same effect. Very shortly after this observation, Mr. Edward Livingston, a member of congress from New-York, entered the room, and the said Randall left it, without further observation, as well as this informant recollects. This informant immediately communicated the contents of this conversation to Mr. Livingston, and declared that he considered the proffer of the unappropriated shares to the members of congress, a direct attempt at corruption.

This informant, on the same day, communicated the substance of the conversation to the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, to Messrs. Blount and Macon of North-Carolina, and to Messrs. Madison and Venable of Virginia. It was deemed advisable by all these gentlemen, as well as by this informant, to permit the plan to be brought before congress, in the usual way, by memorial, and to cause a detection, by means of a committee, to whom the said memorial should be referred; and in the mean time, if the said Randall should again call on this informant, he should proceed to make further discovery of the real state and nature of the transaction.

That on the next day, the said Randall did again call on this informant, and informed him, that he, the said Randall, then proposed to disclose his plan more particularly; and after some general remarks upon the public utility, as well as individual benefit of the plan, he said that it was in substance as follows:

The tract of country before described, was to be divided into forty-one shares; five of which were to be reserved to the Indian traders at Detroit; the other thirty-six were to be divided into two departments; eighteen to the eastern, and eighteen to the southern department. That six, out of the eighteen shares, were to be reserved to his eastern partner and associates, and six, out of the remaining eighteen, to himself and his associates. That the remaining twenty-four shares were to be left unappropriated, for the use of such members of congress

as should support the measure. That the names of those members were not to be made known until after the law for the extinguishment of the Indian claims had passed; and then requested this informant to prepare some writing which would compel the ostensible persons to surrender the unappropriated shares to the real supporters of the measure, after it should be effected. That one million of dollars were spoken of, as the price for the lands; but that he deemed that sum by far too much; and as congress would have to fix the price, they might make the terms such as to ensure considerable emoluments to the purchasers. That a majority of the senate had consented to give the plan their support, and within three of a majority of the house of representatives. After much further conversation on the subject, which this informant thinks unnecessary to particularize, the said Randall promised to wait again on this informant, at his lodgings, on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, and introduce to this informant, his eastern associate.

The said Randall did not call at the appointed hour, and this informant did not see him again until Friday, the twenty-fifth of December, when the said Randall again called on this informant, and after making an apology, for not calling at the appointed hour of the preceding Tuesday, informed him at the door of his apartment, that his memorial to congress would be ready to be presented on the next Monday; but as several gentlemen were in this informant's room, at that time, the said Randall did not enter, and no further conversation was then had; since which time this informant has not seen the said Randall, until he was brought to the bar of the house of representatives, in custody.

This informant further saith, that he communicated the substance of every material conversation with the said Randall, to the speaker of the house of representatives, and to the several gentlemen before mentioned.

(Signed) WILLIAM B. GILES.

January 1, 1796.

I, Daniel Buck, inform and say, that about ten days previous to my setting out on my journey to congress (which was on the thirtieth day of November last,) a stranger, whom I now know to be Charles Whitney, in custody of the sergeant at arms, called at my office in Norwich, in the state of Vermont, introduced himself by the name of Whitney, and informed me, that he had some business of importance, which he wished to converse with me upon. I asked if he wished to be in private, he signified that he did, upon which my clerk withdrew; and the said Whitney proceeded to inform me that the business of which he wished to converse, was of great importance to the public, as well as to the individuals immediately concerned.—That it would come before congress, but was so circumstanced as to render it necessary to make a previous statement to some of the members, that they might be able to explain to others; and the whole thereby be better prepared to judge upon the business: he declared he wished for nothing improper, and that he did not want that I should favour the plan, unless I saw it to be consistent; for he said he wanted nothing but what was perfectly just and honourable, and was confident that if the matter could be understood, it would appear to be of great public utility: he then stated, that he and his associates had discovered a large and immensely valuable tract of land, between, or contiguous to, lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, (if I mistake not the names) which he said might be purchased of the Indians, at a low rate: That this purchase would conciliate the affections, and secure the friendship of the hostile tribes.—That he, the said Whitney, together with Ebenezer Allen, doctor Randall, and a number of Canadian merchants at Detroit, had formed an association for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title, and petitioning congress for the pre-emption right to those lands; that if they succeeded, it was their intention immediately to make settlement on them.—That those merchants had such influence with, and control over the Indians, that there would be no difficulty with them; and that such a settlement would be a barrier against the savages, and effectually secure peace to the United States.—That those merchants were then employed in the business, among the Indians; and that his partner, doctor Randall and his other associates, had such connexions, that there was a fair prospect of success.—That it was not their intention, however, to engross all this property to themselves; but that it was to be divided into a number of shares, and that he and the said Randall had the disposal of them.—That he, the said Whitney, was then directly from Philadelphia, and that it was agreed that Randall should dispose of a part amongst his friends, and the influential characters in the southern states; that he, the said Whitney, was to distribute the other part amongst his friends, and the influential characters in the eastern and northern states.—That they had already got a number engaged, but that the subscription was not full, and that I might become an adventurer,

if I wished for it; and as he conceived that I could make myself acquainted with the facts, they, the said associates, would be able to clearly demonstrate the public utility of the measure, that there could be no impropriety in my being concerned in the business, as I should thereby only connect my private interest with the public good; and while I was advancing the greatest interest of my country, might put two or three thousand dollars in my own pocket. Upon my suggesting that, by a late treaty, a peace was already concluded with the Indians; and that this was a business that might involve it in an important national question, as, by the treaty, the right of purchasing lands of the Indians, was reserved to the United States, the said Whitney replied and said, that the Indians were greatly dissatisfied with the treaty, and would not keep it; and that another war would be the certain consequence, unless other measures were adopted. He then renewed the protestations of the purity of his intentions, and said that he conceived, that they (meaning himself and his associates, as I understood him) should so clearly evince the utility of the plan, as that there could be no doubt of its propriety in the mind of any well wisher to his country; and said, that he thought it would be hard to suppose that members of congress were, in consequence of their appointment, to be deprived of those advantages to acquire property which might be taken by others. The said Whitney shewed me a plan of the country, and the articles of agreement between the associates, which appear to be the same as have been read in congress: he also said much upon the magnitude of the object, in respect to the subscribers and partners; and though I cannot now repeat his expressions, yet I can truly assert, that I then clearly understood him, that if I would subscribe as a partner, my name might be kept secret, and after the grant was obtained, if I chose to relinquish my share in the lands, I might receive money in lieu of it; though no specified sum was mentioned, other than has already been stated; and the conversation finally broke off, upon my declaring that I would make no engagement in the business, until I was better informed as to the merits of the question.

(Signed) DANIEL BUCK.

January 2, 1796.

The house then proceeded to a further hearing in the case of Robert Randall; and the said Robert Randall being brought to the bar, in the custody of the serjeant, and attended by his counsel, the informations, in writing, of Mr. Smith of South-Carolina, Mr. Murray of Maryland, and Mr. Giles of Virginia, were read to him.

It was then demanded of him, by Mr. Speaker, "what he had to say in his defence?" to which he answered, that he was not guilty.

It was further demanded of him, by Mr. Speaker, "whether he had any witnesses that he wished to be examined in proof of his innocence?" to which he answered, that he had not.

Application was then made to the house, by the prisoner's counsel, that the informations which had been delivered in against him, may be attested by the oaths of the informant members, and that he may be permitted to examine them, on oath, touching the same, subject to the order of the house: Whereupon,

The prisoner, with his counsel, having withdrawn from the bar; it was, after debate,

Resolved, That the prisoner be informed, that if he has any question to propose to the informants, or other members of the house, he is at liberty to put them in the mode already prescribed: that the said informant members be sworn to the declaration just read, and also, to answer such questions, as shall be asked of them, touching the same.

The prisoner, with his counsel, having then returned to the bar, and being informed of the further proceeding respecting him; the informant members were respectively sworn to the truth of the written informations which they had severally delivered in against him; and also true answer to make to such questions as should be asked of them, touching the same: the said oaths being administered to them, by the judge of the district of Pennsylvania, who attended for that purpose.

The house then resumed the hearing of the said trial, and having made some progress therein,

It was, on motion, resolved, that farther proceeding be adjourned, until to-morrow, twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 5th January, 1796.

The house resumed the adjourned hearing in the case of Robert Randall; and the prisoner, by his counsel, being fully heard at the bar of the house, and his defence closed; it was, on motion,

Resolved, That this house will, to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, proceed to a final decision on the said case.

[To be concluded in our next.]

BELFAST, November 16.

IN addition to the very extraordinary bill introduced into the house of lords by lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt has obtained leave to introduce one to the house of commons of a more alarming nature. Mr. Fox says it subverts and completely abolishes the British constitution. For our part, never having been able to comprehend in what that "wonder and envy of the world" consists, we cannot say, whether Mr. Fox is right or wrong; but we have no hesitation in pronouncing that from the moment these bills pass into laws (which we have not the shadow of a doubt will be the case) the much boasted liberty of Englishmen is totally at an end.

That our readers may judge how far our opinion is well grounded, the following are the outlines of the premier's bill.

When any public meeting is to be held, notice is to be given to a magistrate.

The magistrate is to attend with peace officers.

If at such meeting any speeches shall be spoken, which he may deem to be seditious, the magistrate may arrest the speakers.

If the meeting should be deemed to be seditious, he may disperse the meeting by proclamation.

Opposition to the exercise of these powers is to be FELONY.

Persons delivering political lectures or discourses, are to be treated as disorderly persons. In order to prevent evasion, the regulation is to apply to places where persons assemble to hear political discourses or lectures by tickets to a certain number, beyond the number of the family, unless such house shall have been licensed by a magistrate.

The English ministry, unable to impose fetters on France, have turned their spleen against poor John Bull, whom they are now employed in binding hand, foot and tongue, after bringing him to a state of starvation by this "just and necessary war;" and we entertain no doubt, but as Paddy (our patriots say) must stand and fall with Johnny, we shall have a sample of the advantages arising from our happy connexion with our sister country, as soon as our immaculate parliament meets; and thus terminates every hope of bringing about any, even the most trivial, reform by legal and peaceable means. Yet, strange to tell, the seven tenths of the placemen, pensioners, and even gentlemen of landed property, will imagine that these strong measures, by strengthening the hands of government, tend to insure a prolongation of tranquillity! For otherwise indeed, do we conceive of them: and did we with A REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRY, these are the very measures we would recommend to bring it about; the experience of ages and the nature of things, prove that these are the preparatory steps to a convulsion.

The unhired English papers are making a stand on this occasion, worthy such a cause; but we think it will be unavailing; they are, however, doing their duty, and that is all that should be expected from them. In this imperial island, neither public prints nor patriotic exertions can be of any use; the die is cast, and we must submit; that is to say, those who prefer the stand and fall system, to the liberty of their country. We, who have always looked upon our country as a non-substantive, capable of standing by itself, would hazard a wish, that no liberticide example should be adopted; but were the whole Irish nation of our opinion, as we believe the body of them to be, it would be nugatory; for a great authority says, power constitutes right; and the English government at present have the power.

The whig club of England held an extraordinary meeting on the 11th inst. the duke of Bedford in the chair, for the purpose of taking the bills now before parliament into consideration. Several strong resolutions were passed, expressive of their abhorrence of these bills, as utterly subversive of the genuine principles of the constitution; and they earnestly recommended meetings of the people for the purpose of protesting against them.

A meeting of those concerned in the printing business, was to be held on Thursday last, for a similar purpose. The requisition calling the meeting states, that these bills, by abolishing the liberty of the press, will finally put a total stop to the printing trade.

A meeting of the city of Westminster is called to consider the bills now before parliament.

BERMUDA, January 2.

Monday arrived the L'Esperance sloop of war, captain Rose, from a cruise.

SPANISH WAR.

Thursday arrived here the lord Hawkesbury privateer with a Spanish ship, her prize, taken a few days since.—We are informed, that the Hawkesbury fell in with a ship from Dublin, which had a paper on board, giving an account of hostilities having commenced between Great-Britain and Spain, and the next day falling in with the Spaniard, took him as prize.

In consequence of this information, a Spanish brig in town has been taken possession of by the officers of his majesty's ships now here.

BALTIMORE, February 8.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated November 27, 1795.

"Government has allowed bounties upon the importation of wheat, as follows:

"From the south of Europe 20s. per quarter (of eight bushels) upon the first 300,000 quarters.

"On the first 500,000 from all other parts of Europe 15s.

"On the first 500,000 quarters from America, 15s.—and 10s. per quarter on all coming after, until the 1st of August next."

Annapolis, February 11.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated February 1st.

"The schooner John, captain Seward, from Martinique, says, that the troops had not arrived, and that the black pioneers were ordered back from Barbadoes, and landed at Fort Royal; on his passage here he spoke the brig Olive, captain Palmer, belonging to Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, forty-five days from London, he told him that there were great disturbances there, that the troops destined for the West-Indies were disembarked, and that his majesty, on his return from seeing them reviewed, was attacked by the mob, and his carriage broke to pieces, the captain of the guards was killed, and the king had a narrow escape for his life; the mob proceeded on to St. James's palace, and forced the gates with sledges, &c. &c.

REMONSTRANCE TO THE KING.

The humble and earnest remonstrance of two hundred thousand and upwards, faithful, though greatly aggrieved, subjects, associated and assembled with the London Corresponding Society, in a constitutional manner, in behalf of themselves and others.

"SIRE!

"WHEN the treacherous duplicity, and intolerable tyranny of the house of Stuart had roused the long enduring patience of the British people, the expulsion of one restored into their hands the primitive right of choosing another, as their chief of many magistrates.

"At that period the privilege which we are now compelled by a sorrowful necessity to exercise, of addressing and remonstrating with the chief magistrate—stating our grievances—and demanding redress, was (so far fortunately) recognized and solemnly established.

"When, in effect of the failure of heirs to the national choice, and to the succeeding sovereign, her majesty queen Anne, the exercise of the same fundamental right again reverted to the people, and became to their opinion necessary to secure the liberties and happiness of the nation, the head of that house from which you are descended was called by the public will to the kingly office.

"The preservation of those rights established at the revolution were then reconfirmed and became part of the obligations which George the first contracted to fulfil with the people of these realms; and your predecessor and your majesty, upon succeeding to the throne, became alike bound by the sovereign law of the land to maintain them;—and it is in virtue of that solemn compact, and thereof only, that the good people of these nations are or can be, bound in allegiance or respect for their magistrate, or your princely house.

"We shall not particularize the smallness of the majority which established the Hanoverian succession; but we should be wanting of that respect which we owe to the virtues of our country, were we not to remind you Sire, how faithfully and steadily the nation has, to this hour, supported the decision of their representatives on that occasion;—notwithstanding the well grounded apprehensions of invasion and civil war;—in despite of the intrigues of foreign courts, and the jealousies of potent princes;—against the avowed supporters of hereditary descent;—and even against the opinions and efforts of others, true friends of civil liberty, within the bosom of the land, who drew from the sober lessons of historical experience, reasons the most cogent against foreign connexions.

"Your majesty, in your well known compassion for the unfortunate descendants of the expatriated king, has satisfied your faithful subjects how intimately acquainted you are with the secret political history of those times; and it will not therefore, be necessary for us to insist at large on the favours conferred by this country in transplanting your princely house from the poverty and obscurity of Hanover, to the dignity and opulence of the then (but not now) most respectable sovereignty of Europe.

"Your majesty must know all this; neither can you be ignorant, that the people of this country—often too sanguine—too credulous—entertained the well-grounded hope, that an eternal gratitude would bind your house to support the freedom and happiness of that nation, which had, under such great difficulties and dangers, conferred such signal favours.

"How far that honest and just hope has been realized, we leave to your majesty's most gracious and serious consideration.

"Our present object is to renew a complaint which we delivered, by way of address to your majesty, into the hands of his grace the duke of Portland, your secretary of state, on the 15th of July last, wherein we briefly besought your notice and relief, in behalf of ourselves and the great body of your majesty's industrious but unhappy subjects, enduring all the calamities of famine and a stagnant trade;—witnessing the increase of bankruptcy, unequalled in extent or effect, but by the profligate waste of public money;—feeling for the destruction of our industrious youth, and the disgraces of our arms abroad, and for the orphans, aged, and widows, lingering out a desperate and deplorable existence at home.

"We have unfeignedly expressed to your majesty therein, our sentiments of your ministers, because, we possess, the best means of obtaining the sincere opinions of the whole country, so we know that the great body of the people think with us, that under the abusive sanction of your prerogative, they have wantonly plunged this nation into all its present calamities, and continue to uphold themselves in power, by a baleful system of corruption, for the purposes of their seditious avarice and ambition: We declared our serious apprehension for the tranquillity of the nation, and the safety of your throne, were not these ministers speedily dismissed; and that a reform in the representation alone could restore this country to that native vigour and happiness of which it is capable, but now desolated.

"But we have represented and prayed in vain! and we have to lament, that in addition to the national grievances, we have to complain, that our address has not been attended to by your majesty's servants, as we know it should have been in a manner suitable to the former dignity of a national character and your own high station, nor with a decency becoming the situation of public servants towards their fellow subjects constitutionally exercising the right of petition on an occasion of particular and serious moment.

"Under all the obligations of law and justice, are we then Sire, to suffer and not to complain? What have

we not to fear, if there stand a barrier between the oppressed and the oppressor?—we hoped to find in the throne of Brunswick line, in these times of royal virtue; a proof of the efficacy of that form of government.

"Is it in vain, that we, less interested than ourselves to consider your own numbers, and taxes with which this nation is burdened, call to mind the duty which the royal offspring, and the people, from whose industry their princely support can be derived, their principal support can be derived, the test of history, whether dispensable are most likely to bring the reprobate measure giving the people that liberty they seek, and which would merit, and generosity.

"Listen then, Sire! to the just people, whose grievances distract, so enormous that the human supplication and defence of our opinion, that a reform in the removal of the only speedy peace, are the only way can be saved, or the cured.

Signed by order

Copenhagen-house, O

NEW MIL

From L

On Friday and

Will

AN elegant

MILLINERY, of the last be disposed of, at the London Annapolis.

February 8, 1796.

NOT

To be SOLD, t

I

THE tract whereon fen. lived, contained situated on West river, a good dwelling house, a good kitchen, and even on the said tract is also Stephen Steward, fen. Several other tracts of lying on Deep Creek, wards of 600 acres, with thereon; one lot of land the Swamp; one tract containing 27 acres, the two lots, part of Annapolis, the other 96 acres lying in the neighbourhood. One tract of containing 100 acres; Lower Marlborough, a good dwelling house for the benefit of the Steward, fen. A liberal purchaser or purchase security, but no conv purchase money is paid the lands being sold law, and with the cost and the surplus to be late Stephen Steward,

West river, February

In pursuance of an

Anne-Arundel court

SALE, for CASH

fair, it not, the first

PHILIP PHILLIPS

PART of the per

late of said court

at 11 o'clock A. M.

PH

February 10, 1796

NO

THAT St. Jan

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until Easter Monday

By

Anne-Arundel co

THE subscriber

HOUSES

polio, formerly oc

are for sale. The

to Messrs. ZACAR

February 8, 1796

we not to fear, if there stands an insurmountable barrier between the oppressed and the magistrate?—Alas! we hoped to find in the third sovereign of the house of Brunswick line, in these critical times, an example of royal virtue; a proof of princely gratitude; a powerful, though solitary argument for the superiority of our form of government.

"Is it in vain, that we wished your majesty, no less interested than ourselves in the issue of our prayer to consider your own numerous family, and the vast debts and taxes with which this nation is encumbered—to call to mind the duty which you owe to all and every of the royal offspring, and their progeny, as well as to the people, from whose industry alone the funds necessary for their princely support can be drawn; and to examine, by the test of history, whether ends so essential and indispensable are most likely to be accomplished, by pursuing the reprobate measures of odious ministers, or by giving the people that liberty, peace and reform, which they seek, and which would assure their love, attachment, and generosity."

"Listen then, Sir! to the voice of a wearied and afflicted people, whose grievances are so various that they attract so enormous that they terrify. Think of the abyss between supplication and despair.—The means of national salvation are in your own hands—it is our right to advise as well as supplicate it—we declare it to be our opinion, that a reform in the representation of the people, the removal of your present ministers, and a speedy peace, are the only means by which the country can be saved, or the attachment of the people secured."

Signed by order of the meeting,
J. BINNS, Chairman.
J. ASHLEY, Secretary.
Copenhagen-house, Oct. 1795.

NEW MILLINERY, From LONDON.

On Friday and Saturday (only).
Will be opened.

AN elegant assortment of
MILLINERY, of the latest FASHION, which will
be disposed of, at the London prices, at Mrs. BAYCE'S,
Annapolis.
February 8, 1796.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, the following tracts of
LAND,

THE tract whereon the late STEPHEN STEWARD, sen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, situated on West river, the improvements consist of a good dwelling house, sufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other necessary out houses; on the said tract is also the ship-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, sen. carried on his ship-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all necessary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greatest part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of West river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling house. All the above lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, sen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on giving bond with good security, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchase money is paid. The title is unquestionable, the lands being sold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the consent of the judgment creditors, and the surplus to be applied to the discharge of the late Stephen Steward, sen. his debts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

West river, February 9, 1796.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, on Tuesday the 23d instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day, at the house of HUMPHREY PHILLIPS, on the north side of Severn,

PART of the personal estate of PAUL PHILLIPS, late of said county, deceased. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock A. M.

PHILIP WILLIAMS, Executor.

February 10, 1796.

NOTICE.

THAT St. James's Parish is now in want of a minister of the protestant episcopal church, and that the vestry of said parish will receive applications until Easter Monday next.

By order

WILLIAM H. HALL, Reg.

Anne-Arundel county, February 1, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that the two HOUSES & LOTS, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. ONNER WILKINS, are for sale. The terms may be known by application to Messrs. ZACHARIAH and LEWIS DUVAL.

HENRY DAVIDGE.

February 8, 1796.

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

JOHN ADISON, Junior.

February 8, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 4th instant, a mulatto man named TOM, he is a smart active fellow, about 21 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has freckles on his face, wears his hair queued, and it is a little light coloured, he has a scar on the fleshy part of his hand, occasioned by a cut with a sickle; had on when he went away, a new homepun cloth coat and overalls of an olive green colour, the coat is made double breasted, and has old gilt buttons on. He has relations belonging to Messrs. Platers, in Calvert county, also some connexions in Annapolis. Whoever secures said fellow, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges of lodgings in Frederick gaol.

JOHN M. BAYARD.

Frederick county, near Emmitsburg, Jan. 30, 1796.

STOP THIEVES.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, this day, two negro men, each named WILL, one about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years old, a slender, straight made, handsome fellow, light complexion; had on when he went away, a gray farnought jacket, with blue cuffs, white halfstitch trousers, a felt hat, and gray store stockings; took with him an old blue superfine cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, and old silk waistcoat, &c. The other about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, a strong well made fellow, has a downy curly look when spoken to, light complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, waistcoat and breeches, much worn, white yarn stockings; but as they are artful cunning fellows, it is probable they may change their names and cloaths, and pass for free blacks, being well acquainted in Annapolis, but suppose they will make for Calvert county, as the first came from the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's, the other from Mr. John Ireland's, Bay side. Whoever takes up said negroes, and secures them, so that I get them again, shall be paid the reward above, or THREE POUNDS for either, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH LEONARD.

N. B. These fellows may probably make for Baltimore. Hill's Delight, February 9, 1796.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of RICHARD GOODWIN, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for CASH, on Wednesday the 17th day of February, if fair, if not the first fair day, at ten o'clock, at his late dwelling plantation, on the north side of Severn.

ONE Negro woman, for three years service, from the twenty-fourth day of December last, and a female child, for life, about eighteen months old, stock of all kinds, one colt, cattle, sheep and hogs, all the household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, wheat, rye, fodder, and straw.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

ALL persons who have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

February 2, 1796.

To be SOLD, on a credit of four years, the first Saturday in March, on the premises, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE dwelling house and plantation that I bought of Mrs. Lucy Crabb, containing two hundred and sixty-three acres, lying near Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river. Also,

Will be sold, on the same credit, at private sale, that commodious dwelling house at Upper Marlborough, that I purchased of Edward Nicholls, Esquire. Bond, with approved security, will be required.

R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called The VENTURE ENLARGED, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

BENJAMIN RISTON.

Anne-Arundel county, January 12, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled.

ELIZABETH THOMAS, Executrix.

December 16, 1795.

TAKEN up as a stray, by JOHN DAVIDSON, living at Bell's plantation, on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, a small black STEER, with some white upon his back, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, and supposed to be about four years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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

ANN JACKSON, Nanjemoy.
Geo. Lee, Poplar hill.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Kibley, Poarmonky.
Maur. M'Dough, near Port-Tobacco.
John B. Hamon, near Port-Tobacco, 2 letters.
Francis Sewall, near Port-Tobacco.
John Nowlan, Cob Neck, Charles county.
Richard Macall, Calvert county.
Daniel Sharp, Somerset county.
Jn. Booth, mercht. Nanjemoy.
Saml. C. Cox, Port-Tobacco, Maryland.
Mrs. Eleanor Boarman, Picawaxen, C. county, 2.
Mr. Ben. Countee, Blenheim, Charles county.
William Hill, bricklayer, Port-Tobacco.
Garrard B. Cause, near Port-Tobacco, 2.
John Fenwick, Cornwallices Neck.
James Freeman, Port-Tobacco.
Wm. D. Harrison, Nanjemoy, Charles county.
Miss Dickenson, St. Thomas's Manor, C. county.
James Simms, Cob Neck.
William Hanson, Charles county.
Mrs. Mary Clements, Charles county.
Geo. P. Greenfield, Benedict.
Walter Stone, Port-Tobacco, 2.
William Elgin, Cob Neck, Charles county.
SARAH DAVIS, P. M.
Port-Tobacco, January 5, 1796.

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

ANNE ASHMEAD, rev. John Ashton, Annapolis; Thos. Ayres, West river.
William Brogden, James Bond, Richard Burke, James Bruce, Luis Baily, Annapolis.
Jeremiah Chafe, Nicholas Carroll (2), John Callahan, Henry James Carroll, capt. William Coward (2), Anne Clewis, John Conly, care of Wallis and Muir, William Coe (2), Abraham Clod, Annapolis; Richard Chew, jun. (2), Herring bay; capt. Leonard Covington, Patuxent; Thomas Carter, Kent-Island.
Gabriel Duval (3), col. William Deakins, William M. Duncan, Annapolis; capt. James Disney, near Annapolis.
Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis.
Richard Frazer, Benjamin Fairbairn, Annapolis.
John Gwinn, John M. Gantt, Archibald Golder, Annapolis.
Jere. Harwood, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river.
John Johnston, Annapolis; John Johnston, Lower Marlboro'.
Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.
Luther Martin, Gilbert Murdoch, Elizabeth Mordock, Annapolis; Samuel M'Cubbin, near Annapolis; Charles M'Pherson, Hunting-town.
Mrs. A. Ogle, Annapolis.
Geo. Peachy and Gilmore, Edward James Pryfe, Annapolis.
Allen Quynn, Annapolis.
Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, Mrs. S. Ringgold (2), Eliza Rodgers, Annapolis.
Mrs. Stevens (2), Gullavus Scott, John Sands, Wm. Sandison, Philip Schwarer, Annapolis; rev Mr. Scott, Herring bay.
Samuel Tyler, Governor's Bridge; Thomas Tildard (2), Herring bay; Miss Tayloe, Wye river.
William Winder, John C. Weems (2), James West, Thomas Walley, William Wells (2), Turner Wotton, Annapolis; Thomas Warfield, near Annapolis; John Weems (2), to be left at John Thomas's West river.
S. GREEN, D. P. M.
January 1, 1796.

BY virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over the eastern branch of Patowmack river, we do hereby give notice, that books will be opened by us in the city of Washington, on the fourth Monday in February next, for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dn.
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER.

N. B. The act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily-Gazette.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, whether on judgment, bond, bill, note, or open account, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, or to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, on or before the first day of June next, in order for payment, so far as assets have come to the subscriber's hands; those who neglect to bring in their claims will be excluded from any share of the distribution then to be made.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator

de bonis non of S. STEWARD, sen.

Annapolis, January 3, 1796.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city. Apply to the PRINTERS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,
The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1795.

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

MESSRS. JACOB and JOSEPH MACCENEY, (2), Patuxent river.
John Shanks, Esquire, Chaptico, St. Mary's.
Bennett Aprice, Chaptico Forest, St. Mary's county.
Capt. Robert Greenwell, Head of St. Clements Bay.
Mr. Thomas A. Reeder, St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Maryland.
Mr. Ignis Manning, Chaptico.
JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.
January 6, 1796.

Take Notice,

THE subscribers, by their joint petition, intend to apply to Frederick county court, at their next March term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called the HOPE, formerly lying in Prince-George's county, now Frederick county, as their particular parts thereof, and to mark and bound also the resurvey called the HOPE, as well as their particular parts thereof, lying formerly in Prince-George's county, now in Frederick county; and also that particular part of a tract or parcel of land called PART OF THE HOPE, as decided, conveyed, and passed by the late Mr. Richard Bennett to the late Mr. John Darnall and Mary his wife, in tail, for eight hundred twenty-three acres of land, more or less, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the records of Prince-George's county, Maryland.

**JOHN DARNALL,
HENRY DARNALL,
THOMAS DARNALL.**

January 29, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CONTEE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. I hope proper attention will be paid to this notice, as it will relieve the executor from pursuing very disagreeable measures.

January 29, 1796.

R. A. CONTEE.

Six Dollars Reward.

STAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 19th January, living about two miles from South river ferry, and one mile and a half from South river church, one forrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, has no brand, she has a kind of a roan mane and tail, and has no other white about her only one white spot behind her left ear.

Also a small black HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze in his face, a snip on his nose, and his tail lately bobbed and shod before, his sides a little rubbed with the traces. Whoever takes up the said creatures shall receive the above reward, paid by me,

EDWARD STEUART.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders on the new subscription to the Patowmack Company are required to pay to William Harbome, treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pounds per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

**JOHN FITZGERALD, President,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR,** } Directors.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1795.

Those who are yet in arrears for the old shares, are requested to pay attention to the above, they may recollect those shares have been liable to be sold for the arrears more than a year past.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purfes in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a forrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 22, 1795.

RAN away, on the 11th of September last, a small negro man named JERRY, about five feet five or six inches high, appears to be religious and about thirty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, has lost some of his foreteeth, and has some wheels on his belly, a round face, a tolerable flat nose, a broad mouth, short neck, small legs, and sometimes a stoppage in his speech, he understands plantation business, is a shoemaker, and does something of carpenters work; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him; it is likely he has changed his name, and may pass for a free man, or has a forged pass and will attempt to go to Baltimore or George-town, or escape to Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

SAMUEL DARE.

Calvert county, January 16, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for dealings with JOHN READ MAGRUDER and Sons, are desired to make payment, their partnership being dissolved this day, those having claims are requested to bring them in for settlement.

**JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Sen.
JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jun.
JAMES ALEXANDER MAGRUDER.**

Upper Marlborough, January 1, 1796.

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.

WHEREAS CHARLES COWLEY, late of this county, did, on or about the 30th day of January last, obtain from us two bonds for payment of £.300 and £.350 current money, being for the consideration of part of two tracts or parcels of land, BIRKHEAD'S ADVENTURE and HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT, to which a title cannot be had, therefore we hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment of said bonds, or either of them, as they will not be paid.

**CHARLES DRURY,
WILLIAM DRURY.**

Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1796.

THE creditors of STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, prior to his obtaining an act of insolvency, are desired to take notice, that the subscriber, on the third Monday in February next, at the house of Mr. WHARFE, in the city of Annapolis, will proceed to pay on the claims exhibited in the chancery-office, in proportion to their respective amounts, all monies which he hath received as trustee of said STEWARD.

**BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee of
S. STEWARD, jun. an insolvent
debtor.**

Annapolis, January 4, 1796.

For SALE,

AN elegant PHAETON, built on the most fashionable construction, with a set of the best London plated HARNESS. The carriage is in no manner injured. Apply to the printers hereof.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man named HARRY, about five feet six inches high, twenty-four years old, knock kneed, large wide mouth, which, when he laughs, he spreads very much, and half shuts his eyes, he lips and speaks thick, especially when surprised or frightened; he had on a new white cotton jacket and trousers of the same cloth, rather short and pieced at bottom, an old wool hat, brown linen shirt, white yarn stockings, and strong shoes with hob nails in the soles and large broad headed nails in the heels. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so as his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid.

JAMES CHESTON.

West river, January 7, 1796.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away in May last a negro man named JOHN, a carpenter, a black luffy fellow, with a scar under one of his eyes, and on the 6th instant, eloped negro BEN, a small black fellow, with one of his fingers hurt by some accident. Whoever will deliver me the above negroes, or secures them in the Annapolis gaol, shall be paid the reward above, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either of them.

BENNETT DARNALL, near Pig Point.

January 21, 1796.

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

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, from the general court, to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of EDWARD SPURRIER, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 13th day of February,

A TRACT of land called HERBERT'S CARE, containing about 200 acres, taken as the property of WILLIAM PITT GRIFFITH, and sold to satisfy a debt due to ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF and ROBERT DORSEY. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

**RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.**

January 12, 1796.

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

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE and commodious three story brick DWELLING-HOUSE in this city, an excellent stand for the mercantile business, and well calculated for a family. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

N. B. A pleasing credit will be given to the purchaser.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

To be SOLD, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, at PUBLIC SALE, at George-town, on the 15th day of February next,

FIVE country born negro SLAVES, consisting of three men and two women. Six months credit will be given.

JOHN M. GANTT, Trustee.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound the a tract of land called BOARMAN'S MANOR, lying in Charles county, under an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, January 27, 1796.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber proposes teaching young ladies the GUITAR, both piano and common, also gentlemen the VIOLIN; from his perfect knowledge of both instruments he flatters himself to merit the approbation of the public and give general satisfaction. Those who have a turn for music may be taught to play twelve tunes the first quarter, also to tune their own instruments. The subscriber composes for his pupils little songs and tunes suited to their capacities. Terms are, six dollars entrance, and four dollars a month. Instruments and strings may be had of Mr. CARE, in Baltimore, correspondent of the subscriber's.

JOHN J. ABERCROMBY.

N. B. Mould and dipped tallow CANDLES, of the best quality, equal in looks to white wax, manufactured by A. TRENET, at the house of the subscriber, opposite the Printing-Office, mould at 1/10¢ per pound, dipped 20¢ ditto.

Annapolis, January 4, 1796.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the middle ferry on Monocacy, Frederick county, about two weeks ago, a negro fellow named JERRY, about 25 years of age, a very stout well made negro, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He was bought of Doctor Davidge last spring, who formerly lived in Annapolis, where this negro was raised, who, in his masters absence to Britain, was hired out to work at brick-making both at Annapolis and Baltimore-town; at one or other of those places it is supposed he may be found. It is supposed that he carried off with him a bay horse and bridle; the horse is about fourteen hands high, and branded on the left buttock something like L. Whoever takes up the said negro and puts him into gaol in Baltimore or Anne-Arundel county, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home and delivered to me TWELVE DOLLARS.

J. DELAVENCENDIERE.

Frederick county, December 1, 1795.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

IFOREWARN all persons against dealing with a dog or gun on my plantation after this date, as they may expect to be dealt by agreeably to law.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

November 25, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(List YEAR.)

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PROCE
Of the HOUSE of REP
UNITED STATES,
RANDALL and CHA

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Wednesday, 6th

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 18, 1796.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, in the case of ROBERT RANDALL and CHARLES WHITNEY.

[Concluded from our last.]

Wednesday, 6th January, 1796.

On motion of Mr. Christie of Maryland, and Mr. Sedgwick of Massachusetts, the several informations heretofore given by them on oath, in the case of Robert Randall, and now delivered in, in writing, at the clerk's table, subscribed with their names, respectively, were read, and ordered to be inserted in the journal, as follows:

The declaration of Gabriel Christie is, that some time in the month of October or November last, this informant was in Philadelphia, when he saw Robert Randall, who had, as he informed this informant, just returned from Canada, where he had been disappointed in the business he went to that country on; but he, Randall, informed this informant, that on his way home, he had called at Detroit, where he had spent some time; and had, he believed, entered into an association, to which, if he got the consent of the government of the United States, would be of considerable advantage to him, and those who chose to associate with him; and informed this informant, that he might be concerned with him, provided he liked the speculation: he then informed this informant, that he had associated with a number of influential persons at Detroit, for the purpose of obtaining the pre-emption right to a large tract of country within the territory of the United States, and produced to this informant, the original association. After this informant had heard all that Randall had to communicate to him, this informant told Randall, that he considered his scheme as a wild goose one; and that this informant would not have any concern in it. Randall then requested this informant, to give him his opinion in what manner he, Randall, ought to proceed; this informant told him, that the most proper person to apply to, was Mr. Randolph, the late secretary of state; and if he, Randall, thought proper, this informant would inform Mr. Randolph of it, and get his advice, which Randall agreed to: this informant then went to Mr. Randolph, and gave him all the information that the informant had received from Randall. After considering the business some time, Mr. Randolph advised, that an application should be made to the president of the United States; which advice, the informant gave to Randall, who seemed at that time, fully satisfied with the proposal, and requested the informant to introduce him to the president, for that purpose; but as this informant was going out of town in a day or two, he told Randall, that he would introduce him to the president; on his return to congress. When the informant came to Philadelphia, in December, he found Randall in the city; and after asking Randall, what he had done in his business, and whether he still meant to apply to the president, Randall then informed the informant, that his friend and associate, Mr. Whitney, had arrived in Philadelphia, and that upon consulting with him, they came to a determination not to apply to the president, as he heretofore had agreed, but had determined to present a memorial to the legislature, for a grant of the said land. This informant told Randall, that he disapproved of this mode, and asked Randall who had advised him to it. Randall then informed the informant, that this said Mr. Whitney had informed him, that he had consulted with a number of the eastern members of congress, and in particular, with Mr. Sedgwick, who had advised this mode of proceeding. Randall also informed this informant, that Mr. Sedgwick had agreed to draw up, and present his memorial. This informant then informed Randall, that by this mode of proceeding, he had put it out of this informant's power to be concerned with him, if he thought ever so well of it. Randall asked the informant the reason; the informant answered, that it would be improper in any member of congress, to be concerned in any thing that he was to vote on. This informant was not able to impress Randall with the propriety of his remark. The informant never understood, that Mr. Sedgwick was, in any manner, concerned with Randall, or his associates; but that he, Mr. Sedgwick, thought the thing a public benefit, and would support it. That Randall never informed this informant, that any of the members of congress were concerned, but that a majority of them thought favourably of the plan, and would support it. In all the conversation the informant had with Randall, this informant told him, that he could not expect this informant's assistance, as the informant would never agree to sell any of the lands of the United States, for less than a dollar per acre. Randall then informed the informant, before a witness, that it was strange, that the informant was the only person in congress, that he had applied to, but what seemed to think favourably of his plan; the informant told Randall, that his opinion was fixed, and still ad-

vised his application to the president, which Randall declined.

(Signed)

G. CHRISTIE.

January 5, 1796.

The informant, Theodore Sedgwick, a member of the house of representatives of the United States, declares, that some time before he left the place of his residence in Massachusetts, one Israel Jones, Esq; of Adams, in that state, waited on him and introduced to him, a man whom he now knows by the name of Charles Whitney, of the state of Vermont. That Mr. Jones is a man of respectable character, a magistrate, a member of the state legislature, (as the informant believes) and a trustee of the corporation of Williams college. That Mr. Jones informed the informant, that he, with others, had in contemplation an application to congress, for a grant of a tract of country lying between the lakes Huron, Michigan and Erie.—Considerations of a public nature having been stated and enlarged upon, the opinion of the informant was requested, relative to the propriety and success of the proposed application. He answered in substance, that he believed it was to be doubted whether the legislature would undertake actually to contract for any of the vacant public lands, and that the doubt was still stronger respecting these lands, the Indian claim to which had not been previously extinguished. He stated to Mr. Jones that, by reason of sickness in his family, it was not probable he should attend the next session of congress; at all events, however, he advised Mr. Jones not to make an early application, as it was probable the subject of disposing of the public lands would occupy the attention of congress, during the then ensuing session; and that, by the delay, Mr. Jones could form a more correct judgment of the course which it would be most eligible for him to pursue, relative to this subject. That while the informant was waiting on Mr. Jones to the door, at his departure, Mr. Jones asked him if there would be any impropriety in a member of congress being concerned in an application for a grant of lands? The informant answered, that it would depend on the circumstances under which the application was made; proper, if the application was made to a land office, but otherwise, if to the legislature; because in the latter case it would be for a man to contract with himself; to this answer Mr. Jones gave an explicit assent. That the informant never at any time before or afterwards, to his remembrance, saw the said Whitney, until he saw him in this city, during the present session. That the informant came from his own home to New York, in company with col. Pepon, stated by the said Whitney, as one of his associates. That the informant hath been informed and believes that the said Pepon is now in this city; but that he had never spoken to the informant on the subject of the said land speculation. That not long after the arrival of the informant in this city, the said Whitney, one morning waited on him, and stated to him an intended memorial respecting the tract of land aforesaid, and urged on the consideration of the informant, the motives of a public nature for a grant thereof. That the informant inquired of the said Whitney, to what state he belonged, and being answered to Vermont, he recommended to him to request the representatives of that state to present his memorial. That the said Whitney requested the informant to peruse his memorial when it should be prepared, which he understood was not then the case. That he answered, according to his best recollection, that whenever he had leisure he should be willing to do it; or to that effect. That the whole time of the interview he believes did not exceed six, he is very confident, could not exceed ten minutes. That twice afterwards, the informant's servant informed him, that the said Whitney wished to see him, and that he caused himself to be denied; and the informant is very confident he never undertook either to draft, or to present any memorial, for the said Whitney.

On the morning of the twenty-eighth of December, Mr. Smith of South Carolina, informed the informant of what he afterwards stated in evidence to the house, respecting Robert Randall. The informant advised Mr. Smith, as soon as possible, to make the same known to the house of representatives, (which Mr. Smith informed the informant he had determined to do) and the informant having previously advised the said Whitney to apply to the representatives of Vermont, he thought it his duty, and he accordingly took the earliest opportunity to request Mr. Smith of that state, to avoid presenting any memorial with which he might be intrusted for a grant of land, and desired him to make the same request to Mr. Buck, the other member from the same state.

The informant further declares, that he never, to his remembrance, saw Robert Randall, till he saw him at the bar of the house.

THEODORE SEDGWICK.

January 5, 1796.

The house, then according to the order of the day, proceeded to a final decision, in the case of Robert Randall; and,

A motion being made and seconded, that the house do come to the following resolution:

Whereas any attempt to influence the conduct of this house, or its members, on subjects appertaining to their legislative functions, by motives, other than the public advantage, is a high contempt of this house, and a breach of its privileges: And whereas it does appear to this house, by the information, on oath, of sundry members, and by the proceedings thereon had before the house, that Robert Randall did attempt to influence the conduct of the said members, in a matter relating to their legislative functions, to wit, the sale of a large portion of the public property, by motives of private emolument to the said members, other than, and distinct from, the public advantage: Therefore,

RESOLVED, That the said Robert Randall has thereby committed a high contempt of this house, and a breach of its privileges:—

The previous question thereon was called for by five members, to wit:—Shall the main question, to agree to the said resolution, be now put?

And, on the question;—Shall the said main question be now put?

It passed in the negative.

A motion was then made and seconded, that the house do come to the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That it appears to this house, that Robert Randall has been guilty of a contempt to, and a breach of the privileges of this house, by attempting to corrupt the integrity of its members, in the manner laid to his charge,

And, on the question thereupon,

It was resolved in the affirmative—

YEAS 78.
NAYS 17.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are
David Baird, Abraham Baldwin, Thomas Blount, Benjamin Bourne, Theophilus Bradbury, Nathan Bryan, Daniel Buck, Dempsey Burges, Samuel J. Cabell, Joshua Coit, Isaac Coles, William Cooper, Henry Dearborn, George Dent, Gabriel Duval, William Findley, Abiel Foster, Dwight Foster, Jesse Franklin, Albert Gallatin, Ezekiel Gilbert, James Gillespie, William B. Giles, Nicholas Gilman, Henry Glen, Benjamin Goodhue, Chauncey Goodrich, Andrew Gregg, Christopher Greenup, Roger Griswold, William B. Grove, George Hancock, Carter B. Harrison, Robert Goodloe Harper, Thomas Hartley, Jonathan N. Havens, Daniel Heister, Thomas Henderson, James Hillhouse, William Hindman, Aaron Kitchell, John Wilkes Kittera, George Leonard, Edward Livingston, Samuel Lyman, William Lyman, Francis Malbone, John Milledge, Andrew Moore, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, William Vans Murray, Anthony New, Josiah Parker, John Patten, Francis Preiton, John Reed, Theodore Sedgwick, John S. Sherburne, Samuel Sitgreaves, Jeremiah Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Isaac Smith, Samuel Smith, William Smith, John Swanwick, Zephaniah Swift, Absalom Tatom, George Thatcher, Richard Thomas, Mark Thompson, Uriah Tracey, John E. Van Allen, Philip Van Cortlandt, Joseph B. Varnum, Abraham Venable, Peleg Wadsworth, John Williams, and Richard Winn.

Those who voted in the negative, are
Theodor Bailey, Richard Brent, Gabriel Christie, Thomas Claiborne, John Clopton, Samuel Earle, Nathaniel Freeman, jun. John Hathorn, James Holland, George Jackson, Matthew Locke, Samuel Maclay, Nathaniel Macon, James Madison, John Nicholas, John Page, and Israel Smith.

Another motion was then made and seconded, that the house do come to the following resolution:—

RESOLVED, That the said Robert Randall be brought to the bar, reprimanded by the speaker, and committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms, until the further order of this house.

And, on the question thereupon,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant thereto, the said Robert Randall was brought to the bar in custody; reprimanded by Mr. Speaker, and remanded in custody of the serjeant at arms, until further order of the house.

Thursday, 7th January, 1796.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the further hearing and trial in the case of Charles Whitney: Whereupon,

The said Charles Whitney being brought to the bar, in custody of the serjeant at arms, the information in writing, delivered in against him by Mr. Buck, one of the members from Vermont, was read, and it was demanded of him by Mr. Speaker, "what he had to say in his defence?" to which he answered, that he was not prepared to make defence, and requested that further time might be allowed him for that purpose, until Monday next.

The said Charles Whitney, then withdrew from the bar in custody, and the house proceeded to consider of his request; when,

A motion being made and seconded that the house do come to the following resolution,

RESOLVED, That Charles Whitney be discharged from the custody of the serjeant at arms.

It was resolved in the affirmative. — YEAS 52. NAYS 30.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

Theodore Bailey, Abraham Baldwin, Benjamin Bourne, Theophilus Bradbury, Dimpley Burges, Samuel J. Cabell, Gabriel Christie, Thomas Claiborne, Joshua Coit, William Cooper, Henry Dearborn, Samuel Earle, William Findley, Nathaniel Freeman, junior, Albert Gallatin, Ezekiel Gilbert, William B. Giles, Nicholas Gilman, Henry Glen, Chauncey Goodrich, Andrew Gregg, Roger Griswold, William B. Grove, Wade Hampton, George Hancock, Carter B. Harrison, Robert Goodloe Harper, John Hathorn, Jonathan N. Havens, William Hindman, James Holland, George Jackson, Aaron Kitchell, George Leonard, Samuel Maclay, Nathaniel Macon, John Milledge, John Nicholas, John Page, Josiah Parker, John Patten, Francis Preston, Theodore Sedgwick, Samuel Sirgreaves, Nathaniel Smith, Israel Smith, Isaac Smith, Samuel Smith, Zephaniah Swift, Mark Thompson, Joseph B. Varnum, and Richard Winn.

Those who voted in the negative, are

David Baird, Thomas Blount, Daniel Buck, Isaac Coles, George Dent, Gabriel Duval, Abel Foster, Dwight Foster, Jesse Franklin, Benjamin Goodhue, Daniel Heister, James Hillhouse, John Wilkes Kitters, Edward Livingston, Samuel Lyman, William Lyman, Francis Maibone, Andrew Moore, John Reed, John S. Sherburne, Jeremiah Smith, William Smith, Abalom Tatom, George Thatcher, Richard Thomas, John E. Van Allen, Philip Van Cortlandt, Abraham Venable, Peleg Wadsworth, and John Williams.

Friday, 8th January, 1796.

A petition of Charles Whitney, was presented to the house and read, praying that certain testimony, in his behalf, applying to the late charges against him, may be entered on the journal of the house.

Ordered, That the said petition do lie on the table.

Tuesday, 12th January, 1796.

A petition of Robert Randall, was presented to the house and read, praying to be released from the imprisonment to which he is subjected by the order of this house, of the sixth instant.

Ordered, That the said petition do lie on the table.

Wednesday, 13th January, 1796.

The house proceeded to consider the petition of Robert Randall, which lay on the table: Whereupon,

RESOLVED, That Robert Randall be discharged from the custody of the serjeant at arms, upon the payment of fees.

Extract from the Journal.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 25.

THE captain pacha, who has been expected here some time, is at length arrived with his squadron in the Archipelago, bringing in one solitary prize, which he captured from the Maltese. There arrived also in a Spanish frigate the Tunisian ambassador, with very rich and beautiful presents from the dey, being the tribute paid to the sultan by the state of Barbary for his favour and protection.

Two Swedish ships are here, which the Porte means to employ in the transport service, and also to take their dimensions, and improve its own marine by building vessels on the same construction.

Great uneasiness prevails from the apprehension that on the departure of the Turkish admiral from the Archipelago, the Maltese corsairs will return and renew their depredations on our transports of provisions from Egypt and Syria, and on which is all our dependence against the approaching winter. This is a subject of much disquiet to the people who are already sufficiently afflicted by the plague, which continues to increase and extend its ravages. There is no desertion of persons who have not been attacked, or in danger of being. The houses, even of the foreign ministers have not escaped, notwithstanding all their precautions.

Baron Habska, the Danish charge d'affaires, has been obliged to retire to Bujukdere, on account of the pestilence breaking out amongst some of his domestics. The Spanish envoy has been obliged to do the same, and for the same reason. The people of Constantinople are in the extreme of misery, and the frequent configurations that happen, serve to complete their wretchedness. The government furnishes all the relief in its power to those most liable to suffer by the famine, but it has seldom the means of affording them any effectual assistance.

War is but little talked of, though military preparations continue with the same activity.

BOSTON, January 26.

By captain Mather, who arrived yesterday, in 55 days from Lisbon, we have information from thence to the 25th of November. Mr. Humphreys, the American minister, had just then reached that place from Paris, and was equipping a small brig called the Sophia, of Philadelphia, to proceed to Algiers, as reported, and bring from thence the late captives, who belonged to America, and who were liberated in pursuance of the treaty lately negotiated with the dey. Mr. O'Brien still remained at Lisbon; he would not divulge any of the articles of the treaty. Many-tongued rumour, was propagating information, that Spain and England were on the eve of a rupture—but she has but little aid from probability. An English convoy, which failed from Lisbon for London, was injured by a gale of wind, which occurred soon after

its sailing—five sail had been separated from the convoy, and had returned to Lisbon. A smart shock of an earthquake had been experienced there, and the inhabitants were fearful of its repetition. The prizes which the French had sent into Cadiz, were still lying there—unfired.

We have, since our last, had several arrivals from the West Indies. By them we have information

From MARTINIQUE, to December 24.

At that time no troops had reached the island. The French landed at the east end, and who were at first successful, and were joined by a number of negro deserters, had been defeated by the English with the loss of all their military apparatus. Markets low.

From HISPANIOLA, to December 23.

The English were preparing to attack Cape Francois; a fleet had sailed from Port-au-Prince, for the purpose; but it was supposed would not make the attempt till reinforced by the expected troops from England. Markets tolerable.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

Captain Tillinghast says that the much talked of West-India fleet and army had not sailed on the 27th of November, that he had heard of.

Notwithstanding the almost innumerable assertions, that the British fleet and army had arrived in the West-Indies, we this day find, by captain Tillinghast, who sailed from Liverpool November 27, that they had not then sailed; and by the following letter from the Mole, that they had not arrived there on the 8th of January. If it may be admitted to conjecture on this subject, we would here furnish, that it is probable they will be more wanted in Ireland, where they were to rendezvous, than even in the West-Indies—for Pitt's sedition bill must be crammed down.

Extract of a letter from Mole, St. Nicholas, January 8.

"No troops are as yet arrived from England. General Forbes has succeeded Adam Williamson as governor-general of the British possessions in St. Domingo.

"The new governor, jointly with admiral Parker, has issued a proclamation, wherein, after having dwelt a considerable time on the benevolence, disinterestedness and paternal solicitude of his British majesty for the welfare of the French planters, he announces, that the honour of the British arms made it a sacred duty to his majesty to consummate by force the great work (the reduction of St. Domingo) which his majesty had begun out of mere generosity, and to effect that object his majesty had determined to send such a mass of troops as henceforward would render every hope of resistance, on the part of the republicans, a mere chimera. We bring, says Parker, to the inhabitants of St. Domingo, and to each of them individually, peace or war, prosperity or ruin!

"The proclamation concludes with an offer to let all those who are unwilling to stay freely, quit the island, threatening at the same time to treat all those as rebels who should break the oath of fidelity they swore to his British majesty."

KNOXVILLE, January 1.

By letters of the 20th ult. dated at the Turkey's-town, from captain Chiselm, information is received, that the Creeks are determined not to retaliate upon the citizens of the United States, for the seventeen Creeks lately unjustifiably killed upon the Oconee, by the citizens of Georgia; but intend to demand satisfaction from the federal government, according to the treaty of New-York. We are also informed, that captain Chiselm, a few days past, left the Turkey's-town, (in the Cherokees) for the Chickasaw nation, with overtures of peace from the Creeks to the Chickasaws; and there is great reason to hope, that he will effect a peace between those two nations. Captain Chiselm is engaged in the restoration of peace between those two nations by order of government.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

The Star, a London paper of the 17th November, received by the ship Amiable, contains an account of a meeting at Westminster on the preceding day, amounting, by calculation, to 30,000.

The objects of the meeting were to petition the house of commons against the sedition bill, and to address the king, congratulating him on his escape from the late outrage against his person. The petition was agreed to with very little opposition, and the address voted nem. con.

The following paragraphs are annexed to the account.

Different parties of military arrived in town, on Sunday and yesterday morning, in order to be at hand in case of any public disturbance. The prince of Wales's regiment took its station in the stable yard at Carleton house; the 1st regiment of dragoons came from Romford, and was accommodated with stabling at the Horse Guards, the 15th light dragoons were in St. George's Fields, and several other regiments approached the metropolis. The different volunteer corps were also on duty, but fortunately there was no necessity for calling them out.

The peaceable and orderly conduct of the persons present, defeated every attempt at confusion. Lord Belgrave held up his hand against the petition. Never was the sense of the people more fully and fairly taken, for both sides exerted themselves to bring down friends; but even those who came under pretence of opposing, held up their hands for the petitions, so odious are the bills now depending in parliament.

Mr. Fox was drawn home by the inhabitants, who stopped his carriage at the treasury and admiralty, and gave three cheers. The duke of Bedford was also

drawn home, and the people shewed the greatest desire to testify their love for the defenders of their liberties."

From the Critical Review.

Official letters to the honourable American congress written during the war, between the United Colonies and Great-Britain, by his excellency George Washington, commander in chief of the continental forces, now president of the United States. Copied, by special permission, from the original papers preserved in the office of the secretary of state, Philadelphia.

THE high veneration in which the name of Washington is held by all Europe, the interesting nature and consequences of the American revolution, the authentic information concerning that great event developed in these letters, must secure their favourable reception. The statesman and the soldier, may here find the profound observations of superior genius, joined with those minute details which occur only to experience, and on which, nevertheless, the grandest events often depend. The philosopher may trace the causes of historical facts; and the general reader will find instruction and amusement, blended with a high gratification to his curiosity, in beholding such singular events, related with all the truth and feeling of the moment, and by the chief actor concerned in that surprising revolution.

The style of Washington is that of a superior character, clear and manly, expressing even great events, and profound ideas, with all the simplicity of genius. Firm, collected, pregnant in resources, while efforts are adverse; modest, fervent, prepared for any change of fortune, while she smiles; an uniform vigour, an untainted patriotism, distinguish the illustrious writer, and pervade his whole correspondence.

NORFOLK, February 8.

On Saturday evening arrived here the brig Fly, captain Curray, from Teneriffe, which place he left the 6th of December. By him we learn that the Kingdon East-Indiaman had arrived there the day before, in ten days from England, which brought accounts of an exchange of prisoners between England and France, and that a peace was daily expected between those powers.

In a London paper which captain Curray read, there was an account of an English privateer's having been taken by the Algerines, with upwards of 100 men on board; also, that the British consul was ordered to quit Algiers immediately.

Annapolis, February 18.

Extract of a letter, dated Norfolk, 31st January, 1796, to a commercial house in Philadelphia.

"A vessel arrived here yesterday that spoke one of the British transports, in lat. 19, steering for Cape Francois; she was a large Indiaman, full of troops. This, it would appear, fixes the sailing of the fleet, or at least a part of them; therefore no peace this year."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated December 2.

"There have been some faint hopes of a peace being in agitation, as the minister has declared his readiness to treat, on the new constitution being established in France; and the late defeats of their armies before Mentz and on the Lower Rhine, by general Clairfayt, will most probably induce her rulers to attend to more moderate propositions, though the Paris papers down to the 20th of last month, mention that general Jourdan has again recrossed the Rhine, and that they have also worsted general Wurmser, on the left side, but this has not been confirmed from Germany, and indeed the mails just arrived speak of further advantages by the Austrian generals."

THE mail for Baltimore leaves this city on Monday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock, P. M. and returns on Wednesday and Friday in the afternoon.

NOTICE.

THE debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others, who have installed their debts, and whose installments became due on the first day of December last, and which still remain unpaid, will observe, that no process have as yet issued, or will issue, for the recovery thereof, until the twentieth day of February next; this notice, it is sincerely hoped, will be attended to, as suits will certainly be commenced, without respect to persons, against every delinquent, on the twenty-first day of February; and in all cases where property is taken for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment is made.

The several county clerks who did not make their returns on the first of November last, and their payments for licences received by them, will be pleased also to observe, that they are subject to very heavy penalties for neglect, and my duty will compel me to pursue the direction of the law, unless a compliance is had by the time above mentioned.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

January 23, 1796.

HIGH FLYER,

WILL stand to cover mares this season, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis. The particulars will be inserted in March.

For 8

By virtue of a decree of Court of Maryland, will LIC SALE, at the house of Frederick-town, on Monday instant,

PART of the real estate late of the city of Annapolis, consisting of three hundred or less, of rich limestone, about two miles from the main road leading from said city to the city of Baltimore. There are about two hundred and fifty acres, and the timbered. The cleared land is in good fields, and upwards of twenty acres of land are in other out buildings, and two near the house.

A further description necessary, as it is expected the bidding will view the same.

At the same time will be sold Five lots of LAND, tract called TASKER'S CHASE, and one quarter acres, m. city of Frederick-town, under good past and rail laid town and the land of Alto, a two-story BRICK street, in said town, now SHAWFF, Esquire.

The terms of sale are money, with interest, with fourth, with interest, with other fourth, with interest, residue, with interest, time of sale, the purchase proved security.

A deduction will be made of sale.

All persons having claim with JOHN DAVIDSON and with the vouchers thereof before the first day of July

WILLIAM

TH. HARR

SAMUEL I

Annapolis, February 1

JAMES

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Soap Boiler and

BEGS leave to inform

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N. B. The highest p

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Annapolis, February,

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For SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable Chancery Court of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mrs. KIMBOLL, in Frederick-town, on Monday the 20th of February, instant,

PART of the real estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to wit: Part of a tract of LAND called TASKER'S CHANCE, containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, of rich limestone land, lying in Frederick county, about two miles from Frederick-town, on the main road leading from said town to Lancaster.

There are about two hundred acres of cleared land under good fence, and the remainder exceeding well timbered. The cleared land is divided into six convenient fields, and upwards of thirty acres set in grass.

There are on said land a dwelling house, and some other out buildings, and two springs of valuable water near the house.

A further description of the land is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected those who are desirous of purchasing will view the same, previous to the day of sale.

At the same time will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, Five lots of LAND, being part of the aforesaid tract called TASKER'S CHANCE, containing forty-seven and one quarter acres, more or less, lying in the vicinity of Frederick-town, adjoining each other, and under good post and rail fencing, between the lots of said town and the land of Mr. LAWRENCE BREngle.

Also, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in Patrick-street, in said town, now in the tenure of ARTHUR SHAW, Esquire.

The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money, with interest, within six months; one other fourth, with interest, within fifteen months; one other fourth, with interest, within two years; and the residue, with interest, within three years from the time of sale, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

A deduction will be made for cash paid at the time of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said JOHN DAVIDSON are requested to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the first day of July next.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, TH. HARRIS, junior, SAMUEL DUVAL, Trustees.

Annapolis, February 12, 1796.

JAMES PILCH,

From LONDON,

Soap Boiler and Tallow Chandler,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has erected a MANUFACTORY in the house of Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, formerly occupied by Mr. MEADORA, where housekeepers and stores may be supplied at the very lowest price, mould candles 1/6, dipped 1/7, white soap 1/4, brown 1/5, soft soap 1/6 per gallon.

N. B. The highest price given for TALLOW and Butts, and all sorts of FAT.

Annapolis, February, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—	Prize of	20,000 dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn } tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250

5847 Prizes, 175,000
1653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000
The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG, DANIEL CARROLL, of D. LEWIS DEBLOIS, GEORGE WALKER, WM. M. DUNCANSON, THOMAS LAW, JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN NORRIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims to make them known, to MARTIN NORRIS, Administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, West river, Jan. 8, 1796.

In CHANCERY, February 12, 1796.

David Wolfe, against Mary Hayes, relict, and Jonathan Hayes, and others; heirs of Jonathan Hayes, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting in David Wolfe a complete legal title to two tracts of land, in Frederick county, called GOOD LUCK and ADDITION, which the deceased Jonathan Hayes, on the 15th day of October, 1792, contracted and bound himself to convey unto the said Wolfe, who hath (as he alleges) paid the whole of the purchase money; the bill states, that the defendant, Jonathan Hayes, doth not reside in this state, and is therefore out of the reach of the process of this court; it is, on application of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the eighteenth day of March next, to the intent that the said Jonathan Hayes may have notice of the filing of the bill, and of the object thereof, and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tuesday in July next, to show cause, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

T. S. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

A PERSON well qualified to conduct the business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, coming with a good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, on application to the subscriber, clerk of Prince-George's.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jun. Upper Marlborough, February 9, 1796.

WENT away, on the twenty-sixth day of December, a negro man who calls himself NED BROOKES, has one of his ears cropped, and a mark on his mouth, five feet six inches high, and about forty-five years of age; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and brown trousers and a jacket; the rest of his cloaths unknown, as it is probable he may change them; he carried off with him a negro woman named HANNAH, about eighteen years of age, and five feet high, very black, shews a great deal of white in her eyes, has broad teeth, and a burn on one of her feet; she had on a striped country cloth petticoat, patched with blue cloth, brown cotton jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes and stockings; she also took with her a white jacket and petticoat, a calico one, and a new hat; she is very handy about a house. I will give TEN DOLLARS reward if taken up in the county, and TWENTY DOLLARS if brought home; if out of the county FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and if brought home THIRTY; if out of the state THIRTY DOLLARS, and if brought home SIXTY.

THOMAS LANE. February 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, the following tracts of LAND,

THE tract whereon the late STEPHEN STEWARD, sen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, situated on West river, the improvements consist of a good dwelling house, sufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other necessary out houses; on the said tract is also the ship-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, sen. carried on his ship-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all necessary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greatest part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of West river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling house. All the above lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, sen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on giving bond with good security, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchase money is paid. The title is unquestionable, the lands being sold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the consent of the judgment creditors, and the surplus to be applied to the discharge of the late Stephen Steward, sen. his debts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. West river, February 9, 1796.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, on Tuesday the 23d instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day, at the house of HUMPHREY PHILLIPS, on the north side of Severn,

PART of the personal estate of PAUL PHILLIPS, late of said county, deceased. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock A. M.

PHILIP WILLIAMS, Executor. February 10, 1796.

NOTICE.

THAT St. James's Parish is now in want of a minister of the protestant episcopal church, and that the vestry of said parish will receive applications until Easter Monday next.

By order, WILLIAM H. HALL, Reg. Anne-Arundel county, February 1, 1796.

STOP THIEVES.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, this day, two negro men, each named WILL, one about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years old, a slender, straight made, handsome fellow, light complexion; had on when he went away, a gray searought jacket, with blue cuffs, white halfthick trousers, a felt hat, and gray store stockings; took with him an old blue superfine cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, and old silk waistcoat, &c. The other about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, a strong well made fellow, has a downy look when spoken to, light complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, waistcoat and breeches, much worn, white yarn stockings; but as they are artful cunning fellows, it is probable they may change their names and cloaths, and pass for free blacks, being well acquainted in Annapolis, but suppose they will make for Calvert county, as the first came from the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's, the other from Mr. John Ireland's, Bay side. Whoever takes up said negroes, and secures them, so that I get them again, shall be paid the reward above, or THREE POUNDS for either, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges, By JOSEPH LEONARD.

N. B. These fellows may probably make for Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, February 9, 1796.

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

ANNE ASHMEAD, rev. John Ashton, Annapolis; Thos. Ayres, West river.

William Brogden, James Bond, Richard Burke, James Bruce, Luis Bailey, Annapolis.

Jeremiah Chase, Nicholas Carroll (2), John Callahan, Henry James Carroll, capt. William Coward (2), Anne Clewis, John Conly, care of Wallis and Muir, William Coe (2), Abraham Clod, Annapolis; Richard Chew, jun. (2), Herring bay; capt. Leonard Covington, Patuxent; Thomas Carter, Kent Island.

Gabriel Duval (3), col. William Deakins, William M. Duncanson, Annapolis; capt. James Disney, near Annapolis.

Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis.

Richard Fraser, Benjamin Fairbairn, Annapolis.

John Gwinn, John M. Gantt, Archibald Golder, Annapolis.

Jer. Harwood, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river.

John Johnston, Annapolis; John Johnston, Lower Marlboro.

Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.

Luther Martin, Gilbert Murdoch, Elizabeth Mordock, Annapolis; Samuel M'Cubbin, near Annapolis; Charles M'Pherson, Hunting town.

Mrs. A. Ogle, Annapolis.

Geo. Peachy and Gilmore, Edward James Pryfe, Annapolis.

Allen Quinn, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, Mrs. S. Ringgold (2), Eliza Rodgers, Annapolis.

Mrs. Stevens (2), Gustavus Scott, John Sands, Wm. Sandison, Philip Schwarer, Annapolis; rev Mr. Scott, Herring bay.

Samuel Tyler, Governor's Bridge; Thomas Tildard (2), Herring bay; Miss Tayloe, West river.

William Winder, John C. Weems (2), James West, Thomas Walley, William Wells (2), Turner Wotton, Annapolis; Thomas Warfield, near Annapolis; John Weems (2), to be left at John Thomas's West river.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

January 1 1796.

BY virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over the eastern branch of Patowmack river, we do hereby give notice, that books will be opened by us in the city of Washington, on the fourth Monday in February next, for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking.

NOTLEY YOUNG, DANIEL CARROLL, of Dn. WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON, THOMAS LAW, GEORGE WALKER.

N. B. The act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Gazette.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, whether on judgment, bond, bill, note, or open account, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, or to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, on or before the first day of June next, in order for payment, so far as assets have come to the subscriber's hands; those who neglect to bring in their claims will be excluded from any share of the distribution then to be made.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator de bonis non of S. STEWARD, sen.

Annapolis, January 3, 1796.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city. Apply to the PRINTERS. Annapolis.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1795.

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

MESSRS. JACOB and JOSEPH MACCENEY,
(2), Patuxent river.

John Shacks, Esquire, Chaptico, St. Mary's.
Bennett Aprice, Chaptico Forest, St. Mary's county.
Capt. Robert Greenwell, Head of St. Clements Bay.
Mr. Thomas A. Reeder, St. Mary's county, near
Chaptico, Maryland.

Mr. Ign. Manning, Chaptico.
JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.
January 6, 1796.

Take Notice,

THE subscribers, by their joint petition, intend
to apply to Frederick county court, at their
next March term, for a commission, as well to mark
and bound the whole tract of land called the Hops,
formerly lying in Prince-George's county, now Fre-
derick county, as their particular parts thereof, and to
mark and bound also the refurvey called the Hops,
as well as their particular parts thereof, lying formerly
in Prince-George's county, now in Frederick county;
and also that particular part of a tract or parcel of land
called PART OF THE HOPS, as deeded, conveyed,
and passed by the late Mr. Richard Bennett to the late
Mr. John Darnall and Mary his wife, in tail, for eight
hundred twenty-three acres of land, more or less, as
will more fully appear, reference being had to the re-
cords of Prince-George's county, Maryland.

JOHN DARNALL,
HENRY DARNALL,
THOMAS DARNALL.

January 29, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN
CONTEE, late of Prince-George's county, de-
ceased, are requested to make immediate payment to
the subscriber. I hope proper attention will be paid
to this notice, as it will relieve the executor from pur-
suing very disagreeable measures.

R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796.

Six Dollars Reward.

STAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the
19th January, living about two miles from South
river ferry, and one mile and a half from South river
church, one sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three
fingers high, has no brand, she has a kind of a roan
mane and tail, and has no other white about her only
one white spot behind her left ear.

Also a small black HORSE, about thirteen hands
high, with a small blaze in his face, a snip on his nose,
and his tail lately bobbed and shod before, his sides a
little rubbed with the traces. Whoever takes up the
said creatures shall receive the above reward, paid
by me,

EDWARD STEUART.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders on the new subscription to the
Patowmack Company are required to pay to
William Hartshorn, treasurer, or before the first day
of March next, ten pounds per cent. on the amount
of each share by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN, } Directors.
TOBIAS LEAR.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1795.

Those who are yet in arrears for the old shares, are
requested to pay attention to the above, they may re-
collect those shares have been liable to be sold for the
arrears more than a year past.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at
Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst.
a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old,
slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL,
and commonly passes amongst those who know him by
the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the
upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered
on close examination, and has several warts on one or
both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself re-
markably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This
lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having
rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He
stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about
fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a
narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white,
and branded with the letter B. There is some reason
to believe he will attempt to get into Kent coun-
ty, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free
man; FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy,
and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them
again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

RAN away, on the 11th of September last, a small
negro man named JERRY, about five feet five
or six inches high, appears to be religious and about
thirty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, has
lost some of his foreteeth, and has some wheels on his
belly, a round face, a tolerable flat nose, a broad
mouth, short neck, small legs, and sometimes a stop-
page in his speech, he understands plantation business,
is a shoemaker, and knows something of carpenters
work; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him;
it is likely he has changed his name, and may pass for
a free man, or has a forged pass and will attempt to
go to Baltimore or George-town, or escape to Penn-
sylvania. Whoever takes up the said negro, and se-
cures him so that I may get him again, shall receive
TEN DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

SAMUEL DARE.

Calvert county, January 16, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for deal-
ings with JOHN READ MAGRUDER and Sons,
are desired to make payment, their partnership being
dissolved this day those having claims are requested
to bring them in for settlement.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Sen.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jun.

JAMES ALEXANDER MAGRUDER.

Upper Marlborough, January 1, 1796.

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.

WHEREAS CHARLES COWLEY, late of this
county, did, on or about the 30th day of Janu-
ary last, obtain from us two bonds for payment of
£300 and £350 current money, being for the con-
sideration of part of two tracts or parcels of land,
BIRKHEAD'S ADVENTURE and HARRISON'S EN-
LARGEMENT, to which a title cannot be had, there-
fore we hereby caution all persons from taking an as-
signment of said bonds, or either of them, as they
will not be paid.

CHARLES DRURY,
WILLIAM DRURY.

Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1796.

THE creditors of STEPHEN STEWARD, ju-
nior, prior to his obtaining an act of insolven-
cy, are desired to take notice, that the subscriber, on
the third Monday in February next, at the house of
Mr. WHARFE, in the city of Annapolis, will proceed
to pay on the claims exhibited in the chancery-office,
in proportion to their respective amounts, all monies
which he hath received as trustee of said STEWARD.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee of
S. STEWARD, jun. an insolvent
debtor.

Annapolis, January 4, 1796.

For SALE,

A N elegant PHAETON, built on the most
fashionable construction, with a set of the best
London plated HARNESS. The carriage is in no
manner injured. Apply to the printers hereof.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man
named HARRY, about five feet six inches high,
twenty-four years old, knock kneed, large wide
mouth, which, when he laughs, he spreads very much,
and half shuts his eyes, he lisps and speaks thick,
especially when surprised or frightened; he had on a
new white cotton jacket and trousers of the same cloth,
rather short and pieced at bottom, an old wool hat,
brown linen shirt, white yarn stockings, and strong
shoes with hob nails in the soles and large broad head-
ed nails in the heels. Whoever takes up the said ne-
gro, and secures him so as his master gets him again,
shall receive the above reward, and if brought home,
reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CHESTON.

West river, January 7, 1796.

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN away in May last a negro man named
JOHN, a carpenter, a black luffy fellow, with
a scar under one of his eyes, and on the 6th instant,
eloped negro BEN, a small black fellow, with one of
his fingers hurt by some accident. Whoever will
deliver me the above negroes, or secures them in the
Annapolis gaol, shall be paid the reward above, or
FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either of them.

BENNETT DARNALL, near Pig Point.

January 21, 1796.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

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

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

February 8, 1796.

To be SOLD, on a credit of four years, the first Sa-
turday in March, on the premises, at three o'clock
in the afternoon,

THE dwelling house and plantation that I bought
of Mrs. Lucy Crabb, containing two hundred
and sixty-three acres, lying near Queen-Anne, on Pa-
tuxent river. Also,

Will be sold, on the same credit, at private sale,
that commodious dwelling house at Upper Marlbo-
rough, that I purchased of Edward Nicholls, Esquire.
Bond, with approved security, will be required.

R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796.

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

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE and commodious three story brick
DWELLING-HOUSE in this city, an excel-
lent stand for the mercantile business, and well calcu-
lated for a family. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

N. B. A pleasing credit will be given to the pur-
chaser.

Annapolis.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my
plantation near this city, I now give notice,
that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in
future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next
Charles county court for a commission to mark
and bound the tract of land called BOARMAN'S
MANOR, lying in Charles county, under an act of
assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding
lands.

4X

JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, January 27, 1796.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber proposes teaching young ladies
the GUITAR, both piano and common, also
gentle and the VIOLIN; from his perfect knowledge
of both instruments he flatters himself to merit the
approbation of the public and give general satisfaction.
Those who have a turn for music may be taught to
play twelve tunes the first quarter, also to tune their
own instruments. The subscriber composes for his
pupils little songs and tunes suited to their capacities.
Terms are, six dollars entrance, and four dollars a
month. Instruments and strings may be had of Mr.
CARR, in Baltimore, correspondent of the subscriber's.

JOHN J. ABERCROMBY.

N. B. Mould and dipped tallow CANDLES, of
the best quality, equal in looks to white wax, man-
ufactured by A. TRENT, at the house of the sub-
scriber, opposite the Printing-Office, mould at 1/10¢
per pound, dipped 20¢ ditto.

Annapolis, January 4, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply
to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,
at the next term, for a commission to mark and bound
a tract of land in said county, called THE VENTURE
ENTAKED, agreeably to an act of assembly for
marking and bounding lands.

BENJAMIN RISTON.

Anne-Arundel county, January 12, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WIL-
LIAM THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county,
deceased, are requested to make immediate payment,
and those having claims are desired to bring them in,
legally attested, that they may be settled.

ELIZABETH THOMAS, Executrix.

December 16, 1795.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

FOREWARN all persons against hunting with
dog or gun on my plantation after this date, as
they may expect to be dealt by agreeably to law.

ABRAHAM RIDGELY.

November 25, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(LIST YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 25, 1796.

BRUSSELS, November 15.

HE French army, commanded by general Lefebvre, consisting of from 25 to 30,000 effective men, after having driven the enemy from the banks of the Sieg, is preparing to cross that river, and if it should push on with an equal success, will meet with no obstacle till it reaches the Lahn, the Austrians having on that part of the right bank merely a few scattered posts of little importance. All their forces are now concentrated between Mannheim and Neuwied. The republicans, by thus taking the enemy by their left flank, will bring about an useful diversion, and will prevent them from following up their early successes on the right bank of the Rhine.

We have as yet no positive details of the operations in the vicinity of Hunspruck; all we can collect is, that the alarm at Trèves was very great, inasmuch that the administrators sought their safety by abandoning their posts, and orders were given to throw a supply into Luxembourg, and put that important place in the best state of defence.

We learn that the Austrians are making great preparations at the Thal at Vallendar, and in the vicinity of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, where they are collecting an enormous quantity of boats of different sizes. By this it would appear, that they mean to attempt to cross the Rhine in that quarter.

The requisition of waggons in the countries recently united to France, has been extremely successful, and the convey with provisions and clothing will immediately set out for the Rhine. During the last two days, several battalions of infantry have passed through this city for that destination.

BANKS OF THE RHINE, November 7.

We have just learned from Düsseldorf, that the French are again in possession of Keyserworth, and are proceeding towards Mulheim.

An army of about 30,000 men, consisting of the division of Hartville, Lefebvre, and Hatry, which was posted in the environs of Düsseldorf, has just effected a very important diversion. It advanced at every point, to the right proceeding up the banks of the Rhine, to the left advancing by the mountains of the territory of Berg. The republicans drove the enemy from all their posts, and by ten this morning were at Dentz opposite Cologne, from whence they will probably proceed to the Sieg.

We learn on the other hand, that general Jourdan is close on the heels of the enemy in the environs of Benger. It is presumable that the Austrians will be forced to recross the Rhine; and there is little doubt but that the recent successes of the republican generals will be immediately followed up by new ones.

The minister of war to the minister of the interior, dated Paris, 26 Brumaire, Nov. 17.

Citizen Colleague,

The reports publicly spread by the enemies of the republican government, are false in the extreme: I hasten, therefore, to remove your uneasiness, by communicating to you our present position on the Rhine, an exact detail of which, continued in official letters, was brought yesterday. We find in these that a detached corps of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by general Hatry, resuming its position on the right banks of the Rhine, proceeded as far as the Sieg. The troops conducted themselves with a boldness and intrepidity which produced their wonted effect. The terror which was manifested in the Austrian lines stationed in that part was such, that the hussars of Barco, in their precipitate flight, abandoned their horses, and the whole of their magazines of forage fell into our hands. This bold manoeuvre worthy of the high reputation of general Jourdan, as well as that of the division which proceeded to the back of the Lahn, covering the territories of Trève and Luxembourg, will produce, we trust, a powerful diversion, and still add to the strength of general Pichegru's army.

With respect to La Vendée, it has been so often said that the war was terminated, that I can easily conceive the scepticism of the public with respect to all the news from that quarter. I can, however, assure you, that I have received a letter dated 19th Brumaire, Nov. 10, from general Hoche, in which he states that he hopes to be able in the space of a month to disarm the whole of La Vendée, and that the then state of affairs will enable him to obtain six weeks leave of absence.

AUBERT-DUBAYET.

28th Brumaire, Nov. 19.

The army of the Rhine has at length effected a junction with the army of the Sambre and Meuse at Crenzenach; the division of the Austrian army which crossed the Rhine, is at Alecey, with the two armies, which are placed between it and the Rhine close on its rear. We expect every moment advice of a decisive action.

BASLE, November 14.

All negotiations for peace are suspended at present. On the 9th instant, a messenger arrived from the emperor, who delivered dispatches to M. Barthelemy; but these dispatches, it is generally believed, related to an exchange of the princess, daughter of Louis XVI. Hotels are preparing for count Lehrbach, minister from the court of Vienna, and for M. Edelheim, ambassador from the margrave of Baden; but all these deputations contribute nothing to accelerate a negotiation for peace which seems yet at a great distance.

A corps of 15,000 men arrived from the Brisgau, and from the country of Baden, to reinforce the army before Mannheim. The army of Clairfayt, before that town, consists of 55,000 men, which makes the besieging army amount to 77,000.

A violent cannonading was heard all last night, and until noon this day; and reports are arrived of general Clairfayt having taken the fort of the Rhine, from whence the Austrians were already firing upon Mannheim; at least we know that preparations are making to take Mannheim by storm.

PORTSMOUTH, November 3.

Last night arrived the Eagle from America; the chief mate and several of her crew have died on their passage of the yellow fever; the ship immediately on her arrival, was put under quarantine at the Mother Bank.

Dec. 1. A discovery has been made by one of the crew of the ship American Eagle, arrived at Cowes from Virginia with tobacco, whose master and mate were reported to have died of the yellow fever on the voyage: that they were murdered by the second mate and four others, in the mouth of the Channel. Their object was to have run for some country where they could have sold ship and cargo, but providentially were forced into Cowes by the late stormy weather. The magistrates of the island have committed the whole of the crew to Winchester gaol; and it is supposed they will without delay be removed by habeas corpus to Newgate, to take their trial next admiralty sessions.

LONDON, November 23.

We have received the Paris papers to the 13th inst. inclusive, but our limits prevent us at present from entering at large into their contents. They contain a variety of letters respecting the operations on the Rhine, but the only one that seems to have any thing of an official stamp is the following:

"Merlin of Thionville to the editor of the Monitor.

"Notwithstanding what I have said, the horde of brokers continue to talk of the success of the enemy on the Rhine in a manner alarming to the republic.

"The affairs of which these Messieurs speak must have taken place on the 29th October; I entreat you to answer them by inserting the following letter."

Rivaux to his colleague, Merlin of Thionville.

"Head Quarters at Grunstadt, Nov. 2.

"My dear colleague,

"I wished to tell you of the regret your quitting us has occasioned. The division of Courtois, or rather Courtois alone, has misbehaved; his stupidity, his incapacity, his want of vigilance are inconceivable: 150 or 200 men, whom he suffered to disembark in the rear of his right, and whom it would have been easy for him to repulse, as we had done another party eight days before on the left, occasioned the retreat of his division. He fled as far as Kirckhaim Palauds; but St. Cyr, Duverger, and Sandas, maintained their ground at Oheurnh.

"At present the army of the Sambre and Meuse on our left is forcing the enemy to retire. General Ferino, brave and ready, replaces Courtois.

"Pichegru is here, and we are in good position.

"The fighting continues at Mannheim with the same bravery. It is said that the enemy is bringing troops from Italy; it must be late before they arrive.

"Yesterday and the day before I visited the whole of the line; all was in good position.

"RIVAUX."

MIDDLESEX MEETING.

On Saturday an immense concourse of freeholders of the county of Middlesex assembled at the Mermaid at Hackney, in pursuance of an advertisement, to take into their consideration the bills now depending in parliament relative to the freedom of discussion.

The sheriff announced the purport of the meeting at one o'clock, in the great room, but from the uncommon influx of freeholders, they were compelled, from a wish to accommodate all to remove the meeting to the Bowling-green, where the duke of Norfolk opened the business; he read a string of resolutions similar to those adopted at the meeting at Westminster; he was seconded by Mr. Alderman Skinner. Among other points, his grace avowed that this bill

were suffered to pass into a law, the people of England would be as subject to the arbitrary will of a magistrate, as the abject people of Spain were to the agents of the inquisition.

The only person who ventured to support the measures of the ministry was Mr. Perry, of Blackwall, who suffered every mark of displeasure from the surrounding multitude.

The duke of Bedford, alderman Skinner, Mr. Byng, Sir Joseph Mawbey, and Mr. Church, delivered their sentiments with much force in favour of the petition. Mr. Mainwaring recommended a modification of the bill, which was rejected with much indignation.

The petition was zealously agreed to by all present, excepting four persons, and is to be presented by the members for the county.

At the Surrey meeting on Friday, the resolutions against the bills were moved by Mr. Trocotic and the hon. Mr. Petre. Mr. Fox and several other gentlemen spoke on the occasion, and a petition was agreed to by a great majority.

Petitions have already been agreed to be presented from the following places: London, Westminster, Middlesex, Surrey, Norwich, Rochester, Canterbury, Maidstone, Winchester, Newcastle, Southampton, Great-Yarmouth, Chichester, Reading, St. Martin's Parish, Ward of Cheap, Farringdon Without.

On Wednesday night last, at eleven o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was perceptibly felt at Nottingham; and on Thursday morning, the houses and the country round were covered with snow.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Stamford, Grantham, and many other parts of Lincolnshire, about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night.

Leicester, Loughborough, and many other parts of Leicestershire a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt on Wednesday night; it lasted about two seconds, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise, but we have not heard of any damage done by it.

On Saturday the master of a Danish ship, just arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, was at the India house, to give information that he left the Cape on the 14th of September; on which day the English forces were engaged with the Dutch, and in full expectation of making themselves masters of the place on that very day. Apprehending an embargo might be laid on, the Danish captain put to sea without waiting for the event of the engagement.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, November 21.

"Yesterday a meeting was held at the Guildhall, which was very numerously and respectfully attended, Dr. Edward Long Fox in the chair, where a petition to the honourable house of commons, against the bill now pending in parliament, for 'the better security of his majesty's person and government,' and for 'the more effectually suppressing seditious assemblies,' was unanimously agreed upon, and it was resolved that instructions be given to our representatives in parliament to present the same.

AUGUSTA, January 23.

On Saturday morning, the 16th instant, the river rose to an alarming height—in a few hours the site of the town was generally under water, and excepting a few houses which stand on the highest situations, the rest were completely surrounded with the water which found its way over the lowest parts of the bank of the river and spread itself through the whole town and common;—it kept rising until Sunday morning, when the level of Augusta was about two feet under water; during the day it might be said to be at a stand,—in the evening it began to fall, and on Monday morning had subsided between four and five inches,—through the day it fell but very little, but during the night made a very rapid decrease, and the morning of Tuesday restored the agreeable prospect of land, which, notwithstanding the ravages of the various currents, was a very desirable sight:—previous to the river's rising above its banks it had been swelled to a considerable height;—but from the quantity of rain which fell in the neighbourhood, nothing farther than a common swell was expected;—about three o'clock, however, on Saturday morning, as a prelude to the disagreeable scenes about to ensue, a great part of the Bridge was swept away, and the remainder went in the course of the day;—the currents were very rapid in all the low places, and a number of chimnies were thrown down and cellar walls burst in;—the greater part of the upper warehouse was carried away, and a considerable proportion of the tobacco floated off, whilst that which remains can be considered on no other point of view than as a total loss;—the lower warehouse may be said to be in a state somewhat preferable, as none of the hogheads have been floated out of it;—the tobacco at Picken's warehouse was entirely under water; and the whole of the tobacco at Arnton's warehouse would have been lost, but for the exertions of Mr. Hatcher and other gentlemen concerned;—the middle warehouse alone has proved adequate to the security of the property there deposited;—many cattle

have been drowned, and the damage in the swamps must be very serious; happily, however, there is no information as yet of any lives having been lost; many of the inhabitants who depended on the daily supplies of the market, were in want of the common necessities of life, but have been relieved by some generous and humane attentions to their distressed situation:—some very hazardous exertions were made by several of the inhabitants in manning boats,—one crossed into South-Carolina to the relief of a family in the most imminent danger, and others went to various parts of the swamps and low grounds to the aid of those who were so unfortunately situated:—boats of considerable burthen plied the streets, and in some places it was dangerous to venture on horseback. A remarkable escape was effected by a man who was carried down the river on a raft,—he watched his opportunity of throwing himself on the bridge as the raft approached, the shock of which was so great when it struck, the greatest part of the bridge being gone a considerable time before, what remained gave way, but not so suddenly as to involve in its ruin, the active raftsmen who cleared himself with successful speed and an astonishing presence of mind from the dreadful crash of the last fragment of this once great and useful communication between Georgia and South-Carolina. It is thought that the river, at the highest, must have been about thirty-five feet above its common level;—it is certain, however, that the memory of the oldest inhabitant recollects nothing like a precedent to this inundation, nor, may it be justly supposed, was it ever before at so prodigious a height.

CHARLESTON, January 30.

On Thursday evening arrived at the bar, the ship General Pinckney, captain Wheelwright, from London, last from Falmouth. She left Falmouth on the 8th of December, where she had put in to refit, having in the Channel run foul of an American brig, and received considerable damage.

A gentleman who came passenger in her informs us, that the bill to prevent unlawful meetings, had passed both houses of parliament; that bread of all kinds was very scarce in England, and the price augmented constantly; that the French armies had met with repeated defeats on the Rhine, and had been compelled to recross that river; that though the debates in the French legislature all seemed in favour of peace, it was not probable it would take place shortly, as there appeared no disposition in England to agree to it.

The fleet with troops on board, for the West-Indies, sailed about the 7th of November. Soon after they were dispersed in a gale of wind, and were obliged to put back: In the gale, it is said, that 1200 troops were lost. When the General Pinckney left England, the transports were sailing in small squadrons. Admiral Christian, with the fleet of men of war, had not sailed.

A copy of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, as ratified by the British king, came out in the General Pinckney.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Hope, one of the transports which sailed with troops destined to the West Indies, to his father, dated the 22d November, 1795, and which was received at Falmouth before the General Pinckney sailed.

"On Tuesday evening last, being nearly abreast of Torbay, and the most leeward ship of the fleet, (about 320 vessels in all) a signal was made to get into the bay; but finding it impracticable, another signal was made to bear away for Portland road: it blew a hurricane. A cry was then heard of the ship being on fire, which made every soul give himself up for lost, (180 of the 88th regiment, and seven officers, were on board). Some few of the crew, more collected than the rest, rushed into the magazine which smoked extremely; and an uncommon quantity of water being thrown down, we extinguished every appearance of the flame. The business was, nine bottles of spirits of vitriol, being marked "mushroom ketchup," were stowed in the lazaretto, between two bales of oakum, under which twenty-five barrels of powder were laid; the vitriol bottles being laid on their sides, the vitriol had eaten the corks and communicated with the oakum. The powder being so near the oakum, made us suppose a few minutes would terminate us all. The gale increased, but we got into Portland tolerably safe. Another transport that was following us ran foul of the Thomas: also, a transport carried away her fore-mast and bowsprit, and we saw her go on shore within 200 yards. Our misfortunes now began. Our anchors would not hold us, and we drove foul of the Hannah ordnance ship. We came with our waists on her stern, her bowsprit playing between our main and mizen-masts. We expected to be sunk, as every stroke with the cut water made a wreck of our side. Luckily her jib-boom gave way, and we cut away all our rigging in order to drift clear. The Hannah then fell on our quarter; and one stroke would have sent us to eternity, had not at that moment her anchors given way. We brought up at last, and were happy in our escape; twenty minutes after this she drove foul of us again within half a cable's length of a lee shore, and extremely rocky; she cut away all her masts, and we cut away our fore and mizen, dropped another anchor, and fortunately brought up just in time to see the Thomas go to the bottom; all were cleared away on deck, and we remained with two holes in our side, it blowing harder than I ever experienced it to do before: you must suppose the rest.

"The next morning we landed at Weymouth, and found on the other side of the bay that the Venus, the Piedmont, the Catharine, the Golden Grove, the Eolus, and several others had all gone down, scarce any saved; one lady escaped from the Catharine only, colonel Rofs from the Golden Grove, a few troops and

seamen from the rest. I was sent to find out the bodies of the officers, and saw about 350 corpses that I knew; they laid strewn on the beach; the sight was horrible beyond conception. This day 125 more bodies drifted on the beach; as we are to be towed tomorrow to Portsmouth, I shall not have time to inspect them. The pilots bring in accounts of an immense number of vessels being lost; the extent of the damage is unknown; I am incapable of telling you more; it has been the most distressing scene I ever witnessed."

We have been favoured with a copy of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, as ratified by the President and the British king. From it we have extracted the forms of ratification by the parties, together with the additional article required by the president, and acceded to by the British king.

His Majesty's Ratification.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting: Whereas our right truly and well beloved counsellor, William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, our principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, &c. &c. did, on our part, together with the plenipotentiary of our good friends the United States of America, conclude and sign at London, on the nineteenth day of Nov. one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between us and our said good friends: And whereas a certain additional article has, on the part of the said United States, been proposed to be annexed to the said treaty as a part thereof; to which addition we are willing to consent; the said treaty and additional article being in the words following:

[Here follows the treaty.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is further agreed between the said contracting parties, that the operation of so much of the twelfth article of the said treaty as respects the trade which his majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West-Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified, shall be suspended.

We therefore, by virtue of these presents, do approve and ratify the said treaty, together with the said additional article, as the same are respectively set forth in this instrument; promising and engaging our royal word, that we will faithfully and religiously perform and observe all and singular the things agreed upon in this treaty, and that we will not suffer the same to be violated by any one, as far as lies in our power. For the greater testimony and validity whereof, we have caused our great seal to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our royal hand.

Given at our court of St. James's, the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five in the thirty-sixth year of our reign.

G. R.

Ratification of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Whereas a certain treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, was concluded and signed between their plenipotentiary the honourable John Jay, chief justice of the United States, and their envoy extraordinary to his said majesty, and the plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, the right honourable William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, one of his majesty's privy council, and his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, at London, on the nineteenth day of November, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four: which treaty is word for word as follows, to wit:

[Here follows the treaty.]

And whereas the senate of the United States did, by their resolution on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our lord 1795, (all the senators of the United States being then present, and two thirds thereof concurring) "consent and advise the president of the United States to ratify the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majesty, and the United States of America, concluded at London, on the nineteenth day of November, 1794, on condition that there be added in the said treaty an article whereby it shall be agreed to suspend the operation of so much of the twelfth article as respects the trade which his majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West-Indies, in the manner, and on the terms and condition therein specified."

And whereas it will satisfy, and be conformable with the said advice and consent of the senate, if there be added to the said treaty, an article in the following words, that is to say,

[Here follows the additional article.]

Now, therefore, I George Washington, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the treaty and additional article aforesaid, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the senate of the United States of America, by these presents, ratify and accept and confirm the said treaty and the said additional article, as the same are herein before set forth.

And I do moreover hereby declare, that the said treaty and the said additional article form together one instrument, and are a treaty between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, made by the consent of the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof.

For the greater testimony and validity of all which, I have caused the great seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand.

Given at the city of Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the president of the United States of America.

(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State for the United States of America.

His Majesty's Full Power.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. To all whom these presents shall come greeting:—Whereas, for the perfecting, confirming, and rendering perpetual, the peace, friendship and good understanding, between us and our good friends the United States of America, for adjusting and terminating all subsisting differences and disputes, from whatever cause the same may have arisen between us and the said United States, or between our subjects, and the people or inhabitants of the said states; for removing the grounds of future dissensions, and for promoting and extending the mutual intercourse of trade and commerce, between our dominions and the territories of the said United States, we have thought proper to invest some fit person, with full powers on our part to confer, treat and conclude with John Jay, Esquire, the envoy extraordinary of the said United States to our court, now residing at our said court, and duly authorized in that behalf, on the part of the said United States. Now know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the wisdom, loyalty, diligence and circumspection of our right truly and well beloved counsellor William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, and our principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint him our true, certain and undoubted commissioner, procurator and plenipotentiary; giving and granting to him all and full manner of faculty, power and authority, together with general as well as special orders (so as the general do not derogate from the special, nor on the contrary) for us and in our name to meet, confer, treat and conclude with the said minister, furnished with sufficient powers on the part of our said good friends the United States of America, of and concerning all such matters and things as may be requisite and necessary for accomplishing and completing the several ends and purposes herein before mentioned; and also for us and in our name to sign such treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, or other instruments whatever, as may be agreed upon in the premises, and mutually to deliver and receive the same in exchange; and to do and perform all such other acts, matters and things as may be any ways proper and conducive to the purposes above mentioned, in as full and ample form and manner, and with the like validity and effect as we ourselves, if we were present, could do and perform the same; engaging and promising on our royal word, that we will accept, ratify and confirm, in the most effectual manner, all such acts, matters and things as shall be so transacted and concluded by our aforesaid commissioner, procurator and plenipotentiary, and that we will never suffer any person to violate the same, in the whole or in part, or to act contrary thereto.

In testimony and confirmation of all which, we have caused our great seal of Great-Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand.

Given at our palace at St. James's the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and in the thirty-fifth year of our reign.

Full Power of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America,

To all and singular whom these presents shall concern, greeting.

KNOW ye, that for the purpose of confirming between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, perfect harmony and a good correspondence, and of removing all grounds of dissatisfaction, and from a special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and abilities of John Jay, chief justice of the United States, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed the said John Jay envoy extraordinary of the United States, to his Britannic majesty, hereby giving and granting to him full and all manner of power and authority, as also a general and special command at the court of his said majesty, for and in the name of the United States, to meet and confer with the ministers, commissioners, or deputies of his majesty, being furnished with the sufficient authority, whether singly and separately, or collectively and jointly, and with them to agree, treat, consult and negotiate, of and concerning all matters and causes of difference subsisting between the United States and his said majesty, whether the same respect,

the execution or infraction of a cessation of hostilities between America and his Britannic majesty, the 20th day of January, 1794; or the instructions of his said majesty, on the 31st day of June, 1793, and 1794; or restitution of capture or seizure made of the United States; or general commerce between kingdoms and dominions wherever they may be; treaty or treaties, convention the premises; transmitting the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the United States.

In testimony whereof the United States of America, the 6th day of August, 1795, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON.
(Signed)

On Saturday the 9th day of February, 1796, at the office of the Public, Mr. BRISCOE, in Elyot Street, near the Strand, situated on a lot of four miles above the town, by patent, 800 acres: this quality, but as it is supposed, out viewing it previous to necessary to give any further will be sold on a credit to one third of the purchase price of the stock of the United States, in certificates issued by the specie only. Bond with on the day of sale.

WILLIAM for the February 22, 1796.

Will be SOLD, on March next, if fair, THE subscriber's dwelling, at Prince George's Snowdon's Iron Works, sixteen from Bladensburg Patuxent river, containing eight of which are supplied as any in the country, land, with eight never failing mill seat on it, and a grain sown thereon, some kind of wheat, a new dwelling, and sixteen feet necessary out houses. A considerable quantity of cows, hogs, horses, plant for incalculable to purchase by applying to the thereon. The terms of

February 15, 1796.

A HOUSE

Wanted on

A HOUSEKEEPER, a neat, and who can her industry, economy liberal wages will be given this paper. Annapolis, February

In CHANCERY ORDERED, That of December last trustee, as stated in the called TURNER, and a lot of ground in FIELDER BOWIE, decedent, unless cause for the first Tuesday of this order be inserted before the 20th day of March. TELL. SAMUEL Reg.

THE subscriber has HOUSES and poles, formerly occupied for sale. The terms to Messrs. ZACHARIAH

February 8, 1796.

HIGH

WILL stand to the river ferry, for particulars will be in

the Inexecution or infraction of the armistice, declaring a cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, at Versailles, on the 20th day of January, 1783, or the definitive treaty of peace made between the United States and his said majesty, on the 31 day of September, 1783, or the instructions of his said majesty to his ships of war and privateers, of whatsoever date, but especially on the 8th of June, 1793, and on the 8th of January, 1794; or restitution or compensation in the cases of capture or seizure made of the property of the citizens of the United States: and also of and concerning the general commerce between the United States and the kingdoms and dominions of his Britannic majesty, wherever they may be; and to conclude and sign a treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, touching the premises; transmitting the same to the president of the United States of America, for his final ratification, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.
(L. S.) Given under my hand, in the city of Philadelphia, the 6th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.
(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of State.

On Saturday the 9th day of April next, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. BRISCOE, in Elkton,

THAT valuable tract of land called the WIDOW'S LOT, situated on the Susquehanna canal, about four miles above the town of Chesapeake, containing, by patent, 800 acres: this land is said to be of the first quality, but as it is supposed no one will purchase without viewing it previous to the day of sale, it will be unnecessary to give any further description. This property will be sold on a credit to the first of December next; one third of the purchase money may be paid in deferred stock of the United States, the other two thirds in certificates issued by the State of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States; the interest in specie only. Bond with approved security to be given on the day of sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

February 22, 1796.

Will be SOLD, on Monday the twenty-first day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THE subscriber's dwelling PLANTATION, situated in Prince-George's county, seven miles from Snowden's Iron Works, eight from Queen-Anne, and sixteen from Bladensburg, most beautifully situated on Patuxent river, containing one hundred and sixty acres, eight of which are supposed to be as heavy timbered land as any in the county, about twelve acres of meadow land, with eight never failing springs thereon. Some of which are near the dwelling house; it has a very valuable mill seat on it, and a considerable quantity of small grain sown thereon, some of which is of the forward kind of wheat, a new dwelling house twenty-eight feet long, and sixteen feet broad, hip roofed, and other necessary out houses. At the same time will be sold, a considerable quantity of Indian corn, corn fodder, cows, hogs, horses, plantation utensils, &c. Any person inclinable to purchase the land may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, who now dwells thereon. The terms of sale are for CASH only.

WILLIAM STEUART.

February 15, 1796.

A HOUSEKEEPER

Wanted on hire in this City.

A HOUSEKEEPER who understands her business, and who can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity; to such an one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the printers of this paper.

Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

In CHANCERY, February 16, 1796.
ORDERED, That the sales made, on the 22d day of December last, by THOMAS CONTEE BOWIE, trustee, as stated in his report, of two tracts of land, called TURNER, and part of BEANE'S PASTURE, and a lot of ground in Nottingham, the property of FIELDER BOWIE, deceased, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first Tuesday in May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th day of March next.

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

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that two HOUSES and LOTS, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. ONNER WILKINS, are for sale. The terms may be known by application to Messrs. ZACHARIAH and LEWIS DUVAL.

HENRY DAVIDGE.

February 8, 1796.

HIGH FLYER,

WILL stand to cover mares this season, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis. The particulars will be inserted in March.

For SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable Chancery Court of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mrs. KIMBOLL, in Frederick-town, on Monday the 29th of February, instant,

PART of the real estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to wit: Part of a tract of LAND called TASKER'S CHANCE, containing three hundred and fifty-four acres, more or less, of rich limestone land, lying in Frederick county, about two miles from Frederick-town, on the main road leading from said town to Lancaster.

There are about two hundred acres of cleared land under good fence, and the remainder exceeding well timbered. The cleared land is divided into six convenient farms, and upwards of thirty acres set in grass.

There are on said land a dwelling house, and some other out buildings, and two springs of valuable water near the house.

A further description of this land is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected those who are desirous of purchasing will view the same, previous to the day of sale.

At the same time will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, Five lots of LAND, being part of the aforesaid tract called TASKER'S CHANCE, containing forty-seven and one quarter acres, more or less, lying in the vicinity of Frederick-town, adjoining each other, and under good post and rail fencing, between the lots of said town and the land of Mr. LAWRENCE BRENGLE. Also, a two story BRICK HOUSE, in Patrick-street, in said town, now in the tenure of ARTHUR SHAAFF, Esquire.

The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money, with interest, within nine months; one other fourth, with interest, within fifteen months; one other fourth, with interest, within two years; and the residue, with interest, within three years from the time of sale, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

A deduction will be made for cash paid at the time of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said JOHN DAVIDSON are requested to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the first day of July next.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, } Trustees.
TH. HARRIS, junior, }
SAMUEL DUVAL, }

Annapolis, February 12, 1796.

JAMES PILCH,

From LONDON,

Soap Boiler and Tallow Chandler,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has erected a MANUFACTORY in the house of Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, formerly occupied by Mr. MEAGERS, where housekeepers and stores may be supplied at the very lowest price, mould candles 1/6, dipped 1/7, white soap 1/4, brown 1/5. soft soap 1/6 per gallon.

N. B. The highest price given for TALLOW and ASHES, and all sorts of FAT.

Annapolis, February, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—	Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000			10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000			35,000
5 ditto	1,000			5,000
10 ditto	400			5,000
20 ditto	100			2,000
55 ditto	50			2,750
5750 ditto	12			69,000
To be raised for the canal,				26,250

5847 Prizes, 175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000
The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN NORRIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims to make them known, to MARTIN NORRIS, Administrator. Anne-Arundel county, West river, Jan. 8, 1796.

In CHANCERY, February 12, 1796.

David Woolfe, against Mary Hayes, relit, and Jonathan Hayes, and others, heirs of Jonathan Hayes, deceased. THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting in David Woolfe a complete legal title to two tracts of land, in Frederick county, called GOOS LUCK and ADDITION, which the deceased Jonathan Hayes, on the 15th day of October, 1793, contracted and bound himself to convey unto the said Woolfe, who hath (as he alleges) paid the whole of the purchase money; the bill states, that the defendant, Jonathan Hayes, doth not reside in this state, and is therefore out of the reach of the process of this court; it is, on application of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the eighteenth day of March next, to the intent that the said Jonathan Hayes may have notice of the filing of the bill, and of the object thereof, and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tuesday in July next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

A PERSON well qualified to conduct the business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, coming with a good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, on application to the subscriber, clerk of Prince-George's.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jun. Upper Marlborough, February 9, 1796.

WENT away, on the twenty-sixth day of December, a negro man who calls himself NED BROOKES, has one of his ears cropt, and a mark on his mouth, five feet six inches high, and about forty-five years of age; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and brown trousers and jacket; the rest of his cloaths unknown, as it is probable he may change them; he carried off with him a negro woman named HANNAH, about eighteen years of age, and five feet high, very black, shews a great deal of white in her eyes, has broad teeth, and a burn on one of her feet; she had on a striped country petticoat, patched with blue cloth, brown cotton jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes and stockings; she also took with her a white jacket and petticoat, a calico one, and a new hat; she is very handy about a house. I will give TEN DOLLARS reward if taken up in the county, and TWENTY DOLLARS if brought home; if out of the county FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and if brought home THIRTY; if out of the state THIRTY DOLLARS, and if brought home SIXTY.

THOMAS LANE.

February 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, the following tracts of LAND,

THE tract whereon the late STEPHEN STEWARD, sen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, situated on West river, the improvements consist of a good dwelling house, sufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other necessary out houses; on the said tract is also the ship-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, sen. carried on his ship-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all necessary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greatest part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of West river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling house. All the above lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, sen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on giving bond with good security, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchase money is paid. The title is unquestionable, the lands being sold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the consent of the judgment creditors, and the surplus to be applied to the discharge of the late Stephen Steward, sen. his debts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

West river, February 9, 1796.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, on Tuesday the 23d instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day, at the house of HUMPHREY PHILLIPS, on the north side of Severn,

PART of the personal estate of PAUL PHILLIPS, late of said county, deceased. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock A. M.

PHILIP WILLIAMS, Executor. February 10, 1796.

NOTICE,

THAT St. James's Parish is now in want of a minister of the protestant episcopal church, and that the vestry of said parish will receive applications until Easter Monday next.

By order,

WILLIAM H. HALL, Reg. Anne-Arundel county, February 1, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,
The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1795.

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

MESSRS. JACOB and JOSEPH MACCENEY, (2), Patuxent river.
John Shanks, Esquire, Chaptico, St. Mary's.
Bennett Aprice, Chaptico Forest, St. Mary's county.
Capt. Robert Greenwell, Head of St. Clements Bay.
Mr. Thomas A. Reeder, St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Maryland.
Mr. Ignis Manning, Chaptico.
JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.
January 6, 1796.

Take Notice,

THE subscribers, by their joint petition, intend to apply to Frederick county court, at their next March term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called the **HOPE**, formerly lying in Prince-George's county, now Frederick county, as their particular parts thereof, and to mark and bound also the refurvey called the **HOPE**, as well as their particular parts thereof, lying formerly in Prince-George's county, now in Frederick county; and also that particular part of a tract or parcel of land called **PART OF THE HOPE**, as deeded, conveyed, and passed by the late Mr. Richard Bennett to the late Mr. John Darnall and Mary his wife, in tail, for eight hundred twenty-three acres of land, more or less, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the records of Prince-George's county, Maryland.

**JOHN DARNALL,
HENRY DARNALL,
THOMAS DARNALL.**

January 29, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **JOHN CONTEE**, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. I hope proper attention will be paid to this notice, as it will relieve the executor from pursuing very disagreeable measures.

R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796.

Six Dollars Reward.

STAYED or **S**TOLEN from the subscriber, on the 10th January, living about two miles from South river ferry, and one mile and a half from South river church, one sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, has no brand, she has a kind of a roan mane and tail, and has no other white about her only one white spot behind her left ear.

Also a small black HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze in his face, a snip on his nose, and his tail lately bobbed and shod before, his sides a little rubbed with the traces. Whoever takes up the said creatures shall receive the above reward, paid by me,

EDWARD STEUART.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders on the new subscription to the Patowmack Company, are required to pay to **William Hartshorne**, treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pounds per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

**JOHN FITZGERALD, President,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR,** } Directors.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1795.

Those who are yet in arrears for the old shares, are requested to pay attention to the above, they may recollect those shares have been liable to be sold for the arrears more than a year past.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjem in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named **BILL**, or **WILL**, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of **M'DANIEL**, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter **B**. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; **FORTY DOLLARS** shall be paid for the boy, and **TEN** for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

RAN away, on the 11th of September last, a small negro man named **JERRY**, about five feet five or six inches high, appears to be religious and about thirty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, has lost some of his foreteeth, and has some wheels on his belly, a round face, a tolerable flat nose, a broad mouth, short neck, small legs, and sometimes a stoppage in his speech, he understands plantation business, is a shoemaker, and knows something of carpenters work; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him; it is likely he has changed his name, and may pass for a free man, or has a forged pass and will attempt to go to Baltimore or George-town, or escape to Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive **TEN DOLLARS REWARD**, paid by

SAMUEL DARE.

Calvert county, January 16, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for dealings with **JOHN READ MAGRUDER and Sons**, are desired to make payment, their partnership being dissolved this day, those having claims are requested to bring them in for settlement.

**JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Sen.
JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jun.
JAMES ALEXANDER MAGRUDER.**

Upper Marlborough, January 1, 1796.

**WANTED,
Without Delay,**

ASTRONG, 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.

WHEREAS **CHARLES COWLEY**, late of this county, did, on or about the 30th day of January last, obtain from us two bonds for payment of £.300 and £.350 current money, being for the consideration of part of two tracts or parcels of land, **BIRKHEAD'S ADVENTURE** and **HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT**, to which a title cannot be had, therefore we hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment of said bonds, or either of them, as they will not be paid.

**CHARLES DRURY,
WILLIAM DRURY.**

Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1796.

THE creditors of **STEPHEN STEWARD**, junior, prior to his obtaining an act of insolvency, are desired to take notice, that the subscriber, on the third Monday in February next, at the house of Mr. **WHARFE**, in the city of Annapolis, will proceed to pay on the claims exhibited in the chancery-office, in proportion to their respective amounts, all monies which he hath received as trustee of said **STEWARD**.

**BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee of
S. STEWARD, jun. an insolvent
debtor.**

Annapolis, January 4, 1796.

For SALE,

AN elegant **PHAETON**, built on the most fashionable construction, with a set of the best London plated **HARNESS**. The carriage is in no manner injured. Apply to the printers hereof.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man named **HARRY**, about five feet six inches high, twenty-four years old, knock kneed, large wide mouth, which, when he laughs, he spreads very much, and half shuts his eyes, he lisps and speaks thick, especially when surprised or frightened; he had on a new white cotton jacket and trousers of the same cloth, rather short and pieced at bottom, an old wool hat, brown linen shirt, white yarn stockings, and strong shoes with hob nails in the soles and large broad headed nails in the heels. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so as his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CHESTON.

West river, January 7, 1796.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away in May last a negro man named **JOHN**, a carpenter, a black luffy fellow, with a scar under one of his eyes, and on the 6th instant, eloped negro **BEN**, a small black fellow, with one of his fingers hurt by some accident. Whoever will deliver me the above negroes, or secures them in the Annapolis gaol, shall be paid the reward above, or **FIFTEEN DOLLARS** for either of them.

BENNETT DARNALL, near Pt. Point.
January 21, 1796.

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

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

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

February 8, 1796.

To be **SOLD**, on a credit of four years, the first Saturday in March, on the premises, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE dwelling house and plantation that I bought of Mrs. Lucy Crabb, containing two hundred and sixty-three acres, lying near Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river. Also,

Will be sold, on the same credit, at private sale, that commodious dwelling house at Upper Marlborough, that I purchased of Edward Nicholls, Esquire. Bond, with approved security, will be required.

R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796.

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

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

ALARGE and commodious three story brick DWELLING-HOUSE in this city, an excellent stand for the mercantile business, and well calculated for a family.—Inquire of the **PRINTERS**.

N. B. A pleasing credit will be given to the purchaser. Annapolis.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

August 22, 1795.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called **BOARMAN'S MANOR**, lying in Charles county, under an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, January 27, 1796.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber proposes teaching young ladies the **GUITAR**, both piano and common, also gentlemen the **VIOLIN**; from his perfect knowledge of both instruments he flatters himself to merit the approbation of the public and give general satisfaction. Those who have a turn for music may be taught to play twelve tunes the first quarter, also to tune their own instruments. The subscriber composes for his pupils little songs and tunes suited to their capacities. Terms are, six dollars entrance, and four dollars a month. Instruments and strings may be had of Mr. **CARR**, in Baltimore, correspondent of the subscriber's.

JOHN J. ABERCROMBY.

N. B. Mould and dipped tallow **CANDLES**, of the best quality, equal in looks to white wax, manufactured by **A. TRENET**, at the house of the subscriber, opposite the Printing-Office, mould at 1/10 per pound, dipped 20d. ditto.

Annapolis, January 4, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called **THE VENTURE ENLARGED**, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

BENJAMIN RISTON.

Anne-Arundel county, January 12, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **WILLIAM THOMAS**, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled.

ELIZABETH THOMAS, Executrix.
December 16, 1795.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

IFOREWARN all persons against hunting with dog or gun on my plantation after this date, as they may expect to be dealt by agreeably to law.

November 25, 1795.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

**ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.**

(LIST YEAR.)

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