

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1793.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Passed July Session, 1779.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre constitution et les lois

pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, si on les faisoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent;

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répétera et signera, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Menonist ou Dunker) savoir: "Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement," (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature suffira, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant éligible et considéré comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges du dit état; pourvu que personne de ceux qui en seront devenu sujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'assemblée générale, ou délégué du congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence dans cet état, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointment, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds requis par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

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

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

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

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

STAAT MARYLAND.

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

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

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesez gemacht, Dafs jede Person, die hinfuero in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grabschaffs Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Bethuerung wenn es ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker ware, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder bethüre,

dafs ich hinfuero ein Bürger des Staates Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dafs ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehorsam zu leisten" (welch besagten Eid oder Bethuerung, und vorbemeldete Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grabschaffs Gericht hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich leisten zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates zu seyn geachtet, dafur gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dafs niemand der ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt bestellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congress erwählbar seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und besize das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierungsform erheischt wird, irgend eines besagten respectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

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

Und es sey zum Gesez gemacht, Dafs ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grabschaffs-Gerichts: Dafs irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Bethuerung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dafs es aus dem protokollierten Bericht irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhellet, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Bethuerung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben—fuer ein zulaessliches Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dafs solche Person Bueger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafur in jedem Gerichtsbole dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich darin niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesez gemacht, dafs fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesen Staat kommt, und vorbemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Bethuerung thut und unterschreibt, ihn oder seinein Eigenthum, keine Abgabe auferlegt werden solle.

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

RATISBON, December 30.

THE emperor's ratification for the execution of the decree of the empire, relative to the war against France, was laid before the diet on the 24th instant; and the first corps of troops which the court of Vienna has sent for the defence of the empire, has already entered it. These troops consist of twenty-two battalions of infantry, and twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry. Three thousand men, who form the advanced guard, arrived at Nuremberg on the 27th and 28th instant. They will continue their route along the Maine, and so on to Mannheim. The design of this movement is probably to cut off general Custine from Alsace, which would be the more easy, as neither general Bournonville nor general Biron, who were to have supported Custine, have been able to succeed. The former has been repulsed before Treves, and remains on the banks of the Sarre.

General Biron in person joined general Custine at Mentz; but his corps was not able to join him, as it was necessary it should remain, to guard the banks of the Rhine as far as Spire, and prevent the Austrians from disturbing the frontiers of France by passing that river; and general Biron left Mentz to inspect the operation.

General Custine, in this difficult situation of affairs, has endeavoured to get the court of Munich to continue its neutrality, and has made every preparation

to secure himself at Mentz; to the inhabitants of which city he, on the 15th of December, published an address, urging them to defend themselves to the last, and prove themselves worthy of the fraternity of France. The citizens of Mentz, however, in general, discontented; in consequence of which their arms have been taken from them; and a second proclamation was on the 19th published and stuck up at Mentz, purporting that "whoever talked of the surrender of Mentz, or of the fortifications of Cassel, should be tried by the martial law, and hung up directly." This declaration, by virtue of which Mentz will be treated as a conquered country, has caused the utmost consternation; to add to which, the chapter and clergy have had a fine imposed upon them of five hundred thousand florins.

We may judge, by these circumstances, what would be the fate of Mentz, should the combined armies really attack it. The defence of it is to be intrusted to general Wymphen, who arrived at Mentz on the 7th instant.

Meunier, the commandant of the castle of Konigstein, is also determined to defend that place to the last—His garrison consists of six hundred men. That of Mentz, and the remainder of Culture's army, ten thousand of whom are still at Cassel, consists of 22,000 men.

LONDON, January 14.

A letter, said to come from an officer in commodore Murray's squadron, mentions that the commodore being joined by two Dutch frigates, and having taken on board pilots at Flushing, he entered the Scheld on Thursday last. The commodore boarded one of the French frigates lying in the Scheld, which the crew had abandoned on his approach. A small vessel under French colours, on Tuesday, attempting to sail up the Scheld, was fired at by the Dutch and sunk.

Jan. 16. Dumourier, like his predecessors, Fayette and Luckner, has returned to Paris with complaints from the army—Like Fayette and Luckner, that step may lead to his ruin—for like them, he will in all probability discover that there is less danger and difficulty in battle, than in proposing to an assembly of madmen, decency of public conduct, and the adoption of prudent measures.

If we are eventually provoked into a war with France, all the expense of blood and treasure, loss of trade, increase of taxes, and every dreadful calamity of war, may be truly imputed to the internal machinations of our internal enemies, whose envious minds could not bear any longer the growing prosperity and happiness of this land, where peace and freedom reigned triumphant, while their boasted glorious revolution in France, was daily verging to introduce civil and religious anarchy, and all the hell horrors of atheistical despotism.

PORTLAND, March 14.

Last week arrived here captain Young, fifteen days from St. Eustatia—he informs, that the day before he sailed, a vessel arrived there after a short passage, the captain of which informed him, that an English fleet had sailed for the West-Indies, for the purpose of taking the French windward islands.

BOSTON, March 20.

A vessel arrived here on Monday, in a short passage from Aux-Cayes, the captain of which informs, that a packet had arrived at Jamaica, as he was told by a gentleman directly from thence, and brought intelligence that war between England and France, was actually declared.

We hear from Hallowell, in the county of Lincoln, that a gang of coiners have lately been detected in that vicinity. The coin they had counterfeited and passed were dollars, which were so masterly executed as to render detection extremely difficult. Several of the gang are now secured in Pownalborough gaol, and the implements, dies, &c. are secure in the possession of Joseph North, Esq; But few of these counterfeiters, which are made of copper thinly plated, were in circulation before the detection was made.

A simple but certain remedy against the pernicious effects of worms on apple trees.

Put about half a pint of salt in a bag, and lay it in a crotch of a tree. It will not only prevent the worms from going up the tree, but should there be any on it, the effects of the salt operating on the juices of the tree, will oblige them to leave it immediately. This experiment has proved effectual in the States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and in the western part of this state.

SALAM, March 19.

Captain Henry Williams, of this port, sailed from Trinidad the 10th of February, and left there captains Jackson, Elliot and Miller, of Newbury-Port: Captain Miller arrived the 7th, having lost his deck load; and his vessel had leaked so, that he had kept both pumps going the most of the passage; and when he got in, he was obliged to run his vessel on shore in the mud; and then the leak stopped.

The day captain Williams sailed it was proclaimed by beat of drum, that every master of a vessel should, on his arrival, make report at the governors, of all his passengers; and if they had not brought cash to maintain themselves, he must take them away again, unless they had a trade to support themselves—that if he had any mulattoes or negroes, he must do the same—and that they must not bring any swords, cutlasses, or guns with them.

Captain Williams left at Trinidad, one 64 gun ship, two frigates, and one sloop-of-war (French) that would not hoist the national flag. They brought 6000 people from Martinique and Guadaloupe. The

Spanish governor had hired an American sloop to carry an account thereof to Spain. The frigates rudders were unhung and hauled on shore, and their sails unbuttoned. Provisions of all kinds were plenty and cheap.

HARTFORD, March 25.

Accounts from St. John's, (Antigua) of February 19th, say—That lieutenant-governor Home, of Grenada, has issued a proclamation, strictly enjoining all French and other foreigners to depart from that colony, and prohibiting their future residence therein without permission; and expressly forbidding any foreign free people of colour to resort to that island under any pretence whatsoever.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

Further accounts by the Jay, from Corke, state, that intelligence had been received in Corke, a few days previous to her sailing, from Dublin, which mentioned, that the Dublin volunteers had lately been under arms, and in new uniform, on the buttons of which were engraved the IRISH HARP, without the crown, in contempt of royalty; the consequence of this was, the regulars were immediately ordered out to disperse them, in order to prevent the volunteers raising any tumult; these citizen-soldiers, when the regulars came up to them, and made known their business, gave them to understand, they were determined not to yield without making some resistance.—They then exchanged a few shots, and numbers fell on both sides, amounting in the whole to upwards of thirty, when both parties fell back and retired.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

Captain Hodgson sailed from Lisbon the 20th of February last, and just as he was getting under way, the pilot, who brought him out, informed him, that Mr. Bulkeley, a respectable merchant in Lisbon, had told the pilot, that an express had, that moment, arrived from France, with an account of war being declared on the part of the French nation against all the combined-powers of Europe, who had refused to acknowledge their independence, or rejected their ministers endeavours to negotiate for peace, viz. Russia, Prussia, England, Holland and Sardinia; Spain and Portugal were not mentioned, neither does the captain recollect that Austria was amongst the number, but this may be owing to their being already at war with that power. There were 46 sail of French ships of the line ready to go to sea.

The general opinion, however, was, that this war will be chiefly carried on by mercantile shipping, as the merchants and every person of ability in France, will fit out fighting vessels at their own expense which the government will commission. There was no mention made at Lisbon of any injury being offered or intended by the French, to the queen or her children—neither did the French accounts say a word of any intention to bring her to trial. The story reported by the English aristocratic prints, of the king having been executed in the court of the Temple, in so indecent a manner as was lately published, turns out to be a gross falsehood, for it was at the Place de Louis XV. and performed with great solemnity. That the French people, instead of being distracted or divided by those domestic feuds which existed previous to the death of Louis, have all united in one firm phalanx—and by an open, bold conduct, declared war against their enemies, whom they are determined to fight, whilst a man of their ten millions of soldiers remain, and is able to carry a firelock. In vindication of their conduct, it is said, they mean to publish appeals to the people of Great-Britain, &c. stating, that it was with the utmost reluctance, and not till they had been drove to this desperate resort, that they had adopted such disagreeable measures.

The ensuing summer, we fear, will furnish a dreadful scene on the stage of the old world.

ANNAPOLIS, April 4.

"The pealing bell awak'd a tender sigh,
"A swelling tear distream'd from every eye."

"Departed this life, at Brookfield, in Prince-George's county, aged sixty-one, Mrs. SARAH CONTEE, the amiable consort of Thomas Contee, Esq; and daughter of the late Benjamin Fendall, Esq; of the county of Charles. On the evening of her interment, the principal families in the neighbourhood, and others, attended the mournful procession, anxious to shew every possible respect to the memory of a lady whom they revered and loved when living, and lamented when she was no more—whose amiable cheerfulness, and politeness of manners, though at an advanced age, had attended her through life, and who, while thus distinguished by those qualities that embellish and adorn the present scene, possessed also, in an eminent degree, those important virtues which exalt and perfect the human character, render it acceptable to Heaven, and give the assurance of a blessed immortality.

—She was an affectionate and loving wife, a tender and indulgent parent, kind mistress, and ever attentive and polite to her relatives.—If the loss of a woman of superior virtue and goodness demands the TEAR, reader, indulge it now.—If a benevolent heart, an affectionate disposition, and a generous way of thinking, can justify our sorrow, never was it more due than to the memory of Mrs. Contee. Of manners amiable, with a heart ever awake to the afflictions of others, and ever ready to sympathize with them on such occasions, happy when she could administer comfort. In fine, her piety, her charity, her family, her christian graces cannot perish; as happy memories attend her in that World where all other distinctions cease; nor can the remembrance of them be soon lost to her surviving acquaintance. It is hoped it may induce a more general imitation.

"Calm and serene for every virtue known,
Amidst all pomp, her gentle manners shone;
The emerald thus in brilliant lustre seen,
Still looks more pleasing by its vivid green.
Unmov'd, the never heard the poor complain,
Distress and merit never find in vain;
Whilst modest want, by secret bounty fed,
Oft blest her hand that gave the daily bread.
In vain our tears—what can the loss repair,
Or who supply a tender mother's care?
Virtue and faith alone can boast a power,
To cheer the languor of that dismal hour;
Thro' the dark gloom, they dart a cheering ray,
And ope a prospect of celestial day;
Aided by them in peace she yields her breath,
And unappall'd now meets the frown of DEATH.
In that deep sigh, for ever—ever ends,
The sweet COMPANION, and the best of FRIENDS.
Alas! what words or numbers can I find,
To paint the anguish of a husband's mind,
What lenient balm to ease his pain employ,
When sad reflection bitters every joy."
Soft sleep the dust of each deserving shade.
March 24, 1793.

EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI.

Paris, January 21.

Louis was beheaded yesterday at the Place de Louis XV. at a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning. He was conducted thither in the mayor's carriage, accompanied by his confessor and two gendarmes. Great silence was preserved during the procession, but when he reached the fatal spot, the noise of drums and trumpets was great. He ascended the scaffold with firmness, made a sign he had something to say; he, however, was heard, on account of the noise, except, "I die innocent! I forgive you all!" The sentence was instantly executed, and *Vive la Nation* resounded on all sides.

The whole place, and the avenues, were filled with troops of the line.

A member of the convention, who voted for his death, was attacked in a coffee-house and killed. This, it is feared, is but the beginning of a French bloodshed, which will not soon be terminated.

NOTICE.

I shall expose to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 27th day of April next, if fair, if not on Monday the 29th of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. SUTER's tavern, in George-town, THE right of the STATE of MARYLAND to a dry LOT of GROUND in CARROLLSBURG, within the CITY of WASHINGTON, and also several tracts or parcels of land in and near the said city. The whole of this property will be sold on credit of four years from the first day of December last, the fourth payable annually in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and the interest on the whole in specie only, at the first day of December annually. Bonds with approved securities will be required of the purchaser on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 30, 1793.

THE collection of the debts due JOHN GLASSFORD and COMPANY, at their late house ELE-RIDGE LANDING and in ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. THOMAS GASSAWAY, is now given up by him, and those indebted will pay their respective balances to the subscriber, or those whom he may appoint, and no other person.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

Piscataway, 28th March, 1793.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB SCHRIVER, late of Magochy town, in Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to JACOBUS SCHRIVER, Administrator.

SAMUEL HUTTON,

COACH-MAKER.

BEGS leave to return his thanks to the public for their past favours, and hopes to continue the same; he still carries on the above business in all the various branches as usual; he will furnish any thing in his line of business on a short notice, as he has a quantity of remarkable well seasoned timber, and other materials, on hand for the said purpose.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, who will receive great encouragement and constant employment.

—ALSO—

TWO APPRENTICES to the coach-making business, from the age of 14 to 26 years.

Corn-Hill street, Annapolis, April 3, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS, 3d April, 1793.

AS the PARTNERSHIP between JAMES and WILLIAM MURRAY, was dissolved on the 30th of March, they request that those indebted to them, who are not prepared to pay up their accounts immediately, will give bonds for their respective balances.

KNIGHT

An import Will cover at Mount V for twelve dollars, and to be paid at the stand.

TRAVE

A full blooded dark bay and an half high, and well same place, at six dollars groom, to be paid as above. The pastures are good and will be no warranty for half a dollar a week.

Mount Vernon, 20th

To be S O L

At Priv

THAT valuable and the residence of deceased, pleasantly situated in Arundel county, containing this farm a genteel dwelling for the immediate reception necessary out-building, has on it a well of very wheat were seeded on it have the stock on the terms. Possession will be a crop. For further particulars apply to J. C. J.

All persons having claims against the estate of William Atkinson, are requested to bring in immediately for speedy payment, to the

Pursuant to a decree of will be SOLD, on MONEY, on the 22d

ALL the real estate of late of Charles county of his just debts; acres, is situate on the Tobacco to Piscataway, produce of corn, wheat, ments thereon are, a go corn house, and other orchard and a few other

HENRY H.

Charles county, Mar

THE subscriber with years, a valuable ing four acres, in the This lot is well impro house with brick chimne rooms below and above with stone walls under upon the lot a framed fruit trees. The lot is and has the privilege of the river. He has for two other lots of ground one of which flood the where there is at pre Captain Thomas Harw will shew the lots to any who, for further terms, of Patuxent river, in C

JOHN

Boot and Sh

Corn-hill

RESPECTFULLY and his friends, received a quantity of shoes, and a general alder; he intends to ca various branches, in t on the lowest terms, with their commands complied with. Oid thankfully received N. B. As he intends 15th March he hopes note, or open account same, and those who requested to bring the February 11, 1793

Edwar

SADLER AND

Church

TAKES this met he carries on his father formerly shoe gentlemen who call will be pleac determined to recu his power. He has made saddles, harness, etc. all which Orders from the to and punctually att March 7, 1793.

THE KNIGHT of MALTA,

An imported JACK,

Will cover at Mount Vernon the ensuing season, for twelve dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid at the stand.

TRAVELLER,

A full blooded dark bay HORSE, fifteen hands and an half high, and well formed, will cover at the same place, at six dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid as above.

The pastures are good and well enclosed, (but there will be no warranty against escapes or accidents) at half a dollar a week.

ANTHONY WHITTING.

Mount Vernon, 10th March, 1793.

To be SOLD, on credit, At Private Sale,

THAT valuable and well improved FARM, late the residence of Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, deceased, pleasantly situated on West river, in Anne Arundel county, containing 419½ acres. There is on this farm a genteel dwelling house, in complete order for the immediate reception of a family, and also every necessary out-building. The land is well wooded, and has on it a well of very good water; 85 bushels of wheat were seeded on it last fall. The purchaser may have the stock on the plantation upon reasonable terms. Possession will be given in time to go on with a crop. For further particulars inquire of

F. GREEN, } Executors.

J. CLAPHAM, }

All persons having claims against the estate of Mr. William Atkinson, are earnestly requested to make them known immediately, and those indebted to make speedy payment, to the executors.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on the 21st day of April next.

ALL the real estate of EDWARD GREEN, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, for the payment of his just debts; this land, consisting of 214 acres, is situate on the main road leading from Port Tobacco to Piscataway, and is well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat and tobacco; the improvements thereon are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, and other out houses, with a good apple orchard and a few other fruit trees.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

Charles county, March 23, 1793.

THE subscriber will sell, upon a credit of three years, a valuable lot of GROUND, containing four acres, in the town of Lower Marlborough. This lot is well improved with a framed dwelling house with brick chimneys at each end, and good rooms below and above stairs, and an excellent cellar with stone walls under the house. There are also upon the lot a framed store house, a stable, and some fruit trees. The lot is situated upon Patuxent river, and has the privilege of having wharfs extended into the river. He has for sale, upon the same credit, two other lots of ground, adjoining each other, upon one of which stood the public inspecting house, and where there is at present a tolerable good wharf. Captain Thomas Harwood, who resides in the town, will show the lots to any person inclined to purchase, who, for further terms, may apply to me at the mouth of Patuxent river, in Calvert county.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

JOHN WELSH,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

Cornhill-street, Annapolis.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has lately received a quantity of the best boot and shoe leather, and a general assortment of sole and upper leather; he intends to carry on the above business in its various branches, in the most fashionable manner and on the lowest terms; those who please to favour him with their commands may depend on their being complied with. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. As he intends to embark for Europe by the 15th March he hopes those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, will come and discharge the same, and those who have claims against him are requested to bring them in that they may be settled.

February 11, 1793.

Edward J. Pryfe,

SADLER AND HARNESS-MAKER,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he carries on the saddle and harness business in his father's former shop, and flatters himself that all those gentlemen who favoured his father with their custom will be pleased to continue it with him, as he is determined to render every satisfaction he lays in his power. He has on hand an assortment of ready made saddles, harness, saddle-bags, bridles, saddle-clothes, &c. all which he will sell on the lowest terms. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

March 7, 1793.

Dancing School.

JAMES ROBARDET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that his DANCING SCHOOL will be opened on THURSDAY the 5th of April, at ten o'clock in the morning for ladies, and at five P. M. for the gentlemen.

THE TERMS OF TUITION will be known at his DANCING-ROOM.

A PRACTISING BALL

Will be given every fortnight, for the improvement of his pupils, at which time their parents and guardians will be gratefully admitted.

THE subscriber proposes, in the ensuing spring, to have a number of STAVES, of different kinds, made on his land, situated about eight miles from Georgetown, and five from Bridge-town, at the head of Chester, Kent county, in this state, and about eight miles from Duck Creek, in the state of Delaware. He wishes to put the business into the hands of a careful and experienced person, who is to procure such workmen under him as may be necessary; can give good security, if required; for any engagements he may enter into, and will prepare the STAVES for whatever market they are intended for, at his own expense. He would prefer paying the person he contracts with a certain proportion of the net profits arising from the sale of the staves, to giving a fixed price. As some parts of the timber will not answer for staves, but may suit for ship-building, he means to have such parts prepared for that purpose. Any person inclined to undertake the business, is requested to make known his proposals, in writing, between this and the 10th day of March next.

He will also dispose of a number of TREES, standing, if a generous offer is made.

WALTER DULANY.

Annapolis, December 28, 1792.

S C H E M E

OF

WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c. LOTTERY.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| No. 1. 1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennett's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city, | 793 10 0 |
| 2. 1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower Marlborough, | 320 0 0 |
| 3. 1 ditto of 10 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, | 200 0 0 |
| 4. 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto | 100 0 0 |
| 5. 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto | 100 0 0 |
| 6. 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto | 100 0 0 |
| 7. 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto | 100 0 0 |
| 8. 1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, | 37 10 0 |
| 9. 1 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, | 03 0 0 |
| 10. 1 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles, | 435 0 0 |
| First drawn blank, | 1 0 0 |
| 175 Prizes. | £. 2250 0 0 |
| 577 Blanks. | |
| 750 Tickets, at £. 3 each, | £. 2250 0 0 |

M A N A G E R S.

John Blair, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddard, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bouma, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Farber, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grabane, Peter Emerson, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parcan, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennett's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made of those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next; if the tickets are all sold, at Lower Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1793.

To the PUBLIC. PROPOSALS For Establishing a Circulating Library

In the City

OF

ANNAPOLIS.

THE utility of so extensive a library, as this is proposed to be, for profit and pleasure, as well for the citizens as the students at this grand seminary of learning, needs no comment.

It is proposed that books shall be purchased, to compose the library, in Europe, to the amount of 1000 guineas, that they shall consist of the latest editions of law, physic, divinity, history, science, essays, and works of eminent writers, purchased to the best advantage, and the librarian shall covenant to add to the library books to the amount of ten guineas cost annually, at his own expense, such as the trustees shall think proper to direct.

There shall be 100 subscribers at ten guineas each, payable on the arrival of the books, and establishment of the library, and each of the subscribers shall be entitled, for the said subscription, to read the books of the library for ten successive years. Every subscriber shall have the privilege of transferring his interest in the library at any time.

The library shall be duly attended by Joseph Clark, his heirs or assigns.

The books purchased shall be the property of the subscribers for the ten successive years; at the end of that period they shall become the property of Joseph Clark, his heirs or assigns. A compensation for ten years services as agent and librarian.

The terms that the subscribers shall be furnished with books from the library, and all other business relative thereto, shall be by the direction of a committee of three trustees, to be chosen immediately after the subscription is made up; and they are to be annually rechosen from among the subscribers by a majority of their voices.

A room shall be fitted up, and taken care of, in the city of Annapolis, at the expense of the librarian, sufficiently commodious to contain all the books, for the use of the subscribers. A printed catalogue shall be prepared for each subscriber.

A general catalogue, to be made out by the first appointed trustees, shall be as far as possible completed.

Several gentlemen have suggested the following addition to the above proposals:

After the subscription is made up and the trustees elected, they shall have power to determine whether the library shall be kept the property of the subscribers, they engaging an house and librarian to take care of it.

Gentlemen wishing to promote this useful plan, on those, or any other proposals, are requested to forward as soon as possible, their intention to the subscriber.

JOSEPH CLARK.

Annapolis, February 27, 1793.

IN CHANCERY, March 16, 1793.

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

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

JAMES SMITH,

From LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has commenced business in Market-street, near the Centre Market, Baltimore; he frames pictures, prints, needle work, and drawings, in the best manner, so as to prevent injury by dust or insects. His BLACK OVALS are esteemed in point of durability and cheapness, as preferable to most that are seen. Old glass or picture frames new gilded; Moulding 1d length, plain black or gilt edges, may be had by the 100 feet or larger quantity; also ovals by the dozen for those who wish to deal in such articles.

Baltimore, March 1793.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living on the north side of Severn, within three miles of the ferry, a female MARE, about 12 hands three inches high, has a brand of a stirrup on her left buttock, a few white hairs in her face, and her mane hangs on the wrong side. She is supposed to have been stolen by a runaway negro man, advertised by Mr. John Brice, of Annapolis. Whoever brings home the said mare shall receive the above reward, to be paid by

SARAH WATKINS.

March 28, 1793.

Hyder Ally,

IS in high perfection, and stands this season at the seat of ORSON HARWOOD, near Samuel Rawlings's, to cover mares at two guineas each, payable the first day of September next, when it is expected the strictest punctuality will be observed.

HYDER ALLY is a beautiful gray, elegantly dappled, full 15 hands three inches high, bony, lengthy, strong and active; his strong resemblance to his sire, whose stock stands in high estimation both for the turf and saddle, will, it is presumed, entitle him to a preference, and his pedigree following will prove his blood equal to that of any horse in America.

He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grand-dam (an imported mare from the duke of Hamilton's stud) by Spot, his great-grand-dam by Carrouch, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.

Excellent pastures are provided for mares coming from afar at 2/6 per week, and every possible care taken of them, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

RICHARD JONES, Groom.

NOTICE.

A Young JACK-ASS, got by ROYAL-GIFT,

WILL cover this season at Mr. SPRING's farm, on West river, at ONE GUINEA the mare or jenny. Good pasturage gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes or any other accident. No mares will be received without the cash sent with them. West river, March 23, 1793.

In CHANCERY, March 1, 1793.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of EDWARD WARE BOSWELL, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Edward Ware Boswell appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the eighth day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time before the end of this instant, and continue therein four weeks successively.

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

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and be inherited to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

Agreeable to an order from the orphans court, of Prince-George's county, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th instant,

TWO NEGRO WOMEN and one MAN, late the property of DANIEL PAGE, deceased. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock, when the terms will be made known, by

VIRLINDA STRICKLAND, Adm'r. March 23, 1793.

Robert Johnson,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the public, that he has for SALE, at his Store on the Dock, the following articles, viz.

PORT. WINE.
LISBON. }
FENERIFFE.
FRENCH BRANDY.
APPLE ditto.

BARBADOES and ANTIGUA SPIRITS, WEST INDIA and N. ENGLAND RUM, GIN, by the cask or smaller quantity.

With a variety of other articles in the Grocery line, which he will sell very low for Cash.

N. B. Bargains may be had at the above store, in Dry Goods, of almost every description, the property of Johnson and Harwood, who wish to close their concern.

The high bred imported Horse PAYMASTER,

WILL stand this season to cover mares at Stepney, on South river, at eight dollars for each mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares and paid before they are covered.

Paymaster was imported last summer from England by col. Stone, he is seven years old, a fine bay, full fifteen and an half hands high, well marked with white, strong, boney, active and well formed, and in high perfection.

Paymaster was got by Old Paymaster, his dam by Truncheon, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Esby's Snake, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Partner, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Croft's Arabian, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Vestal's Turk, out of Trumper's dam.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Good pasturage for mares at half a dollar per week, and the best care taken of them, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

J. CRAGGS.

In CHANCERY, March 15, 1793.

George Shaver & Barbara Stuke, Executors of Simon Stuke, against Richard Barnes and Evan Shelby.

A bill in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a decree, to vest in them a complete title to such part of the tract of land, called the MOUNTAIN OF WALES, in Washington county, adjoining the land, called LONG MEADOW, as will make the quantity of one hundred and fifty acres, contracted to be conveyed by Evan Shelby to Simon Stuke, deceased; and the said bill stating that the said Evan Shelby, late of Washington county, hath removed out of the state to parts unknown, and a subpoena against him been returned non est by the sheriff of Washington county; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that this court will proceed to such decree, as the equity of the case may require, unless the said Shelby shall appear in this court, on or before the first day of July next, for the purpose of defending this suit; provided the complainants give notice of their application to this court, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the last day of April next.

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

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, some time in February last, a small bay MARE, nine or ten years old, about twelve hands and a half high, a natural pacer, with no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again by proving property, paying charges, and making application to

HELLEN SCOTT.

Elk-Ridge, March, 1793.

THE subscriber being appointed trustee by the high court of chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of the late EDWARD GREEN, sen. of Charles county, deceased, for the payment of his just debts, hereby gives notice, in pursuance of the said decree, to the creditors of said Green, to exhibit their claims with vouchers in support thereof, to the said court without delay.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

Charles county, March 14th, 1793.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is very sorry to observe, that little or no attention has been paid to the repeated applications made to those persons indebted for dealings at John Petty and Co.'s late stores at Queen-Anne, Lower-Marlborough and Port-Tobacco; he therefore ONCE MORE gives public notice, that all those debtors that don't pay their accounts this spring, will have suits commenced against them without distinction.

To be Sold,

On the most reasonable Terms, together or separate.

THE whole of the MERCHANDISE now in the stores at Port-Tobacco and Lower-Marlborough belonging to the late partnership of John Petty and Co. For terms, apply to

JOHN PETTY.

Annapolis, March 4, 1793.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBEN, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d of December, 1792, a dark mulatto man named GEORGE, about 30 years of age, six feet and better high, a very likely fellow; he went away in company with several of the Butlers, who were going to Annapolis; Nell Butler, a very bright mulatto, went with him to his wife; he will endeavour to pass as a free man by the name of GEORGE SHORRER. Whoever will apprehend the said negro and secure him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward.

HENRY NEALE.

St. Mary's county, March 22, 1793.

S C H E M E

OF A

LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON, and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 apple orchard containing 177 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the west end of this tract there is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potomack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at the end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £.20 per acre	2140 0 0
2, 1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 0 0
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 0 0
1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910 0 0
1 prize in cash,	100 0 0
1 ditto,	50 0 0
1 ditto,	40 0 0
647 ditto, of 40s. each,	1294 0 0
667 Prizes.	
3333 Blanks.	

M A N A G E R S.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Dard, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George W. Allen, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, sooner if the tickets are all sold, which he trusts himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lot of land, and the money for the prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

CONSTANT attendance will be given, by the COMMISSIONERS of the federal building, or by a person properly authorized by them, at their office in George-town, from the first day of April to the first day of May next, to execute assignments and allotments of lands in the CITY of WASHINGTON. The proprietors thereof, whose lands have been conveyed in trust, or subjected by the act of assembly, concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington, to the terms and conditions of the deeds in trust of the lands in the city, are requested to attend, the allotments may be made by agreement; for the COMMISSIONERS, after the first day of May, will proceed to make allotments, agreeably to the directions of the above recited act of assembly. The other proprietors are hereby informed, that process will issue after the first day of May next, to have their lands valued, if the same are not conveyed on the usual terms before that time. For the convenience of such proprietors, deeds will be left at Annapolis, with Mr. Thomas Buchanan; at Baltimore, with Mr. Archibald Robinson; at Upper-Marlborough, with Mr. David Crawford, and at George-town, with

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners.

George-town, December 4, 1792.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIIth Year)

MA

From the Unit

An ACCOUNT of a major TRUMAN, and were killed by the Indians, trace to the hostile tribes from William Goforth, R. Territory, to a gentleman

On the 8th of Smally, w Trucman an nation me the fol ney, to w

Washington about the that they were bound to about 60 miles below said

Glaze, which is situated by the Maumee and Glaze left Fort Washington, the

for Trucman, himself, an about thirty miles before town of Glaze, they fell

an elderly man, the other a boy of about 12 or 15 y camped on their hunting

the race; the Indians asked (this was said about two h after they left Fort Washi

would go into the town w the major agreed to enesn supper of chocolate, and

with them; that all three with them, and appeared Trucman informed the

were on, and read over th (Smally) interpreted to b chiefs, and could not te

of, and that they must Trucman and the oldest smoked, till near midn

very cheerful and jocoie ing to lay down, the ol

major, and for each of waiter laid down; he (time talking with them

told him to ask his cap that one of them should would be afraid, they co

three of you, and but t boy as of no consequence

major of what the Indi major Trucman told hi

might tie his waiter; th girling his elbows back

an old hopos, and then with a biddle, the wait

the old Indian came up to talk again with great

fulness; that he asked S back of a small beach

three rods from the fire, order to mix with his b

went and scraped the b then laid down with h

the Indian's thigh; th gun and set it on the b

an ugly gun it was, af hardly kill any deer wi

his head about (but ca ther to look about or te

ed, the Indian immedi and shot major Trucm

breast, and came out a killed him immediately

he heard him fetch on

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 11, 1793.

From the United States Gazette.

AN ACCOUNT of the fate of col. HARDIN, major TRUCEMAN, and several other persons, who were killed by the INDIANS, while bearing flags of truce to the hostile tribes, as contained in a letter from William Goforth, Esq; of Cincinnati, Western Territory, to a gentleman in this city.

On the 8th of January, 1793, William Smally, who had accompanied major Trueman on his embassy to the Indians, was before me, and gave me the following account of his journey, to wit:—That they left Fort Washington about the 27th of May, 1792:—that they were bound to the Maumee towns, but fell about 60 miles below said towns, near to the town of Glaze, which is situated on a point of land formed by the Maumee and Glaze rivers; that when they left Fort Washington, their company consisted of major Trueman, himself, and the major's waiter; that about thirty miles before they arrived at the aforesaid town of Glaze, they fell in with three Indians, one an elderly man, the other a young man, and the third a boy of about 12 or 15 years of age, who were encamped on their hunting ground, by the side of a little race; the Indians asked them to encamp with them (this was sun about two hours high, being the 8th day after they left Fort Washington) telling the major they would go into the town with them the next morning; the major agreed to encamp with them; they made a supper of chocolate, and asked the Indians to partake with them; that all three of the Indians eat supper with them, and appeared very friendly; that major Trueman informed the Indians of the business they were on, and read over the speech to them, which he (Smally) interpreted to them, and with which they appeared to be pleased, but said they were none of the chiefs, and could not tell how it would be approved of, and that they must go into the town. Major Trueman and the oldest man sat and talked and smoked, till near midnight; that the Indian seemed very cheerful and jocose—after which the major wishing to lay down, the old Indian spread a skin for the major, and for each of them; the major and the waiter laid down; he (Smally) himself sat up some time talking with them; after which the old Indian told him to ask his captain, if he would be willing that one of them should be tied, saying the two boys would be afraid, they could not sleep, seeing there are three of you, and but two of us, counting the Indian boy as of no consequence; that he then informed the major of what the Indian had been saying, on which major Trueman told him to inform them, that they might tie his waiter; the Indian then tied the waiter, binding his elbows backward, and made them fast with an old hoop, and then tied his feet across each other with a bundle the waiter then laid down, after which the old Indian came and sat down by him, and began to talk again with great seeming friendship and cheerfulness; that he asked Smally to go and scrape some bark of a small beach bush which was about two or three rods from the fire, but within the light of it, in order to mix with his tobacco for smoking; that he went and scraped the bark, and brought it to him, and then laid down with his head within about a foot of the Indian's thigh; that the Indian then took up his gun and set it on the breach, and was observing what an ugly gun it was, and said it was so bad he could hardly kill any deer with it; that he happened to turn his head about (but cannot say for what cause, whether to look about or to spit) that his head being turned, the Indian immediately brought down the muzzle and shot major Trueman—the ball entered his left breast, and came out at the small of the back, which killed him immediately—the major only just turned, he heard him fetch one groan; that he himself jumped up and ran, and got behind a large sapling; the young Indian man then took up his gun to shoot him—that he stood behind the tree, and begged, and reasoned the case with him, the young fellow, for about two minutes, as near as he can recollect; that the major's waiter, who had been tied, started and broke the old hoop, with which his arms had been pinioned, and got his feet loose and ran; that the old Indian ran after him, and brought him back to the fire; a scuffle ensued, when the waiter cleared himself, and ran off again; the old Indian caught him, and brought him back a second time, during which time the young Indian was trying to shoot him (Smally) the old Indian then called to the young Indian man to come and shoot the waiter, saying he was stronger than he was; that the young man, after being called several times, ran up and shot him; the old man then ran up to the fire and called on him, who was on the opposite side, or but a small distance, and within the light of the fire; that he called on him to come up to him; that Smally told him if he came there, he would kill him; he answered he would not hurt him; he told him, a little while ago, he had told him he would not hurt any of them—but that now he had killed them; that

he then went towards him about half way, when he said sit down—he answered he would not, for then he would run up and tomahawk him—the Indian answered he would not, and persisted five or six times that he should sit down; that he still refused, saying, do you sit down, and then I will; that he then sat down, and they reasoned the case for near a quarter of an hour—when he asked him what he had killed them for? He answered, their horses, and what they had; saying, if he had taken them to town, he should get nothing—that now he should get all. That the old Indian then got up, and went and strips the major, and the other went and strips the waiter; the old Indian then told the boy to go and scalp them, which he did, fetching the scalps to him, who threw them down by him, and told the boy to go and get a couple of little sticks, and bend them round like a hoop, and tie the scalps in and dry them. That he then took out all the things and looked them over, and burnt all the papers, except the speech, which was fastened to the belt—after which they divided the plunder, and sat down till day-light, when they threw the major into an old blanket, and after carrying him about 60 yards threw him down by the side of an old log, and then carried his waiter, William Lynch, and laid him down by the major, and threw the old blanket over them, and covered them with chunks and poles; they then returned to the fire and made some chocolate, and eat breakfast; after which they mounted, and went about six or seven miles to the old Indian's house, and staid all that day; the next morning they set out for the town of Glaze, where they arrived about two o'clock—That he staid with the young Indian three or four days, when he and an Indian were sent to the king of the Delawares, Buckongahela, who told him he was sorry they had killed the men, that they ought to have brought them to the towns; and said, then if they did not like the message, they could have killed them there, they could not have got away from them. The king told him to stay at the house where he was, and not to go about, lest the young Indians should kill him, till he could go down to where his Indian brother lived, of whom he told him. [You will observe Smally had formerly been among the Indians, and was adopted, after which he had made his escape, and been away several years.] In a day or two after this, the Shawanese chiefs sent for him, who lived in the said town of Glaze. After he had told them what he could about the flag, they told him he might go back to the house where he staid; that he continued about 12 or 15 days in the town, after which he went down to his brother, into whose family he had formerly been adopted, in the room of his adopted brother's brother, who had been killed; he lived there till the corn was laid by (by which is meant the finishing the hilling of it) with his brother's wife, his brother being out of a hunting; that he stayed there till after council about eight days; from this place about 600 Indians started with a view to take Fort Jefferson, expecting to be joined by others to the amount of 600. By consent of his brother, whom he made believe he should return, he set out for Detroit; being arrived there, he went to the commanding officer, and told him he wanted to get into the settlements of the United States, who informed him he should go in the first vessel going from thence; and at the departure of the boat, he gave him a pass and seven days provisions. The officer used him with a great degree of kindness, and ordered him to stay with the clerk of the Indian store till the vessel was ready; that the vessel in which he went, proceeded to Fort Ontario; from which he went to Navy-hall, where general Simcoe lives, who behaved to him with as great kindness as it was possible for a man to do, giving him a pass and seven days provisions; from thence he passed through the Genesee country to Susquehanna, at New-town point; from thence to Violvey, where he lay sick a month at a Mr. Amos's, who treated him with great civility; from thence to Harris's ferry, where he crossed, passing through Carlisle and Bedford to the Monongahela, at George creek, about 120 miles above Fort Pitt; from thence to general Wayne's Head-Quarters, at Log's town, and from thence to Columbia, the place of his residence and family, where he arrived the 30th of December, 1792.

Mr. Smally further relates, that while he was at the town of Glaze he met with an Indian, who told him he had met with Messieurs Joseph Gerrard, Isaac Freeman, and a Mr. Lavara (as near as he can recollect the name) who were also on an embassy to the Maumee towns. The Indian said they came across them about four days after they left Fort Washington; that they travelled with them about two days and a half, when they killed them in the following manner: First they tomahawked Mr. Joseph Gerrard, then shot the Frenchman, who was spreading out some things to dry; on which Mr. Freeman ran—that he himself shot at him and broke his arm—that he then came up with him and tomahawked him.

Mr. Smally also informs me, that he saw some of colonel Hardin's things which were brought into the

town of Glaze, which he deems the greatest of the Indian towns, (this colonel Hardin, with a Mr. Flinn, had also been sent on an embassy to the Indian nations) but dispatched to the St. Ducky towns among the Wyandots. The Indians informed Mr. Smally that they were out a hunting when colonel Hardin came up to them in a plain with the flag; that after they got to camp, where they were altogether, they consulted what to do with them; that they were all for killing them but one, who insisted to take them to town and hear their message, and they could but kill them when they got them there; but as the rest were for killing them, they shot Mr. Flinn through the head as he was sitting by the fire cooking; on which colonel Hardin fled—an Indian pursued him—when the colonel saw the Indian was like to come up with him, he turned and caught hold of the Indian's tomahawk; that while they were in the scuffle, another Indian came up and tomahawked the colonel; that they brought the things into the town of Glaze, and sold some of them to the English.

Mr. Smally is of opinion that much the greater part of the Indians are for war. He says he talked with Simon Girty near two hours, that he abused him a good deal about our army, that they were so easily defeated. He told Mr. Girty he had come out with a flag. Girty then asked him what congress meant by sending out letters to the Girtys, offering them a pardon if they would come in; that he damned them, saying, I reckon when they get us in, they think to hang us. He asked Mr. Girty when he knew congress to be guilty of such a treacherous trick as that? He answered, when they killed the Moravians.

On asking Mr. Smally what he thought respecting the numbers of the Indians at war with us, he said he could only form a judgment from the report of the Indians—they say they expect at the next battle to have 8000; but he much questions if they could raise more than 5 or 6000 among the confederated nations at war with us. Mr. Smally seems of opinion that the British are not at this time able to assist the Indians in the present war; he believes they only give them yearly what they had agreed to give them at the peace with the United States; but whether this should be considered strictly as presents, or as yearly allowances for the benefit of their trade, Mr. Smally does not presume to say.

Mr. Smally was not brought before me by virtue of any legal authority; but hearing of his return, and understanding by his neighbours that he was a sober man, on whose relation confidence might be placed, I wished to have that relation from himself, and accordingly asked a certain Hall, of the militia, one of his neighbours, to desire him to come down, which he accordingly did, when I took down the account in writing, as he related it—and I believe you may rely upon the truth of the facts, so far as his memory could serve.

I understand congress have in a public manner condoled with and provided for those families who have been bereaved by the late unfortunate embassies; such conduct in my opinion, does honour and gives dignity to government; and I flatter myself that government will take measures that this poor man, Mr. Smally, shall be justly paid, agreeable to his agreement made with major Trueman, who is now dead, and unable to perform it himself. The justice of government cannot be doubted; neither would I throw out the most distant hint or insinuation, that any of the public officers would be guilty of the least degree of chicanery, by withholding the money from whom it is due, in order to force them to take orders and goods from any trader, at the advance of an hundred and fifty per cent. or higher, from any motives whatever. But the fact is, that it often happens that the troops of militia, when their money is earned, are, for want of the paymaster's being in cash, obliged to take a due-bill on government, which is finally paid with the greatest justice; but the poor men cannot think of going to Philadelphia for it; and as they are in want, they part with their due bills to the traders at almost any rate, rather than run the risk of losing the paper and getting nothing. These things greatly reduce the idea of the pay of government; and on these accounts you may rely upon it our country bleeds, and makes it more difficult to get, or raises the price of volunteers, on all occasions.—Farewell.

L O N D O N, January 28.

LAST night it was reported confidently, that an actual deputation had arrived in town from the executive council of France, demanding an immediate and categorical answer to their late representations—threatening, on the contrary, to march their army in eight days into Holland, and there commence insatiable and most vigorous hostilities.

The French troops assembled on the coasts of Normandy and Picardy amount to 150,000 men; but whether they are designed for the defence of the coasts, or to attack Jersey or Guernsey, we know not.

Letters from Madrid of the 7th instant, announce the intelligence, that twenty ships of the line and ten frigates be ordered to be got ready with all possible expedition.

A Paris paper states, that on the morning of the 21st of January, at half past ten o'clock, Louis XVI was decapitated at the Place of Louis XV, now called the Place of the Revolution, born the 23d of August, 1754—he was 30 years old—he began his reign on the 10th of May, 1774—was driven from the Tuilleries the 10th of August, 1792—thrown into prison the 14th, and dethroned the 22d of September following—he has reigned nineteen years and three months.

A New York paper says, "The king and court of Great-Britain have put on mourning for the death of Louis XVI."

ANNAPOLIS, April 11.

"YOUR sentiments of virtue and vice in the first page of your letter, are not only philosophical, but truly evangelical.—And your resolutions thereupon in the second page, including your dependence on Divine Grace for assistance, are truly noble and divine.—Go on, my young gentleman—These truly moral virtues and graces are bordering upon divine grace itself.—They are preludes, at least, if not antepasts of that happy state. And if you persevere, according to the tenor of your hopeful letter, it will end in happiness both here and for ever.

"I come now to say something to that "new and wonderful doctrine, which (you say) has taken up the particular attention of the inhabitants of your city"—New it is indeed, to that doctrine which God has revealed to us, to govern our lives by in this our probationary state; and which must be the judge of our final one!—And wonderful too, was it true! But these things must have better proof than the idle ditty, or carnal reason of him who preached it. I have heard say "he is a great reasoner, and pushes his reasons home with much assurance," and so insult every innovator, who means to palm his novelties on the world. But let it be ever kept in mind, that there can be no human reason, be it ever so plausible, which ought to come in competition with divine revelation.—This we have worthy of God, and founded upon miracles in different ages of the world, and every other thing both sacred and historical, to secure, beyond doubt, our assured belief. For although there be some things quite above, though not contrary to our reason; and others again, the reason lies too deep for us to see, (which must be the case, when an Infinite Lawgiver condescends to give laws for the faith and happiness of his fallen creatures) yet knowing what God is, our best reason will teach us to acquiesce in the truth of that Infinite Holy Being, who can never do wrong.

and fury, against God and all goodneſs! Blaſpheming againſt Heaven, and all ſacred things!—Their malignity too is ſuch, that we cannot conceive they have the leaſt love to one another: but on the contrary, they act and praſtiſe ſomething like what voracious, furious animals, ſuch as lions, tigers, wolves, panther, crocodiles, ſerpents, ſnakes, adders, &c. all thrown into a den or pit together would do! This too, we may look upon as a ſaint ſimilitude of what the madneſs of infernal furies may produce!—If then, God ſees what theſe wicked will do eternally in hell, it cannot be either unjuſt or cruel in him for ever to puniſh. So: that when it is ſaid “ God puniſhes eternally for ſins only that is committed in time,” that is a bare aſſertion without proof, and muſt ſtand for nothing.—God is not obliged to give up unworthy ſinful creatures reaſons for all he does! It is enough that he has redeemed us from hell by a miracle of love and laid the means of ſalvation before us, together with his promiſes and threatenings; and if we will be ſo wicked and perverſe, as to cavil and diſpute the terms, and will obſtinately perſiſt and die in that ſtate, damnation is our lot of courſe, and it lies upon thoſe who will run that deſperate venture, to get out of he as they can, for eternal puniſhment can never make an atonement, or exiſt for one fin!

"His other reasons (those at least you have sent me) are mere sophisms, they shew more of reynard, than they do of the teacher. His saying "we are all redeemed by Christ, and therefore must be all saved," concludes nothing, because salvation by Christ is conditional; therefore those who will not perform the conditions of the covenant of Grace, have no right to the promises: but he that pretumes to sin, knowing Christ's death avails none but to penitent sinners, subjects himself to the threatenings denounced against all impenitent sinners. And if instead of repentance, he is daring enough to sin still, venturing upon his lying a little longer in gaol, till his punishment atones for his sins! Alas! Or in other terms, *till he has paid the utmost farthing!* O me!—To such Christ has died in vain!—*They tread under foot the Son of God, and do despite to the Spirit of Grace!* Therefore, they may expect a fearful looking for of judgment, and fiery indignation!

any thing? The next assures his hearers "that the kingdom of God will be infinitely more populous than the kingdom of the devil. If it was otherwise, the devil being the greatest monarch, would become God, and God the devil." In answer to the first part of these assertions "that the kingdom of God will be infinitely more populous," I refer my young probationer to what Christ tells us in Matthew 7: 13, 14, which is quite the reverse of his assertion! So that he has been bold enough to do that again, which Satan once did to deceive our first parents; to wit, contradict what God had said—I hope my young friend will not be taken in as poor Eve was! But be upon his guard, and take the advice given us by Christ himself, in the next verse of the same chapter of St. Matthew,—*Beware of false prophets, i. e. teachers, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.*

" To detect the fraud of this specious sophism, we are to consider two things: First, to see that all circumstances are parallel; and secondly, the principles and powers which over-rule in monarchy.

jects, are generally deemed to be the greatest sovereigns; because men of all nations here are more than men. So that it is what we call the fortune of war, which gives victory to one, and vanquishes the other: But this is far from being the case between God and the devil. If you my young friend, insilt yourself under the monarch of Heaven, and the devil assaults you with all hell in his train, your single guardian angel, under the canopy of Heaven, is sufficient to rout them all; and with all their legions send them back to hell again. And this upon your part, with only the *field of faith* to guard your head, and the *sword of the spirit* to defend your heart.

"Now let us try the principles and powers of monarchy. The principles are righteousness, and the powers sovereignty. Here in this world, the greatest despot is often the greatest monarch; and his despotism, not his righteousness, gives him the greatest power. But as God and the devil are both spirits, preacher's notions of monarchy will not hold. And that here his sophism is detected, and laid open to scorn. Let us now try it. Our monarch of Heaven has sent his monarch in chains to hell. There he is confined, and cannot gain a single link, but by the permission of Heaven. And this is never done to him, but as a hell-hound to fast on the draught of filth of the universe.—This confinement makes him rave and blaspheme; and when he is permitted to chastise or punish rebels, he can do it no farther than as his chain is let out to him, link by link. If he would annihilate, or put himself out of being, he cannot do it.—He cannot do that for himself, while in the world of his wicked children do sometimes free themselves in this life, cut their own throats, strangle or hang themselves! And the Monarch of Heaven will not; but keeps him as his vassal to punish the wicked. Such is the monarch, who is king of the damned, with all his number of legions.—This is the man who has to bring him in competition with God."

"Now my dear youth, for the conical beams of the righteous and wicked? I need not therefore ask you, which of these states you will choose? You are free agent, make a wise choice.

"It is possible, that, to deists, practical atheists and libertines, the above doctrine may be very welcome and flattering, as a drowning man will catch at a straw, but to a wife man who has his reason improved, and is determined, by the grace of God, not to be imposed upon either by Satan, or any other philosopher, with what despicable contempt does he look down, down upon such splendid delusions?"

Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on MONDAY the 20th day of May next, (if not disposed of before at private sale.)

FOUR HOUSES and **LOTS** in this city, situate on Cathedral street, extending from the Town Gate to Mr. W. Harfoot's, each lot contains one quarter of an acre; the houses are in good repair, and very well calculated for the accommodation of small families. They rent at present for fifty-five pounds per annum. They will be sold together, a separate, with indisputable titles, and a credit of one, two, or three years will be given to purchasers, on their giving bond, with security, if required.

P. S. In the mean time, the above property offered in barter for land, or any kind of store goods, and will be made an object to any person who declined to bargain on those terms.

George Johnson,
Has just opened,
An Assortment of Groceries,
At his Store,
Opposite the Market-House,
Late in the occupation of Mr. JOHN RANDALL,
which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms
for Ready Money:

Amongst which are,
BEST Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wines,
French and Peach Brandies, Old Jamaica Spirits,
West-India and New-England Rum, Geneva in Cask,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Sweet
Oil, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Ground Ginger,
Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs, Hard Soap,
Candles, Oils and Painters Colours, &c. &c. &c.

N^o. B. Said **JOHNSON**, expects to receive by the first ship from London, an **ASSORTMENT** of **DRY GOODS**, which he proposes selling on the lowest terms, for *cash* or a *short credit*.
April 10. 1793.

RAYNER TAYLOR,

Organist,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform those inhabitants who have already set down their names as subscribers towards making him up a salary for

ing the organ in the church of Annapolis, as well as those who may wish to do, that as it is now half a year that he has performed the duty, and hopes to the satisfaction of the congregation in general.

not having it in his power to wait on the inhabitants himself, he, with the concurrence of his friends, proposes to employ a person to wait upon them shortly, when he will censure it a favour that each

son disposed to subscribe will please to pay the
year's subscription,
April 11, 1793.

THE co-partnership of
and SONS, having
dissolved, all persons and
to make immediate payment
who neglect may expect to be
taken to compel them. As
against said partnership, we
for settlement to Jeremiah
management of the business.

St. Mary's county, March

Twenty Dollars

RAN away from the
county, near the Gr
the 14th day of October last
JUDITH, very likely she
has a brother and sister that
his death. Her brother nam
ry for stealing; it may be
by the name of Saakey; she
five feet high, very artful,
received when a child, on t
not be discovered without
draws her hair over the bar
her arms above her elbow
of age. Whoever takes up
finds her in some goal, is a
gence thereof, shall receiv
brought home all reasonable

TAMI

March 23, 1793.

N O T

I shall expose to PUBLIC
27th day of April next
the 29th of April, at
at Mr. SURAN's tavern,
THE right of the S^r
dry L^{ds} of Geo
within the CITY of WAS
tracts or parcels of land
The whole of this prop^{ty}
of four years from the fir
fourth payable annually in
Two thirds of the princip
or other liquidated state co
under the act of congress
interest of six per cent. and
specie, or in stock creat
an interest of six per cent.
ded, and the interest on
the first day of Decem
approved securities will
on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH
 for the Se
 Annapolis, March 30.

THE collection of the
FORD and COM
ELK-RIDGE LANDING
THOMAS GASSAWAY,
those indebted will pay to
subscriber, or those who
other person.

Piscataway, 28th May

SAMUEL
CO.

BEGB leave to visit their past favours; same, he still carries on various branches as usual his line of business on a quantity of remarkable well materials, on hand for the

WANTED
A JOURNEYMAN
receive great encourage-
ment.

TWO APPRENT
fines, from the age of
Cora-Hill-street. A

N O

A Young J A
ROY

WILL cover the
of West river
jenhy. Good pasture
fwerable for efencies

will be received with
West river, March

Annapolis, April, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, on the 1st instant, was, by the jury of St. Anne's parish, appointed register of the said parish; that he has been qualified as such, agreeably to law, and that it is his duty, when properly required, to make an entry in the registry of the said parish, of any birth, marriage or burial, which shall take place, or shall hereafter, during the continuance of his office, take place, within the bounds of the said parish, and of which he shall receive due information.

HENRY WHETCROFT.

THE co-partnership of JEREMIAH NEALE, and SONS, having this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment to Jeremiah Neale; those who neglect may expect to have the most speedy way taken to compel them. All persons having claims against said partnership, are desired to bring them in for settlement to Jeremiah Neale, who has the sole management of the business.

JEREMIAH NEALE,
EDWARD NEALE,
JOSEPH NEALE.

St. Mary's county, March 26, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Montg. county, near the Great Falls of Patowmack, on the 14th day of October last, a negro woman, named JUDITH, very likely she may change her name; she has a brother and sister that Dr. Wootton set free at his death, her brother named Roger, he left this country for stealing; it may be she passes as free with him, by the name of Sukey; she is a likely wench, about five feet high, very artful, she has a burn, which she received when a child, on the crown of her head, will not be discovered without close examination, as she draws her hair over the burn, also a burn on one of her arms above her elbow; between 30 and 40 years of age. Whoever takes up the said woman, and conveys her in some goal, so as I may get quick intelligence thereof, shall receive the above reward; if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES OFFUTT, of Wm.

March 25, 1793.

NOTICE.

I shall expose to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 27th day of April next, if fair, if not on Monday the 29th of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Suter's tavern, in George-town,

THE right of the STATE of MARYLAND to sundry Lots of Ground in CARROLLSBURG, within the CITY of WASHINGTON, and also several tracts or parcels of land in and near the said city. The whole of this property will be sold on a credit of four years from the first day of December last, one fourth payable annually in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated rate certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and the interest on the whole in specie only, on the first day of December annually. Bonds with approved securities will be required of the purchasers on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 30, 1793.

THE collection of the debts due JOHN GLASS-FORD and COMPANY, at their late stores at Elk-Ridge Landing and in Annapolis, by Mr. THOMAS GASSAWAY, is now given up by him, all those indebted will pay their respective balances to the subscriber, or those whom he may appoint, and to no other person.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

Piscataway, 28th March, 1793.

SAMUEL HUTTON, COACH-MAKER,

BEGETS leave to return his thanks to the public for their past favours, and hopes to continue the same; he still carries on the above business in all its various branches as usual; he will furnish any thing in his line of business on a short notice, as he has a quantity of remarkable well seasoned timber, and other materials, on hand for the said purpose.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, who will receive great encouragement and constant employment.

—ALSO—

TWO APPRENTICES to the coach-making business, from the age of 14 to 16 years.
Cora-Hill-Street, Annapolis, April 3, 1793.

NOTICE.

A Young JACK-ASS, got by ROYAL-GIFT.

WILL cover this season at Mr. SPRIGGS's farm, on the river, at ONE GUINEA the mare or foal. Good pasture gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes or any other accident. No mares will be received without the cash sent with them.
West river, March 23, 1793.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, disabing shirt and trousers, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be described, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full blood, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but has never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of goal at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has since made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to me, or secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks passing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water. Therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others, from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law.

R. B.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

IN CHANCERY, March 7, 1793.

WHEREAS most of the persons appointed by the chancellor trustees for the benefit of the creditors of such insolvent debtors as have made application to him agreeably to an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1791, and the supplement thereto, passed at the succeeding session, and also an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1792, have neglected to apply to the chancellor for directions relative to the sale of the property delivered up by such insolvent debtors, the chancellor hath thought proper to pass this general order, viz.

That in every case, where property delivered up by any insolvent debtor agreeably to any of the acts aforesaid, is unincumbered by mortgage, trust or otherwise, the trustee shall proceed, without delay, to sell the same at public auction, after giving at least fourteen days notice of the time, place and terms, of sale, by advertisement inserted in some convenient news paper, and set up at convenient public places.

That where the price of the property sold to any purchaser shall not exceed five pounds current money, the purchaser shall pay ready money.

That where the price shall be more than five pounds, and under fifty pounds, the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, as such, with security (if required) for paying the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the time of sale.

That where the price shall exceed fifty pounds, the purchaser shall give bond as aforesaid, with security, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale.

That in any case, where the property of an insolvent debtor as aforesaid is incumbered with a mortgage, trust or otherwise, the chancellor, on application of the mortgagee, or other person having the lien, will pass an order for the sale of the property so incumbered, on credit or otherwise, as shall seem just and proper, directing that the neat product of the sale be applied, in the first place, to the discharge of the incumbrance.

That each trustee as aforesaid, as soon as conveniently may be after any sale, shall make out and return to the chancellor, with an affidavit of the truth thereof annexed, a full and accurate account of his proceedings relative to such sale, and likewise a list of the claims which have to him, as trustee, been exhibited; and that all trustees of insolvent debtors, under the direction of the chancellor, who have already made sale, shall also make out and return an account and list as aforesaid.

That the thirty-first day of December next be hereby limited and appointed, on or before which day the creditors of any insolvent debtor aforesaid shall bring in and declare their claims to the trustee, provided the said trustee give notice of such limitation, by advertisement inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, or in the news-papers of Goddard and Angell, before the last day of June next.

ORDERED, That the above order be inserted immediately in four successive news-papers of Messrs. Goddard and Angell, and four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound twenty-seven courses of a tract of land called CUYOGA-HILL, situate and being in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1786, for marking and bounding land.

JAMES WALKER,
SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 12, 1793.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB SCHRIEVER, late of Magothy river, in Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to CORNELIUS SHRIEVER, Administrator.

KNIGHT of MALTA, An imported JACK.

Will cover at Mount Vernon the ensuing season, for twelve dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid at the stand.

TRAVELLER.

A full blooded dark bay HORSE, fifteen hands and an half high, and well formed, will cover at the same place, at six dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid as above.

The pastures are good and well enclosed, (but there will be no warranty against escapes or accidents) at half a dollar a week.

ANTHONY WHITTING.

Mount Vernon, 20th March, 1793.

IN CHANCERY, March 1, 1793.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of EDWARD WARE BOSWELL, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Edward Ware Boswell appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the eighth day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time before the end of this instant, and continued therein four weeks successively.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is very sorry to observe, that little or no attention has been paid to the repeated applications made to those persons indebted for dealings at John Petty and Co.'s late stores at Queen-Anne, Lower-Marlbrough and Port-Tobacco; he therefore ONCE MORE gives public notice, that all those debtors that don't pay their accounts this spring, will have suits commenced against them without distinction.

To be Sold,

On the most reasonable Terms, together or separately.

THE whole of the MERCHANDISE now in the stores at Port-Tobacco and Lower-Marlbrough belonging to the late partnership of John Petty and Co. For terms, apply to

JOHN PETTY.

Annapolis, March 4, 1793.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d of December, 1792, a dark mulatto man named GEORGE, about 30 years of age, six feet and better high, a very likely fellow; he went away in company with several of the Butlers, who were going to Annapolis; Nell Butler, a very bright mulatto, went with him at his wife; he will endeavour to pass as a free man by the name of GEORGE SHORTER. Whoever will apprehend the said negro and secure him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward.

HENRY NEALE.

St. Mary's county, March 22, 1793.

Dancing School.

JAMES ROBARDET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that his DANCING-SCHOOL was opened on THURSDAY the 5th of April, at ten o'clock in the morning for ladies, and at five P. M. for the gentlemen.

The TERMS of TUITION will be known at his DANCING-ROOM.

A PRACTISING HALL

Will be given every fortnight, for the improvement of his pupils, at which time their parents and guardians will be gratefully admitted.

Edward J. Pryfe,

SADLER AND HARNESS-MAKER,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he carries on the saddle and harness business as his father formerly did, and flatters himself that all those gentlemen who favoured his father with their custom will be pleased to continue it with him, as he is determined to render every satisfaction that lays in his power. He has on hand an assortment of ready-made saddles, harness, saddle-bags, bridles, fiddle-clothes, &c. all which he will sell on the lowest terms. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

March 7, 1793.

the relief of certain FOREIGNERS who have settled within this state, further supplementary to the ACT for NATURALIZATION, passed the 22d of December, 1792.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed the 22d of July last session, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-two, declares, that every person, who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the same act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon, and thereafter be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural-born subject of this state; and shall be thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges of a natural-born subject of this state; subject, nevertheless, to the restriction provided by the said act: And whereas, since the passage of the said act, divers foreigners have come into this state, and have settled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, soil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchase of property, both real and personal, and to improve the same, thereby acquiring a just and equitable title to such property; but, through ignorance of the provisions contained in the before-mentioned act, or apprehending that taking and subscribing the oaths of allegiance, in the usual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the said foreigners have not taken and subscribed the oath, prescribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumstances required by the same, whereby their titles to such real property as they have acquired, since their settlement in this state, may be drawn in question, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas, the said foreigners have always manifested a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that by securing their interest in our soil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that justice and policy require, that the hardships and inconveniences, under which they respectively labour, should be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every the said foreigners who, since their settlement in this state, have purchased and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, personal or mixed, and have since possessed and enjoyed the same, and have still a just and equitable title thereto, whether such titles be derived from grant, gift, purchase or devise, shall, by virtue of this act, hold, possess, and enjoy, such property, real, personal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and to all intents and purposes, as rightfully, as the said foreigners would have been entitled to hold, possess, and enjoy the same if they had, respectively, naturalized themselves, according to the express provisions contained in the said act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in case any real property, purchased or acquired by foreigners, since the passage of the aforesaid act, hath been cheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property, is forfeited, and to any property so cheatable, be, and the same are, hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—having nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such cheatable property, under the laws of this state, their several and respective rights: And all and every person and persons, who may have purchased, or otherwise acquired, any real property, from or under the said foreigners, or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with respect to such property, as if the same had been purchased, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themselves, according to the provisions of the said original act.

Provided nevertheless, That the said foreigners, respectively, before they shall receive the benefit of this act, shall naturalize themselves, in the mode prescribed by the original act, on or before the first day of August next ensuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: And provided also, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the said respective foreigners, or others, shall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intention, as well of this, as of the said original act, into complete execution, Be it enacted, That the governor and council shall, and they are hereby required, to cause the said respective acts to be printed and published in the several newspapers within this state, for the space of six weeks after the end of this session of assembly, in the English, French, and German languages; and shall also cause the said original act to be published, in like manner, for the space of three weeks, in the month of August, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET

Pour subvenir au soulagement de certains étrangers qui se sont établis dans cet état, supplées à l'arrêt de naturalization, passé le 22 décembre, 1792.

D'AUTANT que l'arrêt pour la naturalization, passé dans la séance de juillet, l'an mil sept cent quatre-vingt-deux, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et répètera et signera une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonnée par le dit Arrêt, par-

devant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté, sera alors et dorénavant, regardé et considéré comme sujet naturel de cet état, et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des privilèges d'un sujet naturel de cet état: néanmoins, assujettis aux restrictions prescrites par le dit arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet arrêt est passé, divers étrangers sont venus dans cet état, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différentes avantages accordés par notre gouvernement, par le climat, par le sol, par le commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'acheter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'arrêt ci-devant mentionné, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et signant le serment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits étrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le serment prescrit par l'arrêt pour naturalization, sous les circonstances particulières qui en étoient requises; c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont achetés, depuis leur établissement dans cet état, pourroient être examinés, ce qui leur seroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits étrangers ont toujours manifesté un grand attachement pour notre gouvernement et nos lois, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en sûreté dans notre pays, que leur affection pour cet état sera plus entièrement confirmée, et que la justice et le politique requièrent, que les peines et les inconvenients, qu'ils souffrent, soient remédiés.

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un arrêt, dans lequel il est entendu, Que tous les étrangers qui, depuis leur établissement dans cet état, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies justes et légitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont possédés et jouis, et qui en ont encore des titres justes et équitables, soit qu'ils leur fussent légués par concession, par dons, ou par testament, en vertu de cet arrêt, auront possession et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, aussi entièrement et amplement, à tous égards, et aussi légitimement comme si les dits étrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dits biens, s'ils se fussent faits naturalizer, suivant les formes contenues dans le dit arrêt pour la naturalization.

Et qu'il soit encore ordonné, Que, si en cas quelque bien à fond acheté, ou acquis, par des étrangers, depuis que le fust dit arrêt est passé, a été confisqué, il est déclaré, par ces présentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet état, contre le dit bien, confisqué de cette manière, et contre tout bien confisqué, soient, et sont par ce moyen, abandonnés, et inutiles à jamais aux dits étrangers, leurs héritiers, ou substitués; cedant, néanmoins, à toute personne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confisqués, sous les loix de cet état, les divers droits: Et toute personne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits étrangers, sera, et est déclaré, en droit de tous les avantages que le bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque étranger, qui se soit naturalizer selon les ordonnances du dit arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits étrangers se naturalisent, dans la forme prescrite par l'arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet arrêt, laquelle naturalization sera avant, ou sur le premier jour du mois de Aout prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci sera illégale: pourvu, qu'aucune application ne se fasse, au-dessous du terme limité par cet arrêt, pour préjudicier les droits des dits étrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne soient admises ni reçues.

Et, afin de continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces présentes que par celles de l'arrêt original, et les mener à une entière exécution, Qu'il soit encore ordonné, Que le gouverneur et son conseil feront, et font ainsi prescrites, de faire imprimer les dits arrêts, dans les diverses Gazettes de cet état, pendant l'espace de six semaines après la fin de cette séance d'assemblée, dans les langues Françaises, Allemandes et Angloises; et le dit arrêt original sera publié dorénavant de la même manière, pendant l'espace de trois semaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Aout.

IN GESEZ zur Erleichterung gewisser in diesem Staate ansässiger Fremdlinge, ein neuerer Nachtrag zum NATURALISIRUNGS-GESEZ—gegeben den 22n December, 1792.

DA das Naturalisirungs-Gesetz gegeben in der November-Sitzung des Jahres sechzehn hundert und neun und siebenzig erklärt, daß jede Person, die darnach, von irgend einer Nation Recht oder Staat, in diesen Staat kommen, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder dem Allgemeinen Gericht, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafen des Reichs eine Erklärung ihres Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachsprechen und unterschreiben, und den demselben Gesetz vorgeschriebenen Eid oder Bezeugung leisten nachsprechen und unterschreiben werde, darauf und darnach fuer einen eingebornen Bürger dieses Staats gehalten werden, und gehalten seyn und von demselben zu allen Freyheiten Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn solle, der in diesem Gesetz bestimmten Einschränkungen nichtdeshalb unterworfen: Und da, seitdem dieses Gesetz gegeben worden, verschiedne Fremdlinge in diesen Staat gekommen, sich darin eingelassen haben, und Einwohner desselben geworden sind, und durch die mannichfaltigen Vortheile, welche unsere Regierung, Himmelsreich, Boden und Handel verschaffen, veranlaßt wurden, ihr Geld zum Ankauf sowohl realen als persönlichen Eigenthums zu verwenden, und dasselbe zu benutzen, wodurch sie einen gerechten und billigen Anspruch an solches Eigenthum erwerben; allein da die besagten Fremdlinge aus Unkunde der in vorbemeldetem Gesetz enthaltenen Vorkehrungen, oder weil sie vermutheten, daß die Eide der Treue auf die gewöhnliche Weise leisten und unterschreiben, ihnen die Vortheile des Eigenthums

frecht zu kommen lasse, den durch das Naturalisirungs-Gesetz vorgeschriebenen Eid, unter dem in diesem Gesetz enthaltenen besondern Umstande, nicht geleistet und unterschrieben haben; wodurch ihre Ansprüche auf reelles Eigenthum, das sie seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate erworben haben, bezweifel werden moegen, zu ihrem großen Nachtheil und Schaden; und da die besagten Fremdlinge immer eine feste Abhängigkeit an unsere Regierung und Gesetz gehabt haben, und da man sich vorstellt, daß durch Sicherstellung ihres Interesses in unserm Grund und Boden ihre Zuneigung zu diesem Lande desto mehr werde bekräftigt werden, und da Gerechtigkeit und Staatlichkeit erfordern, daß den Beschwerten und Unbequemlichkeiten, welche sie respective bedrücken, abgeholfen werde; Dabey,

Sei es durch die allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Daß alle und jede besagte Fremdlinge, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate irgend einen Theil Eigenthums, reell, persönlich oder vermisch, durch irgend gezeigte und erlaubte Mittel angekauft und erworben, und dasselbe seitdem besitzen und genießen, und noch gerechte und billige Ansprüche darauf haben, es seyen solche Ansprüche hergeleitet von Uebertrag, Schenkung, Kauf, oder Nachlaß—in Kraft dieses Gesetzes, solches Eigenthum, reell, persönlich, oder vermisch, eben so vollkommen und gänzlich, und in allem Bereich eben so rechtmäßig behalten können und genießen sollen, als sie, die besagten Fremdlinge, berechtigt gewesen seyn würden es zu behalten zu besitzen und zu genießen, wenn sie sich respective naturalisirt hätten, nach den aufzählenden in beiliegtem Naturalisirungs-Gesetz enthaltenen Vorkehrungen gemäß.

Und es sey ferner zum Gesetz gemacht, Daß hiemit kundgethan werde, im Fall irgend reelles Eigenthum durch Fremdlinge gekauft oder erworben seyn sollte, besagtes Gesetz gegeben ist, confisirt worden ist, daß auf alle Rechte und Ansprüche dieses Staats an besagtes so confisirtes Eigenthum und auf irgend ein so zu confisirendes Eigenthum hiemit Verzicht gethan ist und wird, und daßelbe hiñfuer fuer immer den besagten Fremdling ihren Erben und Assignirten ertheilt wird;—allen Personen wer sie seyn moegen, die hiñfuer nach den Gesetzen dieses Staates auf irgend solches zu confisirendes Eigenthum Ansprüche erheben wollen, ihre schriftliche und respective Rechte nichtdeshalb vorbehalten. Und alle und jede Person oder Personen, welche irgend reelles Eigenthum von oder von wegen besagten Fremdlingen oder irgend einem derselben gekauft oder auf andere Weise erworben haben moegen, sollen erklärt werden und seyn hiemit erklärt, daß sie und jeden auf solches Eigenthum Bezug habend den Vortheilen berechtigt seyn, als wäre dasselbe von oder von wegen irgend solches Fremdlingen die sich den Vorkehrungen besagten ursprünglichen Gesetzes gemäß naturalisirt hätten, gekauft oder erworben worden.

Nichtdeshalb weniger mit dem Vorbehalt, Daß solch Fremdlinge respective che und bevor sie die Wohlthat dieses Gesetzes eintragen, sich auf die in dem ursprünglichen Gesetz vorgeschriebene Weise an oder vor dem ersten Tag nachzukünftigen August naturalisiren lassen, irgend eines Gesetzes zum Gegentheil ungeachtet. Und auch vorbehalten, daß während des in diesem Gesetz bestimmten Zeitraumes keine Angaben, die Rechte der besagten respectiven Fremdlinge oder anderer zu benachtheiligen, zugelassen oder an, erlassen werden sollen.

Und damit die gute Absicht so wohl d'ies als der ursprünglichen Gesetz vollständig aufgeführt werde, Sei es zum Gesetz gemacht, daß der Gouverneur und Rath (und es wird ihnen hiemit aufgetragen) die besagten respective Gesetze, sechs Wochen lang nach dem Ende dieser Sitzung der Versammlung, in den verschiedenen Zeitungen dieses Staates, in der Englischen, Französischen und Deutschen Sprache drucken und bekannt machen lassen sollen; und auch, daß sie besagte ursprünglichen Gesetz, auf dieselbe Weise, drey Wochen lang, im August Monat jeden künftigen Jahres bekanntmachen lassen sollen.

In CHANCERY, March 16, 1793.

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

Test SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on the 22d day of April next,

ALL the real estate of EDWARD GREEN, late of Charles county, deceased, for the payment of his just debts; this land, consisting of 214 acres, is situate on the main road leading from Port Tobacco to Piscataway, and is well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat and tobacco; the improvements thereon are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, and other out houses, with a good apple orchard and a few other fruit trees.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee. Charles county, March 23, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

For the MARYLAND MAJOR ROSE, a splendid monument beyond the grave, has purchased a part of the works, republished in one of the Gazette, has been ever returned to a journey, with more relief than some men and exhausted com-

A found heart is seldom mind—and the perversion of that we frequently observe head blended with the appearance of a very wicked heart exists, it is to be cautiously rates like a masked battery—unsuspected.

Major Rose accuses me of public, by some inference, my last publication in Mr. every document relative to previously deposited with the supposed that I meant to be supported by those papers, and the contempt of every in make the examination? He publication a mirror that re mind and half witted a who was conscious of an imposition in his own publi another of what he had tion—but major Rose has a unique in the moral as w for what other purpose long list of disavowals, had no question had ar his statements certainly we be the uninformed into a be doubt whether I had not, that time no documents w imposition? And could rest against me, when I ments that must detect an-

But major Rose's publi dragged me again into t both written and publishe and not matter of fact, we Hamilton and myself, polle a letter from that gentlem there has been a general de bility of the extraordinary fu there is not one of them th founded. I had before no no farther epistolary considered the question a is now necessary that understood at least, that own veracity, the publi been thus committed, m whom and on whom that been any such general de—but a general denial is ver to a specific charge themselves—but as they liked, or taken in one v titulation of the differer this controversy, the w will be found to be no testimony lodged with The original foundation in me, and that to major hand bills during my as it will appear, on the said Mr. Hamilton, a and selling stock on his de selling altogether on the major Rose, which thud tionable a procedure, w proved by the certifica ers as any in the union lic address at the time my private and conf were Mr. Crauford, M public address; Mr. P to my private conversa lect, not one of the n major Rose from the furnishes the slightl had asserted, and whic the procedure he was most peculiar and pre fessed with the law contrary, they entire the gentlemen above whole district at this major Rose was entire In reply to M was during my elec

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, April 18, 1793.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Major Rofs, reflects to display the splendour of his literary accomplishments beyond the limits of Maryland, has pursued me to my farm in a retired part of Virginia, with more of his works, republished from the Baltimore paper, in one of the Gazettes of that State. No jaded horse ever returned to a beaten track and endless journey, with more reluctance than I do, to this tiresome man and exhausted controversy.

A sound heart is seldom united with an unsound mind—and the perversion of the understanding almost invariably deranges the morality of a man; hence it is that we frequently observe the folly of a weak and vain head blended with the apparent malice and low cunning of a very wicked heart—where this compound exists, it is to be cautiously guarded against—it operates like a masked battery—it is dangerous because it is unsuspected.

Major Rofs accuses me of a design to mislead the public, by some inference that may be drawn from my last publication in Mr. Angell's paper. When every document relative to the transaction had been previously deposited with the Printer, who could have supposed that I meant to create an impression not warranted by those papers, and thus to expose myself to the contempt of every ingenious mind that should make the examination? He did not surely see in my publication a mirror that reflected back so disordered a mind and half witted a policy!—None but a man who was conscious of an intended equivocation and imposition in his own publication, could have suspected another of what he had himself done without hesitation—but major Rofs should reflect, that he may be as unique in the moral as well as the intellectual world—for what other purpose could he have displayed a long list of disavowals, for the most part of things on which no question had arisen, and in part of which his statements certainly were not true, but to deceive the uninformed into a belief, that there was at least a doubt whether I had not made such assertions—and at that time no documents were deposited to correct the imposition? And could such a charge of imposition rest against me, when I submitted the entire documents that must detect and expose any equivocation?

But major Rofs's publication alone would not have dragged me again into the news-papers, had I not both written and published that matter of opinion only, and not matter of fact, were now at issue between Mr. Hamilton and myself, posterior to which I have received a letter from that gentleman, wherein he asserts, that there has been a general denial of the facts that are the basis of the exceptionable suggestions on my part, and that there is not one of them that is not completely substantiated. I had before declared, that I would enter into no further epistolary explanation with him, as I considered the question as to facts to have ceased.—But it is now necessary that this matter should be so far understood at least, that if there has been a departure from veracity, the public, to whom the assertion has been thus committed, may be enabled to decide with whom and on whom that departure rests. If there has been any such general denial before, it has escaped me—but a general denial is always admitted to be a answer to a specific charge—the papers must speak for themselves—but as they cannot well be all now published, or taken in one view, I shall offer a brief recapitulation of the different points that have occurred in this controversy, the whole of which I pledge myself will be found to be unequivocally established by the testimony lodged with Mr. Angell, in Baltimore.—The original foundation of Mr. Hamilton's first letter to me, and that to major Rofs, which was published in hand bills during my election, was grounded solely, as it will appear, on this single fact, "That I had accepted Mr. Hamilton's offer of money, in consideration of buying and selling stock on his private account." This assertion, resting altogether on the veracity or comprehension of major Rofs, which thus became the basis of so exceptionable a procedure, was fully and unequivocally disproved by the certificates of six as respectable characters as any in the union, both with regard to my public address at the time and place specified, as well as my private and confidential communications—they were Mr. Crauford, Mr. Bowie and Mr. Hill, as to my public address; Mr. Pace and the two Mr. Chafes as to my private conversation—and as far as I can recollect, not one of the numerous certificates procured by major Rofs from the most virulent of my opponents, furnishes the slightest evidence of the fact which he had asserted, and which, as it was the ground-work of the procedure he was called on to authenticate in the most peculiar and pressing manner, could it have been effected with the least regard to truth—but on the contrary, they entirely corroborate the certificates of the gentlemen above named as to that fact—and the whole district at this day know that this assertion of major Rofs was entirely without foundation.

VEY HOWARD,

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n court of chancery,

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April next,

ARD GREEN, (as

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APMAN, Trustee

793.

L I S:

K and SAMUEL

what I said, in which two facts only were asserted—

The one, that of the public money laid out in the purchase of stock, on account of the sinking fund, more had been given than others had purchased for, at the open market, at the same time. In making this assertion, I quoted at the time, (as my sole authority) the public news-papers of Philadelphia and New-York, from which I stated that I had read extracts in my place in congress to that effect, and I added, that the fact was not then controverted or denied in congress, nor had it been since, to my knowledge, although my speech to that effect had long appeared in print.—The other fact—

that when three parcels of stock were offered under sealed proposals, at three different prices, that part was taken of each, and part returned of each, by which means the public gave more than they were offered at—I have lodged with Mr. Beckley, clerk of the house of representatives, a certificate of Mr. Hawkins, a senator from North-Carolina, with respect to two parcels at different prices, parts of each of which were taken, and part of each returned, and the name of the witnesses, (who was in Philadelphia when I mentioned the fact in congress)—Mr. Hawkins will also (I have no doubt) add, that he gave me fully the information I have above stated with regard to three parcels of stock, at three different prices, although, when he gave me the certificate, as he could not recollect the authority for this latter case, he did not then insert it.—Mr. Hamilton has no where, I assert, denied these specific facts—the latter was admitted and justified by one of my opponents, as may also be proved from good authority. These were all the facts that I had asserted—afterwards, by the disclosure of a private conversation, major Rofs introduced another fact into discussion—that I had asserted, that Mr. Hamilton had interfered in my election previous to the letter. At the time I mentioned this as fact, I also stated to major Rofs my authority—that authority is well known in this part of the district, it was not confined to the gentleman who was my immediate informant; and although the person who informed me may have been incorrect, yet the authority was sufficient justification of my belief and consequent conduct, and Mr. Hamilton will not assert, that his opinion on my election was withheld in this district previous to his letter.—There is still another fact that has grown out of this discussion, that Mr. Hamilton offered me money to vote for the assumption. As this is a delicate subject, I will not hazard any thing respecting it, but the statement of the transaction, authenticated by unexceptionable testimony, together with a letter relative thereto from Mr. Hamilton, admitting fully the fact as I stated it, and my reply to his letter, all of which are among the papers in the hands of Mr. Angell, which I request him to publish. As to the other subjects, that the administration of Mr. Hamilton was unfriendly to the interests of the southern states—that his funding system was founded on false and ruinous principles of public credit, and admitted of dangerous interferences to raise and depress the value of that property, and sacrificed occasionally and unjustly other property to the interest of stockholders.—That he had engrossed the legislative functions of government.—They were all matters of opinion, on which I had a right, nay, was sacredly bound to form my judgment, from a great complexity of views, that from their nature will admit of no entire demonstration, or direct proof—they are the result of a variety of data that terminate in an opinion, which must and will remain disputable.

There is one other point, respecting a preference shown by Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Duer, which I really considered as the only remaining subject of discussion reserved by that gentleman in his letter to me of March 2d.—With regard to any pecuniary connexion between these two persons, I have always disavowed having suggested such in or out of this district—I did consider the connexion and consequent preference as the result of intimate and long established habits of intercourse and friendship—as such I consider my suggestion essentially a matter of opinion—but as it is a sole object, it will admit of a direct reference to those facts on which that opinion was founded—I hold myself therefore justified in that opinion by the supplementary report of the committee of inquiry, which in this instance, states facts fully before the committee at their first session; by that it will appear, that the transfer of the contract from Fowler to Duer, on which transfer Mr. Hamilton rests and justifies the connexion of the public with Duer, was notified to him and lodged in his office long posterior to an official correspondence with Mr. Duer as contractor, and it was also long posterior to a consultation between Mr. Hamilton, the secretary at war, general St. Clair, and Mr. Duer at contractor, and that no correspondence was produced to the committee between the public offices and Fowler as contractor, although Fowler's contract subsisted above six months before the notification and lodging of the transfer.

Let my anxiety to retain any confidence that may have been reposed in me, justify this tedious detail.—About to retire for the greater part of the summer to attend to a much neglected farm in a secluded part of the country, it must be a wanton attack that will interrupt pursuits, which, as a citizen, in the recess from public duties, I have some right to enjoy.—Let it be also remembered, that captain Campbell commenced an opposition of my re-election, grounded in a great measure, as appears from his own certificate, on the part I took in congress against the measures of Mr. Hamilton—that my defence of that conduct, when called before the citizens of the district, was confined to a reiteration of those reasons which I had given in my place in congress, and long published to the world.—That Mr. Hamilton commenced an attack on me during my election, grounded on an unfounded assertion of major Rofs—and that all these parties persist in pursuing the most malevolent objects against all rules, decorum and right.

JOHN F. MERCER.

P. S. Some notice should be taken of an indecent accusation of major Rofs, respecting my not leaving a piece with the Printer, which I had stated in my answer to his publication to be left there.—The real fact is, that the answer alluded to, was written, as the printer and my physician can testify, when I was very ill, and published in detached parts as fast as it was written, so that the part which mentioned this piece to be left with the printer, was printed and dispersed about the district, not only before the latter part of the answer was written, but before it was in fact conceived.—The entire answer, as it was printed, in a great measure rendered any thing farther on the subject unnecessary—and as the hurry of the election immediately succeeded, the thing for some time escaped me—when attended to, the piece itself appeared to be written in the violence of the moment, and with an asperity that could only tend uselessly to prolong the unexampled virulence of the party that had prevailed; I thought it best, therefore, not to send the piece alluded to, unless called for.—As soon as Mr. Green wrote me that it had been called for, I came down from congress and sent it to him with a letter, which I request him now to publish subjoined to this.

MR. MERCER's comments to Mr. Green; the enclosed was written at a period when the heat of the contest added asperity to its language.—It was not the wish of Mr. Mercer, as he had never communicated it beyond the circle of a few friends, to give it farther circulation, more especially now, when it ought to be the wish of well disposed persons to let the heats and animosities of that day subside.—It is therefore his wish not to let it be further known than the adverse party shall render it so, and wishes that it may be returned to him even unopened, should they not require it.

Sunday, 29th Dec. 1792.

BRUSSELS, February 7.

GENERAL DUMOURIER has visited all the coast of Flanders, from Nieuport to Ostend, to put them in a state of defence, in case the English attempt to make a descent. He is at present preparing to make an attack. A considerable body of troops are assembling at Antwerp, and great quantities of ammunition, provisions, and artillery, pass by Brussels daily.

LEYDEN, February 11.

Two mails are this moment due. It seems the French stop all the letters and papers at Tegelen and Meeseyck, which are directed for this country. From what we can learn the French have not evacuated Ruremonde, as was reported, but are fortifying that town, and assembling fresh forces in those quarters. The Prussians on their side, are advancing; and Gueland seems the place of rendezvous. Duke Frederick of Brunswick, who commands them, has only left two battalions in garrison at Wesel. General Lamorriere has the command of the troops in the Low-Countries, and the proximity of the two armies has occasioned frequent skirmishes, in which the French, at first repulsed, have afterwards, in consequence of reinforcements, had the better of it.

LONDON, February 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, February 11.

MESSAGE from the KING.

WAR WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, presented the following message from his majesty, which was immediately read by the speaker:

GEORGE R.

"His majesty thinks proper to acquaint the house of commons, that the assembly now exercising the powers of government in France, have, without any previous notice, directed acts of hostility to be committed against the persons and property of his majesty's subjects, in breach of the law of nations, and of the most positive stipulations of treaty, and have since on

the most boundless pretensions, actually declared war against his majesty, and the United Provinces. Under the circumstances of this wanton and unprovoked aggression, his majesty has taken the necessary steps to maintain the honour of his crown, and to vindicate the rights of his people; and his majesty relies with confidence on the firm and effectual support of the house of commons, and on the zealous exertions of a brave and loyal people, in prosecuting a just and necessary war, and endeavouring, under the blessing of providence, to oppose an effectual barrier to the farther progress of a system which strikes at the security and peace of all independent nations, and is pursued in open defiance of every principle of moderation, good faith, humanity and justice.

"In a cause of such general concern, his majesty has every reason to hope for the cordial co-operation of those powers, who are united with his majesty by the ties of alliance, or who feel an interest in preventing the extension of anarchy and confusion, and in contributing to the security and tranquillity of Europe."

G. R."

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved, "That this house do to-morrow take into consideration his majesty's most gracious message."—Ordered.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to the right honourable, the lord mayor on Saturday last, by the right honourable lord Grenville.

"WHITEHALL, February 9.

"My lord, I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that it appears by the accounts received this morning from France, that war against Great-Britain and Holland was decreed in the national convention on the 1st instant.

"I request that your lordship will take the proper measures to public this intelligence."

(Signed)

GRENVILLE."

Right honourable lord mayor.

A very strong fleet for the Mediterranean is ordered to be equipped with all possible expedition, another goes to the West-Indies with as much haste as possible.

A very large number of cruisers are ordered into channel service directly, to protect trade and our sea coast and subordinate ports from the insults of privateers, &c.

The particular ships which are to compose lord Hood's squadron for the Mediterranean station are all nearly ready for sea. His lordship will go out under a special commission, by virtue of which he will be enabled to take the command of any foreign ships of war to act in conjunction with the British fleet.

Letters of marque and reprisal against the French will be forthwith granted from the board of admiralty, to such merchants or others who chuse to apply for them.

The following is a copy of a letter from the earl of Chatham to the lord mayor, in answer to a requisition made by his lordship on behalf of the merchants of London:

"ADMIRALTY, February 9.

"My lord, I have received your lordship's letter, and beg to assure your lordship that no time will be lost in taking the most effectual measures (which our force at present will permit) to give notice of hostilities to our homeward bound trade; and to direct them, as proposed by your lordship, to make for the ports of Falmouth or Plymouth, and there wait for convoy. I have the honour to be your lordship's very obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

"CHATHAM."

The right honourable the lord mayor.

It was this day reported on the Royal Exchange, that one of his majesty's frigates had been taken and carried into Sicily by two French privateers, but no other particulars were come to hand.

Feb. 13. On Friday, Flint the messenger, arrived in town, with dispatches from lord Auckland at the Hague. Very serious apprehensions are entertained of the success of Dumourier in Holland, where the factious party rather increases than diminishes; but, as yet, there is no news of his irruption into the Dutch territories.

Feb. 16. If any thing could add to the pity excited in every generous bosom, by the sufferings of the royal family of France, it is the miserable want and difficulties in which they are now involved: The queen is unable to procure her son a shirt, without applying to the commons of Paris. She has lately represented, that out of twenty-four shirts which her son wears, nine are in rags, and the rest too short for him. She requests a supply of fifteen new shirts.

Feb. 18. Amsterdam is in a state of perfect tranquillity, and as busily engaged in its commercial concerns as if Dumourier and his army were on the coast of Africa.

Extract of a letter from Ventou, February 1.

"The French advanced posts at Kaldenkenin retreated in the night of the 26th to Brancht, and afterwards to Wlodop.

"Yesterday in the afternoon a corps of about 1000 French arrived on the left shore of the Meuse, not far from this city, and were soon after reinforced by several large bodies coming from Thorn. They seem to be determined to establish a considerable force to defend the banks of the Meuse, and to dispute the passage of this river with the Prussians."

LIVERPOOL, February 18.

Lord Kenyon, on Saturday evening, laid down an important rule for the regulation of the conduct of attorneys.—His lordship said, "he verily believed, that the majority of attorneys were honourable men, and of service to the community, but there were many

others who were the greatest pests to society." He desired attorneys to take notice, that they were bound to give their clients the best advice in their power, and to conduct the causes intrusted to them as if they were their own. If any attorney, instead of honestly and fairly advising his clients, advised them to prosecute groundless or frivolous actions, for the sake of the costs, all such attorneys would be compelled to pay the expenses themselves."

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

The schooner Fredericksburg Packet, arrived here yesterday from Malaga.

Captain Anderson put into Gibraltar on the 23d February, where he received the following advices: That the French republic had declared war against Great-Britain and Holland—that the late queen of France had been tried and executed at Paris about the 10th of February, and that the Algerines had declared war against Holland, Denmark, and Sweden.

Several British ships of war were cruising in the Straights, to protect the English and Dutch ships from the French and Algerine cruisers, and to convoy them into Gibraltar, where three Dutch ships had already arrived.

Extract of a letter from Frederica, (St. Simon's, Georgia).

"The Indians have just killed two persons on St. Mary's, and two on the Altamaha, and carried off a number of horses. Large parties of the Creeks were hunting last week within this state, but no mischief was done by them. There are a number of families here that have made their retreat from the hostile Indians, and families are constantly passing from the Main."

Letters from London, by the packet, say—that lord Hood is appointed to command the British fleet ordered to the Mediterranean, and lord Howe to command the channel fleet.

The duke of Clarence is created an admiral, to serve under lord Howe. The duke of York is to command the Hanoverian forces destined to act with the combined army against France. Prince Ernest (4th son) to serve under the duke of York. The prince of Wales is appointed to the command of the 10th regiment of dragoons.

Five of his Britannic majesty's sons are now in the naval and military service.

The armaments go on with great vigour, but no preps had taken place.

In London wheat was 5/7 per bushel, and in the counties 4/11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin to a merchant in this city, dated the 30th January, received by the packet.

"The catholics, I am happy to inform you, are to be partakers of our excellent constitution without any exception. On this occasion every liberal heart seems to be filled with joy."

GUILLOTINE.

The following is a description of the fatal machine by which the late king of France suffered, and which takes its name from that of the person who brought it into use.

It is in form of a painter's easel, and about ten feet high; at four feet from the bottom is a cross-bar, on which the sufferer lays his head, which is kept down by another bar placed above. In the inner edges of the frame are grooves, in which is placed a sharp axe, with a vast weight of lead, supported at the summit by a peg, to which is fastened a cord, which the executioner cutting, the axe falls and beheads the prisoner. The sufferer is first tied to a plank; of about eighteen inches broad and an inch thick, standing upright, fastened with cords about the arms, belly and legs; this plank is about four feet long, and comes almost up to the chin; the executioner then lays him on his belly on the bench, lifts up the upper part of his board, which receives his neck, adjusts his head, then shuts the board, and pulls the string fastened to the peg, at the top of the machine, which lifts up a catch. The axe falls down, and the head, which is off in a moment, is received in a basket ready for the purpose, as is the body in another basket.

April 10. European papers mention, that the grand duke of Tuscany has received, with many marks of esteem, M. de la Flotte, as resident at his court, from the French republic. In the grand duke's note on this subject, he promises the most perfect neutrality and a desire to maintain a friendly understanding with the French nation.

When the last accounts left the continent of Europe, the duke of Brunswick lay ill of a bilious fever. His brother prince Frederick was to succeed him in command. The plan of the French generals appeared to be an instant incursion into Holland.

General Miranda was to advance through Guelders, and general Dumourier through Gorkum; the two armies to unite in the province of Utrecht, where the people are ripe for a revolt from the Stadtholder."

ANNAPOLIS, April 18.

The following is a letter from captain Jacob Slough, of the 4th sub-legion U. S. to captain John Gassaway, respecting the duel between lieutenant Jenifer and lieutenant Gassaway, which unfortunately ended in the death of the latter:

LEXINGTON-VILLE, 27th March, 1793.

Sir,

"The subject which I am about to address on, is to me truly distressing, but in obedience to my own feelings, as well as the last request of your amiable brother, I am impelled to give you a particular account of a dispute, which, though it ended in his death, served to shew that he possessed a soul, which would

do honour to any man, and a degree of that greatness of mind which is the brightest plume in a soldier's cap. I shall therefore, with as much brevity as possible, describe to you the manner in which the duel took place.

"On the 19th instant, the commander in chief issued an order, directing the officers of the 4th sub-legion to elect a pay-master, in the room of lieutenant Price, promoted. Lieutenant Jenifer offered himself as a candidate for that office, and ensign Campbell Smith, was proposed by some of the officers, in opposition to him; your brother was from ill health, confined to his hut at the time, consequently did not know that Mr. Smith was proposed. Mr. Jenifer, in the course of the day called at his hut, and followed his vote, which your brother promised to give him; the election took place that evening, and the votes were equally divided. The commander in chief then ordered a new election to be held on the evening of the 21st. Your brother then told Mr. Jenifer, that he did not conceive himself bound by the promise he made him, from the circumstance of his not knowing at the time he made the promise, that Mr. Smith was in nomination; and that he would vote for Mr. Smith.—This irritated Mr. Jenifer, who immediately called him, a trifling puppy and no gentleman.—Your brother, as soon as the election was over, left the room, and the day following challenged him.

"On the morning of the 23d they met, and after their seconds had measured the ground on which they were to fight, they agreed to advance and fire when they pleased; your brother after advancing three paces, fired, and missed, his antagonist then stepped up within a yard of him, and shot him; the ball entered his right side and lodged in his back-bone; he was immediately brought home and every possible assistance given him, notwithstanding which, he died that night at 12 o'clock.—He retained his senses till the last moment, and though he must have suffered the most excruciating pain, he bore it all like a soldier, without complaining. His remains were handsomely interred; since when, a neat fence has been put round his grave.—He is universally lamented by all officers, and by none more than,

Sir, Your humble servant,

JACOB SLOUGH, Captain
4th sub-legion, U. S."

At a stated communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, held at Easton, on the 11th day of April, A. L. 5793, the following brethren were duly appointed to serve as officers, agreeable to the constitution:

Doctor JOHN COATS, R. W. G. M.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq; R. W. D. G. M.

JOHN ERSKINE, Esq; S. G. W.

JOSEPH CLARK, Esq; J. G. W.

CHARLES GARDNER, Esq; G. S.

DAVID KERR, Esq; G. T.

The Rev. OWEN FITZGERALD McGRATH, Chaplain.

Signed by order,

CHARLES GARDNER, G. Secy.

N. B. The next Grand communication will be held at Easton, on Thursday after the second Tuesday in September; A. L. 5793.

Agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 6th of May next, at the late dwelling of THOMAS COATES, on Greenway's Point, for READY CASH,

ALL the personal property of Mr. THOMAS COATES, deceased, consisting of his wearing apparel, one saddle horse, a cart, scine, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make them known properly authenticated, and then indebted to make payment, to

JOHN MITCHELL, Administrator.

By virtue of a power from the orphans court of Saint Mary's county, will, on the sixth day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, for READY CASH, be EXPOSED, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the plantation of the late Rev. GEORGE GOLDS, deceased, on Saint Clement's Bay, in said county,

ALL STOCK, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also his valuable LIBRARY, consisting of a variety of theological and the late most esteemed writers,

LUKE WHITE BARBER, Executor.

St. Mary's county, April 6, 1793.

BOARD,

By the day, week, &c.

May be had at the house of the subscriber, in Charles-street,

JAMES THOMAS.

Annapolis, April, 1793.

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

MR. RICHARD LLEWELIN, near Llewellyn's warehouse, St. Mary's county.

Mr. William Evans, St. Mary's county.

Mrs. Catharine Shorter, near the Head of Clement's Bay, St. Mary's county, to the care of Mr. John Heard.

B. GRINDALL, D. P. M.

Annapolis. I HAVE about two hundred Maryland Patowmack tobacco for cash; bills of exchange of the United States.

Just published, a second edition

JOSEPH CLARK,

Eternal Damnation

A SERMON, PA

Rev. Mr. M

In the CITY of AN

Price, one eighth

THE time appointed by the federal building assignments of lots in the tended to the 17th day of attend at their office in Geor and they request a meeting priors, especially those of burgh, to make divisions w the commissioners will divi tions of the act of assembly Columbia and the city of pecton who have not already in trust, are indulged with June next, for executing de condemnation will issue with JOHN M. C

April 10, 1793.

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Annapolis.

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Point; William Graba

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Phillip Swarrut, V

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Weems; Calvert cou

Joan Van 1000

Queen-Anne.

All persons

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Annopolis, April 17th, 1793.
IHAVE about two hundred hogheads of good
Maryland Patowmack tobacco, which I will sell
cheap for cash, bills of exchange on London, or Rock
of the United States.
J. H. STONE.
Just published, a second edition, and to be sold by
JOSEPH CLARK, in Annapolis.
Eternal Damnation Reprobated:
A SERMON, PREACHED by the
Rev. Mr. McLANE,
In the City of ANNAPOLIS, 1793.
Price, one eighth of a dollar.

THE time appointed by the Commissioners of
the federal buildings for making divisions and
assignments of lots in the city of Washington, is ex-
tended to the 17th day of June next, when they will
attend at their office in George-town for that purpose,
and they request a meeting on that day of the pro-
prietors, especially those of Carrollsburgh and Ham-
burgh, to make divisions with them, after that time
the commissioners will divide agreeably to the direc-
tions of the act of assembly concerning the territory of
Columbia and the city of Washington. Those pro-
prietors who have not already conveyed their property
in trust, are indulged with a further time to the 17th
June next, for executing deeds, afterwards process of
condemnation will issue under the above recited act.
JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to Com.
April 10, 1793.

RUFFIAN,
A Genuine Country HORSE,
WILL cover mares this season, at the Indian
Landing, for twenty shillings each, and one
bushel of grain. RUFFIAN has but little to recom-
mend him, except the excellence of the strain from
which he was bred, and his ability to perform more
riding with greater ease to the rider than any horse
heretofore known in Maryland.
To prevent inquiry, Ruffian is a fine bay, well
marked with white, rising six years old this spring,
fall fourteen and an half hands high. Notes for two
barrels of corn, payable the first of December, will be
taken in lieu of the twenty shillings, by his owner.
HENRY HALL DORSEY.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Of-
fice, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken out before
the first day of July next, will be sent to the Ge-
neral Post-Office as dead letters.
JOHN B. TURNER (3), James Young, black-
smith, Munger Muffett, William Craik, Port-
Tobacco; William M. Wilkinfon, Richard Edden,
Francis Sewell, Charles county; Charles Courts Jones,
Joseph Walker, jun. St. Mary's county, Head of
Clement's Bay; Nicholas More, or Miss Dradon
Clarke, St. George county.
ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which,
if not taken up before the first day of July next,
will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead
Letters:—
JOHN ANDERSON, care of Mr. De Lany, Annapolis.
Mary Butler, care of J. T. Chafe, John Bullen,
Annapolis; Joseph Byus, Lower-Marlborough.
Jeremiah T. Chafe (2), John Callahan (2), Archi-
bald Chisholm, John Clarroe, Abner Crane, John
H. Chew, Annapolis; Richard Chew, Herring-Bay;
captain David Careaud, Patuxent.
Gabriel Duval (2), Dawson and Co, James David-
son, Charles Datcher, Annapolis; captain James
Dilney, Anne-Arundel county.
P. Fitzhugh (2), care of major Davidson, Philip
R. Fendall (2), Annapolis; Frazier and Byus, Queen-
Anne; Robert Freeland, near Hunting-town; John
Forbes, Benedict; Parker Fowler, Maryland.
John Gwynn (3), William Goldborough, captain
John Galloway, Samuel Green, John G. An-
napolis; John Groves, care of John Groves, Pig-
Point; William Graham, A. elvert county.
Alexander C. Hanlon (4), Jacob J. Heermance (5),
care of George Mann, Samuel H. Howard (3), Mrs.
Higgins, care of Mr. Nech, Annapolis.
Executors of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Exe-
cutors of Walter H. Jenifer, Rinaldo Johnston, Daniel
Jenifer, Annapolis.
Thomas Larmón, Annapolis.
John McDowell, G. D. Muller (2), Gilbert Mid-
dleton (2), Richard Macubbinn, Thomas D. Merrick,
Annapolis; Arthur Murray, care of Mr. Emifon,
Hunting-town.
Mont. Puiverger Joseph, Annapolis.
Captain James Perkins, Arundel county.
Allen Quynn, Annapolis.
Henry Ridgely, Richard Ridgle, Mr. Russell, on
board the Integrity, Annapolis.
Philip Swarrur, Vachel Stevens, Annapolis; John
Sutner, Kent-Island.
Thomas Tucker, West-river; Thomas Tillard,
Herring-Bay.
Thom. Williams (2), Thomas White, James Whit-
croft, John C. Weems, John Welch, Annapolis;
William Woodward, sen. Anne-Arundel county; John
Weems, Calvert county.
Jane Van Ness (2) care of Jacob J. Heermance,
Queen-Anne.

O. K. GREEN, D. P. M.
All persons sending to the Post-Office for let-
ters, are requested to send the MONEY, or they will
not be delivered.

WILLIAM CATON,
LADIES & GENTLEMEN
HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER,
At the Sign of the HEAD-DRESS,
Francis-Street,
Has just IMPORTED, from LONDON,
Via Philadelphia,
IN THE LATEST ARRIVALS,
A complete Assortment of
The following ARTICLES,

—VIZ.—
HAIR POWDERS.
ORRICE, Violet, French, Philadelphia, common
and Marechalle.
POMATUMS.
Violet, Franchisane, Vanille, Rose, Jefferine,
Tubereuse, Oillet, Marechalle, Bouquet, Mille Fleur
and Orange.
COMMON POMATUMS.
Lemon, Bergamot, Citron, Cloves, Lavender and
Thyme.
SOAPS.
Patent Windsor, Almond, Castile, Jopps, Naples
and Shaving.
PERFUMED WATERS.
Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Bergamot,
Jefferine, Bouquet, Mille Fleur, Orange, Tubereuse,
Chypre, Citron and Suave.
ESSENCES.
Lemon, Citron, Cedra, Bergamot, Lavender and
Orange.
OILS.
Jefferine, Cloves, Lavender and Thyme.
WASH-BALLS.
Milk of Roses, by the bottle, and of the best quality,
Royal Mabley Camphire, Bergamot, Lavender,
Italian and Shaving Powder.
For the HAIR.
Hair-Pins, Rollers, Pinching, Craping, Curling and
Cold Irons; Powder Knives, Hair Scissors, Hair Rib-
bon, Powder Bags, Swandown and Silk Puffs, of all
kinds; Powder Boxes, Tortoise Shell, Horn and Ivo-
ry Combs; an infallible POMATUM, that will nourish
the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it
to extreme old age.
For the TEETH.
Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powder, of all sorts, and
Tooth Picks.

—ALSO—
Razors, and Razor and Elastic Stropps, of the best
Makers, warranted; Lip-Salve, a variety of Smelling
Bottles; Wash-ball and Soap Boxes, Dressing Cases,
Shaving, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes; Sealing Wax,
Black Sticking and Court Plaster; Scissors, Drefs and
Hair Cushions; a variety of Dressing Cases, contain-
ing the whole Apparatus for shaving; Braids, False
Tails, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, with and without
Swords; Band and Hat Boxes, Boot Jacks, Shoe
Blacking, by the Stick or Bottle; a number of elegant
TOYS, and a large quantity of BEAR'S GREASE,
that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth
thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from
turning gray.
His Royal Chemical WASH-BALL, for rendering
the arms and hands delicately white and soft, it pre-
vents them from chopping or tanning, is one of the
greatest preservers of natural bloom and beauty, and is
far superior to any kind of Wash-ball whatever.
A QUANTITY of
H A I R,
Of different colours and lengths.
He begs leave to acquaint those ladies who wish for
convenience and little trouble, that he makes CURL
and ELASTIC CUSHIONS that fit easy and firm
upon the head without any trouble of pinning, and
when dressed, no head of hair whatever, though dressed
by the completest hand, can look better or more natu-
ral, so that a lady, in a few minutes, may complete
her own hair dressing.

—ALSO—
New fashioned CURL BRAIDS,
AND
Fashionable WIGS.
Ladies who wish to have any alteration in any
they have got from other Hair-Dressers, he will do it
on the most reasonable terms.
To TRAVELLERS.
Oiled Clothes,
For Men's HAT, BATHING CAP, and GREAT
COAT COVERS,
MADE and SOLD,
BY
William Caton,
WHERE MAY LIKEWISE BE HAD,
Trunks,
Of various kinds and qualities, elegant and cheap.

MR. CATON,
Actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of
gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that li-
beral patronage which a generous and industrious pub-
lic have afforded him, and he flatters himself that

while his mind is animated by a lively sense of pre-
ceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to
the claim of universal approbation.
To be Sold, or Rented,
A neat and convenient
Framed Dwelling House,
Situate in South-East-Street,
With a large GARDEN.
It will be sold cheap for Ready Money, or on a short
Credit.

HOUSES AND LOTS.
Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the
20th day of May next, (if not disposed of before at
private sale).
FOUR HOUSES and LOTS in this city, situate
on Cathedral-street, extending from the Town-
Gate to Mr. W. Hanlon's, each lot contains one quar-
ter of an acre; the houses are in good repair, and ve-
ry well calculated for the accommodation of small fa-
milies. They rent at present for fifty-five pounds ten
shillings per annum. They will be sold together, or
separate, with indisputable titles, and a credit of one,
two, or three years will be given to purchasers, on
their giving bond, with security, if required.
ALEXANDER and LONG.
P. S. In the mean time, the above property is of-
fered in barter for land, or any kind of store goods,
and will be made an object to any person who is in-
clined to bargain on those terms.

George Johnson,
Has just opened,
An Assortment of Groceries,
At his Store,
Opposite the Market-House,
Lately in the occupation of Mr. JOHN RANDALL,
which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms,
for Ready Money.
Among which are,
BEST Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wines;
French and Peach Brandies, Old Jamaica Spirits,
West-India and New-England Rum, Geneva in Cases,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars;—Molasses, Sweet
Oil, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Ground Ginger,
Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs, Hard Soap,
Candles, Oil and Painters Colours, &c. &c. &c.
N. B. Said JOHNSON expects to receive by the
first ships from London, an ASSORTMENT of DRY
GOODS, which he purposes selling on the lowest
terms, for cash or a short credit.
April 10, 1793.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber is very sorry to observe, that lit-
tle or no attention has been paid to the repeated
applications made to those persons indebted for deal-
ings at John Petty and Co's late stores at Queen-
Anne, Lower-Marlbrough and Port-Tobacco; he
therefore ONCE MORE gives public notice, that all
those debtors that don't pay their accounts this spring,
will have suits commenced against them without dis-
tinction.
To be Sold,
On the most reasonable Terms, together or sepa-
rate,
THE whole of the MERCHANDISE now in
the stores at Port-Tobacco and Lower-Maribo-
rough belonging to the late partnership of John Petty
and Co. For terms, apply to
JOHN PETTY.
Annapolis, March 4, 1793.

CONSTANT attendance will be given, by the
commissioners of the federal buildings, or by
a person properly authorised by them, at their office
in George-town, from the first day of April to the first
day of May next, to execute assignments and allotments
of lands in the City of Washington. The pro-
prietors thereof, whose lands have been conveyed in
trust, or subjected by the act of assembly, concerning
the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington,
to the terms and conditions of the deeds in trust of
the lands in the city, are requested to attend, that al-
lotments may be made by agreement; for the com-
missioners, after the first day of May, will proceed to
make allotments, agreeably to the directions of the
above recited act of assembly. The other proprietors
are hereby informed, that process will issue after the
first day of May next, to have their lands valued, if
the same are not conveyed on the usual terms before
that time. For the convenience of such, proprietors
deeds will be left at Annapolis, with Mr. Thomas
Buchanan, at Baltimore, with Mr. Archibald Robin-
son, Upper-Marlbrough, with Mr. David Crau-
ford, and at George-town, with
JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk
to the commissioners.
George-town, December 4, 1792.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings
want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS,
immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be
well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application
to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBBS, in the city. As
the employment will be steady, it may therefore be
an object.
George-town, December 5, 1792.

Annapolis, April, 1793.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, on the 1st instant, was, by the vestry of St. Anne's parish, appointed register of the said parish; that he hath been qualified as such, agreeably to law, and that it is his duty, when properly required, to make an entry in the registry of the said parish, of any birth, marriage or burial, which hath taken place, or shall hereafter, during the continuance of his office, take place, within the bounds of the said parish, and of which he shall receive due information.

HENRY WHETCROFT.

THE co-partnership of JEREMIAH NEALE, and SONS, having this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment to Jeremiah Neale; those who neglect may expect to have the most speedy way taken to compel them. All persons having claims against said partnership, are desired to bring them in for settlement to Jeremiah Neale, who has the sole management of the business.

JEREMIAH NEALE,
EDWARD NEALE,
JOSEPH NEALE.

St. Mary's county, March 26, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Montgomery county, near the Great Falls of Patowmack, on the 14th day of October last, a negro woman, named JUDITH, very likely she may change her name; she has a brother and sister that Dr. Wootton set free at his death, her brother named Roger, he left this county for stealing; it may be she passes as free with him, by the name of Sukey; she is a likely wench, about five feet high, very artful, she has a burn, which she received when a child, on the crown of her head, will not be discovered without close examination, as she draws her hair over the burn, also a burn on one of her arms above her elbow; between 30 and 40 years of age. Whoever takes up the said woman, and confines her in some gaol, so as I may get quick intelligence thereof, shall receive the above reward; if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES OFFUTT, of Wm.

March 23, 1793.

NOTICE.

I shall expose to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 27th day of April next, if fair, if not on Monday the 29th of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. SURER's tavern, in George-town,

THE right of the STATE of MARYLAND to sundry LOTS of GROUND in CARROLLSBURG, within the CITY of WASHINGTON, and also several tracts or parcels of land in and near the said city. The whole of this property will be sold on a credit of four years from the first day of December last, one fourth payable annually in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and the interest on the whole in specie only, on the first day of December annually. Bonds with approved securities will be required of the purchasers on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 30, 1793.

THE collection of the debts due JOHN GLASS-FORD and COMPANY, at their late stores at ELK-RIDGE LANDING and in ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. THOMAS GASSAWAY, is now given up by him, all those indebted will pay their respective balances to the subscriber, or those whom he may appoint, and to no other person.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

Piscataway, 28th March, 1793.

SAMUEL HUTTON, COACH-MAKER,

BECS leave to return his thanks to the public for their past favours, and hopes to continue the same; he still carries on the above business in all its various branches as usual; he will furnish any thing in his line of business on a short notice, as he has a quantity of remarkable well seasoned timber, and other materials, on hand for the said purpose.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, who will receive great encouragement and constant employment.

—ALSO—

TWO APPRENTICES to the coach-making business, from the age of 14 to 16 years.
Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, April 3, 1793.

NOTICE.

A Young JACK-ASS, got by ROYAL-GIFT,

WILL cover this season at Mr. SEXTON's farm, on West river, at ONE GUINEA the mare or jenny. Good pasturage gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes or any other accident. No mares will be received without the cash sent with them.
West river, March 23, 1793.

The high bred imported Horse PAYMASTER,

WILL stand this season to cover mares at Stepney, on South river, at eight dollars for each mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares and paid before they are covered.

Paymaster was imported last summer from England by col. Stone, he is seven years old, a fine bay, full fifteen and an half hands high, well marked with white, strong, boney, active and well formed, and in high perfection.

Paymaster was got by Old Paymaster, his dam by Truncheon, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Bathby's Snake, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Partner, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Croft's Egyptian, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Vestall's Turk, out of Trumper's dam.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Good pasturage for mares at half a dollar per week, and the best care taken of them, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

J. CRAGGS.

JAMES SMITH,

From LONDON,

BECS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has commenced business in Market-street, near the Centre Market, Baltimore; he frames pictures, prints, needle work, and drawings, in the best manner, so as to prevent injury by dust or insect. His BLACK OVALS are esteemed in point of polish, durability and cheapness, as preferable to most that are seen. Old glass or picture frames *new gilt*, &c. Moulding in length, plain black or gilt edges, may be had by the 100 feet or larger quantity; also ovals by the dozen for those who wish to deal in such articles.
Baltimore, March 1793.

Hyder Ally,

IS in high perfection, and stands this season at the seat of OSBORN HARWOOD, near Samuel Rawlings, to cover mares at two guineas each, payable the first day of September next, when it is expected the strictest punctuality will be observed.

HYDER ALLY is a beautiful gray, elegantly dappled, full 15 hands three inches high, bony, lengthy, strong and active; his strong resemblance to his sire, whose stock stands in high estimation both for the turf and saddle, will, it is presumed, entitle him to a preference, and his pedigree following will prove his blood equal to that of any horse in America.

He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grand-dam (an imported mare from the duke of Hamilton's stud) by Spot, his great-grand-dam by Cartouch, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.

Excellent pastures are provided for mares coming from afar at 2/6 per week, and every possible care taken of them, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

RICHARD JONES, Groom.

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk
to the commissioners.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

In CHANCERY, March 1, 1793.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of EDWARD WARE BOSWELL, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Edward Ware Boswell appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the eighth day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid; and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time before the end of this instant, and continued therein four weeks successively.

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

S C H E M E OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 173 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 55 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quatrises of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 2. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 55s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 7000	
No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre	2140 0 0
2, 1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 0 0
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 0 0
1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town,	
at 65l. each,	910 0 0
1 prize in cash,	100 0 0
1 ditto,	50 0 0
1 ditto,	46 0 0
647 ditto, of 40s. each,	1294 0 0
667 Prizes.	
3333 Blanks.	£. 7000

M A N A G E R S.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddart, Thomas Brall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whole increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, if sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he trusts himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

THE subscriber proposes, in the ensuing spring, to have a number of STAVES, of different kinds, made on his land, situated about eight miles from George-town, and five from Bridge-town, at the head of Chester, Kent county, in this state, and about eight miles from Duck-creek, in the state of Delaware. He wishes to put the business into the hands of a careful and experienced person, who is to procure such workmen under him as may be necessary, can give good security, if required, for any engagements he may enter into, and will prepare the STAVES for whatever market they are intended for, at his own expence. He would prefer paying the person he contracts with a certain proportion of the net profit arising from the sale of the staves, to giving a fixed price. As some parts of the timber will not answer for staves, but may suit for ship-building, he means to have such parts prepared for that purpose. Any person inclined to undertake the business, is requested to make known his proposals, in writing, between this and the 10th day of March next.

He will also dispose of a number of TREES, standing, if a generous offer is made.

WALTER DULANY.

Annapolis, December 28, 1792.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIIth YEAR

MAR

STATE OF MARYLAND

An ACT for NATU

Passed July Se

HEREAS a means to strength of many foreign our govern by our con and religious liberty, the m fertility of our soil, and m merce, may be induced to co if they were made partake privileges which the natural do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by th land, That every person who this state, from any nation shall, before the governor the general court, or any or before any county cou subscribe a declaration of religion, and take, repeat ing oath, or affirmation, Dunker, to wit: "I, A. I. I will hereafter becom " Maryland, and will be " giance to the said state, " self bound to yield any " any king or prince, or " ment," (which said o scription aforesaid, respect council, the general court, or any county court, are niker and take) shall, th deemed, adjudged and s subject of this state; and to all the immunities, rig tural born subject of th person who shall become a state, by virtue of this a civil office, or eligible council or general assem gress, unless such perso this state seven years pre pointment, and shall have quired by the constituti to execute any of the said

And be it enacted, T shall, before the session o a list of the names of t subscribe the said oath said declaration respecti the council, and the ti the clerk of the general among the minutes of t of the general court, i said oath or affirmation, neral court, a list of t shall take and subscrib and make the said de him, and the time w clerk of the general c among the minutes of t

And be it enacted, Th the council or by any by the clerk of the g any person's having tak or affirmation, and h said declaration; or a general court, that i judge of the said cou of any person's having oath or affirmation, a the said declaration, f a sufficient testimony being a natural born lowed in every court

And, to encourage tie in this state, Be imposed on any such and taking and sub or affirmation aforesaid of two years after his And, to encourage accers and manufact state, Be it enacted, T any such foreigner, manufacturer, comit subscribing the dec aforesaid, or his pr after his arrival in th

ARRET de NAT

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D'AUTANT c

et d'autant que la m la sécurité donnée

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1793.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Passed July Session, 1779.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre constitution et les lois

pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, si on les faisoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent;

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répètera et signera, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Menonist ou Dunker) savoir: "Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je ferai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement," (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdit, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges du dit état; pourvu que personne de ceux qui en seront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'assemblée générale, ou délégué du congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence dans cet état, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointment; et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds requis par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

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

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

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

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

STAAT MARYLAND.

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

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist zum Reichthum und die Stärke dieses Staates zu befördern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesetze bürgerlicher und gottedientlicher Freyheit verschafft ist, die Milde unseres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unseres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unseres Handels veranlaßt werden mögen in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates genießen, theilhaftig gemacht werden würden:

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (Gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs jede Person, die hinfuero in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibt, und dafs folgenden Eid oder Bethörung wenn es ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker wäre, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder betheure,

dafs ich hinfuero ein Bürger des Staats Maryland werden will, und dafs ich dem Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dafs ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehorsam zu leisten" (welch befragten Eid, oder Bethörung, und vorbedelte Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gerich, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gerich hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich selbst zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates zu seyn geachtet, dafur gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dafs niemand der ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amte besteller, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congress erwählbar seyn soll; er habe denn wenigstens Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und besitze das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierung form erheischt wird, irgend eines besagten respectiven Amtes zu verwalten.

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

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs ein Beglaubigungs Schein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafschafts Gerichts: Dafs irgend eine Person befragten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dafs es aus dem protokollierten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erheile, irgend eine Person habe befragten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben—uer ein zulaessiges Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dafs solche Person Bürger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafur in Jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

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

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

O STEND, January 30.

GENERAL DUMOURIER arrived here last night, but I have not yet seen him. The intention of his visit here is not known, and it is expected he will quit this place immediately to join his army at Antwerp. The report is, that he has pledged himself to the national convention, that he will be in Amsterdam in ten days after he joins the army, or forsoke his life.

"I have this moment been with general Dumourier; he is a smart looking little man, about five feet two inches high. He leaves this place to-morrow morning for Bruges, and from thence to Antwerp, with a full determination to be in Amsterdam the 17th of February! I shall sap with the little great general, and to-morrow I will give my opinion of him."

LONDON, February 12.

Paris, who killed La Pelletier, shot himself with a double barrell'd pistol loaded with chewed shot. They found on him a pocket book, containing 128 livres in assignats, and a copper fleur-de-lys-plated, and on being stript, they discovered next his skin, two papers, one of which was an extract from the register of St. Roch at Paris, by which it appeared he was born the 12th of November, 1763. The second paper was his discharge from the late king's guard, dated the 11th of June, 1792, on the back of which

was as follows: "No one was my accomplice in the fortunate death of the villain St. Fargeau. Let no one be molested. Had he not fallen, I would have attained a still more glorious action—I would have purged the country of that regicide, patricide, and parricide, d'Orléans. Let no one be molested. The French are all dastards." After this followed some verses, and he subscribed himself Paris the elder, guard of the king, who was assassinated by the French.

Frederick III. grand duke of Tuscany, has just acknowledged the French republic, in a letter addressed to the executive council signed by himself, and dated Florence, January 16, 1793.

Dumourier has received orders to invade Holland.

Feb. 14. A letter from Treves says, "The French troops, which for some time since occupied the greatest part of the surrounding country, have been so pressed by distress of every kind, that they have been gradually evacuating our neighbourhood, and falling back into their own territories. This has been done without any exertions on the part of our garrison, which remains in comfortable winter-quarters, well supplied with all necessaries. In the mean time the Prussians are collecting in great force, and the campaign will be opened early by the combined armies with great vigour and spirit."

The late Pelletier de St. Fargeau was president a mortier in the parliament of Paris. His place had cost him 800,000 livres. His annual income was at least 500,000 livres. His father had enjoyed the same lucrative post, and was one of the four presidents of the criminal chamber. He was said to have put more people to death in the three months of his administration, than the three others did in the rest of the year. He was one of the most violent persecutors of the unfortunate Lally.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE.

January 26.

The president read a letter from general Dumourier. The general informed the convention, that he had drawn upon the committees and the ecclesiastical bodies of Belgium, bills for the sum of forty millions of florins of Brabant, which forms about sixty-four millions of ecus of France—of this sum, four millions have been already expended—there remained at the disposal of the republic about sixty millions, which is sufficient to pay for ten months, an army of 100,000 men at the rate of twenty sous a day.

"Thus far," continued Dumourier, "I have confined myself to instruct the executive council in the operation of finance; but the amazing fall in the course of exchange brokers, have determined me to announce it to the convention, and learn that ten months hence, the national treasury will have no occasion for specie."

The general added, that he hoped soon to announce other measures taken to provision the army of the Alps and of Italy. He finished his letter by desiring that the national treasury be ordered to continue the payment of the bills which he had given to obtain specie, and to reimburse the amount in assignats.—Referred to the committee of finance.

BOSTON, April 16.

With some, it is deemed ungrateful and anti-patriotic to speak of the friendship of Great-Britain for the United States. But it is true, that the king and government of that nation have, for several years past, been endeavouring to eradicate the prejudices against us, which the war disseminated, and that, in all their state proceedings, the constitution, government and people, of the United States, have been spoken of with the greatest respect, and a disposition for mutual friendship made apparent, it is churlish and unworthy the American character not to acknowledge them, and upon the great scale of urbanity, not to meet them half way.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Passamaquoddy, on the line which divides the United States from the British settlements, to his brother in this town, dated March 22d, 1793.

"We have very surprising accounts of the political state of Europe.—We hear that war has absolutely commenced between France and Great-Britain.—Courts, assemblies, governor and counsellors, at Fredericks-town, are in the utmost distress and confusion. The greatest diffensions prevail between the democratic and court parties.—Governor, counsellor and mobs, form one general crowd. A few days ago, the most boisterous debates arose and increased with such impetuous fury, that nothing could quell its rage but swords and pistols, which were admitted into the court-house in St. John's. What the result will be is not known, but I believe may easily be conjectured."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in the United States.

"Before this reaches you, I suppose you will be apprised of the appointment of an ambassador to your court.—Sir Guy Carleton is the personage spoken of.—Great-Britain wishes to fashion you to her views, and therefore relaxes her severity, and lends a polite and popular character among you.—But remember the French! they fought for you—they bled for you, and they now suffer because they have dared to imitate your noble example. Surely no man in America will be so much dazzled by the cursed lustre of stars and garters, of toys and trinkets, as to withhold his hearty echo of "Long live the glorious revolution and independence of France."

ALBANY, April 8.

It is with the greatest pleasure we can announce to our readers, that by accounts from various parts of the country, it appears that the maple sugar harvest has been more abundant this spring, than for six or seven years past—that the greatest exertions have been made, in part with a view of gaining the bounties which was

contemplated to be given by the legislature—that the new settlers have generally run upon the plan of grain—ing their sugar in a handsome manner, fit for market—and, although it is said, that the baneful spirit of party defeated the bounties for the present year, yet we flatter ourselves, that the next legislature will be fully impressed with the policy and necessity of the measure.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

Yesterday arrived the brig Bermudiana, in 18 days from Dominique, the captain of which informs, that previous to his sailing, an English frigate had brought in two French vessels as prizes, they having received certain accounts of war being declared between France and England.

Extract of a letter to a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated Falmouth, February 15, via Philadelphia.

"The English government have lately given 34s. per barrel for flour, and in proportion for wheat, to be landed in Great-Britain, (but only by American bottoms) they continue to purchase thereat, and the French agents also. We are landing here some cargoes sold to our government, and others we are about to forward to France, by order of our correspondents, prices keep up in Spain and Portugal, so that, we think the cargoes expected, will sell well, unless our government should cease to purchase. We sold a few days since, a cargo of 250 tons of flour, at 34s. per barrel superfine, and 32s. fine, if the war continues we expect the American vessels will get good freight. An embargo is laid on all English vessels.

Twentieth February. "It is said that our government hope to buy under 34s. per barrel."

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

The brig Betsey, captain Gordon, arrived yesterday, failed from Lisbon the 7th March, which is the latest date of any European intelligence that has yet arrived here. The accounts by this vessel mention nothing of the trial of the queen of France, neither have the French declared war against Portugal; so that it is probable that country will remain neuter during the present contest, and therefore its ports will be open to receive American produce.

April 15. Insurance on American bottoms from Liverpool to this port was, on the 22d February at £. 5 5 per cent. instead of £. 2, the usual premium. This seems to shew that some fears were entertained on the other side of the water, that we might be involved in the present European disturbances.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, dated February 19.

"War you know at present exists between this country and France; but there are wagers laid in London, that peace will be concluded within six months—I am not of this opinion."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, dated the 5th March, to a merchant in this city.

"This day's post brought positive accounts of hostilities having commenced on the Spaniards, by a French privateer, that captured one of their St. Domingo ships, bound to Barcelona, very near her port; our trade is hourly apprehensive of the like bad news, this court having refused admittance to the envoy from the convention, and public report affirms that war is to be declared in a very few days; appearances countenance the probability of it."

PETERSBURG, April 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to the Printers hereof, dated April 7.

"Last night arrived the sloop Farmer, capt. Drinkwater, in 12 days from St. Martin's. Capt. Drinkwater informs, that a vessel arrived at Guadaloupe, direct from France, in 22 days, and brought the account that war was proclaimed by France against England and Holland. On the next day, the 21st March, it was proclaimed at Guadaloupe by beat of drum, and all the English and Dutch vessels were ordered to quit the place in 24 hours; that captain Drinkwater saw one of the Dutch captains, and upon the intelligence being spread at St. Martin's, those who had Dutch vessels in the French port, immediately sent for them, and placed them under the protection of the guns in Old Bay; that all the inhabitants at St. Eustatia were very uneasy, and all the principal merchants were moving their property to St. Bartholomews, to be under the protection of the Danish flag; that there was no news or intelligence of Lord Hood's arrival in the West-Indies, and that Dumourier had made a descent in Holland, in which he had met with considerable success. Captain Drinkwater says, that the day was fixed on which the queen of France was to have her trial, but he cannot remember it—he unfortunately left all his papers behind him."

NORFOLK, April 6.

Thursday last arrived in the roads, after a short passage from Port-au-Prince, the snow Happy Return, captain Moffitt, who informs, that the night he sailed he heard a very heavy cannonade during the whole night, and saw great lights in many parts of that island, which gave reason to suppose that an engagement had taken place between the whites and mulattoes, and that the latter had set fire to the plantations, which he saw in flames.

A report is current in this town, that a pilot boat arrived here on Thursday last, the captain of which informs, that on his passage down the bay he spoke a vessel from the West-Indies, captain —, who told him that the British fleet, commanded by Lord Hood, had arrived there, and taken some of the French islands. [As the channel through which these accounts have been received, is indirect, we will not vouch for their authenticity. Yet the account corroborates with our latest European intelligence, which

mentions, that Lord Hood had a considerable fleet under his command in the Channel, and that it was almost universally believed that its primary object was the reduction of the French West-India islands.]

ANNAPOLIS, April 25.

THE only answer D. Ross intends to give in the Maryland Gazette, to Colonel Mercer's publication of the 18th of April in the same paper, is, that he requests every man of feeling, and who is not reduced to the sensations of a "jaded horse," to judge for himself, whether any or how much honour, sensibility or truth, is contained in the following extract from Colonel Mercer's letter to the secretary, dated the 31st of January, 1793; speaking of his opponents to his late election, he says,—"Deduct Mr. Thomas's personal warm friends and relatives, and a numerous religious society, who, heretofore attached to me and my politics, were separated by the negro business in the late legislature, there never was a more feeble and contemptible opposition, for numbers, wealth and character."

D. ROSS.

Annapolis, 20th April, 1793.

To the AUTHOR of a letter from a gentleman in the country, to a youth in Annapolis.

I HAVE read the extract as published in the Maryland Gazette, No. 2413. I am pleased with your good advice to your young friend. You only seem to keep up too much the prejudices which both of us, as I suppose, received in the nursery, or in the schools where we had our education. If the preacher you so much condemn, has given a gleam of hope to the most abandoned sinner, N. B. I never heard him preach, do not know the man, yet I will venture to say that he does some good. No one is obliged to adopt his doctrine, without conviction of the truth of it. I have read a small treatise on the subject. I do not mean to recommend it. The United States have adopted the most liberal government that ever the world produced; every man or woman may worship God in the manner they think most acceptable to the Deity. An establishment of some religious sect, tacked heretofore to all European governments, is now tearing them to pieces. Long may America escape such a fatality.—The moral doctrines taught by Jesus Christ, the only man made perfect, and who "left us an example that we should follow his steps," is proof enough to me, to make me a Christian.—You make such a fuss about God and the Devil, that I will wave that matter at present.—Suppose a fellow should start up and say, that I understand the motions of the heavenly bodies, as far as relates to the solar system, and add that his knowledge was given him by divine inspiration; would you believe him? I might say I do, and such hath been the cunning of priests, (among them the little learning, that now begins to expand) was for many ages kept secret from the vulgar.—Suppose this self-same or perhaps self-taught astronomer should assert, that there must be system of system to all eternity, and also say, that there is certainly a God, you would certainly join him in opinion.—Let this same self-taught philosopher assert an opinion that from his observations, he inclines to believe that the solar system, as well as all other systems of the universe, are never to be annihilated, but may go through many changes; and that man! Lordly man! is made the governor of this terraqueous globe. What he lacks in strength, he makes up by cunning and deception. Should he assert that the doctrine of Pythagoras is sound, staunch and good, you might in a vulgar phrase, "reprobate him for such an imaginary doctrine." Should the afore-mentioned philosopher, that from minute observations, from the lowest insect up to man, he observes a gradual rising, and that he cannot trace this gradual rising beyond MAN, with respect to the inhabitants of this terraqueous globe.—Let him suppose, and assert, that every planet hath similar inhabitants with this globe on which we live, according to their situations in the solar system, and assert, that death is the ultimatum of our species; you might be puzzled to answer him, except to acknowledge one thing certain, which affects us all, to wit, DEATH.—The living know they will die," says old Solomon. He adds further, "That the dead know not any thing." Construe this if you please, and with respect to what is gone before, if you think my correspondence worth cultivating, I will find you out, you can find me out.

X. Z.

To the PLANTERS and FARMERS.

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen,
Latin—Nunc est bibendum—nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus.

Plain English—Rejoice ye merry souls, good times are a coming.

We'll have flowing bowls, piping, dancing, drumming. YOUR exemplary conduct in the management of your substantial interests in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-two, encourages your obedient servant, the Planter and Farmer's Friend, to entertain a sanguine hope that your discernment will not be less conspicuous in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-three—the convulsed state of the old world warrants an opinion, that Europe is upon the eve of an almost general war; the demand for American produce must necessarily be extremely urgent. By letters of a late date from England, we are informed, that the United American flag will be highly respected; that American vessels were in great demand, and that as far as our abilities will enable us to transport our produce, the European powers will give us a decided preference. The immense armies that will be employed for and against the French republic, during the coming cam-

paign, cannot possibly be fed by the supply of bread, and no other favoured land, can furnish it. I congratulate you on your position not your sagacity, and the most advantageous use of the demand for tobacco. The demand for tobacco is not generally called a necessity, to all intents and purposes of war—without the aid of the sailor nor the soldier can it be at all times found policy standing between government and the people. This day be assured that no effectuate that desirable object, to sell your tobacco, is so nearly done, waste of your precious time for it to occupy your attention.

The Planter.

Anne-Arundel, April 16.

Matthew and

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
At Beard's Post
On SOUTH

The following

SPRIT, West-India
Apple and Peach Br
Lasses, Sugars, Coffee, Hy
Teas, Sun-Raisins, Pepp
eight by ten Window Glas

A quantity of Calico
Muslin, coloured and
and Mens coloured Glove
ting, black Sattinet Latt
plain ditto by the piece
Handkerchiefs, Irish Linen
Penknives, Pocket ditto,
etc. &c. &c. All which
most reasonable terms for
Rye, Indian Corn, or an
Staves.

April 17th, 1793.

John

Has removed to the house

here.

Where he has

A General

Seasonable

Which he

For Cash, or

Annapolis, April 24.

TAKE

THAT the COMM
ANNE-ARUNDEL
of Annapolis, on the 20
for twenty days thereafter
complaints and appeals
themselves grieved by
lued.

By order,

ALL persons having
A THOMAS PRY
polish, deceased, are requ
legally proved and auth
are desired to make im

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April 24, 1793.

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April 18, 1793.

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16th April, 1793.

Agreeable to an ord
Arundel county, v
SALE, on Mond
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Point, for READY

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other articles too ted

All persons havin
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JOHN

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D. ROSS.

paign, cannot possibly be fed without a most plentiful supply of bread, and no other country, save only this favoured land, can furnish it.—Gentlemen Farmers, I congratulate you on your pleasing prospect.—I question not your sagacity, and doubt not you will make the most advantageous use of your golden opportunity.—The demand for tobacco of all qualities will keep pace with the demand for bread.—Tobacco, though not generally called a necessary of life, in times of hostility is, to all intents and purposes, made a necessity of war—without the accustomed allowance, neither the sailor nor the soldier can be kept in good humour.—It is at all times sound policy to preserve a good understanding between government and the military—at this day be assured that no expense will be spared to effectuate that desirable object.—Be not, I pray you, in haste to sell your tobacco—as to the confinement business, it is so nearly done over, that it would be a waste of your precious time at this busy season to suffer it to occupy your attention for a single moment.
The Planter and Farmer's Friend.
Anne-Arundel, April 16, 1793.

Matthew and John Beard,
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED, and now OPENING
At Beard's Point Warehouse,
ON SOUTH-RIVER;

The following GOODS,

—VIZ—
SPIRIT, West-India and New-England Rum,
Apple and Peach Brandy, Wine, Cordial, Mo-
lasses, Sugars, Coffee, Hyson, Hyson-skin and Bohea
Teas, Sun-Raisins, Pepper, Cheese, Fine Salt, and
eight by ten Window Glass.

—ALSO—
A quantity of Calicoes, India ditto, Muslin,
Mullinet, coloured and plain Cotton Hosiery, Ladies
and Mens coloured Gloves, bordered Marcellies Quil-
ting, black Sattinet Lining, striped twilled Nankeen,
plain ditto by the piece, Mullin Cravats, Pocket
Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Osnabrigs, Ticklenburgs,
Penknives, Pocket ditto, and case Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c. All which they will dispose of on the
most reasonable terms for Cash, Tobacco, Wheat,
Rye, Indian Corn, or any kind of barrel or hoghead
Staves.

April 17th, 1793.

John Randall,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gil-
bert Middleton.

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, or Country Produce.

Annapolis, April 24, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for
ANNE-ARUNDEL county, will meet at the city
of Annapolis, on the 20th of May next, and will sit
for twenty days thereafter, to hear and determine the
complaints and appeals of any persons who may think
themselves grieved by their property being over-valued.

By order, NICH. HARWOOD,
clk. com. tax.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
THOMAS PRYSE, late of the city of Anna-
polis, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts
legally proved and authenticated, and those indebted
are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARGARET PRYSE, Admx.

April 24, 1793.

STRAYED or stolen from Mr. THOMAS SEMMIS'S
plantation, near Port-Tobacco, the 20th day of
September, 1792, a dark bay MARE, 13 hands three
inches high; she has no peculiarly distinctive mark
from nature perceptible to the eye, but is hand docked,
shed before, the trots and gallops, and has a very
tight and brisk walk. It must be observed, that the
burning the lampers out of her mouth, has left a very
perceivable mark. Whoever secures the above mare to
the subscriber, shall receive eight dollars reward.

JOSEPH STEWART.

April 18, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some
time in November last, a small black COW
with a white face; her ear marks are a cross on the left
and a whole in the right. The owner is desired to
prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PRISCILLA SIMMONS.

16th April, 1793.

Agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-
Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC
SALE, on Monday the 6th of May next, at the
late dwelling of THOMAS COATES, on Greenbury's
Point, for READY CASH,

ALL the personal property of Mr. THOMAS
COATES, deceased, consisting of his wearing
apparel, one saddle horse, a cart, seine, and sundry
other articles too tedious to mention.

All persons having claims against the said estate are
requested to make them known properly authenticated,
and those indebted to make payment, to

JOHN MITCHELL, Administrator.

NOTICE.

I shall expose to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the
27th day of April next, if fair, if not on Monday
the 29th of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
at Mr. SURGE's tavern, in George-town,
THE right of the STATE of MARYLAND to sun-
dry Lots of GROUND in CARROLLSBURG,
within the CITY of WASHINGTON, and also several
tracts or parcels of land in and near the said city.
The whole of this property will be sold on a credit
of four years from the first day of December last, one
fourth payable annually in the following manner, viz.
Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation
or liquidated state certificates, or in stock created
under the act of congress, bearing an immediate in-
terest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in
specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing
an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hun-
dred, and the interest on the whole in specie only, on
the first day of December annually. Bonds with
approved securities will be required of the purchasers
on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent

for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 30, 1793.

The sale of the above property is postponed until
MONDAY the 10th day of June next, if fair, if not
the first fair day, at which time the sale will com-
mence, at the place and hour mentioned in the above
advertisement.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER.

Annapolis, 22d April, 1793.

By virtue of a power from the orphans court of Saint
Mary's county, will, on the sixth day of June next,
if fair, if not the first fair day, for READY CASH,
be EXPOSED, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest
bidder, on the plantation of the late Rev. GEORGE
GOLDIE, deceased, on Saint Clement's Bay, in said
county.

HIS STOCK, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN
FURNITURE. Also his valuable LIBRARY,
consisting of a variety of theological and the late most
esteemed writers.

LUKE WHITE BARBER, Executor.

St. Mary's county, April 6, 1793.

BOARD,

By the day, week, &c.

May be had at the house of the subscri-
ber, in Charles-street.

JAMES THOMAS.

Annapolis, April, 1793.

The high bred imported Horse
PAYMASTER,

WILL stand this season to cover mares at Step-
ney, on South river, at eight dollars for each
mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be
sent with the mares and paid before they are covered.

Paymaster was imported last summer from England
by col. Stone, he is seven years old, a fine bay, full
fifteen and an half hands high, well marked with
white, strong, boney, active and well formed, and
in high perfection.

Paymaster was got by Old Paymaster, his dam by
Truncheon, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-
grand-dam by Eathby's Snake, his great-great-grand-
dam by Old Partner, his great-great-great-grand-dam
by Croft's Egyptian, his great-great-great-great-grand-
dam by Vellall's Turk, out of Trumpet's dam.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Good pasturage for mares at half a dollar per week,
and the best care taken of them, but I will not be
answerable for accidents or escapes.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings
want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS,
immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be
well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application
to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBBS, in the city. As
the employment will be steady, it may therefore be
an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792.

Hyder Ally,

IS in high perfection, and stands this season at the
seat of OSBORN HARWOOD, near Samuel Raw-
lings's, to cover mares at two guineas each, payable the
first day of September next, when it is expected the
strictest punctuality will be observed.

HYDER ALLY is a beautiful gray, elegantly dap-
pled, full 15 hands three inches high, bony, lengthy,
strong and active; his strong resemblance to his sire,
whose stock stands in high estimation both for the turf
and saddle, will, it is presumed, entitle him to a pre-
ference, and his pedigree following will prove his
blood equal to that of any horse in America.

He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by
Othello, his grand-dam (an imported mare from the
duke of Hamilton's stud) by Spot, his great-grand-
dam by Cartouch, his great-great-grand-dam by Old
Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Sed-
bury, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Chil-
ders, out of a Barb mare.

Excellent pastures are provided for mares coming
from afar at 2/6 per week, and every possible care
taken of them, but accidents and escapes must be at
the risk of their owners.

RICHARD JONES, Groom.

SCHEME

OF WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c. LOTTERY.

No. 1, 1 Prize of 520 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Mont- gomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	793 10 0
2, 1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlbrough,	320 0 0
3, 1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoin- ing No. 2; all wood,	200 0 0
4, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
No. 3, 1 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
No. 4, 1 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
No. 5, 1 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
No. 6, 1 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
1 ditto of 100 dollars cash,	37 10 0
21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,	63 0 0
145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles,	435 0 0
First drawn blank,	1 0 0
173 Prizes.	£. 2250 0 0
577 Blanks.	
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250 0 0

MANAGERS,

John Mull, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, George-
town; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper-
Marlbrough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie,
Nottingham; Trueman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes,
Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior,
Joseph Wilkinson, William Grubbs, Peter Emmerston,
Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry
Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and
of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek run-
ning through it, and lies within thirty miles of the
federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to
7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of
Lower-Marlbrough, where wood commands 20s. per
cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a
mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have
the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with
general warranties, to be made for the land. Plots of
the land may be seen with each of the managers. The
cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted
genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-
Marlbrough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on
Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market
prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those
who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The
lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday
in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-
Marlbrough. Notice will be given of the time, and
a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately
after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the
market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill with-
in one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.
A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be of-
fered for SALE at auction, by the COMMI-
SSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next.
One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid
down, the residue in three equal annual payments,
with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk
to the commissioners.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Mary-
land, "concerning the territory of Columbia and
the city of Washington."

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or
will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within
that part of the said territory which lies within this
state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this
state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him,
and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or
relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state:
Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be
entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Montgomery
county, near the Great Falls of Patowmack, on
the 14th day of October last, a negro woman, named
JUDITH, very likely she may change her name; she
has a brother and sister that Dr. Wootton set free at
his death, her brother named Roger, he left this coun-
ty for stealing; it may be the passes as free with him,
by the name of Sukey; she is a likely wench, about
five feet high, very artful, she has a burn, which she
received when a child, on the crown of her head, will
not be discovered without close examination, as she
draws her hair over the burn, also a burn on one of
her arms above her elbow, between 30 and 40 years
of age. Whoever takes up the said woman, and con-
sines her in some gaol, so as I may get quick intelli-
gence thereof, shall receive the above reward; if
brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES OFFUTT, of Wm.

March 23, 1793.

Robert Johnson,
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the public, that he has for SALE, at his Store on the Dock, the following articles, viz.

PORT. } WINE.
LISBON. }
TENERIFFE. }
FRENCH BRANDY, }
APPLE, ditto. }

BARBADOES and ANTIGUA SPIRIT,
WEST INDIA and N. ENGLAND RUM,
GIN, by the cask or smaller quantity,

With a variety of other articles in the GROCERY line, which he will sell very low for CASH.

N. B. Bargains may be had at the above store, in DAY GOODS, of almost every description; the property of JOHNSON and HARWOOD, as they wish to close their concern.

THE KNIGHT of MALTA,
An imported JACK,

Will cover at MOUNT VERNON the ensuing season, for twelve dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid at the stand.

TRAVELLER,

A full blooded dark bay HORSE, fifteen hands and an half high, and well formed, will cover at the same place, at six dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid as above.

The pictures are good and well enclosed, (but there will be no warrant against escapes or accidents) at half a dollar a week.

ANTHONY WHITTING.
Mount Vernon, 20th March, 1793.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, of a bright shirt and trousers, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be described, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but has never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has since made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to me, or secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks passing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water, I therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others, from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

Edward J. Pryse,
SADLER AND HARNESS-MAKER,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he carries on the saddle and harness business as his father formerly did, and flatters himself that all those gentlemen who favoured his father with their custom will be pleased to continue it with him, as he is determined to render every satisfaction that lays in his power. He has on hand an assortment of ready made saddles, harnesses, saddle-bags, bridles, saddle-clothes, &c. all which he will sell on the lowest terms. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

March 7, 1793.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB SCHRIVER, late of Magothy river, in Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to CORNELIUS SHRIVER, Administrator.

SAMUEL HUTTON,
COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to the public for their past favours, and hopes to continue the same; he still carries on the above business in all its various branches as usual; he will furnish any thing in his line of business on a short notice, as he has a quantity of remarkable well seasoned timber, and other materials, on hand for the said purpose.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, who will receive great encouragement and constant employment.

—ALSO—

TWO APPRENTICES to the coach-making business, from the age of 14 to 16 years.
Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, April 3, 1793.

Annapolis, April 17th, 1793.
I HAVE about two hundred hogheads of good Maryland Patowmack tobacco, which I will sell cheap for cash, bills of exchange on London, or stock of the United States.

J. H. STONE.

Just published, a second edition, and to be sold by JOSEPH CLARK, in Annapolis,
Eternal Damnation Reprobated.

A SERMON, PREACHED by the
Rev. Mr. M'LANE,
In the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, 1793.
Price, one eighth of a dollar.

THE time appointed by the COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings for making divisions and assignments of lots in the city of Washington, is extended to the 17th day of June next, when they will attend at their office in George-town for that purpose, and they request a meeting on that day of the proprietors, especially those of Carrollburgh and Ham-burgh, to make divisions with them, after that time the commissioners will divide agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington. Those proprietors who have not already conveyed their property in trust, are indulged with a further time to the 17th June next, for executing deeds, afterwards process of condemnation will issue under the above recited act.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clk. to Com.

April 10, 1793.

RUFFIAN,

A Genuine Country HORSE,

WILL cover mares this season, at the Indian Landing, for twenty shillings each, and one bushel of grain. RUFFIAN has but little to recommend him, except the excellence of the strain from which he was bred, and his ability to perform more riding with greater ease to the rider than any horse heretofore known in Maryland.

To prevent inquiry, Ruffian is a fine bay, well marked with white, rising six years old this spring, full fourteen and an half hands high. Notes for two barrels of corn, payable the first of December, will be taken in lieu of the twenty shillings, by his owner.

HENRY HALL DORSEY.

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

JOHN B. TURNER (3), James Young, blacksmith, Munger Mulhett, William Craik, Port-Tobacco; William M. Wilkinson, Richard Edlen, Francis Sewell, Charles county; Charles Courts Jones, Joseph Walker, jun. St. Mary's county; Head of Clement's Bay; Nicholas More, or Mills Dradon Clarke, St. George county.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead Letters:—

JOHN ANDERSON, care of Mr. De Lany, Annapolis.
Mary Butler, care of J. T. Chase, John Bullen, Annapolis; Joseph Byus, Lower-Marlborough.
Jeremiah T. Chase (2), John Callahan (2), Archibald Chisholm, John Clavoe, Abner Crane, John H. Chew, Annapolis; Richard Chew, Herring-Bay; captain David Carcaud, Patuxent.

Gabriel Duval (2), Dawson and Co. James Davidson, Charles Datcher, Annapolis; captain James Disney, Anne-Arundel county.
P. Fitzhugh (2), care of major Davidson, Philip R. Fendall (2), Annapolis; Frazier and Byus, Queen-Anne; Robert Freeland, near Hunting-town; John Forbes, Benedict; Parker Fowler, Maryland.

John Gwinn (3), William Goldsborough, captain John Gassaway, Samuel Green, John Gilliffon, Annapolis; Joshua Groves, care of John Groves, Pig-Point; William Graham, Calvert county.

Alexander C. Hanson (4), Jacob J. Heermance (5), care of George Mann, Samuel H. Howard (3), Mrs. Higgins, care of Mr. Neth, Annapolis.

Executors of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Executors of Walter H. Jenifer, Rinaldo Johnson, Daniel Jenifer, Annapolis.

Thomas Larnon, Annapolis.
John McDowell, G. D. Muller (2), Gilbert Middleton (2), Richard Maccubbin, Thomas D. Merrick, Annapolis; Arthur Murray, care of Mr. Emifon, Hunting-town.

Monf. Puiverger Joseph, Annapolis.
Captain James Perkins, Arundel county.
Allen Quynn, Annapolis.
Henry Ridgely, Richard Ridgle, Mr. Russell, on board the Integrity, Annapolis.

Philip Swarrur, Vachel Stevens, Annapolis; John Suthern, Kent-Island.

Thomas Tucker, West-river; Thomas Tillard, Herring-Bay.

Thom. Williams (2), Thomas White, James Whet-croft, John C. Weems, John Welch, Annapolis; William Woodward, sen. Anne-Arundel county; John Weems, Calvert county.

Jane Van Nels (2) care of Jacob J. Heermance, Queen-Anne.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters, are requested to send the MONEY, or they will not be delivered.

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

MR. RICHARD LLEWELLIN, near Llewelin's warehouse, St. Mary's county.
Mr. William Evans, St. Mary's county.
Mrs. Catharine Shorter, near the Head of Clement's Bay, St. Mary's county, to the care of Mr. John Heard.

J. B. GRINDALL, D. P. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on MONDAY the 20th day of May next, (if not disposed of before at private sale.)

FOUR HOUSES and LOTS in this city, situate on Cathedral-street, extending from the Town-Gate to Mr. W. Hanson's, each lot contains one quarter of an acre; the houses are in good repair, and very well calculated for the accommodation of small families. They rent at present for fifty-five pounds ten shillings per annum. They will be sold together, or separate, with indisputable titles, and a credit of one, two, or three years will be given to purchasers, on their giving bond, with security, if required.

ALEXANDER and LONG.

P. S. In the mean time, the above property is offered in barter for land, or any kind of store goods, and will be made an object to any person who is inclined to bargain on those terms.

George Johnson,

Has just opened,

An Assortment of Groceries,

At his Store,

Opposite the Market-House,

Lately in the occupation of Mr. JOHN RANDALL, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms, for Ready Money:

Amongst which are,

BEST Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wines; French and Peach Brandies, Old Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum, Geneva in Casks, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars;—Molasses, Sweet Oil, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Ground Ginger, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs, Hard Soap, Candles, Oils and Painters Colours, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Said JOHNSON has to received by the ships NELLY and BETSEY from LONDON, a variety of ARTICLES suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he purposes selling on the lowest terms, for cash or a short credit.

April 10, 1793.

Annapolis, April, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, on the 1st instant, was, by the vestry of St. Anne's parish, appointed register of the said parish; that he hath been qualified as such, agreeably to law, and that it is his duty, when properly required, to make an entry in the registry of the said parish, of any birth, marriage or burial, which hath taken place, or shall hereafter, during the continuance of his office, take place, within the bounds of the said parish, and of which he shall receive due information.

HENRY WHETCROFT.

THE co-partnership of JEREMIAH NEALE, and SONS, having this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment to Jeremiah Neale; those who neglect may expect to have the most speedy way taken to compel them. All persons having claims against said partnership, are desired to bring them in for settlement to Jeremiah Neale, who has the sole management of the business.

JEREMIAH NEALE,
EDWARD NEALE,
JOSEPH NEALE.

St. Mary's county, March 26, 1793.

THE subscriber proposes, in the ensuing spring, to have a number of STAVES, of different kinds, made on his land, situated about eight miles from George-town, and five from Bridge-town, at the head of Chester, Kent county, in this state, and about eight miles from Duck-creek, in the state of Delaware. He wishes to put the business into the hands of a careful and experienced person, who is to procure such wood as may be necessary, can give good security, if required, for any engagements he may enter into, and will prepare the STAVES for whatever market they are intended for, at his own expence. He would prefer paying the person he contracts with a certain proportion of the net profit arising from the sale of the staves, to giving a fixed price. As some parts of the timber will not answer for staves, but may suit for ship-building, he means to have such parts prepared for that purpose. Any person inclined to undertake the business, is requested to make known his proposals, in writing, between this and the 10th day of March next.

He will also dispose of a number of TREES, standing, if a generous offer is made.

WALTER DULANE.

Annapolis, December 28, 1792.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIIth Year)

MAR

T U R I N
NTelligence
here, that
the French
Cagliari, co
of which
seven were
approached the city of Cagli
and were answered by a bri
This attack was continued
ships retired out of reach of
quitting the Gulph. Seven
maged in their malts and rig
fire by a red hot ball, but
the others the fire was exting
duced no effect but on the f
only five men were killed.
the French attempted to la
cure provisions, but they
by the militia, and lost upw

DAVENTE
An English courier from
the emperors of Russia will
ships of the line, and a la
operate with Great Britain

FRANCOF
The two brothers of his
have sent official notice of
the courts in Europe.
Lupin king of France,
XVIIIth—Count de Prove
the kingdom, and count d
The regent has sent colon
dor at the head-quarters of
king of Prussia has alread
king, the regent, and the
Feb. 27. The fortress o
of surrendering to the Pr
duced by famine to the m
Culline, at Mentz, is
temity; and there is re
very shortly make overtu
permission to retire to Fra

HAGUE
Their high mightiness
for public prayers, which
the 27th instant, and to
to implore the blessing of
arms, and those of her al
Feb. 24. Lieutenant-g
Williamstadt, left the Ha
vernment; on the same
moelin, inspector of the
to Breda.

On the 21st, in the
at the head of a detachm
from Breda, and fell in
about an English mile
them vigorously, and t
having had five men cu
tain arrived about five
one French officer and
prisoners. The Dutch
at Rotterdam, all the
ed express permission o
have orders to quit that
four hours. A vast nu
ready there, and will b
The emperors of Russ
extert herself to the su
rather dissatisfied with
powers the suspects of
ers have been dispatch
holm and Copenhagen
those courts respecting
sue with regard to Fra
mark, it is thought, w
France in provisions,
branches of her reven
The latest accounts
the Porte gave to M.
French ambassador, a
vious to his departure.
It is confidently re
of Samonville will be
March 6. An offic
of Hesse, at Muehl
3d inst. the prince
ple victory over th
Alph. Chapelle, a
part of 1000 killed,
than 10 pieces of ca
On the same day
took some batteries
French at Brugge,
towards Ruremond.
On the 22d ult.
The