

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 6, 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 de peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée à notre constitution et la loi

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 la 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 suivit, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges ou dit état: pourvu que personne de ceux qui en seront 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 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 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 signés le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signés la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroît, 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 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 suivit, seront exemptés, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

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

### 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 Gütigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesetze bürgerlicher und gottesdienstlicher Freiheit verschafft ist, die Milde unseres Himmels-Striches, das Fruchtbarkeit unserer 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 hinführo 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 Gräfchafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Bethörung wenn es ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker wäre, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder bethöre,

dafs ich hinführo ein Bürger des Staats 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 Bethörung, und vorgemeldete Unterschrift, respectiven, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Gräfchafts 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 besitze das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierungsform erheischt wird, irgend eines besagter respectiven Aemter 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 besagten Eid oder Bethörung respectiven leisten und unterschreiben, und besagte Erklärung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gemacht, einliefern solle, damit es in besagtem Gerichts Protokoll einschreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der besagten Eid oder Bethörung vor sich leisten laßt, soll bey dem nächsten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichniss der Namen der Personen, welche vor ihm besagten Eid oder Bethörung respectiven geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung geihan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit es dem Protokoll besagten Gerichts einverleihe.

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 Gräfchafts-Gerichts: Dafs irgend eine Person besagten 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 erhehle, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben—sue ein zureichendes Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dafs solche Person Bueger 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 vorgemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Bethörung that und unterschreibt, ihm oder seinem Eigenthume, keine Abgabe auferlegt werden solle.

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

### COLOGNE, April 2.

WE are this instant informed, that Custine, having marched from Metz on the 1st instant, to retake Oppenheim, the two wings of the Prussian army cut off his retreat, and he was entirely surrounded with all his army; it was supposed that he could not escape.

Every thing is ready for the bombardment of Metz and Cassel, and if the garrisons do not surrender, they will be entirely destroyed.

### BRUSSELS, April 3.

A letter from general Clairfayt to the Imperial minister at the Hague, dated Tournay, March 31, 1793.

"I lose not a moment in communicating to your excellency what M. Dumourier has just written to me, when he sent to our camp eight or nine prisoners this morning, four of whom, with general Bournonville, he says, were specially commissioned by the national convention to arrest and conduct him a prisoner to their bar, and on any resistance on the part of Dumourier, to have him assassinated on the road—" But, adds the writer, I have been before hand with them, in securing those commissioners and their deputies as my prisoners." These he has sent under a strong escort to the prince de Cobourg, after having put seals on all their papers, &c.

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"M. Dumourier transmitted me the same time a list of the prisoners, and concludes by saying, 'that he was that instant about to move on the truce part of his army in order to deliver those who may further oppose themselves to the public good of France, and to give to that distracted kingdom permanent peace and tranquillity. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.'

#### L O N D O N.

April 9. The letters brought by the Dutch and British mails yesterday, confirm the accounts of the declaration of general Dumourier in favour of monarchy, and his being on his march to Paris to support the establishment of a regal government in France. The same letters mention other defeats of the French before Mantz and at Nizza. In short, the late universal defeat of the French seems, if possible, more rapid than their former successes—and the decided part taken by their commander in chief, added to the vigorous proceedings of the counter-revolutionists in France, appear more likely to be the means of re-establishing a permanent form of government in that country.

General Dumourier certainly marched on the 3d for Paris, with the avowed intention of restoring the French monarchy. He was joined on his march by numbers of people, who, shocked with the iniquitous murder of Louis XVI. were now happy in an opportunity of declaring their sentiments.

Previous to Dumourier's quitting Lille, he put a white cockade into his hat, and all the army followed his example, as fast as ribands could be procured for them. We understand that the white flag is flying on the tower of the garrison at Lille, in which Dumourier left a garrison on whom he could depend.

By every intelligence received from France, it appears, that the general body of the people on the sea coasts, adjacent to Flanders, are unanimous for having a king.

The son of Louis XVI. has been proclaimed king of the French at Lille, Valenciennes and Douay.

It was understood in the Austrian army, that all offensive measures against France were to be suspended during the execution of Dumourier's plan—a proof that the prince of Saxe Cobourg is well assured of his sincerity.

It is believed, that the majority of the people of France are weary of their present form of government, and feel an abhorrence of their present rulers on account of the murder of their much regretted sovereign.

It is said that the city of Nantes is taken possession of by the insurgents of Brittany.

On Sunday last, the 7th instant, a congress was to be held at Antwerp, consisting of the following personages, viz. the prince of Orange, the prince of Saxe Cobourg, his royal highness the duke of York, prince Frederick of Brunswick, lord Auckland, and the ministers of the other powers actually at war with France. The object of this congress must evidently have reference to the late unexpected events, and probably to concert the plan of future operations.

By a French paper of the 2d, it appears, that the Spaniards have entered France in two places near Audouville.

When the French took possession of Breda they destroyed a church organ worth 10,000. sterling. They demolished all the monuments of great and eminent men; forbade public worship, and tore every book of piety they could lay hold of.

The new arrangement of the triple convention for the new partition of Poland, is said to be a far more extensive one of that unfortunate country than that which took place in February, 1772. By the division, it is said that Thorn and Dantzic, with a large northern segment of that country, will be ceded to Prussia; while Austria is to have a larger portion to the south; and Lithuania and the eastern district will be ceded to Russia—and thus, it is confidently said, the whole kingdom will be parcelled out amongst the partitioning powers.

#### Brussels Gazette Extraordinary.

"Advices are received, that general Dumourier would this day set off with the army for the interior of France, in order to restore peace and tranquillity to the kingdom.

"We believe that we shall give pleasure to our readers in giving them the list of the prisoners of war, sent over by Dumourier.

#### LIST OF PRISONERS.

"Bourbonville, general of the army, and minister at war; Memoire, captain of hussars, aid-du-camp of the minister; Villeneuve, secretary commissioner of the war-office; Camus, member of the convention; Marmarque, Quinette and Henry Bancal, do. Favard, secretary to the commissioners."

Admiral Goodall's Squadron has captured and sent into Gibraltar twelve rich French merchantmen.

#### NEW-YORK, May 29.

By the ship Hazard, captain Delano, arrived here yesterday, in forty-three days from Liverpool, we have received a Liverpool paper of April the 11th, from which the following is extracted.

#### Dumourier's Letter to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

We have just received the following letter from a person with the army of the prince of Saxe Cobourg, dated Brussels, April 4—to the contents of which our readers may give the most implicit credit.

"It is now generally understood here that after the defeat of general Dumourier's army, of the 22d ultimo, he sent to the prince of Saxe Cobourg, desiring an armistice, with a view of bringing on a negotiation; that he received for answer, that no negotiation could be entered upon, unless the evacuation of Dutch Brabant and Austrian Flanders were considered to be preliminaries; that Dumourier agreed to

these terms, and stated that he had once conceived himself to be engaged in a good cause, but that he had now completely altered his opinion of it; but though he no longer had any zeal in the cause, but on the contrary was ready to turn his arms against it, he had hitherto held it his duty to support it while it had a chance of maintaining itself; but that now he was ashamed of his conduct, and was satisfied that no government could be established under the present rulers of France, and was ready to turn his arms against the convention itself; that he should proceed to Paris with 20,000 men, and desired the assistance of the prince of Saxe Cobourg in this enterprise, for the purpose of re-establishing the French monarchy.

"In this intercourse, Dumourier represents Lille and Valenciennes as being ready to receive his army, for the purposes to which he proposes to devote it.

"After these communications, the minister of the war department, Monsieur Bourbonville, arrived to take the command of the army; and the commissioners from the assembly to arrest Dumourier and carry him to the bar of the assembly. They were all sent prisoners to general Clairfayt; and on the 3d of this month, Dumourier actually marched with 20,000 men to Paris, where he is expected to arrive on the 13th of this month."

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

A letter from Breil, via Cape Francois, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 6th of April, informs, that very great commotions prevailed in Brittany—that the insurgents were in great force in that department—and that the city of Nantes was besieged by an army of 40,000 men.

The captain of a sloop from North-Carolina, informs, that on his passage, he saw an engagement off the Capes of Chelapeake bay, between four British merchant vessels and a small French cruiser, supposed to be the Sans Culotte, which, on attempting to board one of the merchantmen, was fired at, the ship having some guns on board. This occasioned a brisk return from the cruiser, and the firing lasted until the sloop, by which the account comes, had lost sight of the action—but not before it appeared evident that the merchantman had struck. The other three vessels may probably have taken the advantage of the moment, and sheered off to sea.

#### Third-Street, 30th May, 1793.

His Britannic majesty's consul-general for the middle and southern states of America, anxious to manifest his regard for the public peace of this city, and his respect for the laws and constitution of the United States, recommends most earnestly, to the British seamen in the port of Philadelphia, and to all others, his majesty's subjects, to conduct themselves with the greatest moderation and good order.

Such conduct will best entitle them to the protection of the laws.—If injuries should be received, by any of the subjects of the crown, they are to seek redress through the medium pointed out by the constitution of the United States: in endeavouring to obtain that redress, the consul-general shall ever consider it as an indispensable duty, on his part, to afford the utmost assistance and protection.

Captain Mercer, of the brig Molly, arrived here yesterday in forty-four days from Oporto, left that place in company with captain Archer, of the brig Salem. The 16th instant, in lat. 37. long. 62, spoke the ship Cincinnati, captain Coale, of Baltimore, from London, bound to Maryland, out thirty days, all well. Captain Coale left the Downs the 16th April, and spoke the ship Cleopatra, Smith, bound from Lisbon to Philadelphia, out thirty days, all well; likewise, the brig Harriot, from Oporto to Hamburg.

Captain Mercer dined on board the Cincinnati, and heard from captain Coale and his passengers, that the last accounts received in London previous to his departure, respecting general Dumourier and his army, were, that he was retreating with his troops into France, but no account of his desertion.

#### CHARLESTON, May 8.

An express arrived from gen. Pickens and col. Anderson, which brings advices to the governor, stating, that a general Indian war, on the western frontiers of the southern states, seems inevitable; that by intelligence from the country of the Creeks, all the tribes, except the Cusitaws, are determined for war; urged by Galphin, the successor of McGillivray; and that they have already commenced hostilities within the Carolina line, a party of them having killed and scalped a man on Tugaloo. We hear his excellency has ordered one third of the militia in the upper districts to be draughted, and held in readiness for immediate service, should the savages make further depredations on the frontiers.

May 10. Yesterday evening a gentleman arrived here from Augusta, in Georgia, who informs us, that six of the Creek towns, with a number of Cherokees, had declared war against the United States, and were actually marching under the command of Bowles and Galphin to attack the frontiers.

#### ANNAPOLIS, June 6.

The convention of the protestant episcopal church of Maryland, met at Raton, on Thursday the 23d ult. The right reverend doctor Clagett, the bishop of said church, presided, and the reverend Mr. Bond was chosen secretary; after finishing the business that came before them with great harmony, they adjourned on Saturday afternoon, to meet at Baltimore town on Thursday, in Whitsun week next.

On Sunday the bishop, attended by several of the clergy, held an ordination at St. Peter's church, in presence of an unusually numerous congregation, whose silent attention shewed that they were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Walter

D. Addison, of Prince George's county, was ordained a deacon; the reverend John White, of Worcester county, and the reverend Owen M'Grath, graduate of the university of Dublin, were advanced to the holy order of priests.

The Rev. Mr. Bisset, from New-York, appeared, in order to deliver up the books and papers in his hands belonging to the convention—when the following vote passed, which we mention as a tribute justly due to merit: Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this convention, that the Rev. John Bisset, late secretary, has discharged the trust reposed in him with fidelity and ability; that he has the thanks of this convention, and that the services he has rendered as secretary, and his zeal for the true interests of this church, will always be gratefully remembered by this convention.

Mr. Henry Voight, an ingenious clock and watch-maker of Philadelphia, and one of the officers in the mint of the United States, has discovered the method of making steel from iron, which exceeds the generality of any imported cast steel, when manufactured into knives, razors, &c.

It is said, that Mr. Voight intends communicating this discovery gratis to all the blacksmiths and others interested in iron and steel manufactures, which may prove a considerable saving to the United States, in the importation of this necessary article, as it will then be in the power of every blacksmith to make his own steel.

By the Alexander, arrived from Savannah at New-York, we learn, that the noted chief of the Creeks, (McGillivray) is certainly dead. We are sorry to hear also, by this vessel, that the Indians have murdered several persons, taken much property, and burned a settlement to the state of Georgia; that 500 are armed, and within 60 miles of Savannah, and that the militia in the several counties are called out.

#### From the Bennington paper of 10th ult.

We hear from Niagara, by Mr. Hathaway, who left there on the 23d of April, that the Indians had sat in grand council for a number of days, and had concluded their business the day before he came away—the council consisted of the Six Nations, together with the Delawares, and several other nations who reside upon the shores of the Western Lakes; in their debates many of the chiefs discovered much natural eloquence, their gestures were strong yet expressive—they spoke very loud in general, and some of them very lengthily—the Farmer's Brother, a Seneca chief, spoke almost three hours in one harangue. The final result was peace generally: they unanimously agreed to meet the Americans in the grand convention that is about to be holden in June next, on the south side of Lake Erie; and for the purpose of making peace more permanent and extensive, they have appointed Brant, who is now their king of kings, to go and converse with those tribes who live to the north-west of Lake Ontario. He accordingly the day after set out for that purpose; it cannot be doubted but that all those western Indians are fully determined upon peace, and will do every thing in their power to effect the same; their situation, if nothing else, compels them to be at peace with the people of the states; they live so contiguous to us, that it occasion required, we might, with the greatest ease, extirpate them from the face of the earth.

#### TOBAGO. PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency Cornelius Cuyler, Esquire, major-general and commander in chief of his majesty's land forces, in the windward and leeward Caribbean Islands, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by the petition of the honorable members of his majesty's council of the island of Tobago aforesaid, setting forth, that, in consequence of the American trade having been permitted to the inhabitants of this colony, considerable quantities of provisions and building materials have been commissioned from the thirteen United States of America, which are not yet arrived, and also setting forth the present great scarcity of provisions in the island, which if not prevented will be productive of great distress. We therefore, the said Cornelius Cuyler, being desirous to shew every mark of favour and good will to his majesty's faithful subjects in this colony, do hereby grant full permission to the subjects of the said thirteen United States of America, to import all kinds of provisions and building materials into the ports of Scarborough and Great Ousland for the term of twelve months now next ensuing, or until the pleasure of his majesty be known thereupon, and we do further permit to the said American subjects to receive on board and to carry away rum in payment thereof.

(Signed)

By order of his excellency,

(Signed)

FREDERICK MATTLAND, Deputy adjutant-general. Scarborough, April 23d, 1793.

#### For SALE,

A LARGE quantity of SHIP TIMBER, which I will dispose of by the tree or frame. I have employed a number of hands to cut plank and get knees. Any person wanting the above articles may be supplied, by giving reasonable notice. The subscriber will oblige himself, for a moderate price, to hale the timber to the landing, which is a good one for vessels to take it off. The best judges allow this timber to be equal to any in the state. There are two places within a mile and an half of two miles from this—that are well calculated for the purpose of ship building, and where several ships have been built.

RICHARD CHEW. Anne Arundel county, Herring Bay, May 29, 1793.

THE judges not being in session, the next adjournment of the court is requested to meet at 11 o'clock on the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock of an appeal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the estate of Stephen Stewards, two horses, and four cows, are exposed to public sale, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on West river, known on the day of sale, as the estate of the honorable BENJAMIN HARRIS.

THE subscriber has three children, one with three boys, the other a boy and a girl, and a man in the city of Annapolis. He wishes to have a house of good character, that will suit his kitchen, and an orderly family.

Annapolis, June 4, 1793.

BENJAMIN HARRIS LOTTERY will be held on the 20th day of this month in June, 1793.

BY the committee to prepare the PUBLIC CITY OF WASHINGTON LOTTERY, for the year 1800.

#### LOTTERY

For the improvement of the city of Washington.

1 A magnificent dwelling-house, 20,000.

1 ditto - 15,000.

1 ditto - 10,000.

1 ditto - 5,000.

1 ditto - 5,000.

1 Cash prize of 5,000.

2 ditto - 5,000.

10 ditto - 1,000.

20 ditto - 500.

100 ditto - 100.

200 ditto - 50.

400 ditto - 25.

1,000 ditto - 10.

15,000 ditto - 5.

15,739 Prizes.

33,261 Blanks.

30,000 Tickets, at 8 d.

By this lottery, the subscribers give an elegant specimen of architecture in the city of Washington, and designs are already for two of the public squares proposed to erect two as soon as possible after they are completed, when the subscribers, after the manner of a hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the lottery, commencing next.

May 20, 1793.

Three Dollars.

RAN away from Point Neck, a black, in September, 1792, about twenty or six inches high, under the name of I. to give any description of him, he has hired a South river ferry, suit of cloaths, to the effect of no service in color cracking in his face, the only distinguishing feature, the above shall receive the charges, paid by N. B. I hereby give notice, that I have sold negro at their Charles county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the commission to the subscribers, known by the name of assembly, entitled to the lands.



THE judges *not being unanimous* in the late determination of the negro cause, those interested are requested to meet at Mr. MANN'S on Monday the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, to consult on the propriety of an appeal. June 3, 1793. B. G.

West River, June 5, 1793.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that all the personal estate of Stephen Steward, consisting of four negroes, two horses, and some household furniture, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 20th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the said Steward, on West river. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. In pursuance of the directions of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland.  
BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee of said Stephen Steward.

THE subscriber has two women slaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis, that he will sell.  
He wishes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that understands the business of the kitchen, and an orderly sober man.  
THO. HARWOOD.  
Annapolis, June 4, 1793.

**BENJAMIN HARRISON'S LAND and CASH LOTTERY** will commence drawing on the 20th day of this month in the city of Annapolis. June, 1793.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

### SCHEME OF THE LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 A magnificent dwelling-house, 20,000, & cash 30,000, are 50,000			
1 ditto - 15,000, & cash 25,000, are 40,000			
1 ditto - 15,000, & cash 15,000, are 30,000			
1 ditto - 10,000, & cash 10,000, are 20,000			
1 ditto - 5,000, & cash 5,000, are 10,000			
1 ditto - 5,000, & cash 5,000, are 10,000			
1 Cash prize of 10,000			
2 ditto - 5,000 each, are 10,000			
10 ditto - 1,000, are 10,000			
20 ditto - 500, are 10,000			
100 ditto - 100, are 10,000			
200 ditto - 50, are 10,000			
400 ditto - 25, are 10,000			
1,000 ditto - 10, are 10,000			
15,000 ditto - 10, are 150,000			

16,739 Prizes.  
33,201 Blanks.

30,000 Tickets, at 2 dollars each, are 60,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington. Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel Lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.  
May 20, 1793.

### Three Dollars Reward.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, living in Cedar Point Neck, about eight miles below Port Tobacco, in September last, a likely negro man named BILL, about twenty-two years of age, five feet five or six inches high, who has petitioned for his freedom under the name of BILL SHOOTER; it is unnecessary to give any description of his clothing, as I am informed he has hired himself to a Mr. Samuel Hains, at South river ferry, who has since given him a new suit of cloaths, so that a description of the former would be of no service in his discovery; he has a very particular cracking in his ankles when he walks, which is the only distinguishable mark I remember. Whoever secures the above negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.  
WILLIAM TIARS.

N. B. I hereby warn all masters of vessels or any other person, from carrying off or harbouring said negro at their peril.  
Charles county, 30th May, 1793.

Charles county, June 4, 1793.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next court for Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, known by the name of Hog Neck, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.  
JAMES COOKSEY.  
FRANCES COOKSEY.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and customers, that in addition to their former supply, they have lately received by the latest arrivals from Europe, the following list of GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, as the case may require:—

FLAXEN, Hempen, and Tickenburg Onabrigs.  
Irish and Hempen Sheetings.  
Dowlas.  
Irish Linens.  
Marcellus Quilting.  
Calicoes and Bengel.  
Striped, Plain and Sprigged Mullins.  
Mullin, Lawn, Printed.  
Check, Bandanna and Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs.  
Cambric and Lawn, Checks.  
Camblets.  
Moreens.  
Joan's Spinning, Wildboars.  
Calimancoes.  
Black Satinet Lining.  
Royal Ribb.  
Striped Nankeens.  
Cassimers.  
Broad Clothes.  
Forrest ditto.  
Common do.  
Shawls.  
3 1/2 Yards long India do.  
Ladies and Men's Fine Cotton Hose.  
Men's Fine ribbed ditto.  
Ditto Brown Thread do.  
Ditto Blue Cotton do.  
Boys Brown Thread do.  
Elegant Mullinet, for Vest Patterns.  
Tapes.  
Ladies Fine Black, White and Green Hats.  
Men's Fine ditto.  
Ditto Coarse do.  
Boys ditto do.  
Children's Fine Brown do.  
Knitting Needles.  
White Chapel and common sewing ditto.  
Best Ivory Handle Case Knives and Forks.  
Ditto Desert do.  
Large Buck-horn and Bone do.  
Pruning & Pocket Knives.  
Ladies and Men's best Penknives.  
Butt Hinges.  
Padlocks.  
Stock ditto.  
Gimlets.  
Thimbles.  
Pins in gilt paper.  
Common ditto.  
Plated Shoe and Kneebuckles.  
Gilt Coat and Waistcoat Buttons.  
Black Paper and Horn ditto.  
Metal ditto.  
Black Mode.  
Sewing Silks.  
Fashionable Ribbon.  
Ditto for the Neck.  
Hair ditto.  
Florentine Shoes.  
Scrubbing Brushes.  
Wool and Cotton Cards.  
Ladies White & Coloured Gloves.  
Mens ditto.  
Elegant Cravats.  
Writing Paper.  
Nutmegs.  
Broad Hoes.  
Seythes.  
Frying Pans.  
100 Nails.  
A few sets elegant penciled and enamelled Tea China.  
Glass and Queen's Ware.  
A few elegant sets Blue & Green edged Queen's Ware, Dishes & Plates.  
Tea and Hand Boards.  
Milk Pans, and Baking Dishes.  
Powder and Shot.  
Fine Salt, &c. &c. &c.  
M. and J. BEARD.  
Beard's Point, May 23d, 1793.

### To the FARMERS.

The subscribers have just received, a large Supply of excellent

### West-India and Continental RUM,

Suitable for HARVEST.

Which they will sell by large or small Quantities. Alexander and Long.

N. B. They expect to receive in the course of a few days, good APPLE BRANDY and WHISKEY, which they will also sell CHEAP.  
Annapolis, June 6, 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 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 or 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 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.

John Randall,  
Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton.

Where he has just opened,  
A General Assortment of

### Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap.  
For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers.

### Rezin Davidge, MOHT

At the Sign of the Scales, Church-street.  
Most respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath just received and now opened a GENERAL

### Assortment of Groceries,

Amongst which are the following ARTICLES, to wit:

PORT, Lisbon, and Sherry Wines; Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum, Porter, Geneva; Vinegar, Spirits of Turpentine, Anchovies, Capers, Raisins, Plums, Starch, Copperas, Rice, Barley, Almonds, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cheese, Dixon's best flower of Mustard, Pepper, Chocolate, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars; Fresh Hyson, Souchong, Green and Congo Teas; Soap, Candles, Molasses, Table Oil, Blue, Indigo, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber has also for SALE, a quantity of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, particularly a parcel of fine Nankeens; Ladies and Gentlemen's Furred Hatts; Ladies Buff and Gum bottom Shoes. All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for CASH.

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 HODEN, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.  
George-town, December 5, 1792.

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."

### 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.

May 15, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 2d day of this instant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of JESS, who says he is the property of Elias Ratliff, of Virginia; he is about seventeen years old, five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing an old cotton jacket and breeches. His master is desired to pay the fees and take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

### Two Guineas Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Calvert county court-house, on Friday night last, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, has a blaze face, some saddle spots on his back, four white feet, thick mane, some grey hairs at the root of his tail; if any brand it is forgot. He was stole by a certain LEONARD TURNER, who was seen upon him in the neighbourhood of major Sellman's, near South river church. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall be paid ONE GUINEA REWARD, and ONE GUINEA will be paid for apprehending the thief, so that he be brought to punishment.

JAMES SKINNER.

N. B. The above fellow, is a dark mulatto, and a notorious thief.  
May 13th, 1793.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of ROBERT BRADLEY TYLER, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to hand them in properly attested and sworn by the orphans court, and those indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, to  
DRYDEN TYLER, Administratrix.



By His Excellency  
**THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,**  
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,  
**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS a proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States, setting forth, that it is the duty and interest, and declaring it to be the disposition, of the United States to observe a friendly and impartial conduct towards the several European powers now at war, and further exhorting and warning the citizens of the said United States to avoid all acts and proceedings tending to contravene such disposition: And, whereas the Secretary of state, in communicating a copy of the aforesaid proclamation, has intimated the expectation and reliance of the President of the United States, that intensions so interesting to the happiness and prosperity of this country, will have the aid of the executive power towards their general and strict observance by the citizens of this state; I have therefore, with the advice and consent of the council, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, earnestly exhorting the good people of this state to observe the peaceable and impartial conduct recommended as aforesaid by the President of the United States, and I do further enjoin all the officers of this state to be zealous and active in discouraging all proceedings that may be inconsistent with the pacific disposition announced as aforesaid, and endanger the happy state of tranquillity which this country at present enjoys.

GIVEN under the seal of the state of Maryland, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

THOMAS S. LEE.  
By his excellency's command,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. clk. council.  
**GOD SAVE THE STATE.**

A STORY having been propagated, injurious to me, that the French minister had met with insult at my house; justice to myself obliges me to declare, in this public manner, that so far from there being any foundation for this story, the minister did not put up at, nor was he in, my house, during the short time he remained in this town, on his route from the southward towards Philadelphia.

JOHN SUTER.  
George-town, May 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition St. Mary's county August court next, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called **BASHFORD MANOR**, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.  
St. Mary's county, May 29, 1793.

THE creditors of **ISAAC SIMMONS**, insolvent debtor, are desired to bring in their claims, legally attested, immediately, to

JOHN W. BURGESS, Trustee.  
May 25, 1793.

**Eight Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from **SAMUEL COXES**, in Charles county, last March, a negro man named **BASIL**, of a middle size, has a brown complexion, grum countenance, and is crippled in one of his arms, (I believe his left) so that it stands wide from his side, and is very perceptible; I have reason to believe he has changed his name and passes for a free man by the of Butler or Shorter. Whoever takes up the said fellow out of the county and secures him in some goal, shall receive the above reward, if in the county **FOUR DOLLARS**, and if brought home all reasonable expense, paid by

WALTER JAMISON.

**Four Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 6th instant, a negro woman slave named **GALL**, but calls herself **SALL SPOUT**, and sometimes **SALL WORTEN**; she formerly belonged to Walter Jamison, of Charles county; it is probable she may make towards Annapolis, as she says she has a brother living there, and likewise one in Baltimore; she is a short well made wench, has an impudent look and talk, when examined; and likewise wears hard, particularly by G-d; her clothing uncertain (though she had a shift with her of cotton and thread, and sleeves made out of rolls), she has a noted scar (or mark) on her breast, occasioned, before I got her, by whipping, and if examined, has many about her body. Whoever secures said wench in goal, so that I get her again, or brings her home, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN MAATEE.  
Prince-George's county, Broad creek.  
May 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of **NICHOLAS COLEMAN**, an insolvent debtor, of Talbot county, that agreeably to the act of 1774, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, that an assignment will be brought at the ensuing June term by the sheriff of Talbot county for a lot of ground in **Edison**, the property of the said Nicholas Coleman, distinguished in the plot of the said town by No. 115. This public notice is given that all the creditors of the aforesaid Nicholas Coleman may join in a bond to indemnify the sheriff of Talbot county against any costs and charges that may accrue by means of the aforesaid assignment.

Edison, May 7, 1793.

**To be SOLD,**

By the Subscriber,  
On **MONDAY** the 10th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, at public sale, (if not sold before at private sale, if so public notice will be given.)

A **VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND**, being a part of Litchworth's Chance, containing 450 or 500 acres, lying in Calvert county, 70 miles from Baltimore-town, and two from the Chesapeake bay; on which is a large thriving apple-orchard and a number of other excellent fruit-trees, about 150 acres of excellent wood-land, and between 20 and 30 acres of prime meadow ground, two tobacco houses, one of which is in tolerable good repair, other buildings are but temporary. The terms of payment will be one third in hand, the other two thirds in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. Gideon Dare, merchant, Calvert county, who will shew the property on application, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Gerard Hopkins's, cabinet-maker, Gay-Street, Baltimore.

WILLIAM HARRIS.  
Baltimore, April 23, 1793.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next August court, in St. Mary's county, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called **HORTON PARK**, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, entitled, An act to mark and bound lands.

GEORGE BOOTH.  
St. Mary's county.

**JOHN MUNROE,**  
Boot & Shoe-Maker,  
Corn-Hill-Street,  
**ANNAPOLIS,**

RETURNS his hearty thanks to his customers for their patronage, and begs leave to inform them, and the public in general, that he has again received from LONDON, a supply of fresh Spanish and Morocco leather, together with sundry other articles. Having supplied himself with a general assortment of materials, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish those who please to favour him with their commands, with any article belonging to any of the various branches of his business.

**HE HAS FOR SALE,**

Spanish and Morocco leather, New-England black and white stuff shoes, gentlemen's shoe, knee and boot buckles, spurs, children's clasps, shoe-makers tools, shoe heels, black balls, and sundry other articles, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

N. B. Store keepers in the country may be supplied with ladies slippers by the dozen, or larger quantity. A generous profit will be allowed on his selling price.

Calvert county, May 4, 1793.

THE honourable the chancellor of this state having appointed the subscriber trustee for the creditors of Francis King, of Calvert county, an insolvent debtor, do hereby give notice, that he will sell, at public auction, at Lower-Marlborough, on Monday the tenth day of June next, the property of said Francis King, consisting of the reversion of part of several tracts or parcels of land, lying in Prince-George's county, viz. Part of Brooke Grove and Reparation, now in the possession of Levy Gantt and Richard Contee; also, part of a tract of land called Worton, now in the possession of a certain Fergulson, and one lot of land in Hawkins's and Beatty's Addition to George-town, on the following terms; the purchaser to pay ready money, if the sum shall not exceed five pounds current money, if more than five pounds, and under fifty pounds, to give bond to the trustee as such, with security if required, for the purchase money, with interest within one year from the time of sale; if more than 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. The sale will begin precisely at 12 o'clock.

W. ALLEN.

**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 sires are good and well enclosed, (but there will be no warranties against escapes or accidents) at half a dollar a week.

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

THOSE persons who have claims against the estate of Mr. **WILLIAM ATKINSON**, late of West river, in Anne-Arundel county, are earnestly requested to exhibit their accounts, legally attested, to

F. GREEN,  
J. CLAPHAM, } Executors.

May 1, 1793.

**S C H E M E**

O F 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 175 bearing trees of various fruit. At the western extremities thereof 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. 10,700

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £1000

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 Stedert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Waller, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Main, 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 City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters 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. Waller and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

**Hyder Ally,**

IS in high perfection, and stands this season at the seat of **OSBORNE HARWOOD**, near Samuel Rowling'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 depicted, full 15 hands three inches high, bony, strong, strong and active; his strong resemblance to the blood stock stands in high estimation both for the use and saddle, will, it is presumed, entitle him to preference, and his pedigree following will prove the 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 Soot, 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 Chidlers, 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.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1793.

## STATE PAPER

### GENERAL DUMOURIER TO THE FRENCH NATION.

INCE the commencement of the revolution, I have devoted myself to the maintenance of the liberty and honour of the nation.

The services I rendered in the year 1792, are the most memorable. Minister of foreign affairs during three months, I elevated and sustained the dignity of the French name throughout all Europe. I was calumniated by an odious cabal, by whom I was charged with having plundered six millions of livres destined for secret services. I have proved, that of this sum I did not expend half a million.

Having quitted the career of politics towards the close of the month of June, I commanded a small army in the department of the north. This department I was ordered to quit with my troops, at the very time the Austrians entered, in force, that part of the republic. I disobeyed the order, saved the department, and an attempt was made to come on me by surprise, for the purpose of conveying me to the citadel of Metz, where I was to be condemned, by a council of war, to suffer death.

On the 23rd of August I took upon me, in Champagne, the command of an army of twenty thousand men, weak, without either discipline or organization. I arrested the progress of eighty thousand Prussians and Hessians, and forced them to retreat after they had sacrificed the one half of their army. I was then the saviour of France; and then it was that the most wicked of men, the opprobrium of Frenchmen—in a word, Marat, began to calumniate me without any mercy.

With a part of the victorious army of Champagne, and some other troops, I entered, on the 5th of November, the Belgic provinces, where I gained the for ever memorable battle of Jemappe; and, after a succession of advantages, entered Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, towards the close of that month. From that moment my destruction was resolved on; and I have been accused of aspiring now to the title of duke of Brabant, now to the stadtholdership, and again to the dictatorship. To retard and crush my successes, the minister Pache, supported by the criminal faction to whom all our evils are to be ascribed, suffered the victorious army to want every thing, and succeeded in disbanding it by famine and nakedness. The consequence was, that more than fifteen thousand men were in the hospital, more than twenty-five thousand deserted through misery and disgust, and upwards of ten thousand horses died of hunger!!!

I transmitted to the national convention very strenuous remonstrances, which I followed up by repairing in person to Paris, to engage the legislators to apply a remedy to the evils they did not even condescend to read the four memorials I delivered in. During the twenty-six hours I spent at Paris, I heard almost every night bands of pretended federates detain my head, and calumnies of every description, as well as menaces and insults, followed me even into the country-house to which I retired.

Having delivered in my resignation, I was retained in the service of my country, because it was proposed to me to negotiate the suspension of the war against England and Holland, which I had conceived as indispensable to the safety of the Netherlands. Whilst I negotiated, and that successfully, the national convention itself hastened to declare war, without making any preparations, and without either power or means for its support.

I was not even advised of this declaration, and learned it through the medium of the Gazette only. I hastened to form a small army of new troops, who had never fought, and with these troops, whom confidence rendered invincible, I made myself master of three strong places, and was ready to penetrate into the middle of Holland, when I learned the disaster of Aix-la-Chapelle, the raising of the siege of Maastricht, and the retreat of the army. By this army I was badly furnished—I abandoned my conquests to fly to a safe retreat, and considering that we could be exterminated from our difficulties by a speedy success only, I led my companions to arms to the enemy. On the 10th of March, I had a considerable advantage at Tournai. On the 18th, I brought the enemy to a general action; and the centre and right wing, under my charge, were victorious. The left wing, after having attacked, unexpectedly fled. On the 19th we retreated honourably, with the heavy guns that were left together, for a part of the army disbanded itself. On the 21st and 22d, we fought with the same courage, and to our triumph was owing the preservation of the remains of an army which breathes solely for true liberty, for the reign of the laws, and for the extinction of anarchy.

It was then that the Mirab, the Robespierres, and the criminal sects of Jacobins of Paris, plotted the

fall of the generals, and more especially of mine. These villains, bribed with the gold of foreign powers, to complete the disorganization of the armies, caused almost all the generals to be arrested. They kept them in the jails of Paris, to Septemberise them; for thus it is that these monsters have coined a word, to hand down to posterity the remembrance of the horrid massacres of the first six days of September.

Whilst I was employed in re-composing the army, in which employment I laboured night and day, on the first of April (yesterday) four commissioners reached me with a decree, purporting, that I should be brought to the bar of the convention itself. The war-minister Bourdonville (my pupil) was weak enough to accompany them, to succeed me in my command. The persons who were in the suite of these perfidious emissaries informed me, themselves, that different groups of assassins, either fugitives from, or driven out of my army, were dispersed on the road, to kill me before I could reach Paris. I spent several hours in endeavouring to convince the commissioners of the imprudence of the arrest—Nothing could shake their pride; and I therefore arrested the whole of them, to serve me as hostages against the crimes of Paris. I instantly arranged with the Imperialists a suspension of arms, and marched towards the capital, to extinguish, as speedily as possible, the lighted embers of civil war.

My dear countrymen! it is expedient that a true and brave man remove from you the veil which covers all our crimes and misfortunes.—In 1789, we made great efforts to obtain liberty, equality, and the sovereignty of the people.—Our principles were consecrated in the declaration of the Rights of Man; and there have resulted from the labours of our legislators, 1st, the declaration which says that France is and shall remain a monarchy—2dly, a constitution, to which we swore fealty in 1789, 90, and 91.

This constitution might, and indeed must have been imperfect; but it ought and might have been believed, that with time and experience its errors would be rectified, and that the necessary strife between the legislative and executive powers would establish a wise equilibrium, which would prevent either of these powers from seizing the whole of the authority, and attaining despotism. If the despotism of a single individual is dangerous to liberty, how much more odious must be that of seven hundred men, many of whom are void of principles, without morals, and who have been able to reach that supremacy by cabals or crimes alone!

Licentiousness and excess soon rendered it impossible to support the yoke of a constitution that gave laws. The tribunes influenced the assembly of representatives, and were themselves swayed by the dangerous club of the Jacobins of Paris.—The strife between the two parties became at length a daily combat. Then was the equilibrium destroyed—France ceased to have a king; and the victory of the 10th of August was foiled by the atrocious crimes of the first days of September.

All the departments, but more especially the wretched city of Paris, were delivered up to pillage, to denunciations, proscriptions, and massacres. No Frenchman, the assassin and his accomplices excepted, had either his life or his property in security! The consideration of slavery was augmented by the clamorous orgies of villains. Bands of pretended federates ran through and laid waste the departments; and of the seven hundred individuals who composed this desecrated and anarchical body, four or five hundred groined and decreed, and decreed and groined, exposed to the exterminating sword of the Marats and Robespierres. It is thus that the unfortunate Louis XVI. perished, without a judicial trial, and without a tribunal, and it is thus that the decree of the 30th of November has provoked all nations, by holding out to them our aid, provided they will consent to disorganize themselves. 'Tis thus that the unjust and impolitic decree of the 15th of December, has alienated from us the hearts of the Belgians, has driven us from the Netherlands, and would have brought about the massacre of our whole army by this nation, provoked our outrage and our crimes, if I had not saved that very army by my proclamations. 'Tis thus that a decree established the bloody tribunal which places the lives of the citizens at the mercy of a small number of iniquitous judges, without recourse or appeal to any other tribunal.

'Tis thus, that during the last month all the decrees have been marked by the stamp of insatiable avarice, by the blindest pride, and more especially by the desire of maintaining power, by calling to the most important posts of the state no others than daring, incapable, and criminal men; by driving away or murdering men enlightened and of a high character, and by supporting a phantom of a republic, which their errors in administration and in policy, as well as their crimes, had rendered impracticable. [These seven hundred individuals, despite, detest, calumniate, and revile each other, and have already, and that frequently,

ly, thought of poisoning the one the other. At this moment their blind ambition has impelled them to coalesce afresh: and bold criminality allies itself to feeble virtue, to preserve a power as unjust as it is unstable. In the mean time their committees devour every thing; that of the national treasury absorbing the public funds, without being able to render any account of the expenditure.

What has this convention done to maintain the war it has provoked against all the powers of Europe?

It has disorganized the armies, instead of reinforcing and recruiting the troops of the line, and the ancient battalions of national volunteers, which would have formed a respectable army. Instead of a recompensing these brave warriors by promotions and praises, these legislators have left the battalions incomplete, naked, disarmed and discontented. In the same way have they treated the excellent cavalry, and the brave French artillery are in the same manner exhausted, abandoned, and in want of every necessary. They, notwithstanding, create new corps, composed of the satellites of the 2d of September, and commanded by men who have never served, and who are in no other way to be dreaded, unless by the armies they surcharge and disorganize. The convention sacrifices every thing to these satellites of tyranny, to these cowardly headlopers. The choice of officers, and that of administrators, are in every particular the same.—We see, throughout, the tyranny which flatters the wicked, because the wicked alone can support tyranny.—and in its pride and its ignorance, this convention orders the conquest and disorganization of the whole universe: It lays to one of its generals, go and take Rome—and to another, fall forth and subdue Spain—to the end that despoiling commissioners, similar to those horrid Roman pro-consuls against whom Cicero declaimed, may be sent thither. In the worst season of the year, it sends the only fleet it possesses into the Mediterranean, to split and founder on the rocks of Sardinia; whilst it exposes the fleet of Brest to the fury of the storms, by sending them in quest of an English fleet which has not yet left its port.

In the mean time, a civil war spreads through all the departments. Some of the insurgents are excited by fanaticism, the necessary effect of persecution—others, by indignation at the tragical and fruitless end of Louis XVI. and others, finally, by the natural principle of resisting persecution.

Arms are every where taken up: murders every where committed; and every where are pecuniary supplies and provisions intercepted. The English foment these troubles; and will, by their succours, supply fuel to them at their pleasure. Soon will every one of our corsairs disappear on the ocean; soon will the southern department cease to receive supplies of corn from Italy and Africa; and already have those from the north and America been intercepted by the squadrons of the enemies. Famine will annex itself to all our other scourges; and the ferocity of our cannibals will but increase with our calamities.

Frenchmen! we have a rallying point which can stifle the monster of anarchy: 'tis the constitution we swore to maintain, in 1789, 90 and 91: 'tis the work of a free people; and we shall remain free, by resuming our constitution.

Let us display our virtues, more especially that of mildness. Too much blood has already been spilt. If the monsters, by whom we have been disorganized, choose to fly, let us leave them to meet their punishment elsewhere, if they do not find it in their own corrupted hearts; but if they wish to support anarchy by new crimes, then shall the army punish them.

In the generosity of the enemies we have grievously outraged, I have found the security of external peace. Not only do they treat humanely and attentively our wounded, sick and prisoners, who fall into their hands—and all this in despite of the calumnies spread by our agitators to render us ferocious—but they engage to suspend their march, nor to pass our frontiers, and to leave to our brave army the termination of all our internal dissensions.

Let the sacred torch of the love of our country awaken in us our virtue and our courage! At the bare name of constitution, civil war will cease, or can no longer exist, unless against certain malevolent men who will no longer be supported by foreign powers.—These have no hatred to any others among us except our factious criminals; and desire nothing more fervently than to restore their esteem and friendship by a nation whose errors and anarchy disturb and trouble all Europe. Peace will be the fruit of this resolution, and the troops of the line, as well as the brave national volunteers, who, for the space of six years, have offered themselves as willing sacrifices to liberty, and who abhor anarchy, will repose in the bosom of their families, after having accomplished this noble work.

As to myself, I have already made an oath, and I repeat it before the whole nation, and in the presence of all Europe, that immediately after having effected the safety of my country, by the re-establishment of a constitution of peace and good order, I shall abandon



DOLLARS, and if  
pence, paid by



Annapolis, June 13, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for dealing at his store, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, as the subscriber proposes leaving this place for BALTIMORE, in the course of three weeks or a month. He likewise returns his sincere thanks to those who have honoured him with their favours.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, St. Mary's county, on the 30th of May last, a negro man named JERRE; he is about 32 years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, tolerably well set; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue fawnought jacket, a striped silk waistcoat, a pair of white cotton trousers, a new osnabrig shirt, a new felt hat, and a pair of old shoes; but he had sundry other cloths that I do not recollect; he is a very artful fellow, a blacksmith by trade, and may probably endeavour to get on board some vessel, in order to get to the Spanish West-Indies, where he has been before with his former master, Mr. Athanasius Ford. I have been informed, by respectable authority, that he has been in Annapolis, and had with him a pass to seek for his freedom, but to return home again. Any person who takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN SMITH.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril, also all others forewarned harbouring or employing him.

St. Mary's county, June 8, 1793.

A GENEROUS price will be given for a SERVANT whose reputation is founded upon his honesty, sobriety, industry and capacity, to drive a carriage. Inquire of the Printers for further particulars.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of NICHOLAS COLEMAN, an insolvent debtor, of Talbot county, that agreeably to the act of 1774, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, that an ejectment will be brought at the ensuing June term by the sheriff of Talbot county for a lot of ground in Easton, the property of the said Nicholas Coleman, distinguished in the plot of the said town by No. 115. This public notice is given that all the creditors of the said Nicholas Coleman may join in a bond to indemnify the sheriff of Talbot county against any costs and charges that may accrue by means of the said ejectment.

Easton, May 7, 1793.

### For SALE,

A LARGE quantity of SHIP TIMBER, which I will dispose of by the tree or frame. I have employed a number of hands to cut plank and get knees. Any person wanting the above articles may be supplied, by giving reasonable notice. The subscriber will oblige himself, for a moderate price, to hale the timber to the landing, which is a good one for vessels to take it off. The best judges allow this timber to be equal to any in the state. There are two places within a mile and an half or two miles from this that are well calculated for the purpose of ship building, and where several ships have been built.

RICHARD CHEW.

Anne Arundel county, Herring Bay, May 29, 1793.

### Rezin Davidge,

of the Sign of the Scales, Church-street,

Most respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath just received and now opened a GENERAL

### Assortment of Groceries,

Amongst which are the following ARTICLES,

PORT, Lisbon, and Sherry Wines; Jamaica Spirit, French Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum, Porter, Geneva, Vinegar, Spirits of Turpentine, Anchovies, Capers, Raisins, Plums, Starch, Currants, Rice, Butter, Almonds, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cheese, Dixon's best flower of Mustard, Pepper, Chocolate, Coffee, Leaf Sugar, and Brown Sugar; French Hyson, Souchong, Green and Congo Teas; Soap, Candles, Molasses, Tabacco, Blue, Indigo, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber has also for SALE, a quantity of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, particularly a parcel of fine Hosiery, Laces and Gentlemen's Hosiery; Ladies' and Gown Bottom Shoes; and various other articles too tedious to mention.

### Eight Dollars Reward,

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, last March, a negro man named BASS, of a middle size, has a brown complexion, green eyes, and is crippled in one of his arms. I believe his left to that side, from his side, and is very servicable. I have reason to believe he has changed his name and passes for a free man by the name of BASS. Whoever takes up the said fellow out of the county and secures him in some goal, shall receive the above reward, if in the county four Dollars, and if brought home all reasonable expenses, paid by

WALTER JAMESON.

THE judges are being appointed in the late determination of the negro cause, those interested are requested to meet at Mr. MANN'S on Monday the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, to consult on the propriety of an appeal.

June 3, 1793.

West River, June 5, 1793. NOTICE is hereby given, that all the personal estate of Stephen Steward, consisting of four negroes, two horses, and some household furniture, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 20th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the said Steward, on West river. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. In pursuance of the directions of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee of said Stephen Steward.

THE subscriber has two women slaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis, that he will sell.

He wishes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that understands the business of the kitchen, and an orderly sober man.

THO. HARWOOD.

Annapolis, June 4, 1793.

BENJAMIN HARRISON'S LAND and CASH LOTTERY will commence drawing on the 20th day of this month in the city of Annapolis.

June, 1793.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY OF WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

### SCHEME OF THE LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000,	& cash 30,000,	are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 25,000,	are 40,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 15,000,	are 30,000
1 ditto	10,000,	& cash 10,000,	are 20,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 Cash prize of	5,000 each,	are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000,	are	10,000
20 ditto	500,	are	10,000
100 ditto	100,	are	10,000
200 ditto	50,	are	10,000
400 ditto	25,	are	10,000
1,000 ditto	20,	are	20,000
15,000 ditto	10,	are	150,000

16,739 Prizes.  
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

### Three Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Cedar Point Neck, about eight miles below Fort-Tobacco, in September last, a likely negro man named BILL, about twenty-two years of age, five feet five or six inches high, who has petitioned for his freedom under the name of BILL SPOUTER; it is unnecessary to give any description of his clothing, as I am informed he has hired himself to a Mr. Samuel Iiams, at South river ferry, who has since given him a new suit of cloths, so that a description of the former would be of no service in his discovery; he has a very particular cracking in his ankles when he walks, which is the only distinguishing mark I remember. Whoever secures the above negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TIARS.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all masters of vessels or any other person, from carrying off or harbouring said negro at their peril.

Charles county, 30th May, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next court for Anne Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, known by the name of Hog Neck, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES COOKSEY.  
FRANCES COOKSEY.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and customers, that in addition to their former supply, they have lately received by the latest arrivals from Europe, the following list of GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, as before mentioned:—

FLAXEN, Hempen, and Tickenburg Onabrigs, Irish and Hempen Sheetings, Dowlies, Irish Linens, Marfelles Quilting, Calicoes and Bengals, Striped, Plain and Sprigged Mullins, Mullin, Lawn, Printed, Check, Bandanna and Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Cambric and Lawn, Checks, Camblets, Moreens, Joan's Spinning, Wildboars, Calimanepes, Black Satinet Lasking, Royal Ribb, Striped Nankéens, Calimess, Broad Clothes, Forrest ditto, Common do, Shawls, 3 1/2 Yards long India do, Ladies and Men's Fine Cotton Hose, Men's Fine ribbed ditto, Ditto Brown Thread do, Ditto Blue Cotton do, Boys Brown Thread do, Elegant Muslinet, for Vest Patterns, Tapes, Ladies Fine Black, White and Green Hats, Mens Fine ditto, Ditto Coarse do, Boys ditto do, Children's Fine Brown do, Knitting Needles, White Chapel and common sewing ditto, Best Ivory Handle Cafe Knives and Forks, M. and J. BEARD.

Beard's Point, May 23d, 1793.

### To the FARMERS.

The subscribers have just received, a large Supply of excellent

West-India and Continental

### RUM,

Suitable for HARVEST.

Which they will sell by large or small Quantities. Alexander and Long.

N. B. They expect to receive in the course of a few days, good APPLE BRANDY and WHISKEY, which they will also sell cheap.

Annapolis, June 6, 1793.

### John Randall,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

### Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap. For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers.

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 HONAN, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792.

A STORY having been propagated, injurious to me, that the French minister had met with insult at my house; justice to myself obliges me to declare, in this public manner, that so far from there being any foundation for this story, the minister did not put up at, nor was he in, my house, during the short time he remained in this town, on his route from the southward towards Philadelphia.

JOHN SUTES.

George-town, May 14, 1793.

THE creditors of ISAAC SUMMONS, insolvent debtor, are desired to bring in their claims, legally attested, immediately, to

JOHN W. BURGESS, Trustee.

May 25, 1793.



An ACT for 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 at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, declares, that every person, who shall thereafter 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 of 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 echeated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property so echeated, and to any property so echeatable, be, and the same are, hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—saving nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such echeatable 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 news papers 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, suppléés à l'arrêté de naturalization, passé 22me Decembre, 1792.

D'AUTANT que l'arrêté pour la naturalization, passé dans la séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cent soixante et dix neuf, 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 ordonné 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 arrêté: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet arrêté 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'arrêté 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'arrêté 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 acheté, 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 requière, que les peines et les inconveniens, 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 arrêté, auroient 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 arrêté 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 susdit arrêté 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 font par ce moyen, abandonnés, et investis 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 tout personne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits étrangers, sera, et est ici 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 naturalize selon les ordonnances du dit arrêté original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits étrangers se naturaliseront, dans la forme prescrite par l'arrêté original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet arrêté, 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 limite par cet arrêté, 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'arrêté original, et les mener à une entière execution, 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 cet assemblée, dans les langues Françaises, Allemandes et Angloises; et le dit arrêté original sera publié dorénavant de la même manière, pendant l'espace de trois semaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Aout.

Ein GESEZ zur Erleichterung gewisser in diesem Staate anwesender Fremdlinge; ein fernerer Nachtrag zum NATURALISIRUNGS-GESEZE—gegeben den 22n Decembris, 1792.

DA das Naturalisirungs Gesetz gegeben in der November Sitzung des Jahres siebenzehn hundert und neun und siebenzig erlaßet, daß jede Person, die darnach, von irgend einer Nation Reich 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 Grafschafts Gericht eine Erklärung ihres Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachsprechen und unterschreiben, und den in demselben Gesetze vorgeschriebenen Eid oder Besehrung leisten nachsprechen und unterschreiben werde, darauf und darnach fuer einen eingeborenen Bürger dieses Staats gehalten angesehen und gehalten seyn und von deman zu allen Freyheiten Rechten und Privilegien eines eingeborenen Bürgers dieses Staats berechtigt seyn solle, der in besagtem Gesetze bestimmten Einschränkung nichtdestoweniger unterworfen: Und da, seitdem dieses Gesetz gegeben worden, verschiedene Fremdlinge in diesen Staat gekommen, sich darin niedergelassen haben, und Einwohner desselben geworden sind, und durch die mannigfaltigen Vortheile, welche unsere Regierung, Himmelstrich, 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 vorbemeltem Gesetze enthaltenen Vorkehrungen, oder weil sie vermutheten, daß die Eide der Treue auf die gewöhnliche Weise leisten und unterschreiben ihnen die Vortheile des Eigenthums

frechtes zukommen lasse, den durch das Naturalisirungs-Gesetz vorgeschriebenen Eid, unter den in demselben ertheilten bestimmten Umständen, nicht geleistet und unterschrieben haben; wodurch ihre Ansprüche auf reelles Eigenthum, das sie seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate erworben haben, bezweifelt werden moegen, zu ihrem großen Nachtheil und Schaden; und da die besagten Fremdlinge immer eine feste Abhängigkeit an unsere Regierung und Gesetze geoffenbaret haben, und da man sich vorstellen, daß durch Sicherstellung ihres Interesses in diesem Grund und Boden ihre Zuneigung zu diesem Lande desto mehr werde bekräftigt werden, und da Gerechtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordern, daß den Beschwerden und Unbequemlichkeiten welche sie respective betreffen, abgeholfen werde; Deswegen,

Sey es durch die allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Daß alle und jede neigte Fremdlinge, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate irgend einen Theil Eigenthums, real, persönlich oder vermisch, durch irgend gesetzliche und erlaubte Mittel angekauft und erworben, und dasselbe seitdem besitzen und genossen, und noch gerechte und billige Ansprüche darauf haben, es seyen solche Ansprüche begleitet von Uebertrag, Schenkung, Kauf, oder Nachlaß—in Kraft dieses Gesetzes, solches Eigenthum, real, persönlich, oder vermisch, eben so vollkommen, menslich und genuegich, und in allem Betracht eben so rechtmäßig behalten besitzen und genießen sollen, als sie, die besagten Fremdlinge, berechtigt gewesen seyn wuerden es zu behalten zu besitzen und zu genießen, wenn sie sich respective naturalisirt hielten den aufzuerkennenden in besagtem Naturalisirungs Gesetz enthaltenen Vorkehrungen gemäls.

Und sey ferner zum Gesetz gemacht, Daß hierbey kundgethan werde, im Fall irgend reelles Eigenthum, durch Fremdlinge gekauft oder erworben seitdem besagtes Gesetz gegeben ist, confisirt geworden ist, daß auf alle Rechte und Ansprüche dieses Staats auf besagtes so confisirtes Eigenthum und auf irgend ein so zu confisirendes Eigenthum hiemit Verzicht gethan ist und wird, und dasselbe hinfuero fuer immer den besagten Fremdlingen ihren Erben und Assignirten ertheilt wird;—allen Personen wer sie seyn moegen, die hiernach nach dem Gesetze dieses Staates auf irgend solches so confisirendes Eigenthum Ansprüche erworben haben, ihre zutheilende und respective Rechte nichtdestoweniger zu behalten. 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 erklaret werden und soll hiemit erklaret werden, und jeden auf solches Eigenthum Bezug habend den Vortheilen berechtigt zu seyn, als waere dasselbe von oder von wegen irgend solches Fremdlingen die sich den Vorkehrungen besagten ursprünglichen Gesetzes gemäls naturalisirt haben, gekauft oder erworben worden.

Nichtdestoweniger mit dem Vorbehalt, Daß besagte Fremdlinge respective Ehe und bevor sie die Wohlthat dieses Gesetzes erlangen, sich auf die in dem ursprünglichen Gesetze vorgeschriebene Weise an oder vor dem ersten Tag nachfolgenden August naturalisiren lassen, irgend eines Gesetzes zum Gesetz enthaltend ungeschaltet. Und auch vorbehalten, daß während des in diesem Gesetze bestimmten Zeitraumes keine Angaben, die Rechte der besagten respectiven Fremdlinge oder anderer zu benachtheiligen, zugelassen oder angenommen werden sollen.

Und damit die gute Absicht so wohl d'etwas als der ursprünglichen Geze vollstændig aufgeführt werden sey zum Gesetz gemacht, daß der Gouverneur und Rath (und es wird ihnen hiemit aufgetragen) die besagten respectiven 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 Geze, auf dieselbe Weise, drey Wochen lang, im August Monat jeden künftigen Jahres bekannt machen lassen sollen.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next August court, in St. Mary's county, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called HORTON PARK, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, entitled, An act to mark and bound lands.

St. Mary's county. GEORGE BOOTH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next August court, in St. Mary's county, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called BASHFORD MANOR, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

St. Mary's county, May 29, 1793. GEORGE CARPENTER.

George Johnson, At his DRY and WET GOODS STORE, At the Head of the Dock.

Lately in the occupation of Mr. John Randall, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the public, that he has now on hand, and for sale, on the very lowest terms, a beautiful assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season.

He has also just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of very fine hyson tea, excellent bloom and raisins, Florence oil in flasks, capers, anchovies, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which, added to the articles he formerly had in this line, forms an excellent and extensive assortment.

GROCERIES. ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIIth Year)

MARYLAND

#### STATE OF

An ACT for NATURALIZATION Passed July

HEREAFTER a means strength many for our govern by our c and religious liberty, the fertility of our soil, and merce, may be induced to if they were made parta privileges which the nation do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by land, That every person in this state, from any nation, shall, before the governor, the general court, or any or before any county court, subscribe a declaration of religion, and take, repeating oath, or affirmation Dunker, to wit: "I, A "I will hereafter become "Maryland, and will be "giance to the said state "self bound to yield at "any king or prince, "ment," (which said description aforesaid, respect council, the general court or any county court, a nister and take) shall, deemed, adjudged and subject of this state; and to all the immunities, vi tural born subject of t person who shall become late, by virtue of this a civil office, or eligible council or general assen gress, unless such pers this state seven years p ointment, and shall ha quired by the constitut to execute any of the fa

And be it enacted, T shall, before the session a list of the names of t subscribe the said oath said declaration respect the council, and the clerk of the general among the minutes of of the general court, said oath of affirmation neral court, a list of t shall take and subscrib and make the said d him, and the time w clerk of the general among the minutes of

And be it enacted, T the council or by any by the clerk of the p 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 the said declaration, a sufficient testimony being a natural born owed in every court i

And, to encourage le in this state, be imposed on any fact and taking and sub or affirmation aforesaid of two years after his And, to encourage sicers and manufact state, Be it enacted, T any such foreigner, manufacturer, camin subscribing the decl aforesaid, or his pro after his arrival in th

ARRET de NATU Séans

D'AUTANT q naturellement et d'autant que la m la sécurité donnée



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 20, 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 affirmations, if a Quaker, Mennonist 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 le court générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque court 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, Mennonist 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'obédience 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 le court générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque court 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 au 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 requirés par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil portera à la séance de chaque court 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 court générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite court: Et tout juge de la court générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la première court 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 court générale, pour être enregistré dans les mémoires de la dite court.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil, ou quelque juge de la court générale, ou le greffier de la dite court, ou celui de quelque court 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 court, 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 courts de cet état, sujet naturel.

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

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de métiers, ou artisans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun impôt sur eux ni sur leurs 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 Gütlichkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesetze bürgerlicher und gottesdienstlicher Freiheit 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 (Gesamtheit) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesez gemacht, Daß jede Person, die hinfüro 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 den folgenden Eid, oder Bethuerung wenn es ein Quaker, Mennonist oder Dunker waere, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder bethüre,

daß ich hinfüro ein Bürger des Staates Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und daß ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unverwundlichkeit oder Gehorsam zu leisten" (welch besagten Eid oder Bithuerung, und vorbereitete Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gerichte, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gerichte hieför bevollmächtigt sind sich leisten zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates zu seyn geschähet, dafür 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, daß niemand d'r ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt befehlet, oder als Gouverneur, Ober 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 besitze das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierung form erheischt wird, irgend eines besagter respectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es sey zum Gesez gemacht, Daß 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 Bithuerung respective leisten und unterschreiben, und besagte Erklärung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gemacht, einleiten solle, damit er es in besagtem Gerichts Protokoll einschreiben könne: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der besagten Eid oder Bithuerung vor sich leisten laßt, soll bey dem nachstehenden Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichniß der Namen der Personen, welche vor ihm besagten Eid oder Bithuerung respective leisten und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gemacht haben, werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einleiten, damit er es dem Protokoll besagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es sey zum Gesez gemacht, Daß ein Beglaubigungsschein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafschafts-Gerichts: Daß irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Bithuerung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungsschein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, daß es aus dem protokollierten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Bithuerung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben—tuer ein zulässiges Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, daß solche Person Bürger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafür in jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzunehmen in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich darin niederzulassen: Sey es zum Gesez gemacht, Daß, fuer eines Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesen Staat kommt, und vorbereitete Erklärung und Eid oder Bithuerung thut und unterschreibt, ihn oder seinem Eigenthume, keine Abgabe auferlegt werden solle.

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

DANTZIG April 12.  
In consequence of the preliminary capitulation agreed on between our magistrates and lieutenant-general Von Büumer, the Prussian troops took possession of the gates and advanced works of this fortress on the 27th of March.

During this surrender a part of the garrison of Dantzig revolted. Supported by the mob, they took possession of the inner ramparts, and discharged their cannon and small arms on the Prussian troops.

The insurrection was quelled in a few hours with the loss of fourteen men killed on both sides.

The apprehension of the ring-leaders, and other salutary regulations, have effected a complete restoration of tranquillity.

We have nothing to fear even from the surrender of the city itself, which is to follow in a few days, because the guns have been removed from the under ramparts, and the Polish garrison are completely disarmed.

The royal commission is daily expected from Berlin, for the purpose of making civil and commercial regulations.

PARIS April 12.  
The names of citizens Egalité, father and sons, have been erased from the list of the members of the Jacobin society.



The city of Lille is at present in a state of continual alarm. It is much apprehended here that some new conspiracy will break out there, which may ruin the republic.

In the fitting of the municipality on the 6th, the council general decreed a civic reward to any citizen who shall assassinate general Dumourier.

We are informed from Marseilles, that Semoville, our intended ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and who was supposed to have long ago reached Constantinople, has remained for some time past in Corsica. During the four months which he has resided there, the courts of Peterburgh and Vienna, have, it is said, prevailed on that of Constantinople to continue neutral.

#### LONDON, April 19.

The city of Liege has paid the contribution of 600,000 florins, of which sum, the prince of Saxe Cobourg has sent 76,000 dollars to the duke of Brunswick.

The Fernis, two female warriors and aids de camp to Dumourier, have followed the fortunes of that general.

The count de Merici is every day expected in London, on a secret embassy from the emperor. The sending this gentleman at the present crisis, while there is an Imperial minister at our court, occasions a great deal of conjecture among politicians, as to the object of his mission.

It appears probable that the count de Merici's embassy to this court is on one or other of these motives; or, probably on both—

To arrange the plan of operations of the army under the command of his royal highness the duke of York; and whether it is to act separately or under the orders of the prince de Cobourg;—or, 2dly, (what is still more likely) to negotiate with our ministry, whether in case the French Netherlands are reduced by the Austrian forces, the emperor shall be allowed to retain possession of these after the war.

#### BRIDGE-TOWN, May 15.

By a vessel from St. Vincent, we learn of the capture of an African ship, by a privateer out of this port, commanded by captain Spelling; the prize was sent into Dominica, has 650 slaves, and 10,000l. worth of East-India goods on board, her value is computed to be at least 50,000l. sterling.

#### SALEM, June 4.

Captain Hardy Ropes, from Trinity, informs, that on the 3d of May, an English frigate landed some person at the windward part of Martinique, with information to the aristocrats, that the English fleet would arrive there in a few days, to take the island under their protection. The aristocrats, in consequence, armed and embodied themselves and their domestic slaves, and took possession of several posts in the island, in order to co-operate with the British—the patriots fleeing to St. Pierre and Port-Royal. The fleet, however, had not arrived when captain Ropes sailed, which was on the 5th; it was then at Dominica, waiting the arrival of troops from other islands, to embark on the expedition: the aristocrats were anxious at the delay.

It was said, that the chevalier Dubuc, one of the commissioners from the aristocrats for treating with the English, was on board the above frigate; and that it was stipulated, that the trade of the island with America should be continued as usual, after the English should have taken possession.

Captain Ropes heard at St. Eustatia, that a French fleet had arrived at Martinique; if this be so, it will probably frustrate the expedition of the British fleet.

A large rich sugar plantation was burnt at Lamentin, the day before captain Ropes sailed, said to be done by the negroes, which had greatly alarmed the planters; and, fearing a further insurrection, the women and children, with their effects, were crowding into Trinity from their plantations.

Egypt, says a Constantinople account, is depopulated by a cruel famine. At Cairo the streets are filled with dead bodies of the poor wretches who have fallen a prey to its ravages. The plague has again appeared on a sudden at Smyrna.

#### NEW-YORK, June 8.

The national convention of France, notwithstanding the insuspicious aspect of their affairs, still retain an energy of character, that with all their foibles, must do them honour. As their dangers augment their intrepidity and perseverance seem to increase—and the idea of defeat has not entered the heads of one of the seven hundred who compose that body; their determination to be buried in the ruins of their country has the appearance of veracity—and they seem fixed in presenting to the astonished world another instance—that "although it is not in the power of mortals to command success—it is in their power to do more—to deserve it."

June 12. We are informed, that on Saturday night last a ship from Hudson, called the Polly, was arrested by order of the governor. From examination, it appeared, that she carried arms, and intended to act as a privateer under a French commission. This matter is now under further examination—the particulars of which will be given as soon as possible.

It is reported (says a Bennington paper of May 31) that disturbance has lately taken place in Montreal, between the citizens and the soldiers; the friends of liberty and equality being insulted by the soldiery, repelled the affront, repelled force by force, and drove the soldiers back to the barracks; one of whom, it is said, was mortally wounded, and died soon after. We give this only as report, if true, we shall, doubtless, be able to confirm it soon.

About the 10th ult. was discovered, in the north of Pennsylvania county, near Stadon river, a most artful and ingenious counterfeit of dollars, bearing date, 1786, 1790, &c. &c. It was effected by a thin piece of copper, reduced to a circle and plated over, after which a folded rim of silver, less than the sixteenth of an inch, prepared it for the impression of the moulds and hammer. Eight or ten persons are supposed to be concerned, who get their implements from a strong party in North-Carolina, connected with two or more persons in Petersburg.

These counterfeits are circulating very freely in several counties round.

They are said to have also counterfeited all the gold coins, from half a guinea to a doubloon.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah, dated May 22.

"Our frontiers have been attacked lately in several quarters by the Indians. Eleven negroes were taken about a fortnight since from colonel Saunders's, which is within six miles of North Newport bridge. (North Newport bridge is near the middle of Liberty county, and from whence the greatest part of the rice made in that county is shipped.) The governor has been taking measures for our security, but our ultimate reliance must be upon federal aid; which I hope will be readily afforded after the frequent ineffectual measures which have been taken to establish a peace between them and us."

Captain Smith, of the brig Aurora, in nineteen days from Port-au-Prince, informs, that on the 25th of May, he was chased by the British privateer cutter Speedwell, captain Berry, of eight guns and sixty men, and boarded by an officer and six men off Henegaga, who kept possession of the vessel about four hours, in search of French property. They informed captain Smith, that they captured the schooners Anne, of Philadelphia, and the Regulator, of Baltimore; captain White, from Jamaica, to this port, under pretence of having French property and passengers on board. In one of these vessels was a considerable sum of money.

Extract of a letter from London, dated the 12th March.

"You can be no stranger to the rapid advance made by the present administration of this country towards despotism; nor am I, perhaps, telling you any thing new, when I say their impositions on the confidence and understandings of men have so well succeeded as to have formed, in almost every parish in the kingdom, an association against the liberties of the press—against freedom of discussion, and assembling. The probable consequence is, that many friends to liberty, who disdain new restraints, will fly to a country that has long been an asylum to the persecuted. Of such description is Mr. —, who hands you this, and who, for his personal safety, thinks it necessary to forsake a certainty in England, and to seek to establish himself in business in America. Convinced, as I am, of your liberality, I do not hesitate to recommend this gentleman to your attention and countenance."

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated April 21.

"I am informed that the Americans are allowed to bring their produce down the Mississippi to this place, on paying a duty of six per cent. which was formerly fifteen, and in some cases twenty-one."

June 13. The brig Betsey, captain Byrd, from St. Marks, and last from Savannah, in nine days, brings further accounts of the incursions of the Indians into the state of Georgia, and that the militia were all on severe duty. General Jackson, with his usual spirit and patriotism, had marched out with a strong party to repel the savages. In the interim, the people of Savannah were so much alarmed as to perform strict military duty day and night, because reports ran, that the Indians were within sixty miles of Savannah.

By passengers arrived yesterday from Cape-François, in the brig Hiram, we learn, that on the 24th of last month, and two days following, a violent earthquake was experienced in that town; which had done considerable damage to the houses. The fountain, in the Place d'Armes, a solid fabric, was by its violence, thrown down and destroyed. When the brig sailed, the 24th, the weather portended further mischief.

A gentleman, who left New-York on Monday morning last, gives us the following account of a recent transaction in that city—A small vessel had been, within a few weeks, fitted out in the port of New-York, said to be intended on a trip to Charleston, and not till within a few hours of her sailing did she assume the appearance of a privateer. On Saturday evening, between the hours of nine and ten, she took in her guns and ammunition. (The mayor being informed of the circumstance, communicated it to the governor, when they both, with laudable zeal, and accompanied by some officers of the peace, pursued the vessel, which had set sail, overtook her and brought her back. Our informant saw her under a guard, as he crossed the North river.

From the (Boston) Mercury of the 7th instant.

[The editor of the Mercury, appears to have crowded too soon.]

#### DUMOURIER'S POLITICAL REGENERATION.

Captain Barker, who arrived here last evening, in seven days from St. Peters, with three families, has personally communicated the following information:

That Dumourier had not formed a junction with the united armies, acting against France, but had actually marched at the head of a firmly attached and numerous body of men towards Paris, for the express and openly avowed design of re-establishing the monarchic power; of placing the dauphin on the throne; of liberating that unhappy friend to America Maria Antoniette, from a disgraceful dungeon, and of arraigning the national convention at the tribunal of an insulted people.

That, on his route, he was reinforced by voluntary auxiliaries, crowding to his standard from all parts of France, who cordially offered themselves to share his fortunes in an enterprise, which was now become the cause of liberty itself: as the caprice of lazarine government, under whose rigours France had groined but too long, rendered more insecure the common blessings of life than the licentious tyranny of the most absolute despot.

That the causes which induced the defection of Dumourier, and which attached to him the affections of his army, originated in the imbecile and suspicious operations of the convention, who had repeatedly neglected to pay attention to Dumourier's urgent requests, requesting them to furnish his distressed troops with a more liberal supply of clothing and food, for want of which their spirits were depressed, and their limbs emaciated; the immediate consequence of this enervation of the army was the check of the French arms, at which the convention were so surprised with Dumourier, to whose treachery they unjustly and imprudently attributed the event, that they transported with revenge by the clamorous enthusiasm of the mountain, dispatched six commissioners to arrest the unfortunate general for the perpetration of that blackest crime, in the view of a Jacobin—Mistake! But his faithful army of veterans, who had experienced the revolutions of life, well knew that the most indefatigable exertions of human wisdom and intrepidity could not command the smile of fortune, with this noble sentiment they resolved to follow their brave leader in the prosecution of a plan, which to them appeared the only haven, in which their country could avoid the shipwreck of anarchy and faction.

The French Fleet. Captain Barker further informs, had taken possession of Sardinia, and were ranging the Mediterranean sea; the English fleet, consisting of fifteen of the line, joined by a Spanish armament of twelve ships, were cruising after this dreaded maritime foe. A naval engagement has probably, ere this, taken place.

FRANCH PORTS. That a violent party spirit was predominant in several—and that, from the distressed situation of the people, three principal ports in France were compelled to surrender to the English for protection. As we did not obtain the names of the above ports, we omit several other circumstances.

One of the Liverpool banks it is said, stopped payment for two millions of money.

SAVANNAH, May 23. Gen. Jackson returned on Sunday last from Bluff, and the other frontier posts in Liberty county. We learn, that at the former he assisted at General Clay's command of the federal troops, in placing the fort in a state of temporary defence, that officer's command being so weak (only fourteen privates, and near 30 miles from the settlements) as to render it impossible for him to garrison and repair the fort without a covering party, and the pickets were so decayed that every third or fourth of them could have been easily kicked down. When the importance of that post considered, being in fact the chief station for defence of the most exposed and valuable, as well as the wealthiest part of the state, it raises our wonder that more attention has not been paid to its situation, and that its garrison has not been augmented.

Notice to Mariners. That on Thursday morning the 8th of November, 1792, the lantern of the light house on Tybee was out of order, and was entirely consumed, in consequence of which unfortunate accident no light can appear for some time. Directions are received for repairing the damages, and the work will be proceeded upon with all possible expedition.

ANNAPOLIS, June 20. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to a friend in Philadelphia, dated 7th Jan.

"The federal judges have, this day, delivered their opinion upon the great question of British debts, which was unanimous for the payment. Griffin and Sedell were for substantiating the payments of paper money into the treasury—Jay was of a contrary opinion, and the latter gave one of the most able and ever heard delivered, and, to disinterested persons, conceive satisfactory and conclusive."

Letter from general Dampierre (at present prisoner to Dumourier) to the national convention of France, written before his nomination to be commander in chief of the northern army:—"Finding myself in danger, I have taken such extraordinary measures as I hope will meet your approbation. I will add to your standard as much as possible the troops of all good citizens, to counteract the designs of a traitor, who has now thrown off the mask. I dispatch to you citizen Tardie, an officer of engineering; he has been witness to all the intrigues of Dumourier and his circle, and of all that horrid scene of villainy which those he entertained about him were capable of. I will let you into a full knowledge of all this dark history. It is my wish to save my country—I wait with patience for your assistance and protection. I offer myself because I see no other general that will come forward. When a superior is appointed that has the country's salvation at heart, and the independence of the republic, I will obey his orders to the last extremity."

The following is copied from a London paper of April 20.

"The intelligence which we communicated on Monday last, respecting generals Miranda, Stringer, Lanoue, we were hopeful would have proved unfounded—Subsequent advices, however, put it beyond

doubt, that they had suffered the same fate, that General of Paris, has been chief of the French army. Conde has surrendered to the British, and is regularly invested, was arrested, in consequence of the national convention, and committed to the Abbaye."

Agreeable to the last will of JAMES, late of St. Mary's, will be sold, at public sale, August next, A VERY valuable Half-Pence Neck, about ninety acres. To none inferior to any land on a creek known by the adjoining land of Philadelphia, on the one side, and on the other side, known on the day of sale, the purchaser at Christmastide of feeding the same.

JOHN JOSEPH

June 6, 1793.

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doubt, that they had suffered on the scaffold. The same advice state, that Santette, the commandant-general of Paris, has been appointed commander in chief of the French armies. It is also confirmed that Comde has surrendered to the Austrians. Valenciennes is regularly invested. On the 15th instant Marat was arrested, in consequence of a decree of the national convention, and committed to the prison of the Abbaye."

Agreeable to the last will and testament of MARGARET JARBOE, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, on the third Monday in August next,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in Half-Pond Neck, in said county, containing about ninety acres. The aforesaid land is little or none inferior to any land in St. Mary's county, lying on a creek known by the name of Cuckold's creek, adjoining the land of Philip Read, late of said county, deceased, on the one side, and the land of George Plater, Esq, on the other side. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Possession will be given the purchaser at Christmas next, but he will have liberty of feeding the same this fall, if he thinks proper.

JOHN R. JARBOE, Executors.  
JOSEPH JARBOE,

June 6, 1793.

TAKEN up adrift, near Hacket's point, a row BOAT, about fifteen feet keel, painted on the stern, "JOHN, of New-Providene." The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to JOHN GARY, on Magdohy river.

TAKEN up adrift, at the Bodkin creek, a row BOAT, about eight feet keel, has two ring-bolts, and has a piece split off her stern. The owner may have her again by proving property, and paying charges, on application to

BASIL HENSHAW.

Bodkin creek, June 18, 1793.

### Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on the twentieth November last, a negro woman named VICK, aged about seventeen years or thereabouts, and took with her her child called LIZ, about twelve months old; She is about five feet eight or thereabouts high, has a full mouth, and her under lip hangs rather low, on her stomach she has a lump raised about as big as an ounce ball. It is probable she may call herself a BURLIN, and pass as a free woman. Whoever brings the aforesaid negroes to me, or secures them in goal, so that I get them, shall receive the above reward.

EDWARD STONESTREET.

June 12th, 1793.

Robert Johnson,

HAS FOR SALE, at his STORE,

On the Dock,

Excellent West-India and New-England

R U M,

In Casks of Five, Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Gallons each, very convenient and suitable for HARVEST, which he will sell uncommonly low, by the cask or at retail.

N. B. Seasoned PLANK and SCANTLING may always be had at his LUMBER-YARD.

May 25, 1793.

Annapolis, June 13, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for dealings at his store, are requested to send and settle their respective accounts, as the subscriber proposes leaving this place for BALTIMORE, in the course of three weeks or a month. He likewise returns his sincere thanks to those who have honoured him with their favours.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, St. Mary's county, on the 30th of May last, a negro man named JERRE; he is about 32 years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, tolerably well set; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue farsought jacket, a striped silk waistcoat, a pair of white cotton trousers, a new oilskin shirt, a new felt hat, and a pair of old shoes, but he had sundry other cloaths that I do not recollect; he is a very artful fellow, a blacksmith by trade, and may probably endeavour to get on board some vessel, in order to get to the Spanish West-Indies, where he has been before with his former master, Mr. Athanasius Ford. I have been informed, by respectable authority, that he has been in Annapolis, and had with him a pass to seek for his freedom, but to return home again. Any person who takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN SMITH.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril, also all others forewarned harbouring or employing him.

St. Mary's county, June 8, 1793.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and customers, that in addition to their former supply, they have lately received by the latest arrivals from EUROPE, the following list of GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, as before mentioned:

FLAKEN, Hempen, and Linenburgh Of-nabridge,

Irish and Hempen Sheet-ings,

Dowlas,

Irish Linens,

Marcellis Quilting,

Calicoes and Bengali,

Striped, Plain and Sprigged Mullins,

Mullin, Lawn, Printed,

Cheek, Bandanno and

Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,

Cambrick and Lawn,

Cheeks,

Camblets,

Moreens,

Joan's Spinning,

Wildboars,

Calimancoes,

Black Satinet Laiting,

Royal Ribb,

Striped Nankeens,

Cassimers,

Broad Clothes,

Forrest ditto,

Common do.

Shawls,

31 Yards long India do.

Ladies and Men's Fine Cotton Hofs,

Men's Fine ribbed ditto,

Ditto Brown Thread do.

Ditto Blue Cotton do.

Boys Brown Thread do.

Elegant Mullinet, for Vest Patterns,

Tapes,

Ladies Fine Black, White and Green Hats,

Mens Fine ditto,

Ditto Coarse do.

Boys ditto do.

Children's Fine Brown do.

Knitting Needles,

White Chapel and common sewing ditto,

Best Ivory Handle Case

Knives and Forks,

Ditto Desert do.

Large Buck-horn and Bone do.

Printing & Pocket Knives,

Ladies and Mens best Pen-knives,

Butt Hinges,

Padlocks,

Stock ditto,

Chamlets,

Thimbles,

Pins in gilt paper,

Common ditto,

Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles,

Gilt Coat and Waistcoat Buttons,

Black Paper and Horn ditto,

Metal ditto,

Black Mode,

Sewing Silks,

Fashionable Ribbon,

Ditto for the Neck,

Hair ditto,

Florentine Shoes,

Scrubbing Brushes,

Wool and Cotton Cards,

Ladies White & Coloured Gloves,

Mens ditto,

Elegant Cravats,

Writing Paper,

Nutmegs,

Broad Hoes,

Scythes,

Frying Pans,

10 Nails,

A few sets elegant penciled and enamelled Tea Chi-na,

Glass and Queen's Ware,

A few elegant sets Blue & Green edged Queen's Ware, Dishes & Plates,

Tea and Hand Boards,

Milk Pans, and Baking Dishes,

Powder and Shot,

Fine Salt, &c. &c. &c.

M. and J. BEARD.

Beard's Point, May 23d, 1793.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

### X & C H E M E

### LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 Magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000,	& cash 30,000,	are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 25,000,	are 40,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 15,000,	are 30,000
1 ditto	10,000,	& cash 10,000,	are 20,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 Cash prize of			10,000
2 ditto	5,000 each,	are	10,000
1 ditto	1,000,	are	10,000
20 ditto	500,	are	10,000
100 ditto	100,	are	10,000
200 ditto	50,	are	10,000
400 ditto	25,	are	10,000
1,000 ditto	20,	are	20,000
15,000 ditto	10,	are	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each,	are		400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

3 S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

His creditors of ISAAC SIMMONS, insolvent debtor, are desired to bring in their claims, legally attested, immediately, to

JOHN W. BURGESS, Trustee.

THE Commissioners of the federal buildings want to employ your sons of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. James Housh, in the city. As the employment will be ready, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792.

John Randall,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

### Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers.

THE subscriber has two women slaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis, that he will sell.

He wishes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that understands the business of the kitchen, and an orderly sober man.

THO. HARWOOD.

Annapolis, June 4, 1793.

### Three Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Cedar Point Neck, about eight miles below Port Tobacco, in September last, a likely negro man named BILL, about twenty-two years of age, five feet five or six inches high, who has petitioned for his freedom under the name of BILL SHORTER; it is unnecessary to give any description of his cloathing, as I am informed he has hired himself to a Mr. Samuel Iiams, at South river ferry, who has since given him a new suit of cloaths, so that a description of the former would be of no service in his discovery; he has a very particular cracking in his ancles when he walks, which is the only distinguishable mark I remember. Whoever secures the above negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TIARS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all masters of vessels or any other person, from carrying off or harbouring said negro at their peril.

Charles county, 30th May, 1793.

A GENEROUS price will be given for a SERVANT whose reputation is founded upon his honesty, sobriety industry and capacity, to drive a carriage. Inquire of the Printers for further particulars.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of NICHOLAS COLEMAN, an insolvent debtor, of Talbot county, that agreeably to the act of 1774, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, that an ejectment will be brought at the ensuing June term by the sheriff of Talbot county for a lot of ground in Easton, the property of the said Nicholas Coleman, distinguished in the plot of the said town by No. 115. This public notice is given that all the creditors of the aforesaid Nicholas Coleman may join in a bond to indemnify the sheriff of Talbot county against any costs and charges that may accrue by means of the aforesaid ejectment.

Easton, May 7, 1793.

Rezin Davidge,

At the Sign of the Scales, Church-street,

Most respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath just received and now opened a GENERAL

### Assortment of Groceries,

Amongst which are the following ARTICLES, to wit:

PORT, Lisbon, and Sherry Wines; Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum, Porter, Geneva; Vinegar, Spirits of Turpentine, Anachovies, Capers, Raisins, Plums, Starch, Copperas, Rice, Barley, Almonds, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ghesse, Dison's best flower of Mustard, Pepper, Chocolate, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars; Fresh Hyson, Soucheong, Green and Congo Teas; Soap, Candles, Molasses, Table Oil, Blue, Indigo, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber has also for SALE, a quantity of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, particularly a parcel of fine Nankens, Ladies and Gentlemen's Furled Hatts; Ladies Buff and Gum bottom Shoes. All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for CASH.

### Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from SAMUEL COXAS, in Charles county, last March, a negro man named BASIL, of a middle size, has a brown complexion, grum countenance, and is crippled in one of his arms, (I believe his left) so that it stands wide from his side, and is very perceivable; I have reason to believe he has changed his name and passes for a free man by the of Butler or Shorter. Whoever takes up the said fellow out of the county and secures him in some goal, shall receive the above reward, if in the county FOWA DOLLARS, and if brought home all reasonable expence, paid by

WALTER JAMESON.



THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next August court, in St. Mary's county, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called HOPKIN PARK, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, entitled, An act to mark and bound lands.

St. Mary's county.

GEORGE BOOTH.

Charles county, June 4, 1793.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next court for Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, known by the name of Hog Neck, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

3

JAMES COOKSEY,  
FRANCES COOKSEY.

West River, June 5, 1793.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that all the personal estate of Stephen Steward, consisting of four negroes, two horses, and some household furniture, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 20th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the said Steward, on West river. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. In pursuance of the directions of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland.

3X

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee  
of said Stephen Steward.

### S C H E M E O F A L O T T E R Y

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 175 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 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-Brook. 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 that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

1000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000

No. 1, prize of 107 acres of land at £.20 per acre	2140 00
2, 1 of 84 do. do.	1680 00
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 00
14, 14 lots in George-town, at 50s. each,	910 00
1 prize in cash,	100 00
1 ditto,	50 00
1 ditto,	40 00
647 ditto, of 40s. each,	1294 00
667 Prizes.	
3333 Blanks.	£.7000

#### M A N A G E R S.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stedert, Thomas Beall 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, 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 City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters 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 cash 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 Menn's.

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

49

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition St. Mary's county August court next, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called BASHFORD MANOR, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

St. Mary's county, May 29, 1793.

THOSE persons who have claims against the estate of Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, late of West river, in Anne-Arundel county, are earnestly requested to exhibit their accounts, legally attested, to

F. GREEN.

J. CLAPHAM, } Executors.

May 1, 1793.

JOHN MUNROE,  
Boot & Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-Street,

ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his hearty thanks to his customers for their patronage, and begs leave to inform them, and the public in general, that he has again received from London, a supply of fresh Spanish and Morocco leather, together with sundry other articles. Having supplied himself with a general assortment of materials, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish those who please to favour him with their commands, with any article belonging to any of the various branches of his business.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Spanish and Morocco leather, New-England black and white stuff shoes, gentlemen's shoe, knee and boot buckles, spurs, children's clasps, shoe-makers tools, shoe heels, black balls, and sundry other articles, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

N. B. Store keepers in the country may be supplied with ladies slippers by the dozen, or larger quantity. A generous profit will be allowed on his selling price.

#### Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 6th instant, a negro woman slave named SALL, but calls herself SALL SHORT, and sometimes SALL WORTEN; she formerly belonged to Walter Jamelson, of Charles county; it is probable she may make towards Annapolis, as she says she has a brother living there, and likewise one in Baltimore; she is a short well-made wench, has an impudent look and talk, when examined, and likewise wears hard, particularly by G-d;—her clothing uncertain (though she had a shift with her of cotton and thread, and sleeves made out of rolls), she has a noted scar (or mark) on her breast, occasioned, I got her, by whipping, and if examined, she says about her body. Whoever secures said wench in gaol, so that I get her again, or brings her home, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'ATEE.

Prince-George's county, Broad creek

May 23d, 1793.

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.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 2d day of

this instant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of JESS, who says he is the property of Elias Ratliff, of Virginia; he is about seventeen years old, five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing an old cotton jacket and breeches. His master is desired to pay the fees and take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of  
St. Mary's county.

#### To the FARMERS.

The subscribers have just received, a large Supply of excellent

West-India and Continental

R U M,

Suitable for HARVEST.

Which they will sell by large or small Quantities.  
Alexander and Long.

N. B. They expect to receive in the course of a few days, good APPLE BRANDY and WHISKEY, which they will also sell cheap.  
Annapolis, June 6, 1793.

### S C H E M E O F WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c. L O T T E R Y.

No. 1, 1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet'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 water about three miles from Lower-Marlborough, 320 0 0  
3, 1 ditto of 20 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  
1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, 37 10 0  
21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, 63 0 0  
1 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in 12 months Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles, 435 0 0  
First drawn blank, 1 0 0

173 Prizes.

577 Blanks.

750 Tickets, at £.3 each. £.2250 0 0

#### M A N A G E R S.

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stedert, Comptroller; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tiltard, Pig-Point; Robert Brown, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Pelt, Benedict; James Samarville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinfen, William Graham, Peter Kump, Charles Williamson, John Claffey, Thomas Ferrar, 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 running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. No. 2 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. Plot of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warrants 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 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-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, 1792.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.  
A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONER, 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. GANETT, Clerk  
to the commission.

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 settlement."

#### For SALE,

A LARGE quantity of SHIP TIMBER, which I will dispose of by the tree or frame. I have employed a number of hands to cut plank and get kness. Any person wanting the above articles may be supplied, by giving reasonable notice. The subscriber will oblige himself, for a moderate price, to hale the timber to the landing, which is a good one for vessels to take it off. The best judges allow this timber to be equal to any in the state. There are two places within a mile and an half or two miles from this that are well calculated for the purpose of ship building, and where several ships have been built.

6w 3 RICHARD CHEW.  
Anne-Arundel county, Herring Bay, May 29, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIIth Year)

MA

AMSTERDAM

the army betw  
bourg—according to auth  
only of 24,000 men. Ge  
of 12,000 Austrians, and  
stad, who closely pursued  
has his advanced posts at  
Hohenlohe's approaching  
helm, on the side towards  
find themselves between t  
both from throwing up en  
curing assistance.

In consequence of a rel  
mightiness, on the 5th h  
been requested to give or  
of war, and of privateers  
open sea, French fishing  
that purpose, and not a  
however, to search them  
orders are to be in force  
state are not molested by

#### BRUSSELS

A rapid movement mad  
gave rise to the premature  
Notwithstanding the defe  
the French still seem dete  
of the combined armies.

April 26. On the 11  
bloody actions have t  
of Conde and Valenci  
were found to give way  
done but with the most o

That part of the comb  
trians and Prussians, com  
which threatened Lille,  
taceous positions round  
in order to advance again  
which will probably be t  
tack. While this move  
commanded by lieutenant  
having given a false alar  
Maubeuge, advanced ag  
and to cut off entirely i  
ciennes. These measur  
fired success.

On the 23d, a very  
between the advanced  
Maubeuge. The Fre  
numbers, forced at fir  
soon after our people  
enemy to fall back in d

April 27. Yesterday,  
noyerian troops passed  
the frontiers to join the  
pearance of this corps  
inhabitants.

#### V I E N N A

His Imperial majesty  
Saxe Cobourg, to send  
the French general Bou  
members of the French  
prisoners. His majesty  
serene highness, to enj  
this effort to hale at  
transmit official notice  
the arrival of the pris  
will be imprisoned in  
ravia.

The senate of Ve  
French charge des aff  
the arms of the French  
latter not having comp  
time appointed, the se  
niously taken down by  
an escort of 200 ships  
The states of the  
quested leave to send  
their request has been

#### F R A N K F U R T

Madame Dapfels,  
been taken in men's c  
terfolom. It is said  
with her.

#### D E U X

The division of th  
which retreated towa  
der general Landrem  
columns, upon Deu  
The French, made  
morning upon the m  
Deux-Ponts; they e  
thousand men, the



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1793.

## AMSTERDAM, April 15.

On the approach of the Prussian troops, under the command of general Römberg, the French evacuated the whole duchy of Deux-Ponts.

General Custine is posted with his army between Landau and Wissembourg—according to authentic intelligence it consists only of 24,000 men. General Wurmsler, at the head of 12,000 Austrians, and 4000 troops of Hesse Darmstadt, who closely pursued them as far as Gernheim, has his advanced posts at Vergzabern. As general de Hohenlohe is approaching through the defiles of Durkheim, on the side towards Newstadt, the French will find themselves between two fires, and be prevented both from throwing up entrenchments, and from procuring assistance.

In consequence of a resolution formed by their high mightinesses, on the 5th inst. his serene highness has been requested to give orders to the captains of ships of war, and of privateers, not to molest or capture, in open sea, French fishing vessels, equipped solely for that purpose, and not armed. They have power, however, to search them in case of suspicion. These orders are to be in force as long as the fisheries of the state are not molested by French privateers.

## BRUSSELS, April 13.

A rapid movement made by our army against Conde, gave rise to the premature report of its being taken. Notwithstanding the defection of general Dumourier, the French still seem determined to oppose the efforts of the combined armies.

April 26. On the 11th, 12th and 13th, several bloody actions have taken place in the environs of Conde and Valenciennes, in which the French were found to give way, which was not, however, done but with the most obstinate resistance.

That part of the combined army, consisting of Austrians and Prussians, commanded by general Clairfayt, which threatened Lille, and had taken several advantageous positions round that place, had quitted them, in order to advance against Conde and Valenciennes, which will probably be the two principal points of attack. While this movement was effecting, the corps commanded by lieutenant-general de la Tour, after having given a false alarm to the entrenched camp of Maubeuge, advanced against that place to blockade it, and to cut off entirely its communication with Valenciennes. These measures were attended with the desired success.

On the 23d, a very severe engagement took place between the advanced posts in the neighbourhood of Maubeuge. The French having advanced in great numbers, forced at first some posts of chasseurs, but soon after our people, being reinforced, obliged the enemy to fall back in disorder.

April 27. Yesterday, and the day before, 4000 Hannoverian troops passed through here on their way to the frontiers to join the English troops. The fine appearance of this corps excited the admiration of all the inhabitants.

## VIENNA, April 15.

His Imperial majesty has sent orders to the prince of Saxe Cobourg, to send hither, under a proper escort, the French general Bourgonville, his adjutant, and the members of the French national convention, now state prisoners. His majesty has further given orders to his serene highness, to enjoin the officer who commands this escort to halt at the last post before Vienna, to transmit official notice to the Aulic council of war, of the arrival of the prisoners. We are assured that they will be imprisoned in the fortresses of Spielberg in Moravia.

The senate of Venice lately gave orders to the French charge des affaires in that city, to take down the arms of the French republic from his hotel; but the latter not having complied with these orders within the time appointed, the senate caused them to be ignominiously taken down by some stone masons attended by an escort of 2000 men.

The states of the Austrian Netherlands have requested leave to send a deputation to our court, and their request has been granted.

## FRANKFORT, April 14.

Madame Dapiels, mistress to general Custine, has been taken in men's cloaths by the Prussians at Gernheim. It is said she had 36,000 French crowns with her.

## DEUX-PONTS, April 20.

The division of the French army of the Moselle, which retreated towards Sabrock and Sarguemine, under general Landremont, advanced the 15th, in two columns, upon Deux-Ponts and Homburg.

The French made their appearance at ten in the morning upon the mountain of Bubenhausen, opposite Deux-Ponts; they consisted of between three and four thousand men, the most of them cavalry. An hour

after, a body of hussars and dragoons traversed the town, and with great courage attacked the mountain called Krutzberg, on which were about 300 Prussian hussars; they were followed by Kellerman's legion. The Prussians at first retreated, and a few skirmishes took place, when there were several wounded on both sides. The French returned into the town about three hours after, saying, that they had pursued the Prussians to Rayshoven, two leagues beyond Deux-Ponts—the rest of the column descended likewise from the mountain, and passed the night in the town. On the 16th, the two columns presented themselves before the town of Homburg, from which they dislodged a body of Prussians, who fell back towards Carlsberg, three fourths of a league distant from that town. Towards four o'clock the French undertook the attack of that important post, where the Prussians had entrenched themselves; after a cannonading of two hours, the French, perceiving that their balls hardly reached Carlsberg, whilst the Prussians returned their fire by two pieces of heavy calibre, and the night approaching likewise, they gave over the project, and general Landremont re-entered Deux-Ponts at ten at night, with the same troops who left that town in the morning.

He marched on the 27th to Bliessattel, where he arrived on the evening, after having passed almost the whole day on the mountain of Bubenhausen.

## FRANCE.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Tuesday, April 25.

The convention decreed, that the national treasury should keep ready, at the disposal of the minister for the home department, a certain sum, for the purpose of continuing the building of the monument in honour of liberty, already proposed and begun on the ruins of the Bastille.

## LETTER

From the Commissioners to the Northern frontiers.

"Valenciennes, April 23.

"We have the satisfaction to inform you, that we have gained a new advantage over the enemy. They attacked yesterday, near Maubeuge, in three columns, and with six pieces of cannon, one of our advanced posts, which, being inferior in number, fell back on the camp. General Mombosy immediately proceeded from the camp with a reinforcement of nine pieces of cannon. The combat was obstinate, and continued from five in the morning till three in the afternoon. Our troops fought with so much bravery that they forced the enemy to retire with precipitation. They left a great number of men on the field of battle, and as, in their flight, they did not find the bridge sufficiently broad, many passed the Sambre by swimming. The citizens of Maubeuge, in case of a serious attack, have sworn that they will bury themselves under the ruins of the place, and hang the first person who shall speak of capitulating. Givet and Charlemont wait for the enemy with the same resolution. In short, our enemies are not to be dreaded at present; the reports given to them are not alarming. The enemy spend their time in parade and making false attacks. Their principal object, it is said, is Valenciennes, but they will not succeed."

## LONDON.

April 23. The defection of Dumourier has ultimately proved of no further service to the combined powers, than that of having withdrawn a very intelligent and popular officer from the French service, and of having disunited their northern army. On the other hand, this force has been thrown into the French garison towns, which, perhaps, may prove a greater inconvenience to the Austrians than if the army had kept together.

General Dumourier, general Valence, Madame Silvery, and a few other persons attached to Dumourier, set out from Brussels, the 15th, on their way to Switzerland, the whole army having renounced him.

## May 3.

Official.—Of the Sortie from Cassel.

Communicated in a letter from lieutenant-general Schonfeld to the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg.

"Your highness has probably been informed by major Scheel, of the artillery, of the late affair of the 15th, according to the latest advices of the day, and the information obtained from the prisoners and deserters from the enemy, their sortie was deplored in three columns composed of at least 12,000 men. Their principal object of attack was Kottheim and the grand redoubt of Mafhack, when the enemy succeeded in penetrating the Hessians right wing in a manner almost imperceptible; but the firmness of the Hessians did not permit them to finish their devastation; the enemy in turn irretrievably losing one piece of cannon, while those which they nailed up of ours, may again be rendered serviceable. The post of Biberich was also as warmly assailed, as defended by major Spinnus, with two companies of dismounted Chasseurs. The

enemy left sixty men upon the ground on their retreat.

"Our left wing at Kottheim was attacked with 3 or 4,000 men and four pieces of cannon; they forced the gate, but did not long keep possession; as I had no sooner determined upon the mode of a combined attack, than I ordered two battalions of my left wing under general Vittenghofen, to march against them, protected by my batteries. On this occasion I regret the loss of lieutenant Borikell and six brave soldiers of the regiment of Croux. The Hessian troops were sustained by lieutenant general De Lindt, with three battalions of infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry, notwithstanding Kottheim was then vigorously attacked; in fine, the French were repulsed in all parts. The number of prisoners is not yet known. The killed on the enemy's side are much more numerous than ours; they left 200 at least scattered about in different places; we have lost only twenty men; so that notwithstanding the non-importance of this rencounter, I cannot help esteeming it as a fresh proof of the decisive superiority which his majesty's arms will ever obtain over those of our enemies."

May 4. Ministers yesterday received letters from France, by the way of Dieppe and Brightelmstone, stating, that on Friday last, the 26th instant, the Girond party had gained a complete triumph over the Jacobin faction—and that Danton, Robertspierre, Marat, and many others had been massacred—that they had appointed a new executive council, and that they were in full possession of the government. This news Mr. Pitt read to the committee assembled for considering of the means of assisting the disordered credit of the country; and lord Grenville mentioned it in the house of lords; but neither of them declared that it came to their hands upon authority that they could implicitly trust.

It is said that the leading members of the executive council of France are well disposed to offer terms of peace to this country, almost on any conditions. In all the debates in the national convention, the members seem to be particularly guarded in their expressions concerning this country; and it is well known M. de Chauvelin has been very ungraciously received in France, from the opinion entertained that he was too impetuous in his behaviour towards our court, by which he precipitated his country into a war. It is further said, that the committee of general defence in Paris was reduced from twenty-five to nine, in order to conduct the public affairs in general, and a negotiation with this country in particular, with privacy.

The stocks yesterday had a rise of above one per cent, owing to a report that peace would speedily take place. This report, however, founded on letters from Holland, was by no means generally credited.

The Paris Journal of the 22d ult. the latest which has come to our hands, states, that adjutant general Bessiere had defeated the insurgents, so as to open the communication between l'Orient and Nantes. One of their chiefs, named Barillais, had been executed in the latter city, between which and Angers, following the course of the Loire, the insurgents still maintained their ground.

May 5. Yesterday a messenger came from the head quarters of the Prussian army, near Mentz, which he left on the 28th, when no material event had occurred. The same messenger passed through Brussels on the 30th, where there was an equal barrenness of intelligence. On the northern frontiers of France, the operations of the combined armies are delayed by the necessity for bringing up magazines;—on the east, Mentz and Landau prevent the progress of the Prussians.

May 6. The Jacobins indulge in the absurd hope, that a few weeks may see France dictating a peace to Europe. These gentlemen, it must be confessed, are very sanguine indeed.

Lord Burlington, who returned to town yesterday noon from the Continent, where he has been about twelve months, met general Dumourier on the road towards Vienna, three days journey on the other side of Liege. The Liegeois are extremely vexed that they did not recognise the French general while he was in that city, as they certainly would have detained and made him accountable for some of the government property which he and his army pillaged during his stay there.

## SALEM, June 11.

Advice from Martinique.

Captain Eli Brown, who arrived at Marblehead on Saturday last from Martinique, which he left 16th ult. has afforded us the following particulars relative to the situation of that island. The 6th of May there was a general alarm beat in St. Pierre, and all the whites, mulattres and free negroes, were turned out to embark for Fort Royal, to make a general attack upon the aristocrats—on their way thither, the general thought it best not to go out with his whole body, and dispatched back to St. Pierre, by land, 200 men, who were attacked by a body of the enemy, abreast of Cafe



Navire, that were concealed in the cane patches, but the republicans made a retreat in good order to St. Pierre, with two only of their party wounded. The next morning the firm line of battle ship, and the Calypso frigate, belonging to the aristocrats, took possession of Cafe Navire, and cut off the communication between Fort Royal and St. Pierre, by land and sea. The 10th, eleven British ships, (eight of the line and three frigates) made their appearance off St. Pierre—three of them proceeded up and took possession of Fort Royal Bay, in order to block it up—the remainder anchored upon times, at Cafe Navire, where they landed, and the English and white flags were hoisted in union. About five or six days before capt. Brown failed, seven of the English ships disappeared, and on his passage he spoke an English privateer off Dominica, the commander of which informed him, that the second English fleet had arrived at Barbadoes with troops, and that the above seven ships were gone for said troops. The skirmishes between the general's party (the republican we suppose) and the aristocrats, were frequent and bloody—the former had burnt 22 plantations between Robert and Lamentin, as was reported when capt. Brown failed. No vessels had arrived at France for 40 days. The French sailors were obliged to go on shore to guard the town, as what few old men the general left on guard were worn down with fatigue. The embargo had been on fifteen days when captain Brown failed—the stores had been shut the time, and no business transacted.

#### STOCKBRIDGE, June 11.

Various letters have been received in New-York, by the James, most of which mention a prospect of a speedy peace. This idea, we presume, proceeds from a supposition of a universal crash of the republican plan in France; but as we cannot subscribe to these tenets, we do not expect a speedy peace. Ages will not effectually crush the principle; and if temporarily so, it will soon burst out again; and we venture to predict that all future kings of France will be early subjected to the fate of the guillotine!

#### ALBANY, June 10.

A tooth of a very extraordinary size indeed, has been lately found in the town of Troy, on the hill, called by the Indians, Giant's Hill. It measures fourteen inches in circumference, and is completely petrified. It is now in the possession of Thomas L. Witbeck, Esquire, of Water-Viliet. We must submit to naturalists to determine to what species of animal this tooth could appertain; and to the learned how many generations have passed away since it inhabited this (northern) western world.—A bone, of the length of four feet, has also been lately found on the same hill.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND, June 12.

Extract of a letter from captain William Eaton, to the commanding officer at the recruiting rendezvous in Bennington, dated Legionville, April 23.

"The legion have been for several days under marching orders. We shall descend the river Ohio next Monday. What may be the object of forming a junction of the army I know not, but conjecture it is to prepare for such operations as may be thought necessary, after the result of the treaty is known.

"Our troops are in good spirits; the aspect of the army is more pleasing than ever before on these waters. We are commanded by a man industrious, vigilant, and brave—he would rather fight than leave it alone. I like his arrangements, and so does every subordinate officer. Into whatever scrape the capricious belle of war may lead us, sure I am we shall not extricate ourselves by retreat; 1200 volunteer cavalry from Kentucky, I am told, are to be called in active service, if wanted. Our regulars, by practice, have become excellent marksmen. There are all good symptoms."

#### LANSINGBURGH, June 10.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday afternoon in just two weeks from Niagara; he informs us, that the commissioners of the United States, to the Indian nations at war with us, were then in waiting to attend the treaty of Sandusky, which has been postponed until the first of July, on account of the Indians being unable generally to attend sooner. Captain Brandt sat out for Sandusky about the third of May; previous to his departure from that place, in frequent conversations with our informant, who is much in his friendship, he gave as his opinion, that no peace could take until the Ohio and Muskingum shall have been made the divisionary line, captain Brandt very sincerely expressed his good wishes towards the United States, and supposed it good policy to make those rivers the boundary; and should either refuse that treaty, he will take an active part against them.

#### NEW-YORK, June 19.

DUEL between the duke of York and prince Frederick of Orange.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from his friend in Bristol, via Boston, dated April 30th, in which he mentions, that "The stadtholder issued an order for no troops, either Dutch or English, to be absent from garrisons or encampments—which the duke of York took umbrage at, saying, none but a Briton should command a Briton, and spoke in such language as could not be brooked by the stadtholder's son, prince Frederick of Orange; a duel was the consequence, in which the Dutchman was severely wounded."

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

As several reports have been circulated relative to the Ambuscade frigate, and the cause of her putting

into New-York, we think proper to mention, from good authority, that it was the intention of captain Bompard, previous to sailing from the Delaware, to put into New-York—for what purpose we pretend not to say; and on leaving this city, he gave directions to his correspondent, to forward his letters thither, intending to be there within fifteen days from his departure.

The Knoxville Gazette contains an account of the following murders and depredations of the Indians from the 9th to the 28th April—viz. col. Isaac Biedsoe, John Hammar, —Dowdy, Henry Howdell, Samuel Pharr, John Benton, Richard Shaffer, —Gambrell, John Jarvis, Francis Ramer, and four others, (names not mentioned) killed, and several wounded—Some houses were burnt, and a number of horses stolen.

The same Gazette says, "From undoubted information we can assert, that since the first of April, six hundred and sixty Creeks have crossed the Tennessee, at the lower towns of the Cherokees, for war against the district of Mero, Cumberland settlements.

"On the 29th ult. a detachment of mounted infantry, consisting of one hundred and twenty men, under the command of major Hugh Beard, marched from South-West Point, mouth of Clinch, to the relief of Mero district."

#### CHARLESTON, May 17.

A gentleman on the South Fork of Saluda river, in a letter of the 23d ult. sends his correspondent in this city the following description of an extraordinary animal which has been lately discovered on the Bald Mountain, and on other mountains in the western territory:—

This animal is between twelve and fifteen feet high, and in shape resembling a human being, except the head, which is in equal proportion to its body, and draws in somewhat like a tarapin; its feet are like those of a negro, about two feet long, and hairy, which is of a dark dun colour; its eyes are exceedingly large, and open and shut up and down its face; the hair of its head is about six inches long, stands straight like a negro's; its nose is like that of the human species, only large, and inclined to what is called Roman.

These animals are bold, and have lately attempted to kill several persons—in which attempts some of them have been shot.

Their principal resort is on the Bald Mountain, where they lie in wait for travellers—but some have been seen in this part of the country. The inhabitants of this place call it Yahoo; the Indians, however, give it the name of Chickly-Cudly.

May 23. A letter from a gentleman in Augusta, to his friend in this city, dated the 14th instant, brings the following intelligence:—

"Indian alarms have become now truly serious. The militia, light-horse and artillery, will march either the latter end of this week, or the beginning of the next. The commander in chief (governor Telfair) is also to take the field in person, and to fix his headquarters at Shoulderbone, a branch of the Oconee."

#### ANNAPOLIS, June 27.

Captain Pearce, of the Anne and Catharine, from Newry, (arrived at New-York) informs that the greatest confusion reigned in all the trading towns of England, that trade was nearly at a stand, all classes being fearful of each other, owing to the vast number of failures—that twenty-one merchants had failed in London, to an amount nearly equal to the whole circulating cash in that country, say 14,000,000 sterling—That the bank of New-Castle had stopped payment, and that twenty or thirty persons had been closely confined in Dundalk for speaking in favour of the French revolution.

By the ship Lord Middleton, arrived at New-York, in 19 days from Kingston, Jamaica, we learn, that Martinico was not taken, as has been reported, but that admiral Gardiner was preparing for an attack on that island and Guadaloupe—that their ports were shut against American vessels; that many small privateers were fitted out at Jamaica, and several prizes were brought in.

#### DECLARATION of Gen. DUMOURIER.

"Having learnt, that suspicions have been excited against my intentions, on account of a pretended connexion supposed to exist between me and PHILIP D'ORLEANS, a French prince, too well known under the name of Egalite, and being anxious to preserve that esteem of which I daily receive the most honourable testimonies, I take the earliest opportunity of declaring, that I am ignorant whether there daily exists an Orleans faction; that I never had any connexion with the prince who is supposed to be at the head of it, or who is the pretence for it; that I never esteemed him; and that since the fatal epoch when he tore asunder the bonds of blood, and offended against all known laws, by criminally voting for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. against whom he declared his opinion with atrocious impudence, my contempt for him has been changed into a just aversion, which leaves me no other desire than that of seeing him delivered over to the severity of the laws.

"With regard to his children, I think they possess as many virtues as he does vices. They have perfectly served their country in the armies which I commanded, without ever shewing ambition. I have a great friendship for the eldest, founded upon the best merited esteem; and I am certain, that, instead of ever aspiring to mount the throne of France, he would fly to the end of the world rather than be forced to it. In short, I declare, that if, after the crimes of his father, or by the atrocious results of the sons of faction and

anarchy, he should find himself in such a situation as to waver between the virtues which he has hitherto shewn, and the baseness of taking advantage of the dismal catastrophe which has plunged the sensible part of the nation, and all Europe, in mourning; and that, if he should then be ever so far blinded by ambition as to aspire at the crown, I would devote him to eternal hatred, and entertain for him the same contempt which I have for his father.

[Signed] "DUMOURIER."

Frankfort, April 20, 1793.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILLERS EMB, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.

St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

THE drawing of Mr. B. HARRISON'S LOT, TERY, is postponed until the 10th July next, when it will certainly begin in Annapolis.

THE MANAGERS.

June 20, 1793. J. D. D.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a black MARE COLT, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BASIL BROWN.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20th, 1793.

#### LOST,

From the Boat EAGLE,

[One of the passage-boats belonging to Broad Creek]

A TOW-BOAT, about nine feet long, of old timbers. She parted her tow-line on Thursday the 13th instant, on her passage to Annapolis, the wind blowing then very hard at south. She was seen to be taken up by a schooner coming down from Baltimore, between the mouth of Magothy river and the tide of Kent, off the wind-mill of Aquila Brows, Esquire, who saw the schooner put out her best sail take the drifting boat up, and carry her on board. The schooner, from the violence of the wind, and heavy sea, was obliged to put into Magothy river for a harbour. From the appearance of a number of people on deck, (supposed to be passengers) the schooner was conceived to be a packet-boat, either from Miles or Choptank rivers. A suitable reward will be given for the return of said boat, perfectly to the satisfaction of the taker up, upon her being delivered here, or to Mr. GEORGE MANN, in Annapolis, and the favour thankfully acknowledged, by

Kent Island, June 19, 1793.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWYN with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorized to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent, and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

June 9, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman named SALL, who says she belongs to John M'Attee, of Prince-George's county, near Broad creek. Her master is hereby required to take her way, and pay her fees and other expences.

Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

TAKEN up adrift, near Hacker's point, a row BOAT, about fifteen feet keel, painted on the stern, "JOHN, of New-Providence." The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to JOHN GRAY, on Magothy river.

TAKEN up adrift, at the Bodkin creek, a row BOAT, about eight feet keel, has two rings bolts, and has a piece split off her stern. The owner may have her again by proving property, and paying charges, on application to

BASIL HENSHAW.

Bodkin creek, June 18, 1793.

Agreeable to the last will of

EST JAMSON, late of St.

will be sold, at public sale

August next,

A VERY valuable TR

Half-Pond Neck, in

about ninety acres. The

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on a creek known by the

adjoining the land of Philip

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JOHN R.

JOSEPH

June 6, 1793.

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June 12th, 1793.

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May 25, 1793.

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Agreeable to the last will and testament of MARGARET JAMON, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, on the third Monday in August next,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in a Half-Pond Neck, in said county, containing about ninety acres. The aforesaid land is little or none inferior to any land in St. Mary's county, lying on a creek known by the name of Cuckold's creek, adjoining the land of Philip Reed, late of said county, deceased, on the one side, and the land of George Plater, Esq; on the other side. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Possession will be given the purchaser at Christmas next, but he will have liberty of feeding the same this fall, if he thinks proper.

JOHN R. JARBOE, } Executors.  
JOSEPH JARBOE, }

June 6, 1793

### Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on the twentieth November last, a negro woman named VICK, aged about seventeen years or thereabouts, and took with her her child called LIZ, about twelve months old; She is about five feet eight or thereabouts high, has a full mouth, and her under lip hangs rather low, on her stomach she has a lump raised about as big as an ounce ball. It is probable she may call herself a BUTLER, and pass as a free woman. Whoever brings the aforesaid negroes to me, or secures them in goal, so that I get them, shall receive the above reward.

EDWARD STONESTREET.

June 12th, 1793.

Robert Johnson,

HAS FOR SALE, at his STORE,

On the Dock,

Excellent West-India and New-England

R U M,

In Casks of Five, Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Gallons each, very convenient and suitable for HARVEST, which he will sell uncommonly low, by the cask or at retail.

N. B. Seasoned PLANK and SCANTLING may always be had at his LUMBER-YARD.  
May 25, 1793.

Annapolis, June 13, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for dealings at his store, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, as the subscriber proposes leaving this place for BALTIMORE, in the course of three weeks or a month. He likewise returns his sincere thanks to those who have honoured him with their favours.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, St. Mary's county, on the 30th of May last, a negro man named JERRE; he is about 32 years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, tolerably well set; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue searought jacket, a striped silk waistcoat, a pair of white cotton trousers, a new olabrig shirt, a new felt hat, and a pair of old shoes, but he had sundry other cloaths that I do not recollect; he is a very artful fellow, a blacksmith by trade, and may probably endeavour to get on board some vessel, in order to get to the Spanish West-Indies, where he has been before with his former master, Mr. Athanasius Ford. I have been informed, by respectable authority, that he has been in Annapolis, and had with him a pass to seek for his freedom, but to return home again. Any person who takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN SMITH.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril, also all others who are harboring or employing him.

St. Mary's county, June 8, 1793.

John Randall,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap.

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers.

May 15, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 2d day of this instant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of JESS, who says he is the property of Elias Ratliff, of Virginia; he is about seventeen years old, five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing an old cotton jacket and breeches. His master is desired to pay the fees and take him out of goal, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

## S C H E M E OF WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c. LOTTERY.

- No. 1, 1 Prize of 520 acres of woodland lying on Bennet'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 water, about three miles from Lower-Marlborough, 320 0 0
- 3, 1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, 200 0 0
- 4, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto, 100 0 0
- 5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto, 100 0 0
- 6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto, 100 0 0
- 7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, 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

### M A N A G E R S.

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grabana, Peter Emmerson, 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 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 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-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, 1792.

THOSE persons who have claims against the estate of Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, late of West river, in Anne-Arundel county, are earnestly requested to exhibit their accounts, legally attested, to

F. GREEN, } Executors.  
J. CLAPHAM, }

May 1, 1793.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot & Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-Street,

ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his hearty thanks to his customers for their patronage, and begs leave to inform them, and the public in general, that he has again received from LONDON, a supply of fresh Spanish and Morocco leather, together with sundry other articles. Having supplied himself with a general assortment of materials, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish those who please to favour him with their commands, with any article belonging to any of the various branches of his business.

### HE HAS FOR SALE,

Spanish and Morocco leather, New-England black and white stuff shoes, gentlemen's shoe, knee and boot buckles, spurs, children's clasps, shoe-makers tools, shoe heels, black balls, and sundry other articles, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

N. B. Store keepers in the country may be supplied with ladies slippers by the dozen, or larger quantity. A generous profit will be allowed on his selling price.

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 HARRIS in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792.

## Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next August court, in St. Mary's county, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called HORTON PARK, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, entitled, An act to mark and bound lands.

GEORGE BOOTH.

St. Mary's county.

Charles county, June 4, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next court for Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, known by the name of Hog Neck, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES COOKSEY,  
FRANCES COOKSEY.

## S C H E M E O F 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 175 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 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 that 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 6s. 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. £. 7000
- 3333 Blanks.

### M A N A G E R S.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakin, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town; George Waller, 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 City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters 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 cash 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 referred 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 has two women slaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis, that he will sell.

He wishes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that understands the business of the kitchen, and an orderly sober man.

THO. HARWOOD.

Annapolis, June 4, 1793.



an ACT for 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 at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, declares, that every person, who shall thereafter 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 of 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 escheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this State to the said property so escheated, and to any property so escheatable, 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 escheatable 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, suppléant l'arrêt de naturalisation, passé le 22e Décembre, 1792.

D'AUTANT que l'arrêt pour la naturalization, passé dans la séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cent soixante et dix neuf, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et répétera et signera un edéclaration de la croyance en la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et signera, le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonné 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, d'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des privilèges d'un sujet naturel de cet état; néanmoins, assujettis aux restrictions réferées 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 la politique requière, que les peines et les inconvenients, qu'ils souffrent, soient rémediés.

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, dans lequel il est contenu, 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 susdit 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 investis à jamais aux dits étrangers, leurs héritiers, ou substitués; ceant, néanmoins, à toute personne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confisqués, sous les lois de cet état, les divers droits: Et tout personne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits étrangers, sera, et est ici 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 naturaliseront, 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 tems limite par cet arrêt, pour préjudicier les droits des dits étrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne soit admise ni reçue.

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

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

DA das Naturalisirungs-Gesetz gegeben in der November Session des Jahres siebenzehnhundert und neun und siebenzig erklhet, daß jede Person, die darnach, von irgend einer Nation Reich 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 Grabschaffs-Gericht eine Erklärung ihres Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachsprechen und unterschreiben, und den in demselben Gesetze vorgeschriebenen Eid oder Beteuerung leisten nachsprechen und unterschreiben werde, darauf und darnach fuer einen eingebornen Bürger dieses Staats geachtet angesehen und gehalten seyn und von deman zu allen Freyheiten Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn solle, der in besagtem Gesetze bestimmten Einschränkungen nichtidestoweniger unterworfen: Und da, seitdem dieses Gesetz gegeben worden, verschiedene Fremdlinge in diesen Staat gekommen, sich darin niedergelassen haben, und Einwohner desselben geworden sind, und durch die mannigfaltigen Vortheile, welche unsere Regierung, Himmelsstrich, 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 Gesetze enthaltenen Vorkehrungen, oder weil sie vermutheten, daß die Eide der Treue auf die gewöhnliche Weise leisten und unterschreiben ihnen die Vortheile des Eigenthums-

rechtes zukommen laße, den durch das Naturalisirungs-Gesetz vorgeschriebenen Eid, unter dem in demselben ertheilten bestimmten Umständen, nicht geleistet und unterschrieben haben; wodurch ihre Ansprüche auf reelles Eigenthum, das sie seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate erworben haben, bezweifelt werden moegen, zu ihrem großen Nachtheil und Schaden; und da die besagten Fremdlinge immer eine feste Anhänglichkeit an unsere Regierung und Gesetze gezeigert haben, und da man sich vorstellen, daß durch Sicherstellung ihres Interesses in unserm Grund und Boden ihre Zuneigung zu diesem Lande desto mehr werde bekräftigt werden, und da Gerechtigkeit und Staatsflugsheit erfordern, daß den Beschwerden und Unbequemlichkeiten, welche sie respective bedrücken, abgeholfen werde; Deswegen,

Sey es durch die allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Daß alle und jede besagte Fremdlinge, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staat irgend einen Theil Eigenthums, reell, persönlich oder vermisch, durch irgend gesetzliche und erlaubte Mittel angekauft und erworben, und dasselbe seitdem besitzen und genossen, und noch gerechte und billige Ansprüche darauf haben, es seyen solche Ansprüche hergeleitet von Uebetrag, Schenkung, Kauf, oder Nachlaß—in Kraft dieses Gesetzes, solches Eigenthum, reell, persönlich, oder vermischtes, eben so vollkommen, menslich und genehmlich, und in allem Betracht eben so rechtmäßig behalten bezizen 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 den ausdrücklichen in besagtem Naturalisirungs-Gesetze enthaltenen Vorkehrungen gemäß.

Und es sey ferner zum Gesetz gemacht, Daß hierbey kandegethan werde, im Fall irgend reelles Eigenthum durch Fremdlinge gekauft oder erworben seyn in besagtes Gesetz gegeben ist, confisirt geworden ist, daß auf alle Rechte und Ansprüche dieses Staats auf besagtes so confisirtes Eigenthum und auf irgend ein so zu confisirtes Eigenthum hiemit Verzicht gethan ist und wird, und dasselbe hiñfuer fuer immer den besagten Fremden ihren Erben und Assignirten ertheilt wird;—allen Personen war sie seyn moegen, die hierzuer nach dem Gesetze dieses Staates auf irgend solches zu confisirtes Eigenthum Ansprüche erworben haben, ihre zertheilte und respective Rechte nicht desto weniger 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 erklhet werden und hiermit erklhet zu allen und jeden auf solches Eigenthum Bezug habend den Vortheile berechtigt zu seyn, als wäre dasselbe von oder von wegen irgend solches Fremdlingen die sich den Vorkehrungen besagten ursprünglichen Gesetzes gemäß naturalisirt haben, gekauft oder erworben worden.

Nichtidestoweniger mit dem Vorbehalt, Daß besagte Fremdlinge respective und beyvor sie die Wohlthat dieses Gesetzes erlangen, sich auf die in dem ursprünglichen Gesetze vorgeschriebene Weise an oder vor dem ersten Tag nachschickentigen Augulls naturalisiren müssen, irgend eines Gesetzes zum Gegentheil ungeachtet: Und auch vorbehalten, daß während des in diesem Gesetze bestimmten Zeitraumes keine Angaben, die Rechte der besagten respective Fremdlinge oder anderer zu benachtheiligen, zugelassen oder angenommen werden sollen.

Und damit die gute Absicht so vor diesem als den ursprünglichen Gesetze vollständig ausgeführt werde, sey 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 Session 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 Gesetze, auf dieselbe Weise, drey Wochen lang, im August Monat jeden künftigen Jahres bekanntmachen lassen sollen.

#### For SALE,

A LARGE quantity of SHIP TIMBER, which I will dispose of by the tree or frame. I have employed a number of hands to cut plant and get knees. Any person wanting the above articles may be supplied, by giving reasonable notice. The subscriber will oblige himself, for a moderate price, to take the timber to the landing, which is a good one for vessels to take it off. The best judges allow this timber to be equal to any in the State. There are two places within a mile and an half or two miles from this that are calculated for the purpose of ship building, and where several ships have been built.

6 W 2 RICHARD CHEW.  
Anne-Arundel county, Herring Bay, May 29, 1794.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 7, 1794.  
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."

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIIth Yr)

MA

P A R  
ENERA  
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Marat  
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on the 15th of this mon  
thion, Genlonne, Gorlas  
gang, were all impeached  
the commons of Paris.  
atheist's work, and it is  
soon see all his adversaries  
verein dictator.

April 22. Three perso  
nary tribunal, have bee  
few days. One of them  
was a colonel in the 3d  
army of Dumourier—  
dropped some expressions

#### NATIONAL

Permanent S  
THE following letter  
convention by the commi  
LE  
From the citizens Lequin  
to the field marshal

"Monsieur,  
"Dumourier has bet  
which he owed his elev  
traitor. Good faith pro  
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bers of the convention w  
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tion who had committed  
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nations precluded them f  
"We now transmit y  
passed by the convention  
to enclose the proclama  
to the army.

"A brave general wh  
low the conduct which  
now frankly assure you,  
will either perish or rem  
[Signed]

From Prince-Consor  
Imp  
"Head

"Gentlemen,  
"I DID not look  
traitor! He talked of n  
but of the happiness of  
deriding upon this res  
ground entered into co  
on this ground you ou  
in opinion with him, p  
"His principles rec  
which was once your ic  
of France, and the pe  
ciples he does not defe  
miny, and to the deat  
any private intelligenc  
such a manner as to pr  
your proclamation you  
to deliver up his count  
first solemn declaration  
at our approach toward  
ver-faller any foreign p  
organization of your g  
France should be alien  
"As to the four con  
their fate is in your h  
jects, and for the viol  
solutions of some of t  
those members who ha  
at heart. May the  
visions cease, which  
1794 foundation the r  
as well as yours.

[Signed]

L  
Jean citizens Dubois  
lives of the French  
to, 1793, to gener  
mander in chief of  
General

The citizen Dupon  
yesterday's letter, are  
supply here their plac  
ciples with them. V  
the same auth. to ke