

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 3, 1795.

BRUSSELS, September 10.

It is learned that the French have at length crossed the Rhine near Dusseldorf, after a long and most bloody conflict, in which the republican heroes achieved, as usual, prodigies of valour. After they had obtained this signal advantage, the French entered Dusseldorf. The conflict must have been attended with great slaughter, since an enormous quantity of wounded soldiers have been brought to the military hospitals at Cologne and other places.

According to all appearances the passage was effected at different points at the same time; but of this we have not received any particular accounts. Towards Coblenz and Neuwied, the firing still continues on both sides with a degree of violence, and so incessantly, that the banks of the Rhine are not only rendered impassable, but absolutely undermined and destroyed. The town of Coblenz begins to suffer very much from the fire of the Austrians the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein, several boats on the Moselle have been sunk by the shot.

We hope that this renewal of cruel and bloody hostilities will dispose all the belligerent powers to a general peace. The Empire intimidated by the passage of the Rhine, will doubtless give a spur to its tardy negotiators.

We hear from Luxemburg, that all the republican troops who had been left in that province have received orders to hasten, by forced marches, to Coblenz. Only a few of those corps which suffered most at the siege of Luxemburg will remain in that fortress.

FRANCFORT, September 10.

All that we positively know at present respecting the crossing of the Rhine by the French is, that that enterprise has been made with success. With regard to the details of this expedition, a variety of letters, dictated either by passion or credulity, speak so contradictorily, that we are as yet enabled to form no one precise idea. If we may credit some of our Gazettes, the Austrian troops commanded by general count Erbach, who, on the 6th instant, in the morning, were still at Angerort, two leagues beyond Duisburg, and at Kayersworth, and the troops commanded by the prince of Wirtemberg, which were behind Dusseldorf on the same day, formed a junction on the bank of the Sieg on the 7th or 8th, that is to say, that the former marched from 10 to 12 leagues, and the latter from 15 to 18 in two days; but armies do not travel so fast: We have every reason to think that the troops which were seen near the Sieg were marching to the succour of those which covered the Rhine from Dusseldorf to Angerort, and which will be obliged to retreat by the Wipper to Solingen and Elberfeld, as soon as the French shall have made themselves masters of the right bank of the Rhine, by the possession not only of Dusseldorf, but the territory of Duisburg; for of the four points at which the French are said to have crossed the Rhine, there are only two at which their having crossed is certain. It is now certain, that on the night of the 5th 20,000 French crossed the Rhine below (and not above) Urdingen, turned by the woods of Duisburg, the extremity of the Austrian line at Angerort, and forced them to retreat precipitately on the morning of the 6th. During this operation, which was covered by a false attack opposite Urdingen, the French effected another passage, far more important, and more dangerous to the Austrian army; 3000 of their volunteers crossed the Rhine a league above Dusseldorf during the night, attacked a redoubt constructed in the village of Ham, and took possession of it. It appears that when masters of this post, they received a very considerable reinforcement, and invested Dusseldorf, of which they obtained possession. By this operation the army commanded by general count d'Erbach, might have been cut off from the rest of the troops which defended the Rhine above Dusseldorf; but it would appear, that being seconded by the prince of Wirtemberg, he took advantage of the moment when the French were not yet in force at Dusseldorf, to accomplish his retreat towards the Wipper. There is even a report that he defeated them.

It was yesterday announced, that the French have also crossed the Rhine above and below the Wipper, and that they are in possession of Mulheim and Langfeld; the number of the troops they already have on the right bank of the Rhine is estimated at 40,000. These events do not carry the face of strong probability: what is more certain is, that field-marshal Clairfayt has ordered a great number of troops and artillery, commanded by general Beaulieu, to proceed from the environs of Mentz or Neuwied, and oppose the further progress of the French. The field-marshal himself has proceeded in person to the army of the Lower Rhine, and has dispatched a courier to count Wurmsier, to advise him of the French having crossed the

Rhine. Neuwied was again bombarded on the 8th, in the morning; and at that point the French seemed determined to effect a passage. Whatever their progress may be, they will find it difficult to pass the strong post of the Lahm. The Austrians have for some days been employed in throwing up defensive works between the Sieg and the Lahm, principally towards the mountains of Uckerath.

NEUWIED, September 8.

Our troops on receiving the news that the French had effected the passage of the Rhine, at Dusseldorf, received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, and were under arms through the whole of last night. We were here the more apprehensive of an attack from the French, as we had heard for the two preceding days a violent cannonade. The inhabitants, however, having in some measure freed themselves from the fears of a cannonade, had begun to bring back their goods which they had before begun to move for the greater safety, when this day a heavy shower of balls fell upon our town, and several parts of it were set on fire at the same time; happily, however the flames were soon extinguished. At present every thing is quiet again. To-night the battalions which are to reinforce the prince of Wirtemberg and count d'Erbach, who command on the Lower Rhine, will set off. Their place is to be occupied here by a detachment from the environs of Mentz, and vigorous measures are taken to prevent the enemy from crossing the Rhine in this neighbourhood. The Imperialists have taken a strong position near Uckerath.

According to our advices from the Lower Rhine, part of the French, who crossed at Ordingen, met with a vigorous resistance from an Austrian advanced post. Count d'Erbach, with several troops, came to its aid, but was obliged to retreat, being in danger of being surrounded by another French column. He afterwards joined the duke of Wirtemberg behind the Sieg.

GROSSGERAU, September 11.

General Beaulieu, attended by a great many officers, set out yesterday from this place for Limburg on the Lahm. Field-marshal Clairfayt has sent a courier to count Wurmsier, to inform him of the passage of the Rhine being effected by the French, on whose return the head quarters will probably be transferred near the Lahm. Count Clairfayt left us yesterday, to acquaint himself personally with the present state of affairs on the Lower Rhine, and the farther progress of the French, who are already in possession of Selingen, Elberfeld, the whole duchy of Bergues and of Mulheim on the Rhine, where the head quarters of general Kleber are.

DUSSELDORF, September 11.

We begin to recover from our alarm, the tempest having partly blown over, and the din of arms been carried past our doors to other places. French troops have been landed at Ham till now from large boats, and as soon as the landing of any particular regiment is effected, it marches thence forward into the country. The Austrians are retreating towards the Sieg, closely followed by the French. The French do not seem inclined to follow the Austrians farther than the environs of Mark. According to our accounts, the French have not only possession of Solingen, a place famed for its manufactories of fire-arms, and especially swords, Elberfeld, and the whole country of Berg, but also of Mulheim on the Rhine; where general Kleber commands. Though several houses in this place have suffered materially by the fire of the French, fortunately no part of the town was burnt down. The inhabitants who left the town for fear of a bombardment, are returning. Lieutenant-colonel Winter is at present commandant of this place; the garrison is not very strong. The French among other things, have made a requisition of 2000 horses in Dusseldorf.

COLOGNE, September 11.

Nothing material has happened since yesterday on the other side of the Rhine. To-day the French army are allowed to repose themselves in the fields of Dents—It amounts to between 60 or 70,000 men, and extends far above Kalk, towards the mountains. Their advanced posts are on the other side of the Sieg, where they are continually skirmishing with the Austrians. To-morrow the army will march again to follow the Austrians.

HAMBURG, September 19.

A report was current here a few days since, that the French were pursuing the Austrians through the Prussian dominions in Westphalia; but we now know from the best authority, that this report is without foundation. The Austrians are retreating into the country of Nassau, towards the Upper Rhine, and will no doubt endeavour to cover Mentz. Frankfurt

is within the line of demarcation, which is respected by the French.—For the rest it is generally supposed that the late passage of the Rhine will greatly disconcert the plan of count Wurmsier's intended operations, and oblige him to detach such a large body of forces for the reinforcement of field-marshal Clairfayt's army, that he will scarce be able to act in an offensive manner.

Citizen Reinhard, who is appointed by the committee of public welfare, French minister at Hamburg, left Paris on the 7th instant, to proceed hither.

In the enclosed news-papers and letters, you will find every circumstance known here of the progress of the French after crossing the Rhine.

H A G E N, September 9.

Austrian troops are passing through here continually; the duke of Wirtemberg is also arrived here. The poor Austrians have had no bread for these three days; but, notwithstanding, they behave exceedingly well.—All the French emigrants have left us. General de Manstein, and Counselor Repentrop, from Ham, are here, providing accommodation for these troops. Yesterday we heard a heavy cannonade.

AMSTERDAM, September 22.

A letter has been received at Cologne, dated the 16th instant, containing the following particulars:—“According to advices from head quarters of Championnet, the division that forms the right wing of the French army upon the right bank of the Rhine had taken posts yesterday evening at Dents. It has this day continued its march to Neuwied, where it will be joined by the divisions of Bernadotte and Chapal, which are to cross the Rhine to-morrow. The enemy are negligent in covering their retreat along the Rhine, and confine their whole efforts to the left wing under the command of general Lefevre; nevertheless, their efforts to check the victorious career of the republicans, will be as ineffectual as their attempt to save their artillery. There is not a day passes without the capture of some of their cannon.”

TOULON, September 13.

Yesterday the English squadron had the audacity to come within the reach of our batteries. Sixty discharges from the cannon of Sablottes obliged them to sheer off. The English fleet consists of 23 sail. Previously to the appearance of the English fleet, a division of six sail had been got ready to leave the harbour the first fair wind.

P A R I S, September 17.

The leaders of the convention no longer make a secret of their intention of quitting the metropolis; already do their journals propose this means, as being just and reasonable. It is certainly just to ruin the city which brought about the revolution; it is necessary to remove to a distance from those who have displayed knowledge, courage, and a just sense of their own rights. It will also be just and necessary to surround themselves with a considerable armed force, and to govern a free people from the recesses of a baillie.

An important question will doubtless be submitted by the convention to the primary assemblies; those who have been silent will be officially asked in what manner their silence is to be explained, and whether they meant to accept or reject the decrees?

The sections of Paris will evince the same firmness and preserve the same tranquillity. Of 160,000 voters, four or five hundred have voted for a king, and an equal number for the convention; all the rest have accepted the constitution and rejected the decrees.

The section of the arsenal has resolved that it will consider null all the votes which do not make express mention of the decrees. This resolution is a good one, and may produce a good effect.

It is but too true, that all the letters which we receive from the departments, confirm the intelligence that the principal terrorists have been set at liberty.

SCOTLAND, September 10.

Copy of a letter found tied to the neck of a hawk, which was caught by Mr. Malcolm, of Kinghorn, on his passage from Gottenburg, arrived at Holy Island. It was picked up by him the same day it had been wrote, and had come at least 50 leagues, the Texel being then 70 leagues distance.

“On board the Lion, September 4, 1795.

“I sent this from on board the Lion of 64 guns, 25 leagues off the Texel, in chase of a frigate and sloop of war—he that gets this letter will put it in the news-papers.”

“RICHARD WILKINSON, Midshipman.”

L O N D O N, September 25.

According to advices received yesterday from France, we learn that M. de Coulceux de Canteleu, has set off very suddenly, and in great haste from Paris to Basse.

We are given to understand that this famous revolutionary banker, who possesses the full confidence of the committee of public safety, is intrusted with an important mission relative to a negotiation for peace between the French and some of the powers at war with them.

A messenger arrived at Mr. Dundas's office yesterday morning, with dispatches from general Dundas, dated head quarters at Delmenhorst, the 18th inst. at which time the necessary orders had been issued for the army to take the field immediately.

Tranquillity is said to have been restored at Geneva, in consequence of an union among the citizens against the terrorists.

Sept. 26. The intelligence in the Paris papers of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d inst. which we received by express, this morning, is of considerable importance.

The papers contain details of the operations on the Rhine near Dusseldorf, and an account of the right wing of the Sambre and Meuse army having crossed the Rhine at Neuwied. Our readers will recollect, that a few days after the French had crossed the Rhine at Dusseldorf, they took possession of a little island on the Rhine opposite to Neuwied, for the purpose of facilitating the passage of the right wing of the Sambre and Meuse army. As the Austrians, however, remained near Neuwied, with a body of 20,000 men, the passage was not attempted till the left wing of the Sambre army, by crossing the Sieg, had reduced the Austrians to the necessity of retreating with precipitation, in order to avoid being cut off. The right wing then passed the Rhine without resistance. The fort of Ehrenbreitstein was immediately surrounded and summoned, and it was conceived when the dispatches were sent away, that it would in a few days be surrendered to the victorious arms of the republic.

The sections of Paris remain firm in their determination to reject the decrees for the re-election of two thirds of the present convention. The convention remains equally firm in their attachment to the decrees. A new ground of attack has been taken against the opponents of the decrees at Paris.

Tallien has accused several of the Journalists of wishing to produce another 31st of May. He has endeavoured to alarm the people upon the subject of the manoeuvres of the royalists; he mentions that the portraits of the late king and queen are sold at Paris; that emblems of royalty are ready, and that the force of the royalists ought not to be viewed with such contempt.

This statement of Tallien does not appear to be confirmed by any accounts of the state of Paris given in any of the Paris papers. The city is represented to be in a state of perfect tranquillity, and it is hinted, that as the popularity of Tallien is on the decline, he wishes to restore it by violent invectives against the royalists, and by proposing the most severe measures against the enemies of the republic. Our readers will find, in the sitting of the 18th inst. that Tallien has entered into an engagement to give a full history of the massacres of September, and to demand an exemplary punishment of the authors of those massacres. It will be remembered that Tallien has frequently been accused of being concerned in them himself.

On the 21st of September a decree was passed excluding all the relations of emigrants, and the priests who have not taken the oath, from all judicial and administrative functions.

If there were any further proof wanting that it is not the intention of the French to interfere in the affairs of other nations, the manner in which the petition of a deputation of Poles was received, who came to the bar of the convention to request the intervention of the French government for the purpose of preventing the dismemberment of their unhappy country, would be a convincing proof; for surely there cannot exist a more powerful motive for interference than that which would have for its object the prevention of the dismemberment of Poland.

From the western departments the Paris papers contain accounts of actions and skirmishes productive of no very important effect.

On the 11th ult. the deputies on mission in the West had an interview with Stofflet and Senechal, the Chouan chiefs. It is said, that the desire of the Vendéans and Chouans for peace was the cause of the interview.

The commissioners from France arrived yesterday evening at Dover. The name of the one is M. Louis Monneron, a banker of considerable eminence at Paris. The Paris papers mention, that they are come to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, but, as our Dover correspondent very properly observes, that an exchange has already been carried into effect, it is supposed that the mission of the commissioners is of a more important nature.

Sept. 28. The intelligence which we received by the Paris papers increases in interest and importance. The papers of the 24th and 25th inst. which were brought to us by express this morning, contain the important account of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, under general Pichegru, having crossed the Rhine, and of the surrender of the city of Mannheim by capitulation on the 20th instant.

If our readers will refer to the articles of capitulation, they will find that Mannheim is scarcely to be treated as a conquered city—the French are to be the guardians of the garrison, of the magazines, artillery and stores, till the peace when they are to be restored to the elector. The greater part of the palatinate is to be considered as a neutral country, and no requisitions and contributions are to be levied in it.

From this lenity it may be fairly inferred, that there is a good understanding between the French and the elector palatine, and that the latter is on the point of concluding a separate peace with the republic. An ar-

ticle in the Amsterdam Gazette on the 22d instant, which we received this morning, says, that treaties of peace between France and the elector palatine, and elector of Cologne, were to have been signed on the 6th instant. The same article states, that the fort of Ehrenbreitstein has surrendered to the French, and that Mentz is to be evacuated.

It has been formerly announced to the convention by the committee of Procès Verbaux, that almost all the primary assemblies of France have accepted the new constitution, and that a majority of the voters in the primary assemblies have accepted the decrees for the re-election of the two thirds of the present convention.

It is necessary, however, to observe, that the voters against the decrees in the sections of Paris are not included in the statement, on account of the sections not having expressed the number of the voters.

If this had not been the case, the majority would probably have been against the decrees.

The decree for establishing the constitution as the fundamental law of the republic was passed with the most unbounded applause.

The electoral assemblies are to meet on the 12th of next month, for the election of the members of the new legislature, and are to separate on the 21st. They are to conform in the strictest manner to the decrees for the re-election of the two thirds of the present convention.

The new legislature is to meet on the 15th Brumaire.

On Thursday the 6th inst. the following melancholy accident is said to have happened near Moivanc, in the county of Kerry, Ireland; two men having gone into the river Gale to swim, one of them suddenly disappeared; his companion missing him, alarmed the people in the neighbourhood, and, after diligent search, the body was found with a monstrous eel twined in many folds about his neck, and biting at his throat! So exceedingly fierce and voracious was this dreadful animal, that before it could be separated from the neck of the unfortunate man, its head was obliged to be severed from its body. Its length was five feet and a half, and weighed 56lb.

BAKERS.

The Italian bakers are not fined for the offence of short weight. The proceedings against the delinquent are not of such a lenient nature. A traveller says, that "his oven is heated for his reception, into which he is crammed, and there, like a pye, is baked to death!"

The Russian bakers experience as severe a punishment for short weight. All the bread found deficient, is cut to pieces, and, in the pillory, crammed down his throat with such precipitation by the common hangman, that the criminal is very soon choked.

CHARLETTE'S VICTORY.

We have received a letter containing an ample confirmation of the news which was communicated to the public, in our paper only, on Saturday the 19th, of a complete victory having been obtained by Charlette over the republican army. The republicans are stated to have lost 8000 men in the action.

Yesterday morning a vessel arrived at Dover from Calais, by which we have received the French papers of the 24th instant. These contain the very important intelligence of the declaration of the convention in the sitting of the 18th Vendimaire, (September the 23d) of the acceptance of the French constitution. The number of primary assemblies is fix thousand three hundred and thirty-seven; the whole number of votes, 956,745, on the constitution alone, of whom 914,853 accepted it. The number of voters on the decree of the 5th and 13th Fructidor was 270,338; of whom 167,758 accepted them, and 102,580 rejected them—Majority in favour of the decrees 65,178.

We yesterday stopped the press to state which was in very general circulation, of a passport having been granted to the French commissioners at Dover, M. M. Monneron and Servant, to come up to town. This report still prevails, and these gentlemen are expected in town this day. Yesterday they dined with general Grinfield, commanding the troops at Dover.

Government had been prepared for the reception of these commissioners by a gentleman from Dunkirk, who came to England last week to apprise our ministers of their appointment; but they were not then expected to reach Dover till this day.

DUBLIN, September 19.

The defenders are numerous in and around this place; but it is hoped, by the exertions of government and the judicious arrangement of the troops, these unhappy and deluded people will be brought to a proper sense of duty. Their numbers in this kingdom, are said to amount to twenty-two thousand men, and they are endeavouring to get hold of arms and ammunition.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barb.) October 3.

We already know that the enemy have been reinforced at St. Vincent;—this is now too fully confirmed by the recent loss of the Owia, a strong post there, occupied by about 260 men, composed of detachments from the 46th and 60th regiments, and a party of rangers. The enemy made their attack on this place in the night of the 3d ult. with a considerable force, in three columns, one of which succeeded in attacking the attention of the besieged, while the other two rushed forward in opposite directions. The contest was severe; and, as information states, the republicans suffered considerably; for the night being very dark, great confusion was created among them, and two of their columns are said to have fired on each other for some time, so that their loss is computed to be from

150 to 200 men. Of the garrison which composed this post, not more than 30 are missing, and supposed to be either killed or taken prisoners; the main body having happily effected their escape by the assistance of captain Barret, of his majesty's ship Experiment, who (cruising off that part of the coast) sent his boats to the shore and embarked them on board some small craft that were there also. Most of these men are much bruised and wounded, from clambering over rocks and through bushes to get to the shore. Their gallant commander, major Ecuyer, after having received two wounds in the action, was enabled, by the assistance of his servant and a serjeant, to get some distance from the place after it was taken, and remained secreted until morning, when he was unfortunately discovered by the inhuman foe, who instantly put him to death. Nor is the unhappy fate of lieutenant Coote, to be less lamented, for this brave officer, after being cruelly beaten with the butt ends of their muskets, was thrown down a precipice of 50 or 60 feet, and there left to perish. Among the killed of the enemy, it is said to be one of their chiefs, who it is added lost his life in the humane act of restraining the ferocity of his men towards a few distressed women, who were at the Owia at the time of the attack.

Much praise is justly given to capt. Barret, for his uncommon exertions on the above occasion, by which so large a portion of the troops were saved—but it is not in this instance alone that the inhabitants of St. Vincent are indebted to that officer for his zealous services, and anxiety to afford them assistance; which has been always eminently conspicuous. Mr. Frith, commander of the Fanny cruiser, (who is spoken highly of for his good conduct) was induced to lend his boat on shore at Owia, the morning after the post was taken, in consequence of seeing the signal usually made for it flying there—both boat and crew must have inevitably fallen into the enemy's hands, had not their eagerness in seizing the first man that landed, alarmed the others, who pushed back to the vessel, which they reached in safety, notwithstanding a heavy fire kept upon them.

Oct. 6. Our fears, doubts and anxiety for the transports being expedited with the reinforcement, are at length expelled, and order and tranquillity again promise to be restored to our Western colonies. This fleet arrived at Martinique on the 24th ult. with an armament composed of 3000 men; which are all, as we understand, in high health and spirits; and such is the zealous activity of our present military commanders, that already has 1800 chosen men, been dispatched to St. Vincent, whither general Irving has accompanied them, the more effectually to put a period to the dreadful hostilities, which have depopulated and laid waste that country. We also understand that 1000 men have likewise been sent to Grenada, and that the Alarm frigate may be momentarily expected to arrive here, for the purpose of conveying the transports with the troops in Carlisle bay, down to Martinique.

Oct. 13. The Favourite sloop of war, which arrived this morning, comes, as it were, a harbinger of approaching victory over our rapacious and ferocious tyrant, who by a long habit of illegal warfare, have made tyranny triumph, and given lawless villainy the ascendancy over virtue and justice. In this vessel arrived general Knox, who is appointed quarter-master general of the forces of the West-Indies, and as we are informed will remain on this station, as our island is in future to be the head quarters of the army. The general immediately on his landing, waited on his excellency the governor, by whom he was received with all the distinction due his rank. We learn that at the time of the Favourite's leaving England, the embarkation of a considerable body of troops had taken place, and would sail with all dispatch on an expedition against the French islands, as well as to deliver us from their cruel usurpation.

Arrived also this morning, schooner William from Martinico, and sloop Perseverance from St. Vincent. Our forces at the latter island, having attacked the Veget which the enemy had lately taken from us, were obliged after a whole day's unsuccessful attempt to retreat, intending however to storm the works at night; the enemy suspecting this intention, and dreading the resolution of our troops, evacuated the post, which was quietly taken possession of by us. We hope to obtain the particulars of these operations, which we will lay before our readers in our next.

BOSTON, November 18.

Capt. Dunn arrived here yesterday from Hamburg, in 43 days, informs,

That the French army continued on the right side of the Rhine, and were making large strides towards Hanover:—

That the Hanoverians were embarking a body of troops and cavalry, for which purpose a number of American and other vessels had been purchased, amounting to about 36 transports, with three frigates to convey them—their destination was unknown.

The papers by capt. Dunn, are to October, but they contain little other general news, than is detailed above.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

New-York, 3d Brumaire, 4th year of the French republic, One and indivisible.

The consul of the French republic at New-York, to the editor of the Argus, printed in this city.

Sir, Enclosed, I send you a copy of a letter just received from the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, to the United States. As it confirms, officially, the ratification of PEACE between the republic and his catholic majesty, please to insert it in your Argus,

that no further doubt may arise on a happy event.

Salute and Fr

[CIRCULAR] Philadelphia, of the French Republic.

The minister plenipotentiary to the United States, to the consul of the republic.

CITIZEN, I hereby make known to you the dispatches sent me from the minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic and his catholic majesty, by the convention.

I have given notice of this to the people, and I pray you to neglect nothing which should unite our nation.

(Signed) (Copy)

KNOXVILLE

Extract of a letter from Op. Nation, September.

"About one thousand Chickasaw nation. They of the wood, back of Col. the town. They brought drums and ammunition for them were on horseback killed a woman just below against it in a half moon; mile. We met them, (the warriors) gave them battle, warriors of Big Town attacked the rout. We pursued the horse on their flanks and took from them all their except their flags, the only they made the attack. (The blankets and cloathing, (e munition, kettles, and the the Chickasaws is six warriors and we have found of the and many must have been hundred Chickasaws were great army of Creeks."

This action must have taken place on the 29th of September.

Great numbers of people for Mero district, (the Creek) report the wagon more than was expected, from it.

It is believed that peace between the Creeks and Chickasaws are using their

PITTSBURGH

Extract of a letter from a friend in this town, dated

"The secretary of government has been here on business on this place on the morning the 13th was overtaken by a boat was driven into three miles on this side of the creek by land, but went in getting out of the to a rising ground where themselves, had overpowered in less than two hours taken to Navy Hall depend on, as I have in boats."

We are informed, that the troops and artificers are not in such a state as to be expected. It is, in a fair way

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter, dated

"M. Mal Rochambeau, Le Comteux an teacher to the son of L. to constitute the executive constitution."

Capt. Ragar, of the London on the 20th of price of bread continues plentiful harvest, and carried into the ports of he says, were making numbers of vessels were the West-Indies, which sailing by the 30th of 8 capable of carrying heavy, and thirty guns.

Sept. 27, captain B. war and transports in the coast of France, after he emigrants, stores, &c.

Extract of a letter from his friend in this town

"I learn from a about three weeks ago, that 100 men winter, the remainder

that no further doubt may arise on the certainty of this happy event.

Salute and Fraternity.

J. A. B. ROZIER.

[CIRCULAR.]

Philadelphia, 29th Brumaire, 4th year of the French republic, One and Indivisible.

The minister plenipotentiary of the French republic to the United States, to citizen Rozier, consul of the republic at New-York.

CITIZEN,

I hereby make known to you, that in the last official dispatches sent me from the national convention, is comprized the TREATY passed between the French republic and his catholic majesty, and the ratification by the convention.

I have given notice of this to the Spanish minister, and had a visit from him this morning.

I pray you to neglect nothing that may serve to cherish with him every species of interest and friendship which should unite our nations.

(Signed)

P. D. ADET.

(Copy)

J. A. B. ROZIER.

KNOXVILLE, November 6.

Extract of a letter from Opia Mingo, dated Chickasaw Nation, September 29, 1795.

"About one thousand Creeks came in order to take the Chickasaw nation. They encamped in the edge of the wood, back of Colbert's fort, to the west of the town. They brought white people with them, drums and ammunition for a long siege; a great number of them were on horseback. In the morning they killed a woman just below Colbert's fort; and advanced against it in a half moon; their line extended half a mile. We met them, (that is the Long Town warriors) gave them battle, and beat them back. The warriors of Big Town attacked them and put them to the rout. We pursued them about five miles, our horse on their flanks and our foot on their rear, and took from them all their baggage and clothing, except their flags, the only cloaths they had on when they made the attack. The baggage consisted of their blankets and clothing, (except their flags) their ammunition, kettles, and their provisions. The loss of the Chickasaws is six warriors and one woman killed; and we have found of the Creeks twenty-six killed, and many must have been wounded. About two hundred Chickasaws were engaged in defeating this great army of Creeks."

This action must have taken place between the 22d and 29th of September.

Great numbers of people continue to pass this place for Mero district, (the Cumberland country). Travellers report the wagon road to have proved better than was expected, from its newness.

It is believed that peace will shortly take place between the Creeks and Chickasaws—the officers of government are using their utmost efforts to effect it.

PITTSBURG, November 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Presqu'Isle to his friend in this town, dated October 30, 1795.

"The secretary of governor Simcoe, Mr. Tickell, has been here on business with captain Bliffell. He left this place on the morning of the 10th instant, and on the 13th was overtaken by a violent storm on the lake, he tried a long time to ride off the land, but in vain, the boat was driven into an extensive marshy swamp, three miles on this side Buffalo creek. Mr. Tickell, with one man, left the boat, intending to make Buffalo creek by land, but the great fatigue he underwent in getting out of the swamp and before they got to a rising ground where they intended to refresh themselves, had overcome him so much, that he expired in less than two hours. His body was the next day taken to Navy Hall. This intelligence you may depend on, as I have it from Niagara by the last boats."

We are informed, that owing to the sickness among the troops and artificers at Presqu'Isle that the fortifications are not in such forwardness as might reasonably have been expected. Two block-houses, picketed in, are in a fair way of being completed.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, Sept. 10, 1795.

"M. Mal Rochambeau, Bouilly d'Anglas, Berthelemy, Le Courieux and Fleuriu, ex-minister and teacher to the son of Louis XVI. are spoken of here to constitute the executive directory under our new constitution."

Capt. Eggar, of the Mary Ann, arrived here, left London on the 20th September, at which time the price of bread continued very high, notwithstanding a plentiful harvest, and the cargoes of neutral vessels carried into the ports of England.—Great preparations, he says, were making for continuing the war; vast numbers of vessels were preparing to carry troops to the West-Indies, which were ordered to be ready for sailing by the 30th of September; almost every ship capable of carrying heavy guns was in a state of requisition, and thirty guineas bounty were given for men. Sept. 27, captain Eggar saw a large fleet of men of war and transports in the channel, returning from the coast of France, after having landed there British troops, emigrants, stores, provisions, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Schenectady, to his friend in this town, dated Nov. 11, 1795.

"I learn from a gentleman who left Presqu'Isle about three weeks ago, that the fortifications go on rapidly—that 100 men are to garrison that place this winter, the remainder will return—that the people of

Niagara (through which he came, and where he was confined with the lake fever nearly three months) are much pleased with the treaty, but the governor is very much dissatisfied with it—that the British soldiers desert in great numbers every opportunity, because as those posts will be delivered up next summer, (agreeable to treaty) they fear they will be sent to Europe, and say they are ill used; he informs, that seven or eight of them came to Presqu'Isle in a boat with four pieces of ordnance, which they there sold. Capt. Hendricks of the Six Nations, has brought an Indian to be tried by the laws of this state; he is charged with the murder of his uncle, who was a chief of the Tuscaroras. Their delivering up this Indian is an evident proof of the friendship of the Six Nations, especially when it is considered, that he murdered him, and threatened others, in consequence of their known attachment to the United States."

Extract of a letter from the captain of a ship in Portsmouth, England, to his employers in Portland, (Mass.) dated September 5.

"Captain S. McLeilan, of the ship Margaret, was sent in here four days since—and captain Lincoln of Bolton, this day, notwithstanding there has been an order issued from the lords of admiralty to take no neutral vessels with provisions."

JAMES WILLIAMS

Have received, by the brig Two Sisters, from MADEIRA,

A QUANTITY of old London particular MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality, for particular use, from three to seven years old when shipped, some of which has been a voyage to the Brazil. He has likewise a few pipes of the same quality wine, received about one year since, now in prime order for use, which will be sold by the pipe, half pipe, quarter cask, or gallon.

He has a quantity of fine SALT, superfine and fine FLOUR for sale; and purposes keeping a supply of flour.

He has a handsome COACHEE for sale, with or without a pair of horses.

December 1, 1795.

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of RICHARD OWEN, trustee for the sale of part of Lot No. 50, in Annapolis, the property of ELIE VALLETTE, be approved; and that the sale by him made, as stated in said report, of the said ground, on the 24th day of July last, for £. 190 be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, or served upon the said Vallette, at any time before the 20th day of December next.

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

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the house of the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 30th of November last, between the hours of nine and four in the day time, a large silver BUTTER-BOWL, a silver CREAM POT, and eight silver TEA-SPOONS; all of the said articles are marked thus, TH. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver the said articles, by

FRANCIS THOMAS CLEMENTS.

December 2, 1795.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the lower end of Calvert county, as a stray, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen and an half hands high, is branded on the near shoulder thus, A, he has a snip on his nose, and a narrow blaze up his face about eight or nine inches, his hind feet are white, and has a saddle spot on each side of his back, and a white spot on the near side his withers, he trots and gallops. The owner may have him by proving his property and paying charges.

DAVID PLATFORD.

November 11, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 20th instant, a negro man named SAM, who says he belongs to SAMUEL HARRISON, Herring Bay. His master is hereby directed to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold on the 20th day of January next, according to law, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, November 30, 1795.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, a red STER, about four years old, marked in the right ear with a crop and two slits, and a crop, under bit and hole in the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES RAY.

November 19, 1795.

Prince-George's county, Sept. 7, 1795.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that BARUCH DUCKETT brought before me this day, as a stray, a bay MARE, about thirteen and an half hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, has a small star in her forehead, appears to be hipshotten, and is sway backed, she is branded on the near thigh with the letters M H or N H.

THOMAS DUCKETT.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have assorted their STORE with about their usual quantity of GOODS at this season of the year, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for CASH.

They earnestly entreat those indebted to them, or to HENRY HALL DORSEY, on his private books, to call and close their accounts, as after the first day of March, 1796, all vouchers of debts that remain open at that time, will be put in the hands of PHILIP B. KEY, Esquire, who will, in the course of a few weeks, receive a list of balances for all sums due to us, that exceed ten pounds.

HENRY & THOMAS DORSEY.

Indian Landing, Nov. 10, 1795.

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

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

THE subscriber, being authorized by Mr. KILTY, late clerk of the Council, to receive, for his own use, all fees due for the issuing of militia commissions prior to the twenty-second of June last, begs leave respectfully to remind those officers who have not paid the same, that small as the fee is, the aggregate is an object with him, and that he will be very thankful to those who shall be considerate enough to take some convenient method of forwarding to him, at Annapolis, the sums due from them respectively.

JOSIAS W. KING.

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

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

November 25, 1795.

RAN away, on the 11th of September last, a negro man named JERRY, about five feet five or six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, has lost some of his fore teeth, and has some wheels on his belly, raised by a switch; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him; it is very likely he will attempt to go to George-town or Baltimore; it is probable he has a forged pass, and may change his name. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

SAMUEL DARE.

Calvert county, November 16, 1795.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery, will be EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 12th of December next, at ten o'clock,

THE dwelling house and lot, and a variety of household goods, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. The sale will be at the dwelling house, and a credit will be given to purchasers, as will be at the sale more particularly notified.

The creditors of the said WILLIAM HANSON are requested, in conformity to the order, or decree aforesaid, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, before the twelfth day of April next, in order that the said claims may, if established to the chancellor's satisfaction, be discharged from the proceeds of the sale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795.

James Mackubin,

Hath RECEIVED, by the latest arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL,

A VERY general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests those indebted to him on bond, note, or account, to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those whose accounts have been standing over the year.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE gaol on the night of the 14th inst. a negro man who was under confinement as a runaway, says his name is ELIJAH, and belongs to Mr. Nicholas Peers of Virginia; he appears to be about five feet nine or ten inches high, very dark complexion, with white eyes; had on when he broke-gaol a brown coloured great coat, a pair of old coarse linen trousers, old white country cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt, and a high crowned hat about half worn. I will give, for apprehending said negro, if taken in the county TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the fifteenth instant, a yellow fellow named ISAAC, about five feet six or seven inches high, advanced in years, has a scar on his breast, and a large one on the back part of his shoulder. Whoever delivers said slave to me in New-Port Forest, Charles county, shall have the above reward, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance a proportionable reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

RAPHAEL BOARMAN.

September 19, 1795.

In CHANCERY, Nov. 18, 1795.

DAVID M'ECHEEN } THE complainant, David
against M'ECHEEN, applies for a
EDWARD DAY. } decree to record an Indenture,
executed on the fourth day of March, 1790, by the
said Edward Day, for conveying unto the said David,
and his heirs, all his said Edward's right to a tract
of land called FREEBORN'S PROGRESS, in Anne-Arundel
county; the bill states, that the said Day hath since
left the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered,
that the complainant cause a copy of this order, to be
inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Ma-
ryland Gazette, before January next, to the intent
that the said Day, or any other person interested, may
have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be
warned to appear in this court, on or before the second
Tuesday in February next, to shew cause, if any there
be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. WILLIAM HANSON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Administrator.
Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795. 3

MEDICINES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Church-street to the house formerly occupied by Mr. NATH in Fleet-street, opposite to Mr. A. Ridgely's dwelling house, and he has just received and for sale, a fresh and general assortment of medicines, all of the best quality; also a quantity of Gowland's lotion, best red and pale bark, castor oil, hartshorn shavings, &c.

T. EDGAR.
Annapolis, November 5, 1795.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

November 4, 1795. J. W. KING, Clk.

On Monday, the fourth day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the first fair day, I shall OFFER for SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, for READY MONEY, the following property, to wit:

THREE very valuable LOTS of GROUND, in the town of Port-Tobacco, containing two acres of land, lying in a square, adjoining the court-house lot, and fronting the streets all round; on these lots are four dwelling houses, two of which are tenanted as public houses, with all necessary buildings suitable and convenient for carrying on that business, the other two are calculated for private families, and also have adjoining them all necessary out houses; these lots at present rent for the sum of £.155 0 0 per annum.

Three other lots in said town of Port-Tobacco, containing one acre and an half of land, adjoining each other; on these lots is a small dwelling house, with a garden, &c. that rents for the sum of £.25 0 0 per annum.

One hundred and eighty-six acres of land, about four miles from Port-Tobacco, this land is well watered, and has a sufficiency of wood and timber growing thereon, forty acres of which may, at a very small expence, be made good meadow; on this land is a convenient dwelling house, with brick chimnies, a good barn, and all convenient buildings, in pretty good repair.

Three hundred acres of land, about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, and the same distance from Piscataway, this tract of land is all, except about forty acres, in wood, and some meadow may be easily made thereon.

One hundred and seventy acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, and in a swamp called ZACHIAN SWAMP, and about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, this land abounds with very heavy timber of all kinds. It is thought unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above property, as those inclined to purchase will no doubt view the same. An undoubted title, in fee simple, will be given to the purchasers, on payment of the amount of their purchase.

On the same day I shall offer for sale, several likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and stock of different kinds, among which are some very valuable black cattle. The sale will be continued should not the whole of the property be sold on the first day.

CHARLES MANKIN.
Port-Tobacco, Charles county, October 26, 1795.

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

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

November 4, 1795.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to prove the bounds and lines of two tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, called BACHELOR'S HARBOUR, and SWAN HARBOUR, or any other lands that may depend thereon, agreeable to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

X

RICHARD SMITH,
JOHN R. PLATER.

LAND for SALE.

On TUESDAY the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at twelve o'clock, at Messieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue store, in Baltimore-town, will be OFFERED for SALE, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, originally surveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, confiscated, purchased of the state of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander; and from which purchase he hath been released. This land will be sold on a credit of two years from the first day of December next; one half of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1796, and the remaining half and interest thereon to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately, and should he refuse or neglect to give bond, with good security, when required, he subjects himself to all lots, if any, on a second sale, and the expence attending this sale. A late survey has been made of this land, and the plot may be seen by application to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
of the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the debtors to the state of Maryland, that the instalments on their bonds become due the first day of December next, and respectfully begs leave to call their attention to a punctual payment of the same. He also begs leave to remind the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in this state, of making their returns and payments on the first day of November next, and that in case of failure no discretionary power is vested in him to prevent a suit or remit any part of the penalty, (fifteen per cent.) for neglect of duty.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 10th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A VALUABLE and healthy plantation in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, in the occupation of RICHARD RAWLINGS, lying on the great road leading from Annapolis to George-town, containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, and negro quarter, tobacco houses and stables, with many other convenient houses, five valuable apple orchards; one third of this plantation is in woods, about 30 acres of valuable meadow land, and is well adapted to wheat, corn, and tobacco. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

RICHARD & JONATHAN RAWLINGS,
Executors of FRANCIS RAWLINGS.
November 7, 1795.

MR. TAYLOR'S HORSE, GREY DIOMED, will stand to cover mares, at MOUNT AIR, near Piscataway, the ensuing season, he is limited to cover forty mares only, 20 are already subscribed to him, therefore those gentlemen who are desirous of breeding from this valuable stock, had better apply at an early period, either in person or by letter, to EDWARD EDELEN, or Mr. FRANCIS TOLSON.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near the Fork Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on or about the first of this instant, a dark brown MARE, about ten years old, fourteen hands high, shod before, and branded on the near buttock thus K, the owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges.

October 29, 1795. X.

CALEB WARFIELD.

To be SOLD,

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

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

August 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of two per centum of the principal of the debt or stock, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan office where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attorneys duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said reimbursement of principal, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of interest will be paid; and although the two per centum of principal to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforesaid, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be ninety-eight per centum of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer
of the United States.

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

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 16

WANTED,

Without Delay,

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

March 23, 1795. 23

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

October 5, 1795. X. WILLIAM BROWN,
Surviving partner.

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

JOHN STEUART.

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

An APPRENTICE
24 Wanted at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lift YEAR.)

MAR

A L T O N A

HEN we are before yesterday but little Clairfayt ab Lahn, to ret not think th hand. By our letters from instant, we learn he has com The Austrians had already points, between Hochst, them.—The French advanced, occupy a great extent tired to Wetzlar, and ar city. Every where they h neutrality. It became at la perial troops to maintain th as it was before to defend L this day, masters of it.

The Gazette of Hanau, announces that Mayence an ly invested by the French force of Mayence, to which at this day be compared, the after the ordinary forms of su or even some appearance of render itself up as Manhei very difficult to say what w phe of these scenes, which comedy, if the drama was and the consequences whic low.

V I E N N A

The talk of a peace, wh neral, has now entirely d moment is, that the Fren and that our court has accep mark.

We have accounts that between Sardinia and Fra as the French do not seem Savoy or the country of without these preliminary felt from the coalition.

Sept. 13. We are assured Louis XVI. will arrive at next month: lodgings ar court in the apartment, it Maria Amelia.

Every day there passes in troops, returning by virtue been decreed; but they change of the ministers Se ville, and the four deputie

W E S E

We receive this mome the fortress of Ehrenbreit Austrians on the 15th, and following day by the Fre 143 pieces of ordnance, up. The day before yel established across the Rhin

G E N O

At Alexandria, in the about murdering all the landing grain to Genoa tranquility, not, howeve The robbers, known were lately going to mur fired at him, but the bal adjacent, who was in the seized three of them.

In Sardinia the Jacobin nobles and monks, have threatened to depose an bility, if they oppose th viceroy who formerly w strongly in his own hous by his ministers and the steps have been oblig to deliver the island up t all over the kingdom is means are adopted, it wi

GONESSE, (10 mile

In several communes and Oise, a placard has to what danger liberty h past. It is positively st and ambitious men had the convention to fome in a state of rebellion, a provision; and that th of the people, such as viers, Fermond, Lanju

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 10, 1795.

A L T O N A, September 28.

W H E N we announced to you, the day before yesterday, that we should be but little astonished to see general Clairfayt abandoning his position at Lahn, to retire behind Mein, we did not think this retreat so very near at hand. By our letters from Francfort, of the 22d instant, we learn he has completely effected his retreat. The Austrians had already passed Mein upon three points, between Hochst, Linglingen, and Ruffelsheim. The French advancing as the Austrians retired, occupy a great extent of country. They have passed to Wetzlar, and are encamped around that city. Every where they have respected the line of neutrality. It became at last as dangerous to the Imperial troops to maintain their position behind Mein, as it was before to defend Lahn, since the French are, this day, masters of it.

The Gazette of Hanau, of the 22d of this month, announces that Mayence and Cassel are already entirely invested by the French. Whatever may be the force of Mayence, to which few places in Europe can at this day be compared, there is no reason to think that after the ordinary forms of summoning and threatening, or even some appearance of bombardment, it will not render itself up as Mannheim has done. It is always very difficult to say what will be the end and catastrophe of these scenes, which we should call a military comedy, if the drama was not so serious in its nature, and the consequences which we may expect will follow.

V I E N N A, September 7.

The talk of a peace, which for some time was general, has now entirely dropped. The news of the moment is, that the French have passed the Rhine, and that our court has accepted the mediation of Denmark.

We have accounts that the negotiation for peace between Sardinia and France meets with difficulties, as the French do not seem inclined to give up either Savoy or the country of Nice, and Sardinia refuses, without these preliminary conditions, to detach herself from the coalition.

Sept. 13. We are assured here that the daughter of Louis XVI. will arrive at Vienna towards the end of next month: lodgings are already prepared at the court in the apartment, it is said, of the archduchess Maria Amelia.

Every day there passes in our neighbourhood French troops, returning by virtue of the exchange which has been decreed; but they do not speak yet of the exchange of the ministers Semonville, Maret, Bournonville, and the four deputies.

W E S E L, September 19.

We receive this moment the important news that the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein was evacuated by the Austrians on the 15th, and taken possession of the next following day by the French, who found in that place 143 pieces of ordnance, most of which were spiked up. The day before yesterday a bridge of boats was established across the Rhine near Bonn.

G E N O A, September 5.

At Alexandria, in the Milanese, the populace were about murdering all the nobility, suspecting them of leading grain to Genoa; 3000 men re-established tranquillity, not, however, without bloodshed.

The robbers, known by the name of the Barbers, were lately going to murder general Kellerman; they fired at him, but the ball only grazed his face. An adjutant, who was in the same coach, jumped out and seized three of them.

In Sardinia the Jacobins have the sway, and priests, nobles and monks, have been arrested by them; they threatened to depose and banish the clergy and nobility, if they oppose the new order of things. The viceroys who formerly were respected, is now guarded strongly in his own house: the same fate is experienced by his ministers and the bishop of Cagliari, and those steps have been obliged to; every attempt is making to deliver the island up to the French. The ferment all over the kingdom is so great, that unless prudent means are adopted, it will be lost.

G O N E S S E, (10 miles from Paris,) September 22.

In several communes of the department of the Seine and Oise, a placard has been just posted up, shewing to what danger liberty has been exposed for some days past. It is positively stated, "that certain vindictive and ambitious men had proposed to transfer the seat of the convention to some other place; to declare Paris in a state of rebellion, and to prevent it from receiving provisions; and that the most faithful representatives of the people, such as Boissy d'Anglas, Henric Larivière, Fermond, Lanjuinais, Lefage, Rabaud, Pom-

mier, Pelet, Dussault, &c. were to be proscribed, and the hideous empire of terror re-established.

"This is a sufficient explanation of the measures pursued in our neighbourhood; this is the reason Lyons has been surrounded with troops, and Nantes and Rouen delivered up to the terrorists; that piequets of cavalry have been stationed for some days on the roads leading to Paris, that the postmasters received orders not to let any body have horses; that so many troops have been collected in the environs of Paris, and that the terrorists and brigands have been set at liberty."

According to this paper it appears, that they intend, in case it should be found necessary, to employ the troops against the inhabitants of Paris; several men in power said, that with ten squadrons they would reduce the sections to obedience, and that so many heads should be taken off, that those who remained should not dare to make any further resistance.

P A R I S, (15 Vendémiaire) October 5.

We are now marching upon a volcano, the explosion of which will be terrible. In spite of the decree passed yesterday, the electoral bodies and the sections remain assembled. The convention will execute their decree; and the government are taking, we are assured, all the necessary measures. Of these measures, one is, the arming of the terrorists, an armament which good citizens cannot see without horror.

Five hundred of these oppressed patriots have been organized into a battalion upon the terrace of the Thuilleries, and a considerable quantity of cartridges has been distributed among them. The inhabitants of Paris are upon their guard, and firmly determined to resist oppression.

[*Courier du Citoyen Hussen of the 5th inst*]

It was necessary to be in the convention yesterday, to believe that there were any disturbances at Paris. The agitation was confined to some primary assemblies and the committees of government; all the rest was calm. The day was very bad; no person walked the streets; armed corps surrounded the convention, which nobody thought of attacking. Battalions of the Fauxbourgs had been raised, and marched to guard the convention. It is curious to see the assembly reduced to trust its defence to the same men against whom the columns of Paris were marched on the first days of Prairial.

The day before yesterday was a day of contradictions. Could there be any thing more striking than to see the Mountain, which sent 42 deputies to the scaffold, seek to bury the transfaction in oblivion, by applauding the funeral oration of those whom they assassinated.

The electors, who met in the hall of the Theatre Francais, did not deliberate; they waited the whole day for the election of the majority of the sections. Only 20 sections sent electors, though 30 at least had adhered to the union. The bureau had not even been formed. The electors separated at eleven at night.

At midnight Legendre, with the armed force, came to the hall, where he found nothing but a bell, which he carried away as a monument of victory. Such is the foundation upon which attempts are made to build a conspiracy.

Riots have taken place in several parts of the country, but they appear to have been easily suppressed, though in some places not without effusion of blood. At Verneuil ten of the insurgents were killed, and thirty taken prisoners.

A letter from Nantes mentions, that the whole army of the Western Pyrenees, amounting to 39,000 men, is arrived at La Vendee; that Charette is strongly entrenched at Belleville, but that general Canclaux is speedily to attack him in his intrenchments.

The deputies surrendered by Dumourier, and the French ambassadors, are, it is said, arrived at Basle, where they are to wait till the arrival of the daughter of Louis XVI.

[*Courier Universel*]

Oct. 6. We can no longer dissemble. Civil war is organized in our unhappy city; the ardour of discussion is about to give place to the eagerness and delirium of battle. Three sections have already raised a standard, beat the generale and given the watch word.

The convention is surrounded with cannons and bayonets. The streets Viveienne, Filles, St. Thomas, St. Augustine, Petit Champs, du Mail, &c. are full of armed men, and of advanced posts; during the whole night we heard nothing but those lucubrous words, centinel take care—the sad and momentous expression of which infused into the mind of the impartial observer the most frightful presages.

As soon as it was known in the committees of government that the section Lepelletier had beat the generale, troops were sent to surround the section. It was nine o'clock. Menou commanded the troops. Two representatives were with him.

The armed force advanced towards the focus of insurrection; it was soon surrounded; parties were held,

explanations given, and reciprocal assertions were made, that the warlike preparations were not for attack but defence. These assertions, whether true or false, satisfied the general; the troops and the citizens retired; but hardly had the former retired, than the latter re-assembled, and the government perceived that they had been duped.

Louvet mounted the tribune, and denounced Menou as guilty of a fatal temporizing, if not of treason. He moved for his dismissal. Another member begged that the assembly would suspend their decision until he had made a report.

Whilst this report was preparing, the most alarming reports were circulated in the convention. Some said that the revolvers had got possession of the treasury; others that they were marching against the Thuilleries; a few declared that they had heard three discharges of musquetry; and many asserted that fifty dragoons who guarded the Pont Neuf had been defeated. Every one spoke of distrust, treason and departure.

Such is the lot of a great assembly ever disposed to give credit to the most hazardous reports, always curious, always a mob, always—

We know not at the moment we are writing this to what extent these reports are true. But wishing to see with our own eyes; wishing to repose nothing on the temerity of opinions and the uncertainty of intelligence, we visited ourselves the principal streets; we examined very narrowly all the dispositions of the two parties, and we must acknowledge, that putting aside the crime of revolt, it is impossible for any persons to conduct themselves with more decency and order than the revolvers do.

We fell into three of their posts successively, and we have no reason to complain of the examination which we underwent.

In one place, the defence of property against the terrorists was the sole subject of conversation; in another place, it was insisted that the convention should be changed.

By what motives can the plan of an attack upon the convention be coloured to the eyes of all France? what intention can ever excuse, what success can justify the consequences of these violent measures?

The convention will not suffer themselves to be massacred quietly. If all the means of attack of the convention appear to be good, all precautions to repel attack are legitimate: and what will the royalists have to say, who have sworn their destruction, if they are victims of terrorism, which they alone have released from chains, which they alone have re-armed; or, which is the same thing, which they alone have occasioned to be released and re-armed.

Vi videtur. If in the frightful contest the conventional fall, it will never wipe away from itself the reproach of having employed in its defence the instrument which it broke on the 4th Prairial.

If it triumph, the same reproach will fall upon the royalists. But in all cases it is the people, it is we, the miserable game, shut up in the snare, it is we that are to receive the first blow; we are to be massacred, plundered, burnt, without any cause of personal diffention, or any particular quarrel having excited our anger, or our resentment; it is for us to mourn over the sad fate of humanity, always a prey to the interests and often to the caprice of a few men.

For this last fortnight provisions have increased one third in price, and we can no longer doubt that this increase, which has become so scandalously progressive since the contest between the convention and the sections, is the consequence, and perhaps the means.

The Louis was yesterday at 1260 livres; butter at 45, potatoes at 60. What means of living for a people panting under misery and uneasiness!

Who will point out to us the period of fadious scarcity? What powerful hand will rescue us from these skilful hands, which dissect us in such a manner? What eye can catch in this horizon, dark and loaded with sulphur, a point of light, a ray of consolation, a hope of better times? Oh! wretched country.

First Postscript. This is the 5th of October; this is the day, the anniversary of the 5th of October at Versailles, that is to be celebrated by such terrible reprisals.

If the blindest chance has not determined this relation of events, it must be allowed that it could not have been combined but by the coldest and most atrocious vengeance.

It is said the revolted sections have been disarmed, but we know nothing positive upon the subject.

It is nine o'clock at night; the firing of cannon is heard at a distance; the streets are deserted and calm at a distance from the seat of war. The details are not precisely known. We are therefore forced to defer them till to-morrow, however eager we may be to satisfy the anxiety of our readers.

It must not be forgotten, that there are no kind of alarming reports that have not been propagated this morning, for example—that pillage was organized in Paris; that the convention would inflict a signal vengeance upon this ungrateful city; that the Belgians and

Liegeux, who had arrived in Paris, would be united to the terrorists, in order to produce a general massacre, &c.

What has not been said, and what has not been done, to arrive at the frightful result over which we can do nothing but weep; adopting, however, at the same time, the most vigorous measures to prevent such an effect from occurring again.

Second Postscript. It is now half past 9 o'clock, the firing of cannon continues, and it is said against the post of the section Lepelletier, which defends itself with desperation, relying still that the sections of Paris, which promised them succour and guarantee, will come to their relief.—The prisons and all the prisoners are secure.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

13th Vendémiaire—October 5.

The fitting of last night was, as may be easily conjectured, stormy and full of alarm.

The determinations in a mass were as incoherent as the individual resolutions were ardent. After the reports of Louvet and Delaunay, on which no decision passed, the fitting was suspended though the assembly did not adjourn. Whilst the most exaggerated or unfounded reports were circulating in the lower part of the hall, groups were forming upon the benches, and each gave himself up to conjectures more or less alarming, during the period that preceded the report of the commission of five.

This morning the most awful dispositions appeared to have been taken on each side, both for attack and defence.

At the commencement of the fitting, cries were heard in the court of the Thuilleries, and some agitation was visible in the tribunes. It was announced at the bar of the convention, that the section of Quinze-Vingts had just made a rampart of their bodies in defence of the convention.

Féron announced, that last night he went with Barras into the Faubourg St. Antoine, and that he found there none but republicans.

The sections of Montreuil, of Popincourt, and of Quinze-Vingts had evinced the same attachment to the convention.

Andre Dumont moved, that a proclamation should be instantly drawn up in order to enlighten the good citizens.—Decreed.

It is now impossible to penetrate into the interior part of the convention, or to procure the remainder of the fitting.

We hear the noise of cannon, the cannon of the civil war has been discharged. The combat has commenced—Death hovers over all our heads! God of France! Genius of liberty! watch over us; protect innocence, save the unhappy persons whom a moment of error may have dragged into the frightful abyss of defolation, of desolation, of the most frightful ravages!

May the culpable leaders of this infamous manoeuvre perish! May their death, which will not appease the manes of their unfortunate victims, assure at least the repose of the country which they have incessantly convulsed. Our readers will pardon us for these lamentable complaints—our hearts are wrung with anguish and the blood flows on every side.

CALAIS, October 9.

[Extract of a letter.]

"Accounts have just been received of an insurrection at Paris. That city is in a deplorable state. Some of the sections have risen against the convention; but the latter has been victorious. Many people are said to have been killed. The regular Paris papers have not arrived. Hence we conclude, that the barriers are shut."

LIVERPOOL, October 5.

By letters received from Portsmouth we learn, that those brave volunteers who engaged themselves with captain Child, to serve on board the Commerce de Marseilles, have joined their ship in good health and spirits, and expect to proceed to the West-Indies in a short time. Exclusive of warlike stores, troops, to the amount of 30,000, are to be carried out; for which purpose ten sail of the line, one of first rate, one 98 gun ship, and three or four 74's, together with a fleet of armed East-Indiamen, are engaged. Admiral Pole, in the Colossus, and admiral Christian, in the Prince-George, are included in the expedition.

The Commerce de Marseilles is stated in the different prints to carry 120 guns, but the truth is that she mounts 136 guns. Naval gentlemen who have looked narrowly into her merits declare, that in the main articles of speed, defence, and internal accommodation, this ship by far surpasses all that Europe ever had to boast of.

LONDON, September 30.

Just as this paper was putting to press, we received, by express, the Paris Journals of the 26th and 27th instant; the intelligence they contain is extremely important, but the lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of giving any thing more than a mere outline in this day's paper.

The accounts brought by the vessel arrived from Calais, mention, that Paris is in a state of extreme confusion and disorder. In the tumults which appear to have taken place, several lives are stated to have been lost; and the convention, seeing the determined resolution of the sections to oppose the attempts for perpetuating their power, are preparing to quit the metropolis.

Oct. 3. Yesterday Mr. Marsh was sent to open a preliminary conference with M. M. Moneron and

Sternvert, the commissioners sent to this country by the national convention.

It may be relied upon, that the regency of Hanover have, by this time, concluded a peace with France; in consequence of which the British troops upon the continent will probably return home.

Yesterday morning Mr. Hammond, late his majesty's minister to the States of America, arrived in town from Philadelphia. He has brought over with him the ratification of the late treaty, with the exception of one article of it, which remains open for future discussion.

Oct. 6. Dispatches were last night received from Sir J. B. Warren, dated the 27th ult. which gave not the smallest hopes of greater success from the present expedition to the coast of France than was experienced in the expedition to Quiberon.

The first object of the present undertaking was to obtain possession of the island of Noirmoutier, with a view to establish a secure place, from whence the more important operations in Poitou might be aided and directed; but on reconnoitring was found to be so strongly fortified at every part where a landing could have been safely effected; so many batteries were erected and so many obdurate republicans were put in possession of them, that the enterprise was found to be unattainable, and consequently it was abandoned.

Charette, however, found means to communicate with the British Squadron. He lent one of his principal officers to count d'Artois, to inform him of the danger of attempting to bring any troops to his assistance, as they undoubtedly would be cut off by the republicans, who were in possession of the whole coast, and against whom he could not keep the open field.

The count d'Artois, notwithstanding this dejecting intelligence, expressed an eager desire to follow the officer, accompanied by two or three of his particular friends, and to join Charette; but he was dissuaded from this step, both by the principal emigrants and British officers.

The expedition thus having proved abortive, the British fleet, and the forces under the command of general Doyle, had retired to the small island of De Dieu, and we may soon expect their return to Portsmouth.

Oct. 10. We have invariably asserted, that the dissensions between the sections of Paris and the convention would not terminate without the effusion of blood; our assertion was well founded; one Paris paper of Tuesday last, the 6th instant, was brought to us by express this morning. It is, we have every reason to believe, the only Paris paper of that date that has been received.

An insurrection of some of the sections against the convention, has taken place. In consequence of the decree of the convention for dissolving the primary assemblies by force, if necessary, the section Lepelletier, on the 5th, beat the generale and flew to arms. Two other sections the same. The committee of public safety immediately sent troops to surround the section Lepelletier. This was effected, but the general who commanded the troops having received an assurance from the inhabitants of the section, that they were only arming in their defence, thought proper to retire.

The section immediately secured and fortified some strong points, and made every preparation for a formidable resistance, the government ordered troops to be marched a second time, and a contest ensued, in which many fell on both sides. The firing of cannon against the section commenced at noon on the 5th and was not terminated at half past nine at night, when the Paris paper which we have received was put to press.

The convention sat all night on the 4th, and the whole of the 5th instant, guarded by a large detachment of military with cannon. Strong patrols paraded all the streets and squares, and every preparation was making by the convention, and by the revolted sections, both for attack and defence.

The section of Lepelletier was in hopes of receiving succour; the other sections having assured them that they would send assistance to them during the night of the 5th.

The proceedings of the convention on the 5th, and the Paris article which we have translated literally from the Paris paper (*le Censeur des Journaux*) of the 6th, will shew that the insurrection, though partial, is of an alarming nature, and that the government suspect that the resistance of the revolted sections will be extremely obdurate. The inhabitants of the suburbs of St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and the troops appear to be firmly attached to the convention.

A Hamburg mail arrived this morning. It brings an account of a sharp action on the 23d last month, between the Austrians and the French on both sides the Neckar. The French commenced the attack upon the Austrians, but were forced to retreat with considerable loss.

In consequence of this victory the Austrians have been able to blockade Mannheim, and to cut off the communication between that city and the French army.

Mentz is completely surrounded by the French, and Ehrenbreitstein is still closely invested.

NEW-YORK, November 30.

We understand that there is a considerable number of 30 dollar bank notes in circulation. They are made in imitation of those of the United States, but easily to be distinguished from the genuine notes, the plate is smaller, and the colour of the paper more yellow, and in many of them appearing discoloured.

PITTSBURG, November 21.

The emigration to this country this fall surpasses that of any other season—and we are informed, that the banks of the Monongahela, from McKee's Port to Redstone, are lined with people intending for the settlements on the Ohio and Kentucky.

As an instance of the increasing prosperity of this part of the state, land that two or three years since was sold for ten shillings per acre, will now bring upwards of three pounds.

RICHMOND, November 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, to his friend in Virginia, in answer to a letter requesting information of the laws of that and the neighbouring states, on the subject of making lands liable to sale for the satisfaction of debts, and of the advantages and disadvantages of the same.

"Among the earliest acts of Pennsylvania, was one declaring that lands should be liable to sale for the payment of debts upon judgment and execution, as chattels, and the whole estate and right of the defendants, their testators or intestates, should be conveyed by the sheriff to the purchasers, so that the fee-simple passes, if the debtor had a fee, and so of any lesser estate.

"To qualify this mode of divesting an estate so as to prevent a small debt from selling a great estate, it was provided that the sheriffs should hold an inquisition, to inquire whether the rents and profits beyond repairs would be sufficient to pay the debts within seven years, and return the inquisition under the seals of the jurors with the *feri facias*—If they are found insufficient, a *venditioni exponas* issues of course, and the lands are sold: If found sufficient, a *liberari facias* issues, and the sheriff with another jury appraises the annual value, ascertains the time necessary for the discharge of the debt, and delivers over the land to the plaintiff, who holds as tenants by *eligit* in England.

"We have another law upon the same principles, regulating the proceedings upon mortgages, which instead of the tedious procedure by bill in equity to foreclose the equity of redemption, gives a writ of *fiere facias* returnable to the courts of law, warning the defendants, whether the original mortgagors, or their heirs or vendees, being actual tenants, to appear and shew cause if any they have, why the money should not be levied by a sale of the lands, and by a practice of the authorities, in all indisputed cases judgment is entered at the second term with a day of execution for half the ensuing vacation, if it be asked for.—Upon this judgment a *levari facias* issues, and the sheriff sells without any inquisition, because the mortgagor has by his mortgage agreed to it; that is he knew the consequence of default in payment, when he executed the deed.—All mortgages are to be recorded within six months from the date, or they lose their priority, and a *fiere facias* does not issue until recorded, for it states that the debt is of record.

"These laws constitute the highest security for debts that law is capable of, and are the basis of that credit which renders coercive sales almost unnecessary. A judgment binds the real estate generally, and a mortgage the estate specified, so effectually, that lands are very seldom sold without the defendants consent, unless the debts approach near or exceed the value of the lands; for any man who is not involved beyond the hope of retrieving himself, could always, (except during the time that depreciated paper was a legal tender) borrow money on mortgage or judgment, to the amount of one half or two thirds of the value of the estate: So that as long as the debtor thinks it beneficial to retain his lands, he can get the security renewed as often as the lender calls for his money. Hence the goodness of the security to the creditor operates as a protection to the debtor, against apprehensions, and I have scarcely ever known a sale of real-estate, where the defendant was not entirely broken or dead, so as to render the sale proper and necessary.—Our laws do not even allow the *parol* to demur in case of the infancy of the heirs of the debtor, nor is it necessary, for wherever there is a prospect of benefit to children by keeping the estate of their parents till they arrive of age, the money can be raised upon the credit of the judgment: In this way, the executors or guardians confide a judgment and ascertain the sum, and if the estate is sufficient in value and the title good, lenders are always to be found, who will advance the money upon an assignment of the judgment, and if the first lender should have an unexpected call for his money, he gives a few months notice, and it is provided, and so often as may be required: So that if the interest is punctually paid, a debt may be continued for twenty, thirty, or forty years.

"There is one improvement wanting in our system, which our laws warrant, but has not been practised till lately, and even now is not thought necessary: that is in case of judgment against executors, a *fiere facias* to the heirs, to give them an opportunity, personally if of age, or by their guardians if under age, of shewing cause why the sale should not go on.—For want of this, I have known one instance, and I doubt not there have been more, where a dishonest or careless executor has suffered a valuable and improving real estate to be sold, when with industry, sufficient personal estate might have been collected to discharge the debts. Our laws only provide for the sale of real estates in default of personal, so that if the debtor or his heir can shew personally, the sheriff must take the first, if so required.

"I know of no other inconvenience than the foregoing, resulting from our system, and that might and would have been long ago remedied, if frequent instances of abuse had occurred. But the benefits resulting from it are so striking, and so great, that to know them is sufficient to admire and adopt it.

"It renders people cautious of debts, and saves many ruined by an unprovident parent."

"It gives the highest security of human affairs is capable of preventing money from being lost by all widows and orphans and by many thought to be safer means binding real estates, funds and sufficiently productive proof of this:—The Insurance Company (of which I am a director) to vest their capital in the bank stock, and in mortgage the question was agitated in considerable number for voting a perfect unanimity for one 80,000 dollars were invested and the like sum vested in cash."

"When a creditor is perfect and the punctual payment of in good humour, it is that he will pay, till he wants it, and it is to be in the first instance for."

"The absolute certainty has of enforcing a sale with think exceeding six months generally as many weeks on a sales unrequited and rarely occurs, when one creditor money, another is always to."

"Private credit is by the blished, that cities are built factures are carried on, and who have lands, as easily as confident that the rapid improvement and the integrity of its inhabitants these two laws, than any other political causes put together."

"They enforce punctuality and interest on debts: This doctry, produces habitual extravagance, aids regularity."

"They give an universal importers of goods from Europe year to a year, and are cheaper than Virginians; they can their customers, and be sure their credit is built on habit by the laws, while that of personal confidence, which is widow, the orphan, the mother has a certain income from heret, while the borrower proving a farm, or turning manufactures, is bettering the family, laying by a proper the debt gradually, or wholly independent, or perhaps a for Pennsylvania."

"Delaware is exactly the same: The inquisition is of twelve."

"New-Jersey and New except that they have no in but only bond with warrant the same to confess judgment."

"Maryland has no law of variation with judge G. informed me that formerly payment of debts, but the 17th statute which made land to be sold for the payment of the judges very early a by construction and practice debts: But Maryland does from this circumstance, w They have no speedy remedy: Hence mortgages are as easy as with us; for nothing to sell lands and other property on mortgage.—Mortgages personal securities are almost by these bonds one friend in distress and ruin by sure every day occurring to transactions of that state judgment involves nobody if he is reminded by another that he must be industrious."

"Thus I have endeavored laws of all the states, with though I have heard and kind is established in all the, I know nothing of to attempt to give an account."

BALTIMORE

We are sorry to mention that a fire broke out in Col which, in a short time, together with an exc

The French at Coblenz the Austrians a piece of v used by our troops on the They killed several barges them about. As they Ehrenbreitstein, the Aust military upon the barges them, the Austrians drew their landing. Every on the Delaware."

Annapolis,

Captain Carver, arrived mentions, that the Fre

"It renders people cautious of running into unnecessary debts, and saves many families from being ruined by an unprovident parent.

"It gives the highest security that the uncertainty of human affairs is capable of to the creditors: This prevents money from being locked up, for the estates of all widows and orphans and monied gentlemen, are by many thought to be safer on mortgages and judgments binding real estates, than in any of the public funds and sufficiently productive: I can give a striking proof of this:—The Insurance Company of Pennsylvania (of which I am a director) is authorized by law to vest their capital in the stock of the United States, bank stock, and in mortgages of real estate. When the question was agitated in proportions, there was a considerable number for vesting half in mortgages, and a perfect unanimity for one third, and accordingly 80,000 dollars were immediately lent on mortgages, and the like sum vested in each of the others.

"When a creditor is perfectly secured, he is mild, and the punctual payment of interest keeps him always in good humour, so that he will not call for his principal, till he wants it, and it is not uncommon for loans to be in the first instance for five or ten years.

"The absolute certainty that the lender or creditor has of enforcing a sale within a short period (never I think exceeding six months upon a mortgage, and generally as many weeks on a judgment) renders such sales untrifling and rarely necessary, for non-payment, when one creditor or lender wants his money, another is always to be found.

"Private credit is by these means so entirely established, that cities are built, farms improved, manufactures are carried on, and wealth acquired by men who have lands, as easily as by monied men, and I am confident that the rapid improvements of Pennsylvania, and the integrity of its inhabitants, are more owing to these two laws, than any other cause, or perhaps to all political causes put together.

"They enforce punctuality in the payment of debts and interest on debts: This is a continual spur to industry, produces habitual honesty, and, preventing extravagance, aids regularity and oeconomy.

"They give an universal and unlimited credit: The importers of goods from Europe have credit from a half year to a year, and are charged ten per cent. lower than Virginians; they can give half a year's credit to their customers, and be sure to remit from their sales; their credit is built on habits of punctuality, created by the laws, while that of the Virginians is only on personal confidence, which is confined to a few.—The widow, the orphan, the man in the decline of life, has a certain income from his money lent at an easy interest, while the borrower by building a house, improving a farm, or turning the money in trade or manufactures, is bettering the security, providing for his family, laying by a proportion of his profits to lessen the debt gradually, or wholly pay it off and become independent, or perhaps a lender himself.—So much for Pennsylvania.

"Delaware is exactly the same, except in one instance: The inquisition is by three freeholders instead of twelve.

"New-Jersey and New-York are nearly the same, except that they have no inquisition nor mortgage law, but only bond with warrant of attorney accompanying the same to confess judgment thereon.

"Maryland has no law upon the subject: In a conversation with judge G. of that state last fall, he informed me that formerly lands were not sold for the payment of debts, but they now do it under the British statute which made lands in all the colonies liable to be sold for the payment of British debts, which statute the judges very early after it was passed, extended by construction and practice to domestic and all other debts: But Maryland does not derive all the benefits from this circumstance, which Pennsylvania does.—They have no speedy remedy on mortgages as we have: Hence mortgages are not a species of ready money as with us; for nothing is more common here than to sell lands and other property for well secured money on mortgage.—Mortgages are disused and bonds with personal securities are almost the only mode used there: By these bonds one friend frequently involves another in distress and ruin by suretyship: Instances of which are every day occurring to persons acquainted with the transactions of that state! Whereas a mortgage or judgment involves nobody but the debtor, and not him if he is reminded by an annual call for the interest, that he must be industrious and punctual.

"Thus I have endeavoured to give a sketch of the laws of all the states, with which I am acquainted; for though I have heard and believe that something of the kind is established in all the other states except Virginia, I know nothing of them with sufficient certainty to attempt to give an account of them."

BALTIMORE, December 7.

We are sorry to mention, that on Thursday night last a fire broke out in Cokesbury college, at Abington, which, in a short time, laid that magnificent building, together with an excellent library, in ashes.

The French at Coblenz lately played off towards the Austrians a piece of waggery, similar to that practised by our troops on the British during the late war. They filled several barges with men of straw and set them afloat. As they approached the garrison of Ehrenbreitstein, the Austrians began a terrible fire of artillery upon the barges; and, as this did not check them, the Austrians drew up in battle array to oppose their landing. Every one remembers the battle of the Myn.

Annapolis, December 10.

Captain Carver, arrived at Boston from Guadaloupe, mentions, that the French were very strong at that

island, and under very little apprehensions from the English; that a frigate had arrived there from France, bringing 1000 artillery, and the news of the treaty of peace with Spain.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of col. JOHN WEEMS, deceased, near Herring Creek Church, on Tuesday the fifth day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, for READY CASH,

ABOUT fifty valuable country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children, boys and girls, many of which are very valuable and likely; also all the stock on said plantation, consisting of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and all the household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils of the deceased, together with a coach, and a set of plated harness for four horses. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue from day to day till the whole property shall be sold.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.
Anne-Arundel county, December 8, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against colonel JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, that a dividend will be made, at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of February next, among the creditors, according to law, of the effects in the hands of the executors at that time; those who neglect to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, will not be regarded in the distribution at that time to be made.

It is also earnestly requested that all persons indebted to the estate will make speedy payment, as it is the wish and determination of the subscribers to close their administration as soon as possible.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.
Anne-Arundel county, December 8, 1795.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Have received, by the brig Two SISTERS, from MADEIRA,

A QUANTITY of old London particular MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality, for particular use, from three to seven years old when shipped, some of which has been a voyage to the Brazil. He has likewise a few pipes of the same quality wine, received about one year since, now in prime order for use, which will be sold by the pipe, half pipe, quarter cask, or gallon.

He has a quantity of fine SALT, superfine and fine FLOUR for sale, and purposes keeping a supply of flour.

He has a handsome COACHEE for sale, with or without a pair of horses.

December 1, 1795.

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of RICHARD OWEN, trustee for the sale of part of Lot No. 50, in Annapolis, the property of ELIZ VALLETTE, be approved; and that the sale by him made, as stated in said report, of the said ground, on the 24th day of July last, for £. 190 be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, or served upon the said Vallette, at any time before the 20th day of December next.

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

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the lower end of Calvert county, as a stray, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen and an half hands high, is branded on the near shoulder thus, A, he has a snip on his nose, and a narrow blaze up his face about eight or nine inches, his hind feet are white, and has a saddle spot on each side of his back, and a white spot on the near side his withers, he trots and gallops. The owner may have him by proving his property and paying charges.

DAVID PLATFORD.
November 11, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 20th instant, a negro man named SAM, who says he belongs to SAMUEL HARRISON, Herring Bay. His master is hereby directed to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold on the 20th day of January next, according to law, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.
Annapolis, November 30, 1795.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, a red STEER, about four years old, marked in the right ear with a crop and two slits, and a crop, under bit and hole in the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

November 19, 1795. CHARLES RAY.

Prince-George's county, Sept. 7, 1795.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that BARNUM DUCKETT brought before me this day, as a stray, a bay MARE, about thirteen and an half hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, has a small star in her forehead, appears to be hipshotten, and is sway backed, she is branded on the near thigh with the letters M H or N H.

THOMAS DUCKETT.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have afforded their STORE with about their usual quantity of GOODS at this season of the year, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for CASH.

They earnestly entreat those indebted to them, or to HENRY HALL DORSEY, on his private books, to call and close their accounts, as after the first day of March, 1796, all vouchers of debts that remain open at that time, will be put in the hands of PHILIP B. KEY, Esquire, who, with, in the course of a few weeks, receive a list of balances for all sums due to us that exceed ten pounds.

HENRY & THOMAS DORSEY.
Indian Landing, Nov. 10, 1795.

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

BENJAMIN OGLE.
August 22, 1795.

THE subscriber, being authorized by Mr. KILTY, late clerk of the Council, to receive, for his own use, all fees due for the issuing of militia commissions prior to the twenty-second of June last, begs leave respectfully to remind those officers who have not paid the same, that small as the fee is, the aggregate is an object with him, and that he will be very thankful to those who shall be considerate enough to take some convenient method of forwarding to him, at Annapolis, the sums due from them respectively.

JOSIAS W. KING.

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

ABSALOM RIDGELY.
November 25, 1795.

RAN away, on the 11th of September last, a negro man named JERRY, about five feet five or six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, has lost some of his fore teeth, and has some wheels on his belly, raised by a twitch; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him; it is very likely he will attempt to go to George-town or Baltimore; it is probable he has a forged pass, and may change his name. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

SAMUEL DARE.
Calvert county, November 16, 1795.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery, will be EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 12th of December next, at ten o'clock,

THE dwelling house and lot, and a variety of household goods, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. The sale will be at the dwelling house, and a credit will be given to purchasers, as will be at the sale more particularly notified.

The creditors of the said WILLIAM HANSON are requested, in conformity to the order, or decree aforesaid, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, before the twelfth day of April next, in order that the said claims may, if established to the chancellor's satisfaction, be discharged from the proceeds of the sale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.
Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795.

James Mackubin,
Hath RECEIVED, by the latest arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL,

A VERY general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests those indebted to him on bond, note, or account, to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those whose accounts have been standing over the year.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE gaol on the night of the 14th inst. a negro man who was under confinement as a runaway, says his name is ELIJAH, and belongs to Mr. Nicholas Peers of Virginia; he appears to be about five feet nine or ten inches high, very dark complexion, with white eyes; had on when he broke gaol a brown coloured great coat, a pair of old coarse linen trousers, old white country cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt, and a high crowned hat about half worn. I will give, for apprehending said negro, if taken in the county TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the fifteenth instant, a yellow fellow named ISAAC, about five feet six or seven inches high, advanced in years, has a scar on his breast, and a large one on the back part of his shoulder. Whoever delivers said slave to me in Newport Forest, Charles county, shall have the above reward, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance a proportionable reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

RAPHAEL BOARMAN.
September 19, 1795.

In CHANCERY, Nov. 18, 1795.

DAVID M'MECHAN } THE complainant, David
against M'Mechen, applies for a
deed to record an Indenture,
executed on the fourth day of March, 1790, by the
said Edward Day, for conveying unto the said David,
and his heirs, all his the said Edward's right to a tract
of land called FREEBORN'S PROGRESS, in Anne-Arundel
county; the bill states, that the said Day hath since
left the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered,
that the complainant cause a copy of this order, to be
inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Ma-
ryland Gazette, before January next, to the intent
that the said Day, or any other person interested, may
have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be
warned to appear in this court, on or before the second
Tuesday in February next, to shew cause, if any there
be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 4X

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. WIL-
LIAM HANSON, late of the city of Annapolis,
deceased, are requested to make immediate pay-
ment, and those having claims against the said estate
are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they
may be settled.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Administrator.
Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795. 4

MEDICINES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends,
and the public, that he has removed from
Church-street to the house formerly occupied by Mr.
NETH in Fleet-street, opposite to Mr. A. Ridgely's
dwelling house, and he has just received and for sale,
a fresh and general assortment of medicines, all of the
best quality; also a quantity of Gowland's lotion, best
red and pale bark, castor-oil, hartshorn shavings, &c.
T. EDGAR.

Annapolis, November 5, 1795. 6

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS
OF JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS
OF JUSTICE will sit every day during the pre-
sent session from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock
in the afternoon.

By order,

November 4, 1795. 6 J. W. KING, Clk.

On Monday, the fourth day of January next, at the
hour of 12 o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the
first fair day, I shall OFFER for SALE, at Port-
Tobacco, in Charles county, for READY MO-
NEY, the following property, to wit:

THREE very valuable LOTS of GROUND,
in the town of Port-Tobacco, containing two
acres of land, lying in a square, adjoining the court-
house lot, and fronting the streets all round; on these
lots are four dwelling houses, two of which are ten-
anted as public houses, with all necessary buildings
suitable and convenient for carrying on that business,
the other two are calculated for private families, and
also have adjoining them all necessary out houses;
these lots at present rent for the sum of £.155 0 0
per annum.

Three other lots in said town of Port-Tobacco, con-
taining one acre and an half of land, adjoining each
other; on these lots is a small dwelling house, with
a garden, &c. that rents for the sum of £.25 0 0 per
annum.

One hundred and eighty-six acres of land, about four
miles from Port-Tobacco, this land is well watered, and
has a sufficiency of wood and timber growing thereon,
forty acres of which may, at a very small expence, be
made good meadow; on this land is a convenient
dwelling house, with brick chimneys, a good barn,
and all convenient buildings, in pretty good repair.

Three hundred acres of land, about eight miles
from Port-Tobacco, and the same distance from Pis-
cataway, this tract of land is all, except about forty
acres, in wood, and some meadow may be easily made
thereon.

One hundred and seventy acres of land, lying in
the county aforesaid, and in a swamp called ZACHIAH
SWAMP, and about eight miles from Port-Tobacco,
this land abounds with very heavy timber of all kinds.
It is thought unnecessary to give a more particular
description of the above property, as those inclined to
purchase will no doubt view the same. An undoubted
title, in fee simple, will be given to the purchasers,
on payment of the amount of their purchase.

On the same day I shall offer for sale, several likely
country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women,
boys and girls, and stock of different kinds, among
which are some very valuable black cattle. The sale
will be continued should not the whole of the prop-
erty be sold on the first day.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county, October 26, 1795.

CASH given for Clean
Linen and Cotton
RAGS, 60
At the Printing-Office.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS will sit every day,
during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the
morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

November 4, 1795. 6 A. GOLDER, Clk.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to the next Prince-
George's county court, for a commission to prove
the bounds and lines of two tracts of land, lying in
Prince-George's county, called BACHELOR'S HAR-
BOUR, and SWAN HARBOUR, or any other lands that
may depend thereon, agreeable to the act of assembly in
such cases made and provided.

X

RICHARD SMITH,
JOHN R. PLATER.

LAND for SALE.

On TUESDAY the 15th day of December next, if
fair, if not on the first fair day, at twelve o'clock,
at Messieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue store, in
Baltimore-town, will be OFFERED for SALE,
the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, in Baltimore
county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, origi-
nally surveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of
the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, confiscated, purchased of
the state of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and
from which purchase he hath been released. This
land will be sold on a credit of two years from the
first day of December next, one half of the principal,
and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before
the first day of December, 1796, and the remaining
half and interest thereon to be paid on or before the
first day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the
principal may be paid in depreciation or other liqui-
dated specie certificates, issued by the state of Mary-
land, or six per cent. stock of the United States, or
specie; one third in the deferred stock of the United
States, or specie, and the interest in specie only.
Bonds with approved security will be required of the
purchaser immediately, and should he refuse or neglect
to give bond, with good security, when required, he
subjects himself to all loss, if any, on a second sale,
and the expence attending this sale. A late survey
has been made of this land, and the plot may be seen
by applying to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-
town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
of the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the debtors to the state
of Maryland, that the installments on their
bonds become due the first day of December next,
and respectfully begs leave to call their attention to a
punctual payment of the same. He also begs leave to
remind the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties,
in this state, of making their returns and payments on
the first day of November next, and that in case of
failure no discretionary power is vested in him to pre-
vent a suit or remit any part of the penalty, (fifteen
per cent.) for neglect of duty.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,
on Thursday the 10th day of December next, if
fair, if not the first fair day,

A VALUABLE and healthy plantation in Anne-
Arundel county, on the Head of South river,
in the occupation of RICHARD RAWLINGS, lying on
the great road leading from Annapolis to George-town,
containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, with a
good dwelling house, kitchen, and negro quarter, to-
bacco houses and stables, with many other convenient
houses, five valuable apple orchards; one third of this
plantation is in woods, about 30 acres of valuable
meadow land, and is well adapted to wheat, corn, and
tobacco. The terms will be made known on the day
of sale, by

RICHARD & JONATHAN RAWLINGS,
Executors of FRANCIS RAWLINGS.
November 7, 1795. X

MR. TAYLOR'S HORSE, GREY DIOMED,
will stand to cover mares, at Mount Air,
near Piscataway, the ensuing season, he is limited to
cover forty mares only, 20 are already subscribed to
him, therefore those gentlemen who are desirous of
breeding from this valuable stock, had better apply at
an early period, either in person or by letter, to ED-
WARD EDELEN, or Mr. FRANCIS TOLSON. X

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near the Fork
Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on or about
the first of this instant, a dark brown MARE, about
ten years old, fourteen hands high, shod before, and
branded on the near buttock thus K, the owner may
have her again on proving his property and paying
charges.

CALEB WARFIELD.
October 29, 1795. X

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in
a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the
PRINTERS.
Annapolis. 6

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,
August 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or
may be creditors of the United States, for any
sums of the funded debt, or stock, bearing a present inte-
rest of six per centum per annum:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on
the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act
making further provision for the support of public cre-
dit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there
will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of
January ensuing, the rate or proportion of two per cen-
tum of the principal of the debt or stock, expressed in
the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the
treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices
where the said stock may stand credited at the close of
the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the
said creditors in person, or to their attorneys duly con-
stituted; but the powers of attorney which may be
produced must contain an authority to receive the said
reimbursement of principal, otherwise no more than the
usual dividend of interest will be paid; and although
the two per centum of principal to be redeemed, should
not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease
from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which
would attend a renewal of the certificates, in conse-
quence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has
been determined that no renewal shall be made: And
further, that the certificates which may be issued during
the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six,
in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent.
stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two
per centum, as aforesaid, be expressed for the
respective sums of the original capital stock. All per-
sons who may negotiate the funded six per cent. stock of
the United States, bearing a present interest, are therefore
cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand
seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount
of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will
be ninety-eight per centum of the sums expressed in the
certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and
year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of
the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer
of the United States.

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

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 17

WANTED, Without Delay,

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

March 23, 1795. 24

THE subscriber intends to petition the next Ge-
neral Assembly of Maryland, for an act to
empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the
town of Nottingham, the property of the late house
of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN,
Surviving partner.
October 5, 1795. X

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

JOHN STEUART.

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

An APPRENTICE Wanted at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(Last YEAR.)

MAR

HANOVE

HE exch
Basse and
quent. A
neighbour
work with
non found
French have advanced
den is entirely void of
doubt but that the French
Mentz. All the emigrants
barked on board transports

MADRI

You have no doubt he
that the court of Spain has
French republic; this n
every breath with joy.

In consequence of the
considerably within the
lately sold at twenty qua-
thing) a pound, now se-
fallen from forty quarters
two and twenty to sixteen
still sells at sixteen quar-
great deal of difference be-
the price. Garvanzos (I
The present harvest has
only benefit we have der-
war, is in favour of the
bility have turned their
true source of national v-
ment.

MILA

A sort of epidemical di-
species altogether new
Raphana, and they are b-
ing to discover the cause
dies. Upwards of 100
this extraordinary compl-
are alarming, and after
rate into a sort of phre-
it to the different thing
bread.

BASL

The 3d of this month
which broke out at Staf-
it was such as might be
humanity of the senate
Bodmer, who, as preho-
the conspiracy, must ha-
of death. He was con-
tion with his hands tied,
he was accompanied b-
There the executioner h-
over his head, and the
to behold the spectacle.
penitent, but the count-
with infensibility. Bot-
demned to perpetual in-
and twenty years confin-
litis, who were called as
were dismissed; trans-
in the country, and th-
punishment of these cr-
due effect.

WESSE

It is confirmed that
dered his contingent to
ritories; but it is not
concluded a peace with
been ordered home, n-
own dominions. At l-
dered a contribution o-
Ehrenbreitstein is still
but it is entirely surrou-

FRANCE

An action between th-
happened on the 19th
vantage of the latter,
sition. The night bef-
down the Rhine by Lo-
trian troops who wer-
treated as far as Schier-
ditary prince of Hohen-
commands here; was r-
in a most distinguishe-
general Jourdan, in t-
the most solemn assu-
only respect the neu-
within the line of dem-
streets which happen t-
hostilities.

Among the countri-
the principality of I

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 17, 1795.

HANOVER, September 26.

THE exchange of couriers between Basse and London is now very frequent. A camp is talked of in our neighbourhood. They continue to work with much activity in our cannon foundries. The report that the French have advanced towards Hanoverian Munden is entirely void of foundation. We have no doubt but that the French will soon be in possession of Mentz. All the emigrants in this quarter have embarked on board transports, with six months provision.

MADRID, September 9.

You have no doubt heard before this of the news that the court of Spain has concluded a peace with the French republic; this news I do assure you has filled every breast with joy.

In consequence of the peace, provisions have fallen considerably within these few days. Beef, which lately sold at twenty quartos (a little more than a farthing) a pound, now sells for sixteen; veal is also fallen from forty quartos to thirty, and mutton from two and twenty to sixteen and fifteen. Wheat flour still sells at sixteen quartos a pound, but there is a great deal of difference betwixt that and almost double the price. Garvanos (large peas) are very plenty. The present harvest has been very abundant. The only benefit we have derived from the late calamitous war, is in favour of the plough. Several of the nobility have turned their attention to agriculture, the true source of national wealth, and rational amusement.

MILAN, September 5.

A sort of epidemical disorder has broken out here of a species altogether new; the physicians call it the *Raphana*, and they are busily employed in endeavouring to discover the cause of it, and to find out remedies. Upwards of 100 persons here are seized with this extraordinary complaint, the symptoms of which are alarming, and after violent convulsions, degenerate into a sort of phrenzy. Some people attribute it to the different things which are mixed with the bread.

BALE, September 12.

The 3d of this month the ring-leaders of the revolt which broke out at Stafa received their sentence, and it was such as might be expected from the justice and humanity of the senate. No blood was spilt: but Bodmer, who, as president of the club, had directed the conspiracy, must have experienced all the agonies of death. He was conducted to the place of execution with his hands tied, as if he was to be executed; he was accompanied by five of his accomplices. There the executioner held for some moments a sword over his head, and the other criminals were obliged to behold the spectacle. The latter seemed to be very penitent, but the countenance of Bodmer was marked with inflexibility. Both Bodmer and Flery were condemned to perpetual imprisonment; the others to ten and twenty years confinement. On the 8th the militia, who were called against the rebels of the country, were dismissed; tranquillity and harmony prevailed in the country, and the moderation displayed in the punishment of these criminals was attended with its due effect.

W E S E L, September 24.

It is confirmed that the elector of Cologne has ordered his contingent to be sent home to his own territories; but it is not confirmed that he has actually concluded a peace with France; his troops having been ordered home, merely, it is said, to protect his own dominions. At Duffeldorf the French have ordered a contribution of 800,000 livres to be levied. Ehrenbreitstein is still occupied by the Imperialists, but it is entirely surrounded by the French.

FRANCFORT, September 22.

An action between the French and Austrians, which happened on the 19th, and turned out to the disadvantage of the latter, obliged them to leave their position. The night before last, a French column came down the Rhine by Lorehausen, after which the Austrian troops who were posted in the Rheingaw retreated as far as Schierstein and Wilbaden. The hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, the Prussian general, who commands here, was received at French head quarters in a most distinguished manner, and received from general Jourdan, in the name of the French nation, the most solemn assurances that our troops would not only respect the neutrality of the countries included within the line of demarcation, but would even in the streets which happen to be without that line, avoid all hostilities.

Among the countries now occupied by the French, is the principality of Nassau. The republican troops

will march through this city to-morrow, and will be led by Prussian troops from one gate to the other.

HANAU, September 22.

The Austrian army is still retreating; the baggage passed through Francfort for three successive nights. The army itself passed through Konigstein and Hochst on its way to Florsheim. A bridge for their retreat has been thrown over the Mayn. Near Deitz on the Lahn, and its environs, the Austrians were three times attacked. On the first two occasions the French were driven back, but on the third day they forced the centre of the Austrians, and obliged them to give way. Deitz suffered much on these occasions. Yesterday the French entered Friedberg, where the Austrian's military hospital, sixty sick, and a great number of beds, fell into their hands.

P. S. We this moment learn that the right wing of the French army has extended itself to Wilbaden, and has totally surrounded the fortresses of Cassel and Mentz. This account is confirmed by letters and travellers just arrived from that neighbourhood.

HAMBURG, September 22.

The French are already within twelve leagues of Francfort. The heavy artillery of the Austrians, which was behind the Lahn, has been transported further back; and letters are received here from persons of the best authority, stating, that a separate peace had been concluded at Basse between the French republic and the elector of Bavaria, Cologne, Hesse Darmstadt, and the duke of Deux Ponts; and there is no doubt but others of the German princes will also follow the same example immediately.

It is believed that the king of Prussia is to be a partaker in some of the conquests made on this side of the Rhine; and a report is spread here, that the French have already erected the Prussian eagle in the dutchy of Berg, in the room of the arms of the elector Palatine.

The letters received this day from Stockholm contain no other news of importance than that the king of Sweden has just issued a very strong declaration against the abuses of the press, and the principles of Jacobinism.

HAGUE, September 11.

Citizen Van Poanen, who is to go as envoy to Philadelphia instead of M. Van Linden, has taken leave of the states general. Our charge d'Affair at Copenhagen has complained to that court, that the British have taken a Dutch frigate, the Alliance, under the cannon of the northern coast, and required that it shall be demanded from the court of Great Britain.

LONDON, October 2.

We are enabled to announce, on the unquestionable authority of a person from Munster, that the elector of Cologne has made a separate peace with France, and has withdrawn his contingent.

The French commissioners are still at Dover, no orders having been received there from government respecting them. It is there thought that the interview, if any takes place, will be at Canterbury.

BOSTON, November 30.

From ALGIERS, September 8.

A copy of a letter from Samuel Calder, prisoner at Algiers, to Mr. David Pierce, jun. merchant of this town.

"SIR,

"I am happy to inform you, that on the 3d instant, Joseph Donaldson, Esq; ambassador from the United States, arrived at this city, and on the 4th had his first audience with the dey, and on the 5th settled and concluded a peace with him, which was announced the same day by the discharge of 21 guns from the marine battery, and hoisted the American colours on board of a vessel in the harbour—but I am sorry to add, that it will be two months before we expect to get our irons off, as there is not at this time any vessel to put the unfortunate victims on board. It will yet take some time before there can be any thing done with the other regencies of Tunis and Tripoli—however, I make no doubt it will all be accomplished by the next spring, so as the American flag shall be free in these seas.

"I am in hopes by the time this comes to hand that we shall be on our passage home."

PRINCETON, December 7.

Last evening, between the hours of ten and eleven, the academy of this place was observed to be in flames; but such was the exertions of the inhabitants, that it was speedily suppressed; but not before the greatest part of the roof was consumed. From the quarter from which the fire originated, it was obvious that it could not be the effect of accident, but the attempt of some daring incendiary, for the discovery of whom,

or his instigators, the trustees have offered a reward of one hundred dollars. The zeal which the citizens discovered on this occasion, for the support and protection of this seminary, does them the highest honour; for, though the damage was very considerable, such was their activity, that in the course of one day it was completely repaired.

Annapolis, December 17.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THE committee appointed to inquire into and report the existing situation of the public funds and revenue, and also to consider of and report such measures as may be necessary for the increase and improvement thereof, submit to the house the following details and observations, as the result of their inquiries on the subjects referred to their consideration.

The state is now the holder of stock of the United States, as follows:

	Dollars	cents
Stock of the United States drawing an immediate interest of 6 per cent. per annum,	325,766	64
Stock of the United States drawing an interest of 3 per cent. per annum,	333,840	23
Deferred stock of the United States,	103,489	21

There is due to the state from its citizens, installed debts amounting in the aggregate of principal to

Upon which there are arrears of interest up to the 1st November, 1795, payable in specie,

There is due to the state from clerks, sheriffs, naval-officers, &c.

There is due to the state from its citizens, on bonds taken under the act of November session, 1784, commonly called the consolidating act, a principal of

Upon which there are arrears of interest,

There appears also to be due to the state the sum of £.7,021 9 10 from the supervisors of roads, and considerable sums from debtors on open accounts on the books of the auditor; but as the committee are satisfied from the agents report, that these debts are not to be counted on, they have omitted them in the estimates herein after contained.

The committee are of opinion, that from the foregoing sources of revenue there will be brought into the treasury, in the course of the ensuing year, the following sums:

As the general government redeems in 1796 two per cent. of its stock drawing an immediate interest of 6 per cent. this state will receive, by reason of such partial redemption, in specie,

But this operation will diminish the state's capital in 6 per cent. stock, and will reduce it to 319,251 32 dollars, which will produce an interest of

Our 3 per cent. stock (which will suffer no defalcation at all,) will produce an interest of

The interest on the installed debt, calculated up to the 1st November, 1795, must be paid in specie during the year 1796,

Total

To the amount of these sums is to be added the money now in the treasury, clear of all existing appropriations, as reported by the committee of claims.

And here the committee would remark, that one of the appropriations stated by the committee of claims is, in all likelihood, merely nominal. The five months pay now appearing to be due to officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, amounting to £.1,770 4 1 specie, has never been called for, and it is suggested to the committee as probable, that there are no persons in existence entitled to demand it. The pay due for services on board the barges, amounting to £.139 18 3, stands in the same situation.

The committee have also to mention, that there is yet another sum of public money, to the amount of at least £.16,678, now in the treasury, clear of all appropriations, which is not included in the report of the committee of claims, nor noticed by the report of the treasurer or auditor, and which is, of course, to be added to the preceding items.

In order to explain to the house the reason of the omission of this sum of specie in the different reports above alluded to, it will be necessary to state, that it

conflicts of the different sums received by the state agent during the years 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1795, and by him deposited with Benjamin Harwood, but not paid over to the treasurer, or entered in his books.

The agent's annual report contains a jumped statement of money paid both to him and the treasurer in the course of the preceding year; but as the money received by the agent himself, during his continuance in office, has not been formally accounted for with the treasurer, although it has been lodged as before mentioned, it follows that its yearly or aggregate amount cannot appear in the report of the treasurer, auditor, or committee of claims.

Exclusive of the foregoing sums, the state has the following annual revenue:

The land-office produced last year £.9,427 14 2, and it is supposed that it will be at least equally productive for a few years to come, 9,427 14 2

Fines, forfeitures and licences, have lately averaged, over and above the proportion granted to Baltimore-town, £.7,500 per annum, gross amount, which, after deducting the donations to the colleges, will leave to the state a surplus of 4,500 0 0

The taxes on seals, &c. in the chancery court and the land-office produce the yearly sum of about 600 0 0

The committee observe upon the item of fines, forfeitures and licences, that it is a growing fund, and will continue for many years to receive an annual augmentation, but that, from radical defects in our laws ascertaining the mode of collecting fines and forfeitures, that branch of the item is less beneficial than it might be rendered; and unless some regulations are adopted for ensuring the more regular and speedy payment of them into the treasury, the above calculation cannot be relied upon.

The fines, forfeitures and licences, payable on the 1st November last, are not taken into any of the preceding sums. On these, payments have been made into the treasury since the 1st November, which are not comprehended in the amount of specie reported by the committee of claims, and will, of course, enlarge that amount.

The committee therefore think, that to the foregoing items may be added the probable product of fines, forfeitures and licences, for 1795, which will come in during 1796, and as the donations to the colleges have been paid up to the 1st November last, this may be stated at £.7,500, gross amount, at least two thirds of which may be counted on as likely to be paid in during the ensuing year, £.5,000.

It appears then, from the above statement, that the unappropriated money now in the treasury, the money deposited there by the agent, and the money which must come into it in the course of the ensuing year, will at least amount to 84,316 3 0

The demands upon this sum will, independent of extraordinary charges created by acts or resolves of the present session, be as follow:

The salary to the governor,	1,000 0 0
The civil list,	2,600 0 0
The salaries of the chancellor, and judges of the general court and court of appeals,	3,150 0 0
Armourers, and expenses of armouries,	500 0 0
Money for which the executive may draw, under a resolution of last session,	500 0 0
Half pay list,	1,197 15 0
Journal of accounts, say	8,000 0 0
Adjutant-general	200 0 0
Trustee of the state,	75 0 0
	£. 17,222 15 0

In addition to these demands is to be considered the interest upon the outstanding certificates heretofore issued by this state, the amount of which the committee have endeavoured to ascertain, but from the deficiency of public documents, they have found it impracticable to report on this subject with precision.

The utmost estimate that has lately been made of the principal of these certificates has not exceeded £.30,000, and the committee are persuaded that it does not equal two thirds of that sum. They have adopted this persuasion, from information that a considerable portion of our certificates were issued for very small amounts, from whence, and from their early depreciation, it becomes extremely probable that many of them have been lost, and from the circumstance that not more than £.9,727 6 5½ principal of certificates has, during the present year, been brought to the treasury for the payment of the annual interest, of which £.5,686 3 1 has been since redeemed and sunk. Upon the whole, the committee believe that the amount of outstanding certificates is considerably below £.20,000, and of consequence the interest upon them will not be more than £.1,200 per annum, which, added to the demands before stated, will make the aggregate of ordinary appropriations for the current year £.18,422 15 0.

If this sum be deducted from the sums which now are or will come into the treasury during the year 1796, it will be seen that the state will have a surplus of money, beyond the common demands for the ensuing year, of £.65,893 8 0.

The committee feel assured that they have not, in the preceding statements, calculated upon any questionable items, and that they have disclosed every charge upon the public resources, except such as have been or may be newly occasioned by the acts of the present session of assembly.

Having shewn the existing sources of revenue, and their certain product in the year 1796, the committee think it their duty to lay before the house a concise view of the footing upon which our finances will stand in future times, if managed with prudence. But as upon this part of the subject they must be regulated, in some degree, by conjecture only, they do not pretend to have been minutely accurate.

Of the principal of the installed debt before mentioned one half was due on the 1st of this month, and the balance will be payable on the 1st December, 1796.

The principal of this debt is payable either in certificates issued by this state, or in 6 per cent. stock of the United States, or in specie, the debtors having already availed themselves of the privilege of paying a certain proportion in deferred stock, except to a very small amount.

If this principal should be paid in 6 per cent. stock, it will immediately become an active capital, producing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum.

If it should be paid in specie, stock may be purchased with it, and if part of it should be paid in state certificates, which cannot be to any considerable extent, our productive capital will be thereby diminished, but the annual demands upon its product will be proportionably lessened.

So that in any view the government may look forward with certainty to a permanent increase of its revenue from the whole or the greater part of the installed debt, which the committee are informed is well secured.

In addition to the principal of this debt, and in addition to the arrears of interest thereon, up to the 1st November, 1795, there will be a further interest on one half of the principal due on the 1st November, 1796, amounting to £.1,335 10 7, and payable only in specie.

Of the bonded debt heretofore mentioned, the committee believe, that under all its disadvantages, about £.20,000 in the whole will be collected, but that some years must elapse before it comes into the treasury.

They found this belief, however, wholly on the opinions of the officers concerned in the department of finance. It is here to be observed too, that the greater part of this description of debtors have filed bills in chancery to be relieved from their contracts, on real or pretended grounds of equity; but the committee are induced to think, that although a vacation of the sales in these instances may affect the interest of the state, yet that as the property will in general be liable to a second sale, a sum may still be raised from this branch of our funds equal to, if not beyond, that which is stated above.

The £.8,092 2 1 due from sheriffs, clerks, naval-officers, &c. may, it is supposed, be in great measure secured, but on this article the committee can only speak from the information of others, whose knowledge of the subject, they have no doubt, may be relied on.

The amount, then, which the state will probably receive in the course of a few years to come on the principal of the installed debt, on the interest on one half thereof, payable 1st November, 1796, on the bonded debt, and the debt due from clerks, sheriffs, naval-officers, &c. will be £.73,945 5 8, and if the amount of outstanding certificates be deducted from it, there will remain to the state a capital of £.53,945 5 8, which, converted into continental stock, at par, will produce an annual interest of £.3,237 14 4.

To this may be added, as a new source, so much of the surplus of our revenue for the year 1796, as can be spared, which, after gratifying every object of charge, ordinary and contingent, cannot be less than fifty thousand pounds, a sum which, turned into a productive capital, will yield an annual interest of £.3,000.

Independent of the operation of these funds, our annual income, after the year 1796, will be adequate to the common purposes of government, and will stand as follows:

Interest on our 6 per cent. stock, after redemption of two dollars in the 100,	7,183 3 0
Interest on our 3 per cent. stock,	3,755 14 2
Product of the land-office,	9,427 14 2
Surplus of fines, forfeitures, &c.	4,500 0 0
Product of taxes on seals, &c. in chancery and the land-office,	600 0 0
	£. 25,466 11 4

And the activity of the above-mentioned capitals, when brought into operation, (and there is no room to doubt that they will become partially beneficial in 1796, and wholly so in 1797, 1798 and 1799,) will increase this income to £.31,704 5 8 per annum, which is at least £.10,000 beyond the whole expenses of our government, to be converted into productive stock as the surplus shall arise, and can with safety be so applied.

Besides this the deferred stock now held by the state will, after the year 1800, bring in an interest of £.2,328 7 6, and the capital of government in the Patowmack Company, (if the navigation of that river shall be ultimately completed) will, in the opinion of the committee, be peculiarly valuable in a fiscal view.

The committee are not informed as to the probability of the state's obtaining the stock in the bank of England to which it claims a title, and it must be unnecessary to remark, that if its claim to that stock should be finally sustained, its finances would thereby be placed upon a footing of great respectability; but even if this claim should eventually be defeated, the committee are clearly of opinion, that a proper attention to existing resources within our power will, for

many years, prevent the necessity of a tax upon our citizens for any probable objects of government.

The expedient that has occurred to the committee for giving permanency and activity to our revenue, and for preserving entire a competent and productive capital, is that of vesting as much of the surplus of the state's income as possible, and the whole of its surplus debts as they may come into the treasury, in six per cent. stock of the United States. The committee avoid giving any opinion on the propriety or impropriety of any further subscription to the Patowmack Company, as an operation of finance, that being a question now depending before the house, and not expressly included in the order of reference under which the committee have acted. They think it, however, within the line of their duty to observe, that the situation of the public funds will bear the proposed advance.

In conclusion, the committee recommend a revision and alteration of the laws which respect the collection of fines and forfeitures.

All which is submitted to the house.

By order,

J. W. KING, Clk.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, December 8, 1795.

Yesterday, after the election of a speaker and clerk, Joseph Wheaton was chosen serjeant at arms, Thomas Claxton door-keeper, and Thomas Dunn assistant door-keeper.

A message was received from the senate, informing that a quorum was assembled, that they had appointed Henry Tazewell, President pro tem. and were ready to wait on the President; for which purpose they had appointed Mr. Reed, and Mr. Cabot, as a committee.

On motion, Resolved, That Mr. Madison, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Sirgreaves, be appointed as committee, jointly with that of the senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that a quorum of the two houses were assembled, and ready to receive any communications he may please to make to them.

The house then appointed a committee to prepare the rules and orders of the house—also, a committee of elections.

This day at twelve o'clock the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES met both houses of Congress, in the Representatives Chamber, and delivered to them the following

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives,

I TRUST I do not deceive myself, while I indulge the persuasion, that I have never met you at any period, when more than at the present, the situation of our public affairs has afforded just cause for mutual congratulation; and for inviting you, to join with me, in profound gratitude to the Author of all good, for the numerous, and extraordinary blessings we enjoy.

The termination of the long, expensive and distressing war, in which we have been engaged with certain Indians northwest of the Ohio, is placed in the option of the United States, by a treaty which the commander of our army has concluded, provisionally, with the hostile tribes in that region.—In the adjustment of the terms, the satisfaction of the Indians was deemed an object worthy no less of the policy, than of the liberality of the United States, as the necessary basis of durable tranquillity. This object, it is believed, has been fully attained.—The articles agreed upon, will immediately be laid before the senate, for their consideration.

The Creek and Cherokee Indians, who alone of the southern tribes had annoyed our frontier, have lately confirmed their pre-existing treaties with us; and were giving evidence of a sincere disposition to carry them into effect, by the surrender of the prisoners and property they had taken:—But we have to lament, that the fair prospect in this quarter, has been once more clouded by wanton murders, which some citizens of Georgia, are represented to have recently perpetrated on hunting parties of the Creeks; which have again subjected that frontier to disquietude and danger; which will be productive of further expence; and may occasion more effusion of blood.—Measures are pursuing to prevent, or mitigate, the usual consequences of such outrages; and with the hope of their succeeding, at least to avert general hostility.

A letter from the emperor of Morocco, announces to me, his recognition of our treaty made with his father, the late emperor; and consequently, the continuance of peace with that power.—With peculiar satisfaction I add, that information has been received from an agent, deputed on our part to Algiers, importing, that the terms of a treaty with the dey and regency of that country, had been adjusted in such a manner, as to authorize the expectation of a speedy peace; and the restoration of our unfortunate fellow-citizens from a grievous captivity.

The latest advices from our envoy at the court of Madrid, give moreover, the pleasing information, that he had received assurances of a speedy, and satisfactory conclusion of his negotiation.—While the event, depending upon unadjusted particulars, cannot be regarded as ascertained, it is agreeable to cherish the expectation of an issue, which securing amicably, very essential interests of the United States, will at the same time lay the foundation of lasting harmony with a power, whose friendship we have uniformly, and sincerely desired to cultivate.

Though not before officially disclosed to the house of representatives, you gentlemen, are all apprised, that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, has been negotiated with Great-Britain; and that the senate

have advised and consented to its ratification which excepts part of the territory, and to the best judgment of the public interest, after the operation, I have added my sanction, the subject will, with the advice of Congress.

This interesting summary of our foreign powers, between the States controversies have subsided, also to those of our Indian neighbors have been in a state of amity, a wide field for consoling nations. If by prudence and moderation the extinguishment of all the discord, which have heretofore marked our terms compatible with our honor, shall be the happy result, a precious foundation will have been laid, maturing and establishing our country!

Contemplating the internal external relations of the United States for contentment and equality of the nations of Europe dependencies, have been involved in bloody, exhausting and calamitous foreign war have been aggravated and insurrection; in most useful to society have been decay and in which for embittered other sufferings; visions of a return of the blessings are alloyed by the sense of our burdens, which press upon our industry, and threaten to clog our progress: Our favoured country, has enjoyed general tranquillity the more satisfactory, because of no duty. Faithful to our obligations to our commerce and manufactures, example; the molestations of our continuance of which, however, have been made) being aggregate benefits which it deserves. Our population advancing exceeding the most sanguine ally augments our strength and our future security. I displays indications of rapid and with burthens so light as with resources fully adequate with governments founded on national liberty, and with much too much to say, that our title of national happiness is not fore equalled!

Placed in a situation even of commanding force to knowledge to Heaven, by, to unite our efforts to prove, our immense advantage in this desirable work, with my heart.

It is a valuable ingredient in our welfare, that the part of the scene of disorder has abandoned their errors constitution and laws, which in the public authorities of our times, have induced many offenders here referred to; those who had been adjudged for though I shall always exercise with firmness and powers with which I am in no less consistent with the my personal feelings, to government, every degree of which the national may permit.

GENTLEMEN,

Among the objects which in the course of the session establishment is not the least for by the events which have passed still further to characterize our frontiers.—In this review due weight to the connection between us, and certainly finally adjusted; that yet terminated; and that covered, will demand procuring them.—A statement force, will be laid before you.

With the review of our naturally connected that of inquiry, what imperfections their experience may have to much moment, in my most solicitude that the renewed, till the greatest accomplished. Time, is taken for forwarding the serves the persevering citizen.

While we indulge the condition of our western territory, which continues, namely, that the present view to the protection of the lawless parties

are advised and consented to its ratification, upon a condition which excepts part of one article.—Agreeably thereto, and to the best judgment I was able to form of the public interest, after full and mature deliberation; I have added my sanction.—The result, on the part of his Britannic majesty, is unknown. When received, the subject will, without delay, be placed before Congress.

This interesting summary of our affairs, with regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the United States controversies have subsisted, and with regard also to those of our Indian neighbours, with whom we have been in a state of enmity or misunderstanding, opens a wide field for consoling and gratifying reflections. If by prudence and moderation on every side, the extinguishment of all the causes of external discord, which have heretofore menaced our tranquillity, on terms compatible with our national rights and honour, shall be the happy result—how firm, and how precious a foundation will have been laid for accelerating, maturing and establishing the prosperity of our country!

Contemplating the internal situation, as well as the external relations of the United States, we discover equal cause for contentment and satisfaction.—While many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a contest unusually bloody, exhausting and calamitous; in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domestic convulsion and insurrection; in which many of the arts most useful to society have been exposed to discouragement and decay; in which scarcity of subsistence has embittered other sufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the blessings of peace and repose, are alloyed by the sense of heavy, and accumulating burthens, which press upon all the departments of industry, and threaten to clog the future springs of government: Our favoured country, happy in a striking contrast, has enjoyed general tranquillity—a tranquillity the more satisfactory, because maintained at the expense of no duty. Faithful to ourselves, we have violated no obligation to others. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures, prosper beyond former example; the molestations of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which, however, very pointed remonstrances have been made) being over-balanced by the aggregate benefits which it derives from a neutral position. Our population advances with a celerity, which exceeding the most sanguine calculations, proportionally augments our strength and resources, and guarantees our future security. Every part of the union, displays indications of rapid and various improvement, and with burthens so light as scarcely to be perceived; with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies; with governments founded on the genuine principles of national liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws; it is too much to say, that our country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness never surpassed, if ever before equalled!

Placed in a situation every way so auspicious, motives of commanding force impel us, with sincere acknowledgement to Heaven, and pure love to our country, to unite our efforts to preserve, prolong and improve, our immense advantages. To co-operate with you in this desirable work, is a fervent, and favourite wish of my heart.

It is a valuable ingredient in the general estimate of our welfare, that the part of our country, which was lately the scene of disorder and insurrection, now enjoys the blessings of quiet and order. The misled, have abandoned their errors, and pay the respect to our constitution and laws, which is due from good citizens, to the public authorities of the society. These circumstances, have induced me to pardon, generally, the offenders here referred to; and to extend forgiveness to those who had been adjudged to capital punishment. For though I shall always think it a sacred duty, to exercise with firmness and energy, the constitutional powers with which I am invested, yet it appears to me no less consistent with the public good, than it is with my personal feelings, to mingle in the operations of government, every degree of moderation and tenderness, which the national justice, dignity and safety may permit.

GENTLEMEN,
Among the objects which will elicit your attention in the course of the session, a review of our military establishment is not the least important. It is called for by the events which have changed, and may be expected still further to change, the relative situation of our frontiers.—In this review, you will doubtless allow due weight to the considerations, that the equilibrium between us, and certain foreign powers, are not yet finally adjusted; that the war in Europe, is not yet terminated; and that our western posts, when recovered, will demand provision for garrisoning and securing them.—A statement of our present military force, will be laid before you by the department of war.

With the review of our army establishment, is naturally connected that of the militia. It will merit inquiry, what imperfections in the existing plan, further experience may have unfolded. The subject is of so much moment, in my estimation, as to excite a constant solicitude that the consideration of it may be renewed, till the greatest attainable perfection shall be accomplished. Time, is wearing away some advantages for forwarding the object, while none better deserves the persevering attention of the public councils.

While we indulge the satisfaction which the actual condition of our western borders so well authorises, it is necessary that we should not lose sight of an important truth, which continually receives new confirmation, namely, that the provisions heretofore made, with a view to the protection of the Indians, from the violence of the lawless part of our frontier inhabitants,

are insufficient. It is demonstrated, that these violences, can now be perpetrated with impunity. And it can need no argument to prove, that unless the murdering of Indians can be restrained, by bringing the murderers to condign punishment, all the exertions of the government to prevent destructive retaliations, by the Indians, will prove fruitless; and all our present agreeable prospects illusory. The frequent destruction of innocent women and children, who are chiefly the victims of retaliation, must continue to shock humanity; and an enormous expence to drain the treasury of the union.

To enforce upon the Indians the observance of justice, it is indispensable that there shall be competent means of rendering justice to them. If these means can be devised by the wisdom of Congress; and especially if there can be added an adequate provision, for supplying the necessities of the Indians, on reasonable terms (a measure the mention of which I the more readily repeat, as in all the conferences with them they urge it with solicitude) I should not hesitate to entertain a strong hope, of rendering our tranquillity permanent. I add with pleasure, that the probability even of their civilization is not diminished, by the experiments which have been thus far made under the auspices of government. The accomplishment of this work, if practicable, will reflect undecaying lustre on our national character, and administer the most grateful consolations that virtuous minds can know.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
The state of our revenue with the sums which have been borrowed and reimbursed, pursuant to different acts of Congress, will be submitted from the proper department, together with an estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the service of the ensuing year.

Whether measures may not be advisable, to reinforce the provision for the redemption of the public debt, will naturally engage your examination. Congress have demonstrated their sense to be, and it were superfluous to repeat mine, that whatsoever will tend to accelerate the honourable extinction of our public debt, accords as much with the true interest of our country, as with the general sense of our constituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives.

The statements which will be laid before you relative to the mint, will shew the situation of that institution; and the necessity of some further legislative provisions for carrying the business of it more completely into effect; and for checking abuses which appear to be arising in particular quarters.

The progress in providing materials for the frigates, and in building them—the state of the fortifications of our harbours;—the measures which have been pursued for obtaining proper sites for arsenals, and for replenishing our magazines with military stores;—and the steps which have been taken towards the execution of the law for opening a trade with the Indians; will likewise be presented for the information of Congress.

Temperate discussion of the important subjects which may arise in the course of the session, and mutual forbearance where there is a difference of opinion, are too obvious, and necessary for the peace, happiness and welfare of our country, to need any recommendation of mine.

GO. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES,
8th of December, 1795.

"On the 14th inst. departed this life, at the house of Mr. Archibald Golder, of this city, JOHN NEEDLES, inhabitant of Easton, whose amiable and courteous qualities produced in him that genuine politeness which is independent of the forms and ceremonies of fashionable life to recommend it, and makes its possessors justly endeared to their friends and acquaintance. When in gayer life, he was high sheriff of Talbot, and has since been a very useful citizen, both in a religious and civil capacity; and as his visit to this place is said to have been on the score of humanity, and to plead the cause of the distressed, in company of some of his brethren, the people called Quakers, in which journey he met with some exposure to his bodily frame, which was too slender long to resist the attack of disease; from this circumstance, the tenor of his life, and quietude of his close, we doubt not he has entered the peaceful abode of the righteous, who "cease from their labours and their works do follow them."—His remains were decently conveyed to his friends at Indian-Spring for their interment.

When virtue reigns the full career
Of life's uncertain date,
Ah! what have we for such to fear,
They've reach'd the Heav'nly gate;

When virtue reigns triumphant o'er
Th' attacks of errors friends,
Where vice shall never grieve them more
To accomplish its base ends.

Their souls in Solace, sweet, diving,
Enter the port of rest,
There, with the Heav'nly host to join,
And be for ever blest."

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S Neck, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as also to mark and bound that part of said tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER.
December 16, 1795.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN HOSKINS STONE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the executive that Cokesbury college, in the town of Abington, in Bayard county, was, on the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, consumed by fire, and that some malicious persons are supposed to have wilfully set fire to the same, and whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrators of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery of the person or persons by whom the said offence may have been committed, provided, that the said person or persons be brought to justice therefor.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

J. H. STONE.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINNEY, Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE STATE.

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

ELIZABETH THOMAS, Executrix.
December 16, 1795. *Wm Thomas*

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

J. DELAVENCENDIERE.
Frederick county, December 1, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who, when committed, called himself SAMUEL BUTLER, but since says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to GEORGE HARNES, on the South Branch, in the state of Virginia; that he, the said Harnes, purchased him from a certain FREEMAN CARTER, who formerly was a resident of this county; he is about five feet ten inches high, appears to be about twenty or twenty-one years of age, has a very remarkable scar above his right eye which extends up a little in his hair, appears to have been occasioned by a burn, he has also a scar on the right side of his nose; his cloathing was only a pair of fustian trousers, a white cloth jacket, and a castor hat half worn. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold to discharge his prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.
November 18, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 20th instant, a negro man named SAM, how says he belongs to SAMUEL HARRISON, Herring Bay. His master is hereby directed to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold on the 20th day of January next, according to law, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.
Annapolis, November 30, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have assorted their STORE with about their usual quantity of GOODS at this season of the year, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for CASH.

They earnestly entreat those indebted to them, or to HENRY HALL DORSEY, on his private books, to call and close their accounts, as after the first day of March, 1796, all vouchers of debts that remain open at that time, will be put in the hands of PHILIP B. KEY, Esquire, who will, in the course of a few weeks, receive a list of balances for all sums due to us that exceed ten pounds.

HENRY & THOMAS DORSEY.
Indian Landing, Nov. 10, 1795.

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

August 22, 1795. BENJAMIN OGLE.

To be SOLD,

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

In CHANCERY, Nov. 18, 1795.

DAVID M'ECHEEN } THE complainant, David
against M'ECHEEN, applies for a
decree to record an indenture,
executed on the fourth day of March, 1790, by the
said Edward Day, for conveying unto the said David,
and his heirs, all his the said Edward's right to a tract
of land called FREEBORN'S PROGRESS, in Anne-Arundel
county; the bill states, that the said Day hath since
left the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered,
that the complainant cause a copy of this order, to be
inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Ma-
ryland Gazette, before January next, to the intent
that the said Day, or any other person interested, may
have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be
warned to appear in this court, on or before the second
Tuesday in February next, to shew cause, if any there
be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. X

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. WIL-
LIAM HANSON, late of the city of Anna-
polis, deceased, are requested to make immediate pay-
ment, and those having claims against the said estate
are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they
may be settled.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Administrator.
Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795.

MEDICINES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends,
and the public, that he has removed from
Church-street to the house formerly occupied by Mr.
NETH in Fleet-street, opposite to Mr. A. Ridgely's
dwelling house, and he has just received and for sale,
a fresh and general assortment of medicines, all of the
best quality; also a quantity of Gowland's lotion, best
red and pale bark, castor oil, hartshorn shavings, &c.
T. EDGAR.

Annapolis, November 5, 1795.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS
OF JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS
of JUSTICE will sit every day during the pre-
sent session from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock
in the afternoon.

By order,

J. W. KING, Clk.

November 4, 1795.

On Monday, the fourth day of January next, at the
hour of 12 o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the
first fair day, I shall OFFER for SALE, at Port-
Tobacco, in Charles county, for READY MO-
NEY, the following property, to wit:

THREE Very valuable LOTS of GROUND,
in the town of Port-Tobacco, containing two
acres of land, lying in a square, adjoining the court-
house lot, and fronting the streets all round; on these
lots are four dwelling houses, two of which are ten-
anted as public houses, with all necessary buildings
suitable and convenient for carrying on that business,
the other two are calculated for private families, and
also have adjoining them all necessary out houses;
these lots at present rent for the sum of £.155 0 0
per annum.

Three other lots in said town of Port-Tobacco, con-
taining one acre and an half of land, adjoining each
other; on these lots is a small dwelling house, with
a garden, &c. that rents for the sum of £.25 0 0 per
annum.

One hundred and eighty-six acres of land, about four
miles from Port-Tobacco, this land is well watered, and
has a sufficiency of wood and timber growing thereon,
forty acres of which may, at a very small expence, be
made good meadow; on this land is a convenient
dwelling house, with brick chimnies, a good barn,
and all convenient buildings, in pretty good repair.

Three hundred acres of land, about eight miles
from Port-Tobacco, and the same distance from Pis-
cataway, this tract of land is all, except about forty
acres, in wood, and some meadow may be easily made
thereon.

One hundred and seventy acres of land, lying in
the county aforesaid, and in a swamp called ZACHIAH
SWAMP, and about eight miles from Port-Tobacco,
this land abounds with very heavy timber of all kinds.
It is thought unnecessary to give a more particular
description of the above property, as those inclined to
purchase will no doubt view the same. An undoubted
title, in fee simple, will be given to the purchasers,
on payment of the amount of their purchase.

On the same day I shall offer for sale, several likely
country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women,
boys and girls, and stock of different kinds, among
which are some very valuable black cattle. The sale
will be continued should not the whole of the prop-
erty be sold on the first day.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county, October 26, 1795.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-
Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC
VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at the late dwell-
ing house of col. JOHN WEEMS, deceased, near Her-
ring-Creek Church, on Tuesday the fifth day of Janu-
ary next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,
for READY CASH,

ABOUT fifty valuable country born SLAVES,
consisting of men, women and children, boys
and girls, many of which are very valuable and likely;
also all the stock on said plantation, consisting of
horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and all the
household and kitchen furniture, and plantation uten-
sils of the deceased, together with a coach, and a set
of plated harness for four horses. The sale to com-
mence at 12 o'clock, and continue from day to day
till the whole property shall be sold.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.
Anne-Arundel county, December 8, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having
claims against colonel JOHN WEEMS, of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, that a dividend will
be made, at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of
February next, among the creditors, according to law,
of the effects in the hands of the executors at that
time; those who neglect to exhibit their claims, leg-
ally authenticated, will not be regarded in the dis-
tribution at that time to be made.

It is also earnestly requested that all persons indebted
to the estate will make speedy payment, as it is the
wish and determination of the subscribers to close their
administration as soon as possible.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.
Anne-Arundel county, December 8, 1795.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Have received, by the brig Two SISTERS, from
MADEIRA,

A QUANTITY of old London particular MA-
DEIRA WINE, of the first quality, for par-
ticular use, from three to seven years old when ship-
ped, some of which has been a voyage to the Brazil.
He has likewise a few pipes of the same quality wine,
received about one year since, now in prime order for
use, which will be sold by the pipe, half pipe, quarter
cask, or gallon.

He has a quantity of fine SALT, superfine and fine
FLOUR for sale, and purposes keeping a supply of
flour.

He has a handsome COACHEE for sale, with or
without a pair of horses.
December 1, 1795.

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of RICHARD OWEN,
trustee for the sale of part of Lot No 50, in
Annapolis, the property of ELIS VALLETTE, be ap-
proved; and that the sale by him made, as stated in
said report, of the said ground, on the 24th day
of July last, for £.100 be ratified and confirmed, un-
less cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the
third Tuesday in January next, provided a copy of
this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, or
served upon the said Vallette, at any time before the
20th day of December next.

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

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the
lower end of Calvert county, as a stray, a dark
bay HORSE, about thirteen and an half hands high,
is branded on the near shoulder thus, A, he has a snip
on his nose, and a narrow blaze up his face about
eight or nine inches, his hind feet are white, and has
a saddle spot on each side of his back, and a white
spot on the near side his withers, he trots and gal-
lops. The owner may have him by proving his prop-
erty and paying charges.

DAVID PLATFORD.

November 11, 1795.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGRO MAN who understands plantation
work and driving a cart. Also a NEGRO
WOMAN who can wash and iron well. Inquire
of the PRINTERS. 4X

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living
in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, a red
STEER, about four years old, marked in the right
ear with a crop and two dots, and a crop, under bit
and hole in the left ear. The owner is desired to
prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
November 19, 1795. 3X CHARLES RAY.

THE subscriber, being authorized by Mr. KILTY,
late clerk of the Council, to receive, for his own
use, all fees due for the issuing of militia commission
prior to the twenty-second of June last, begs leave re-
spectfully to remind those officers who have not paid the
same, that small as the fee is, the aggregate is an ob-
ject with him, and that he will be very thankful to
those who shall be considerate enough to take some
convenient method of forwarding to him, at Anna-
polis, the sums due from them respectively.

JOSIAS W. KING.

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

November 25, 1795.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS will sit every day,
during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the
morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

November 4, 1795.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,

August 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or
may be creditors of the United States, for any
sums of the funded debt, or stock, bearing a present inter-
est of six per centum per annum:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on
the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act
making further provision for the support of public cre-
dit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there
will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of
January ensuing, the rate or proportion of *seven per cen-
tum of the principal of the debt or stock*, expressed in
the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the
treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices
where the said stock may stand credited at the close of
the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the
said creditors in person, or to their attorneys duly con-
stituted; but the powers of attorney which may be
produced must contain an authority to receive the said
reimbursement of principal, otherwise no more than the
usual dividend of interest will be paid; and although
the two per centum of principal to be redeemed, should
not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease
from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which
would attend a renewal of the certificates, in conse-
quence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has
been determined that no renewal shall be made: And
further, that the certificates which may be issued during
the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six,
in consequence of any transfer of the said six per cent
stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two
per centum, as aforesaid, be expressed for the
respective sums of the original capital stock. All per-
sons who may negotiate the funded six per cent. stock of
the United States, bearing a present interest, are therefore
cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand
seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount
of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will
be *ninety-eight per centum* of the sums expressed in the
certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and
year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of
the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer
of the United States.

14

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

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 10

WANTED,

Without Delay,

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

March 23, 1795. 2X

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in An-
napolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man
named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years
of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the
small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it,
he is very remarkable about the angles and feet, his
angles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and
look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or
rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five
feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and is
a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious,
and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man,
as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever
takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him
again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOL-
LARS. 10

JOHN STEUART.

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

An APPRENTICE

26 Wanted at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(Last YEAR.)

MAR

HAMBUR

ITH regard has certain government
generality, obstacles on
since field.
quality of generalissimo of
has already opposed his po-
sistrates who dared to av-
qualified neutrality. It is
Ratibson, which, at the r-
begun to deliberate upon
the princes who infringe
of force to do their duty,
resolute determination agai-
public faith.
Mentz has been compl-
24th. The right wing of
and Meuse continues to oc-
Rhine and has occupied Ku-
other places, and fixed its h-
the 25th, from whence it
The democratic part of
have made contracts to the
lures with Merlin of Thion-
armies.

LONDON

Extra of a letter from

"Peace with America
th instant, and on the
conful had notice to depa-
will of course be followe-
An English privateer, the
bay, has been made a pri-
soner."

Oct. 31. The regency
ritories has at length acce-
these countries will hence-
and defended as such by
the Hanoverian army will
blishment. But it has be-
all the emigrant legions,
out of the electoral domini-
but the very critical situa-
tated the adoption of suc-
considered as merely prude-
Paris papers, from the
clusive, were received this
important intelligence.
The army of the Samb-
command of general Jour-
forced to recross the Lahn-
Rhine.

The dispositions which
to resist the Austrians v-
except towards the line
not supposed the Austria-
The Austrians, however
the left wing of the Sa-
which touched the line of
army to retreat.
The committee of pu-
only as a retrograde mo-
vention that the troops
shall preserve such po-
to begin the next camp
convention, however, ha-
who had the direction o-
nittee of public safety,
unnecessarily delayed th-
it had been resolved upo-
refused.

The Mall and the Par-
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day choked up with sp-
passing to and from the p-
was not so great even at
ling go to the house,
than the tenth part of th-
they at least amounted
of Chatham, and duke
the duke of Portland
their carriages passed
o'clock.

About twenty minu-
Buckingham house, an-
hooting, and groaned at
No War, Give us Peace
way; but no violence wa-
the ordinance-office,
windows.
When his majesty e-
first words he uttered w-

"My Lord,
Three or four person-
on of having thrown
them was charged with
and other such expresse-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 24, 1795.

HAMBURG, October 9.

ITH regard to the secret treaty which has certainly taken place between the government of Munich and the French generally, it will probably find many obstacles on the part of the Austrians; since field-marshal Clairfayr in the quality of generalissimo of the forces of the empire, has already opposed his power to those Palatine magistrates who dared to avail themselves of this unqualified neutrality. It is expected that the diet of Ratisbon, which, at the request of the emperor, has begun to deliberate upon the method of compelling the princes who infringe the constitution, by means of force to do their duty, will come to a speedy and resolute determination against this flagrant breach of public faith.

Mentz has been completely blockaded since the 24th. The right wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse continues to advance upon the banks of the Rhine and has occupied Kudeheim, Geisenheim, and other places, and fixed its headquarters at Mosbach on the 25th, from whence it extends to Heckheim.

The democratic part of our merchants at Francfort, have made contracts to the amount of some millions of livres with Merlin of Thionville, to supply the French armies.

LONDON, October 13.

Extra of a letter from Algiers, September 24.

"Peace with America was announced here on the 14th instant, and on the following day the English consul had notice to depart within the month, which will of course be followed by a declaration of war. An English privateer, that happened to be within the bay, has been made a prize of, and the crew made slaves."

Oct. 31. The regency of his majesty's German territories has at length acceded to the treaty of Basle, and these countries will henceforth be considered as neutral and defended as such by Prussia. On this account the Hanoverian army will be put upon the peace establishment. But it has been found expedient to send all the emigrant legions, and other mercenary troops, out of the electoral dominions of Hanover. Nothing but the very critical situation of the electorate has dictated the adoption of such a measure, which may be considered as merely prudential and time-serving.

Paris papers, from the 18th to the 24th instant, inclusive, were received this morning, and contain very important intelligence.

The army of the Sambre and the Meuse, under the command of general Jourdan, has been defeated and forced to recross the Lahn, and to retreat towards the Rhine.

The dispositions which general Jourdan had made to resist the Austrians were complete in every part, except towards the line of neutrality, which it was not supposed the Austrians would attempt to violate. The Austrians, however, did violate it, and turning the left wing of the Sambre and the Meuse army, which touched the line of neutrality, forced the whole army to retreat.

The committee of public safety consider this event only as a retrograde movement, and assure the convention that the troops on the other side of the Rhine shall preserve such positions as will be necessary to begin the next campaign with advantage. The convention, however, have ordered the deputy Aubry, who had the direction of military affairs in the committee of public safety, and who is accused of having unnecessarily delayed the passage of the Rhine, after it had been resolved upon by the committee to be arrested.

The Mall and the Parade in St. James's Park, Parliament-street, and the adjoining avenues, were yesterday choked up with spectators, while the king was passing to and from the parliament-house. The crowd was not so great even at the coronation; and to see the king go to the house, there never were before more than the tenth part of the numbers of yesterday; for they at least amounted to 200,000 people. The earl of Chatham, and duke of Gloucester, were hissed, and the duke of Portland was very much hooted, as their carriages passed through the park about two o'clock.

About twenty minutes afterwards, the king left Buckingham-house, and was violently hissed, and hooted, and groaned at, with incessant cries, *No Pitt, No War, Give us Peace, Give us Bread*, the whole way; but no violence was offered till he arrived opposite the ordnance-office, when a bullet broke one of the windows.

When his majesty entered the house of peers, the first words he uttered were these, to the lord chancellor, "My Lord, I have been shot at."

Three or four persons were apprehended on suspicion of having thrown stones at the king, and one of them was charged with having called out "No King" and other such expressions.—Lord Westmoreland, who

rode in the carriage with the king, said that his majesty, and those that had accompanied him, were of opinion, that the glass of his coach had been broken by a ball from an air gun, which had been shot from the bow window of a house adjoining the ordnance-office, with a view to assassinate him. This statement was corroborated and supported by lord Onslow, who, as one of the lords of the bed-chamber, had also accompanied his majesty.

His majesty, on returning from the house of peers, was followed with the same groanings, hissings, and cries. A house in Parliament-street, from one of the windows of which a white hankerchief was waved in compliment to the king, was almost instantly covered with mud by the populace.

The moment his majesty entered the park, the gates of the horse guards were shut, for the purpose of excluding the mob who followed the carriage; at which, as it passed Spring Garden Terrace, another stone was thrown, but it fortunately struck the wood work between the windows.

The crowd now pressed more closely round his coach, and his majesty, in considerable agitation, signified, by waving his hands to the horse guards on each side, his anxiety that the multitude should be kept at a distance. In this way he passed on through the park and round by the stable-yard, into St. James's palace at the front gate the bottom of St. James's-street. A considerable tumult took place when his majesty was about to alight.

We are concerned to add to this detail, that when his majesty was proceeding to Buckingham-house to dinner, and had entered his private coach for that purpose, without guards, the mob beset the carriage in such a way as to obstruct its progress, loading the king with fresh insults. A party of the military, however, riding up at full speed, relieved the evident anxiety of not only the immediate attendants on his majesty, but the numerous body of more orderly spectators, who witnessed the insult.

As the state coach returned empty through the gate by the way of the stable-yard, a dreadful accident happened, in consequence of the turbulence of the above riotous persons; a groom, who was employed as one of the leaders of the horses for the day, was beaten down, when the heavy carriage went over him, and broke both his thighs. He was carried on a litter to his apartments in the Mews, with little hopes of recovery.

The mob, as the last gratification of their spite, followed the state coach from St. James's to the Mews, and near St. Alban's-street, commencing an attack upon it with stones and dirt, when they broke the glasses; and in the Mews, pursued their purpose so effectually, as almost entirely to demolish the coach, before the arrival of the guards, when several persons were apprehended.

Late in the evening four persons, concerned in the above riotous proceedings, underwent examinations at Bow-street.

Dingham, a baker, who said he was born at Welington, in Gloucestershire, was charged on the oath of Jones, one of the patrol, with breaking the glass of his majesty's carriage, as it was returning empty.

On his majesty's return to Buckingham house, he exclaimed, with the consciousness of insulted virtue—"I have been treated most cruelly, and most undeservedly."

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great satisfaction to me to reflect that, notwithstanding the many events unfavourable to the common cause, the prospect resulting from the general situation of affairs has, in many important respects, been materially improved in the course of the present year.

In Italy, the threatened invasion of the French has been prevented; and they have been driven back from a considerable part of the line of coast which they had occupied; There is also reason to hope that the recent operations of the Austrian armies have checked the progress which they had made on the side of Germany, and frustrated the offensive projects which they were pursuing in that quarter.

The successes which have attended the military operations in other parts of the campaign, and the advantages which they have derived from the conclusion of separate treaties with some of the powers who were engaged in the war, are far from compensating the evils which they experience from its continuance. The destruction of their commerce, the diminution of their maritime power, and the unparalleled embarrassment and distress of their internal situation, have produced the impression which was naturally to be expected; and a general sense appears to prevail throughout France, that the only relief from the increasing pressure of these difficulties must arise from the restoration of peace, and the establishment of some settled system of government.

The distraction and anarchy which have so long prevailed in that country, have led to a crisis, of which it is as yet impossible to foresee the issue; but which must, in all human probability, produce consequences highly important to the interests of Europe. Should this crisis terminate in any order of things compatible with the tranquillity of other countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanence in any treaty which might be concluded, the appearance of a disposition to negotiate for general peace on just and suitable terms will not fail to be met, on my part, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect. But I am persuaded you will agree with me, that nothing is so likely to ensure and accelerate this desirable end, as to shew that we are prepared for either alternative, and are determined to prosecute the war with the utmost energy and vigour, until we have the means of concluding, in conjunction with our allies, such a peace as the justice of our cause and the situation of the enemy may entitle us to expect.

With this view, I am continuing to make the greatest exertions for maintaining and improving our naval superiority, and for carrying on active and vigorous operations in the West-Indies, in order to secure and extend the advantages which we have gained in that quarter, and which are so nearly connected with our commercial resources and maritime strength.

I rely with full confidence on the continuance of your firm and zealous support, on the uniform bravery of my fleets and armies, and on the fortitude, perseverance, and public spirit of all ranks of my people.

The acts of hostility committed by the United Provinces, under the influence and control of France, have obliged me to treat them as in a state of war with this country.

The fleet which I have employed in the North Seas has received the most cordial and active assistance from the naval force furnished by the emperors of Russia, and has been enabled effectually to check the operations of the enemy in that quarter.

I have concluded engagements of defensive alliance with the two Imperial courts; and the ratifications of the treaty of commerce with the United States of America, which I announced to you last year, have now been exchanged.—I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It is a matter of deep concern to me, that the exigencies of the public service will require further additions to the heavy burthens which have been unavoidably imposed on my people.—I trust that their pressure will, in some degree, be alleviated by the flourishing state of our commerce and manufactures, and that our expences, though necessarily great in their amount, will, under the actual circumstances of the war, admit of considerable diminution in comparison with those of the present year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have observed for some time past with the greatest uneasiness the very high price of grain, and that anxiety is increased by the apprehension that the wheat harvest in the present year may not have been such as effectually to relieve my people from the difficulties with which they have had to contend.—The spirit of order and submission to the laws which, with a very few exceptions, has manifested itself under this severe pressure, will, I am sure, be felt by you as an additional incentive to apply yourselves with the utmost diligence to the consideration of such measures as may tend to alleviate the present distresses, and to prevent, as far as possible, the renewal of similar embarrassments in future.—Nothing has been omitted on my part that appeared likely to contribute to this end; and you may be assured of my hearty concurrence in whatever regulations the wisdom of parliament may adopt on a subject so peculiarly interesting to my people, whose welfare will ever be the object nearest my heart.

Annapolis, December 24.

On the 17th instant, the house of representatives of the United States waited on the president, and presented the following address in answer to his speech to both houses at the opening of the session:

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,

SIR,

AS the representatives of the people of the United States, we cannot but participate in the strongest sensibility to every blessing which they enjoy, and cheerfully join with you in profound gratitude to the Author of all Good for the numerous and extraordinary blessings which he has conferred on our favoured country.

A final and formal termination of the distressing war which has ravaged our northwestern frontier, will be an event which must afford a satisfaction proportioned to the anxiety with which it has long been sought; and in the adjustment of the terms, we perceive the true policy of making them satisfactory to the Indians as well as to the United States, as the best

While our population is advancing with a celerity which exceeds the most sanguine calculations—while every part of the United States displays indications of rapid and various improvement—while we are in the enjoyment of protection and security, by mild and wholesome laws, administered by governments founded on the governing principles of rational liberty, a secure foundation will be laid for accelerating, maturing and establishing the prosperity of our country, if by treaty and amicable negotiation, all those causes of external discord which heretofore menaced our tranquillity, shall be extinguished on terms compatible with our national rights and honour, and with our constitution, and great commercial interests.

Among the various circumstances in our internal situation, none can be viewed with more satisfaction and exultation, than that the late scene of disorder and insurrection, has been completely restored to the enjoyment of order and repose. Such a triumph of reason and of law, is worthy of the free government under which it happened, and was justly to be hoped from the enlightened and patriotic spirit which pervades and actuates the people of the United States.

In contemplating that spectacle of national happiness which our country exhibits, and of which you, Sir, have been pleased to make an interesting summary, permit us to acknowledge and declare the very great share which your zealous and faithful services have contributed to it, and to express the affectionate attachment which we feel for your character.

The several interesting subjects which you recommend to our consideration will receive every degree of it, which is due to them: And whilst we feel the obligation of temperance and mutual indulgence in all our discussions, we trust and pray that the result to the happiness and welfare of our country may correspond with the pure affection we bear to it.

GENTLEMEN,

COMING as you do from all parts of the United States, I receive great satisfaction from the concurrence of your testimony in the justness of the interesting summary of our national happiness, which, as the result of my inquiries, I have presented to your view. The sentiments we have mutually expressed of profound gratitude to the source of these numerous blessings—the Author of all Good—are pledges of our obligations to unite our sincere and zealous endeavours, as the instruments of Divine Providence, to preserve and perpetuate them.

Accept, Gentlemen, my thanks for your declaration, that to my agency you ascribe the enjoyment of a great share of these benefits. So far as my services contribute to the happiness of my country, the acknowledgment thereof by my fellow-citizens, and their affectionate attachment, will ever prove an abundant reward.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 1,
1795.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act
erect a company, as a body corporate, for the purpose
of cutting and making a canal between the bay of
Chesapeake and the river Delaware, be published in
the Maryland Gazette, Easton, George-town, Fred-
rick-town and two Baltimore-town newspapers, the
Washington Spy, and Dunlap and Claypoole, at
Bache's Philadelphia news papers, for three weeks
successively, with the yeas and nays on the question
for referring said bill to the next session of assembly.

On motion, the question was put, That the further consideration of the bill to erect a company, as a body corporate, for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the bay of Chesapeake and the river Delaware, be referred to the next session of assembly. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Messieurs Hopewell, Neale, Pinkney, J. Worthington, Ridout, T. Worthington, Ridgely, Ridgely, Wm. Merryman, Hollingworth, Gilpin, R. Bowe, W. Bowie, T. Bowie, Quyan, Key, Dennis, W. Worthington, Corbin, Bacr, Brother, Beatty, Shriver, Bond, Jarrett, Montgomery, M'Comas, Winchell, M'Mechen, Ringgold, Barnes, Brooke, Burgeis, One, J. Johnson, Lynn, Cresap, Beall.

Messieurs W. Thomas, Spencer, Lloyd, Barr
Hall, Mackall, Brome, Horrell, Chesley, Parnham,
Digges, Roberts, Martin, Sherwood, Carroll, Nutt,
Hyland, Steele, Robertson, Ward, O'Bryon, Brown,
C. Frazier, Robins, Driver, Mitchell, Clarke, Re-
zel.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

True extract from the minutes of the House Delegates.

By order.

W. HARWOOD, CH

An ACT to erect a company, as a body corporate, for purpose of cutting and making a canal between the of Chesapeake and the river Delaware.

WHEREAS the opening of the communication between the bay of Chesapeake and the Delaware, by means of a canal, will be attended with very beneficial effects to those parts of the State of Maryland that lie on the bay of Chesapeake, and on

II. *Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland,*
That it shall be lawful to open books for receiving and
entering subscriptions to the amount of _____ dollars,
in shares of _____ dollars each share, for the cut-
ting said canal, and perfecting the navigation thereof,
under the management of _____ at Elkton,
_____ at Cheiter town, _____ at Bal-
ton, _____ at Vienna, and under the manage-
ment of such persons, and at such places, in Delaware
and Pennsylvania, as shall be appointed by acts of the
legislatures of those states; that the said books shall be
opened on the _____ day of _____ and shall
continue open for this purpose until the _____ day
of _____; and on the _____ day of _____

there shall be a general meeting of the subscribers at the town of _____, of which meeting notice shall be given by the said managers, or any four of them, in the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, at least one month before the said meeting; provided, that if the same time of receiving subscriptions and of meeting, should not be appointed by all the said States, then there shall be a meeting of the subscribers at the time by them appointed, at the place aforesaid, notice whereof to be given as aforesaid, and the subscriptions made at the times and places appointed by Delaware and Pennsylvania shall then be received, and such meeting may and shall be continued from day to day till the business is finished; and the acting managers, at the time and place aforesaid, shall lay before such of the subscribers as shall meet according

ing before each of the subscribers as shall meet according to the said notice, the books by them respectively kept, containing the rate of the said subscriptions, and if one half of the capital sum aforesaid should, upon examination, appear not to have been subscribed, then the said managers, at the said meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to make up the deficiency; and a just and true list of all the subscribers with the sums subscribed by each, shall be made up and returned by the said managers, or any four or more of them, under their hands, to the general court for the eastern shore of Maryland, and the supreme courts of Delaware and Pennsylvania, to be there kept and recorded; and in case more than _____ dollars shall be subscribed; then the same shall be reduced, that sum by the said managers, or a majority of them, by beginning at, and striking off a share from, the largest subscription or subscriptions, and continuing to strike off a share from all subscriptions under the largest and above one share, until the sum is reduced to the capital of _____ dollars, or until a share taken from all subscriptions above one share, and lots shall be drawn between subscribers of equal sums, to determine the numbers in which such subscribers shall stand on a list to be made for striking off as aforesaid; and if the sum subscribed still exceeds the capital aforesaid, then to strike off by the same rule, until the sum subscribed is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the subscriptions are reduced to one share, and if there still be an excess, then lots to be drawn to determine the subscribers who are to be excluded to reduce the subscriptions to the capital aforesaid; which striking off shall be certified in the list aforesaid, and no person shall subscribe less than one whole share; provided that unless _____ of said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, all subscriptions made in consequence of this act shall be void; and in case _____, and less than the whole of said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, then the president and directors, appointed as herein after mentioned, are hereby empowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions which shall be first offered, in whole shares as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up, a certificate of which additional subscriptions shall be made, under the hands of the president and directors for the time being, or of a majority of them, and returned to, and recorded in, the courts herein before mentioned.

III. And be it enacted, That in case one half of said capital, or a greater sum, shall be subscribed aforesaid, the said subscribers, and their heirs and assigns, from the time of their said first meeting, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, incorporated, the name of The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and may have perpetual succession, and be sued as such; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president and directors for conducting said undertaking, and managing the business of the company for and during such time, not exceeding

years, as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think proper; and every subscriber shall be allowed one vote for every share not exceeding — shares, and one vote for every — share above ten, held by him or her in the said company; and any stockholder, by writing under his or her name and seal, executed in the presence of two witnesses, may designate any other member or stockholder to act as his or her proxy, at any general meeting;

IV. And be it enacted, That the said president and directors to be elected, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to agree with any person or persons, on behalf of the said company, to cut such canals, and erect locks, and perform such other works, as they shall judge necessary for opening, improving and extending the navigation between the bay of Chesapeake and the river Delaware, and carrying on the same from place to place, and from time to time, and upon such terms and in such manner, as they shall think fit, and out of the money arising from the subscriptions and the

and other aids herein after given, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said canals, locks and other works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges, and also to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers, toll-gatherers, managers and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to agree for and settle their respective wages or allowances, and settle, pass and sign, their accounts, and also to make and establish rules of proceeding, and to transact all the other business and concerns of the said company, in and during the intervals between the general meetings of the same, and they shall be allowed, as a satisfaction for their trouble therein, such sum of money as shall, by a general meeting of the subscribers, be determined; provided always, that the treasurer shall give bond, in such penalty, and with such security, as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct, for the true and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, and that the allowance to be made to him for his services shall not exceed ——— pounds in the hundred for the disbursements by him made; and that no officer in the said company shall have any vote in the settlement or passing his own account.

V. And be it enacted, That the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, as money shall be wanted, to make and sign orders for that purpose, and direct at what time, and in what proportion, the proprietors shall advance and pay the sums subscribed, which orders shall be advertised at least ——— months in the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers; and they are hereby authorised and empowered to demand and receive of the several proprietors, from time to time, the sums of money so ordered to be advanced for carrying on and executing, or repairing and keeping in order the said works, until the sums subscribed shall be fully paid, and to order the said sums to be deposited in the hands of the treasurer, to be by him disbursed and paid out as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall order and direct; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to pay their said proportions within one month after the time of payment so ordered and advertised as aforesaid, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, may sell at auction, and convey to the purchaser, the share or shares of such proprietor so refusing or neglecting payment, giving at least ——— months notice of the sale in the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, and after retaining the sum due, and charges of sale, out of the money produced thereby, they shall refund and pay the overplus, if any, to the former owner, and if such sale shall not produce the full sum ordered and directed to be advanced as aforesaid, with the incidental charges, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, may, in the name of the company, sue for and recover the balance, by action of debt or on the case, and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as if the said sale and conveyance had been made by the original proprietor; provided, that in case of the death of any stockholder, the neglect or refusal of his executor, administrator or legatee, to make the payment that may be required as aforesaid, shall not have the effect to forfeit immediately the said share or shares held by the said stockholder in his lifetime, but the said executor, administrator or legatee, shall have one whole year next after the day of the said death to make the payments required.

VI. *And*, to continue the succession of the said president and directors, and to keep up the same number *Be it enacted*, That from time to time, upon the expiration of the said term for which the said president and directors were appointed, the proprietors of the said company, at the next general meeting, shall either continue the said president and directors, or any of them or choose others in their stead; and in case of the death, removal, resignation or incapacity, of the president, or any of the said directors, may and shall, in the manner aforesaid, elect any other person or persons to be president and directors, in the room of him or them so dying, removing or resigning, and may, at any of their general meetings, remove the president, or any of the directors, and appoint others for and during the remainder of the term for which such person or persons were at first to have acted.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That every president and rector, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his office.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the presence of proprietors having ——— shares at the least shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting, and that there shall be a general meeting of proprietors on the ———

Monday of _____ in every year, at such convenient town as shall be from time to time appointed for the said general meeting; but if a sufficient number of the proprietors shall not attend on that day, the proprietors who shall attend may adjourn such meeting, from time to time, till a general meeting of proprietors shall be called, which may be continued from day to day until the business of the company is finished, to which meeting the proprietors shall be bound to attend.

the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct and just accounts of all their proceedings, and on finding them fairly and justly stated, the proprietors then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the said company's books; and at such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sum as the proprietors, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for repairs and continuing charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits arising from the tolls hereby granted shall be ordered to be made to and among all the proprietors of the said company, in proportion to their several shares; and in case any emergency, in the interval between the said yearly meetings, the said president, or a majority of the directors, may appoint a special meeting of the

IX. And be it enacted, That the expenses of the said canal, and of the said navigation, but in the same in repair, the said canal, and their profits, shall be, and the same shall be in the said corporation for ever may be lawful for the said corporation to demand and receive

X. And be it enacted, That if any vessel shall refuse to pay the toll at the wharf through the _____ and proceeding through the same, the collector may lawfully refuse passage to such vessel, and the said vessel shall be liable to be seized by the said collectors, and the same shall be sold at auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of such sale, so far as may be necessary, shall be paid to the said toll, and all expences of such sale, and balance, if any, shall be paid to the collector having the direction of the wharf for such toll, if the same is not paid for such vessel as aforesaid; provided that the said proprietors, or a majority of them, shall have full power at any general meeting, to lessen the said toll, or to determine that any article

XI. And be it enacted, That works to be erected thereon in completed, shall for ever the then to be navigable as a public transportation of all goods, & whatsoever, on payment of toll; and no other toll or tax on the water of the said canal, erected, shall at any time be levied on either of the said States.

XII. And, whereas it is the
said canal, locks and other
should be made for condemn-
that purpose, *Be it enacted*, That
lawful for the said president
jointly of them, to agree with
through which the said canal
the purchase thereof, and in
in case the owner thereof shall
age non compos, or out of
to any two justices of the
shall lie, the said justices
under their hands, to the
summon a jury of _____ in
property and reputation, nor
in any manner interfere

be valued, at a day to be not less than ten nor more than twenty days after, and the sheriff, upon the day so appointed, shall forthwith summon the jury, and shall administer an oath, or oaths, as he may require, to every jurymen, that he will be faithfully, justly and truly, in his verdict, and find, (not exceeding in any one case, more than five hundred feet,) and all damages the owner shall receive by the cutting the canal through the land, to the best of his skill and judgment, at such valuation he will not suffer, nor affection, nor any person

or ill will; and the inquisition
be signed by the sheriff, and
the jury, and returned by
his county, to be by him
such valuation the jury are to
and ascertain the bounds of
and their valuation shall be
and shall be paid by the said
the owner of the land, or his
fore they shall take possession
payment thereof the said
les, of said land, as if conveyed
and their successors, in fee-
vided nevertheless, that a
to any proprietor of land, in

any proprietor of land, or canal, or in erecting such works, considered and valued, if such proprietor, as often happens, by application to the justices of the county where the further damage valued by him, receive and recover the said directors; but nothing is directed to entitle the proprietor to compensation for any loss to any mills, forges, works, which shall be destroyed after such valuation is lawful; or maliciously and directed, or be forced

XIII.—*And* be it enacted,
directors, or a majority of
to agree with the proper
quantity of land, not ex-
each of the said places of
the purpose of erecting
case of disagreement, or
said, or the proprietor of
such land may be valued
storefast, for the pur-
company shall, upon pay-
said land, be seized there-
XIV.—*And,* whereas
which it may be needful
may be convenient for er-

proprietors of the said company, at any convenient town, giving at least one month's previous notice in the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, which meeting may be adjourned and continued as aforesaid.

IX. And be it enacted, That for and in consideration of the expenses the said stockholders will be at, not only in cutting the said canal, and other works for opening the said navigation, but in maintaining and keeping the same in repair, the said canal and works, with all their profits, shall be and the same are hereby veiled in the said corporation for ever; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, at all times for ever after the said canal shall be made navigable, to demand and receive

X. And be it enacted, That in case of refusal or neglect to pay the toll at the time of offering to pass through the same, and previous to the vessel's passing through the same, the collectors of the said tolls may lawfully refuse passage to such vessel; and if any vessel shall pass without paying the said toll, then the said collectors may seize such vessel wherever found, and sell the same at auction for ready money, which, so far as is necessary, shall be applied towards paying the said toll, and all expenses of seizure and sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner, and the person having the direction of such vessel shall be liable for such toll, if the same is not paid by the sale of such vessel as aforesaid; provided, that the said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding at least a general meeting, to lessen the said tolls, or any of them, or to determine that any article may pass free of toll.

XI. And be it enacted, That the said canal, and works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities or produce whatsoever, on payment of the tolls imposed by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever for the use of the water of the said canal, and the works thereon erected, shall at any time hereafter be imposed by all or either of the said States.

XII. And, whereas it is necessary for the making the said canal, locks and other works, that provision should be made for condemning a quantity of land for that purpose, Be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land through which the said canal is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof, and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme covert, under age, non compos, or out of the state, on application in any two justices of the county in which such land shall lie, the said justices shall issue their warrant, under their hands, to the sheriff of their county, to summon a jury of

inhabitants of his county, of property and reputation, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and when met, shall administer an oath, or affirmation, as the case may require, to every jurymen that shall appear, that he will faithfully, justly and impartially, value the land, (not exceeding in any case the width of

feet), and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain by the cutting the canal through the said land, according to the best of his skill and judgment, and that in such valuation he will not spare any person for favour or affection, nor any person grieve for hatred, malice or ill will; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be signed by the sheriff, and some twelve or more of his jury, to be by him recorded; and upon every such valuation the jury are hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the said president and directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representative, before they shall take possession of said land; and on the payment thereof the said company shall be seized in fee, of said land, as if conveyed by the owner to them, and their successors, in fee, by legal conveyance; provided nevertheless, that if any further damage shall arise to any proprietor of land, in consequence of opening such canal, or in erecting such works, than had been before considered and valued, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, as often as any such new damage shall happen, by application to, and warrant from, any two justices of the county where the lands lie, to have such further damage valued by a jury in like manner, and to receive and recover the same of the said president and directors; but nothing herein shall be construed or taken to entitle the proprietor of any such land to recover compensation for any damages which may happen to any mills, forges, or other works or improvements, which shall be begun or erected by such proprietors after such valuation, unless the same damage is willfully or maliciously done by the said president and directors, or by some person by their authority.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to agree with the proprietors for the purchase of a quantity of land, not exceeding one acre, at or near each of the said places of receipt of tolls aforesaid, for the purpose of erecting necessary buildings, and in case of disagreement, or any of the disabilities aforesaid, or the proprietor being out of the state, then such land may be valued, condemned and paid for as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, and the said company shall, upon payment of the valuation of the said land, be seized thereof in fee simple as aforesaid.

XIV. And, whereas some of the places through which it may be necessary to conduct the said canal may be convenient for erecting mills, forges, or other waterworks, and the persons, possessors of such situa-

tions, may design to improve the same, and it is the intention of this act not to interfere with private property but for the purpose of improving and perfecting the said navigation, Be it enacted, That the water, or any part thereof, conveyed through any canal or cut made by the said company, shall not be used for any purpose but navigation, unless the consent of the proprietors of the land through which the same shall be led, be first had; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and directed, if it can be conveniently done to answer both the purposes of navigation and waterworks aforesaid, to enter into reasonable agreements with the proprietors of such situation, concerning the just proportion of the expenses of making large canals or cuts, capable of carrying such quantities of water as may be sufficient for the purposes of navigation, and also for any such waterworks as aforesaid.

XV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for every of the said proprietors to transfer his share or shares by deed executed before two witnesses, and registered, after proof of the execution thereof, in the said company's books, and not otherwise, except by devise, which devise shall also be exhibited to the president and directors, and registered in the company's books, before the devisee or devisees shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from the said tolls; provided, that no transfer whatsoever shall be made, except for one or more whole share or shares, and not for part of such shares, and that no share shall at any time be sold, conveyed, transferred, or held in trust for the use and benefit or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors, or proprietors, of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged or made to answer concerning any such trust, but that every person appearing as aforesaid to be a proprietor shall, as to the others of the said company, be to every intent taken absolutely as such, but as between any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

XVI. And be it enacted, That if the said capital, and the other aids already granted by this act, shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital, by the addition of so many more whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding at least three hundred shares, present at any general meeting of the said company; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least one month's previous notice thereof in the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, to open books, in the before-mentioned places, for receiving and entering such additional subscriptions, in which the proprietors of the said company for the time being shall and are hereby declared to have the preference of all others for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose; and the said president and directors are hereby required to observe, in all other respects, the same rules therein as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions, and in like manner to return, under the hands of any four or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscribers, with the sums by them respectively subscribed, into the general courts as aforesaid, to be there recorded; and all proprietors of such additional shares shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, from thenceforward incorporated into the said company.

XVII. And be it enacted, That if the stockholders, or the president and directors aforesaid, should neglect or omit, or be by any accident prevented from performing any act or thing on the particular day on which it shall be directed by this act to be done and performed, such neglect or omission shall not be construed or taken in any manner to destroy or invalidate this charter, but the said act may be done at the next convenient day.

XVIII. This act, and every part thereof, to be void and of none effect, unless an act shall be passed by the legislature of Delaware, upon similar principles.

Citizen O'DUIGG,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he purposes to return to Annapolis, where he means to open a DANCING SCHOOL, the first Monday in January, at the house of Mr. MARTE, and solicits the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen on the occasion.
December 24, 1795. / M. Mart

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Saint-Mary's county court for a commission to prove the bounds and lines of three tracts of land, lying in Saint-Mary's county, called CHANCE, Linstead and Discovery, agreeable to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.
10/24/95 ZACHARIAH MATTINGLY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the court of Charles county, at their March term next, for a commission to mark and bound his land called LYN-SAY'S SURVEY, lying in Charles county, agreeable to the act for marking and bounding land.
JOHN BRENT.
Charles county, December 23, 1795.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city. Apply to the PRINTERS. 9 Annapolis.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN HOSKINS STONE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the executive that Cokesbury college, in the town of Abington, in Harford county, was, on the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, consumed by fire, and that some malicious persons are supposed to have willfully set fire to the same, and whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrators of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery of the person or persons by whom the said offence may have been committed, provided, that the said person or persons be brought to justice therefor.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

J. H. STONE.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE STATE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S NECK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as also to mark and bound that part of said tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER.

December 16, 1795.

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

December 16, 1795.

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

J. DELAVENCENDIERE.

Frederick county, December 1, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who, when committed, called himself SAMUEL BUTLER, but since says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to GEORGE HARNES, on the South Branch, in the state of Virginia; that he, the said Harnes, purchased him from a certain FREEMAN CARTER, who formerly was a resident of this county; he is about five feet ten inches high, appears to be about twenty or twenty-one years of age, has a very remarkable scar above his right eye which extends up a little in his hair, appears to have been occasioned by a burn, he has also a scar on the right side of his nose; his clothing was only a pair of fustian trousers, a white cloth jacket, and a calico hat half worn. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold to discharge his prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

November 18, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 20th instant, a negro man named SAM, how says he belongs to SAMUEL HARRISON, Herring Bay. His master is hereby directed to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold on the 20th day of January next, according to law, by
4X RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.
Annapolis, November 30, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have assorted their STORE with about their usual quantity of GOODS at this season of the year, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for CASH.
They earnestly entreat those indebted to them, or to HENRY HALL DORSEY, on his private books, to call and close their accounts, as after the first day of March, 1796, all vouchers of debts that remain open at that time, will be put in the hands of PHILIP B. KEY, Esquire, who will, in the course of a few weeks, receive a list of balances for all sums due to us that exceed ten pounds.

HENRY & THOMAS DORSEY.
Indian Landing, Nov. 10, 1795.

5. An ACT to empower Thomas Bond and Henry Richardson, securities for Thomas Gibson, late sheriff of Harford county, deceased, and Thomas Ringgold and Michael Corie, securities for Thomas Jones, late sheriff of Kent county, deceased, to collect the balances due to, and uncollected by, the said sheriffs respectively.

6. An ACT to authorize the chancellor to grant deeds and patents in certain cases.

7. A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish a market in Frederick-town, in Frederick county, and for the regulation of the said market.

8. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to empower Robert Buchanan, Simon Wilmer, of Edward, and Henry Curry, securities for Thomas Jones, deceased, collector of Kent county, to complete the collection due and unpaid to the said Thomas Jones, deceased, for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-five.

9. An ACT for the valuation of the lot of ground in Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county, whereon the warehouses stand, and for the paying the proprietor the value thereof.

10. An ACT making a temporary alteration in the turnpike road directed to be laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick-town.

11. An ACT to confirm an act passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, entitled, An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government which prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legislature, electors of the senate, or to hold offices of profit and trust.

12. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of Calvert county.

13. An ACT to survey, continue and extend, certain streets therein mentioned, lying in the additions to George-town, in Montgomery county.

14. An ACT to build a market-house in Bentz-town, an addition to Frederick-town, and for the regulation of said market.

15. An ACT to incorporate the Roman catholic congregation in Baltimore-town.

16. An ACT to incorporate the German reformed congregation in Baltimore-town.

17. An ACT to empower John C. Beatty to collect the balances due him as sheriff and collector of Allegany county.

18. An ACT to establish and regulate the market-house in the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county.

19. An ACT to survey, continue and extend, certain streets in Thomas Beall, of George's, addition to George-town, in Montgomery county.

20. An ACT to empower Samuel Maffit, late sheriff and collector of Cecil county, and Thomas O'Bryon, late sheriff and collector of Queen-Anne's county, to collect balances due them.

21. An ACT for erecting a town at the mouth of the river Susquehanna, in Cecil county, and for appointing commissioners to regulate and govern the same.

22. An ACT to alter the public road leading from Miles river ferry through the lands of Jacob Loocker-man, of Talbot county.

23. An ACT respecting executions issued from one county to another, and to compel the attendance of witnesses summoned from one county to another.

24. An ACT to revive and make valid the proceedings of the levy court of Kent county.

25. An ACT for the preservation of the navigation of Dividing creek.

26. An ACT to confirm the title of Nathaniel Andrews and Humphrey Buckler to a lot of ground in Baltimore-town.

27. An ACT to establish a bank and incorporate the subscribers thereto.

28. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to freighten and amend the several public roads in several counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

29. A Supplement to the act respecting the punishment of criminals.

30. An ACT for the benefit of Thomas Watkins, of Montgomery county.

31. An ACT to lay out and open a public waggon road from Hughes's coal ground, on the fourth mountain, to intersect the road, at or near Joseph Staley's, leading to Frederick-town.

32. An ACT to revive and aid the proceedings of the orphans court of Calvert county, and to call and adjourn the same.

33. An ACT for laying out a road by Banker's mill in Frederick county.

34. An ACT to confirm, and make valid the proceedings of the levy court of Montgomery county.

35. An ACT to revive and aid the proceedings of Calvert county court.

36. A Further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to freighten and amend the public roads in Harford county.

37. An additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for the marking of highways, and making the heads of rivers, creeks, branches and swamps, passable for horse and foot.

38. An ACT to empower the late sheriff and collector of Montgomery county to collect the balances due him.

39. An ACT to empower Richard Johns to collect the balances due him as sheriff and collector of Talbot county.

40. An ACT for altering the time of holding the orphans court in Worcester county.

41. An ACT to enable the vestrymen of the parish of Saint James, in Anne-Arundel county, for the time being, to sell a tract of land therein mentioned, and to apply the money arising by such sale towards the purchase of another tract or parcel of land, to be made

a glebe for the use of the rector of that parish, and his successors.

42. An ACT to empower Benjamin Preston to collect the balances due him as sheriff and collector of Harford county.

43. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

44. An ACT to open a road from George-town to a bridge to be erected over the river Patowmack at or near the little falls.

45. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to lay out several turnpike roads in Baltimore county.

46. An ACT for recording a patent therein mentioned.

47. An ACT to authorize two lotteries in the city of Washington.

48. An ACT to empower William Goldsmith to collect the balances due him as sheriff and collector of Anne-Arundel county.

49. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the more effectual preservation of the breed of wild deer.

50. An ACT to empower Charles Hodson to collect the balances due him as sheriff and collector of Dorchester county.

51. An ACT for enlarging the capital of this state in the Patowmack Company.

52. An ACT authorizing the laying out certain roads in Worcester county.

53. An ACT for the benefit of Mary Jackson, and others, securities of William John Jackson, late sheriff of Prince-George's county.

54. An ACT to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

55. An ACT to authorize in certain cases, the adjournment of the courts therein mentioned.

56. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.

57. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to freighten and amend the public roads in Harford county, and for other purposes.

58. An ACT to extend Pratt-street, in Baltimore-town, westerly, until it intersects the turnpike road leading from said town to Frederick-town.

59. An ACT to incorporate an insurance company in Baltimore-town.

60. An ACT to incorporate the Maryland insurance company.

61. An ACT respecting certificates of surveys made on the eastern shore.

62. An ACT for erecting a bridge over the eastern branch of Patowmack river.

63. An ACT for making an addition to the town of Havre-de-Grace, and to improve the navigation of the river Susquehanna, and for other purposes.

64. An ACT to ascertain the allowance of the members of the general assembly.

65. An ACT for the benefit of David and Margaret Forman.

66. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the encouragement of learning, and erecting schools in the several counties within this province.

67. An ACT to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

68. An ACT for the relief of Eleanor Davidson, and the children of John Davidson.

69. An ACT to revive and aid the proceedings of the orphans court of Harford county.

70. An ACT to ascertain the salary of the judge of the land-office for the eastern shore.

71. A Further additional supplement to an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, and to continue certain parts of the said act, and the supplementary acts thereto.

72. An ACT to authorize a lottery in Havre-de-Grace for the purpose therein mentioned.

73. An ACT to alter the mode of electing electors to choose the president and vice-president of the United States.

74. An ACT for the more speedy and effectual recovery of fines, penalties and forfeitures.

75. An ACT respecting certain lands lying within this state claimed by Edmund Jennings, Esquire, of the city of London.

76. An ACT respecting a tract of land lying within this state claimed by Thomas Digges, Esquire, of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

77. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish a bank in the district of Columbia.

78. An ACT to relinquish the right of this state to the lands therein mentioned.

79. An ACT to authorize and empower the levy court of Montgomery county to assess and levy annually a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

80. An ACT to erect a new bridge over Great Choptank river, in Caroline county.

81. An ACT further extending the time for making returns of certain certificates and plots.

82. An ACT declaring the power of the governor in certain criminal cases.

83. An ACT to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

84. An ACT for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

85. An ACT directing returns to be made to the commissioners of the tax in the several counties of this state.

86. A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this state.

87. An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

88. An ACT relative to the proceedings in the court of chancery and in the land office.

89. A Supplement to the act for enlarging the capital of this state in the Patowmack Company.

90. An ACT for the payment of the journal of accounts.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 24, 1795.

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

By order, W. HARWOOD, Clk.

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

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

And be it enacted, That in case any certificate hath been or shall be made out by any county surveyor, authorized to make the same, under a warrant of survey or resurvey, and the same hath been or shall be duly returned, and an order of the chancellor, or judge of the land-office of the eastern shore, hath been or shall be made for correcting the same, and the surveyor hath resigned or shall resign his office, without making out a correct certificate, or correcting the original, the chancellor, or judge of the land-office of the eastern shore respectively, on application of the party, and at his own discretion, may order the correction to be made by the said surveyor, and the corrected certificate made out by the said surveyor shall be as good and effectual as if he had not resigned, and he shall be entitled to such fees as to the chancellor, or judge of the land-office for the eastern shore, shall, under all circumstances, appear reasonable, not exceeding the fees established by law.

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

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

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

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

shall take out the said warrant day of April next.

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

Pursuant to an order of the Annapolis county, will be SALE, for READY MONEY, on the 15th day of February next, at this city.

SUNDRY articles of FURNITURE, consisting of beds, chairs, belonging to the estate of deceased.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to make immediate payment to make them known, that they may be paid out of the dividend of the said estate.

ISAAC HOLMES, Executor.

Annapolis, December 30, 1795.

To be SOLD, under a decree of Chancery, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 15th day of February next, FIVE country born negroes, three men and two women.

JOHN

WHEREAS it has been reported, that a boatman, who put to go ashore a gunning, and a gun, without leave to forewarn any boatman upon said Island or Neck, or cutting timber, or in any otherwise the transgressors, ing to law.

Poplar Island, December 24, 1795.

FIFTY DOLLARS AWAY from the hands of Nanjemoy, in Charles county, a dark coloured mulatto, who is a runaway, and very like a white man, and commonly passes among the nickname of M'DANIEL.

upper part of his forehead, and on close examination, dressed in a variety of good clothes, known to gentlemen of the law, and carries off with him a pair of hands high, with a star in the near shoulder with reason to believe he will at length, in the Delaware state, be taken; FORTY DOLLARS and TEN for the horse, sign.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

Citizen O

RESPECTFULLY I purpose to return to open a DANCING SCHOOL, at the house of patronage of the ladies at December 24, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to the next Sinner a commission to prove a tract of land, lying in CHANCE, LINSTAD at the act of assembly in force.

2 ZACH

NOTICE

THE subscriber intends to Charles county, a commission to mark and survey, lying in the act for marking and

Charles county, December 24, 1795.

To be

A COMMODIOUS

A pleasant part of PRINTERS.

NOTICE

THE subscriber intends to Anne-Arundel county, a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, and bound that belongs to him.

December 16, 1795.

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

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 16th of January next, at the Subscriber's dwelling, in this city,

SUNDRY articles of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, consisting of beds, chairs, kitchen furniture, &c. belonging to the estate of EDWARD HOLLAND, deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payments, and those having claims to make them known, that they may receive their equal dividend of the said estate.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Administrator.

Annapolis, December 30, 1795.

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

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

JOHN M. GANTT, Trustee.

WHEREAS it has been the common practice of boatmen, who put into Poplar Island harbour, to go ashore a gunning, and cutting timber off Cobler's Neck, without leave or licence, this is therefore to forewarn any boatman whatsoever from trespassing upon said Island or Neck, either by hunting, fowling, or cutting timber, or in any other manner whatsoever, otherwise the transgressors shall be dealt with according to law.

WILLIAM SEARS.

Poplar Island, December 23, 1795.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

Citizen O'DUHIGG,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he purposes to return to Annapolis, where he means to open a DANCING SCHOOL, the first Monday in January, at the house of Mr. MARIE, and solicits the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen on the occasion.

December 24, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Saint-Mary's county court for a commission to prove the bounds and lines of three tracts of land, lying in Saint-Mary's county, called CHANCE, LINSTAD and DISCOVERY, agreeable to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ZACHARIAH MATTINGLY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the court of Charles county, at their March term next, for a commission to mark and bound his land called LYN-SURVAY, lying in Charles county, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding land.

JOHN BRENT.

Charles county, December 22, 1795.

To be SOLD,

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S Neck, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as also to mark and bound that part of said tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER.

December 16, 1795.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN HOSKINS STONE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the executive that Cokesbury college, in the town of Abington, in Harford county, was, on the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, consumed by fire; and that some malicious persons are supposed to have willfully set fire to the same, and whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrators of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery of the person or persons by whom the said offence may have been committed, provided, that the said person or persons be brought to justice therefor.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

J. H. STONE.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE. 3

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

ELIZABETH THOMAS, Executrix.

December 16, 1795.

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

J. DELAVENCENDIERE.

- Frederick county, December 1, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who, when committed, called himself SAMUEL BUTLER, but since says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to GEORGE HARNES, on the South Branch, in the state of Virginia; that he, the said Harnes, purchased him from a certain FREEMAN CARTER, who formerly was a resident of this county; he is about five feet ten inches high, appears to be about twenty or twenty-one years of age, has a very remarkable scar above his right eye which extends up a little in his hair, appears to have been occasioned by a burn, he has also a scar on the right side of his nose; his clothing was only a pair of fustian trousers, a white cloth jacket, and a castor hat half worn. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold to discharge his prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

November 18, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 20th instant, a negro man named SAM, how says he belongs to SAMUEL HARRISON, Herring Bay. His master is hereby directed to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold on the 20th day of January next, according to law, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, November 30, 1795.

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

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 14, 1795.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act to erect a company, as a body corporate, for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the bay of Chesapeake and the river Delaware, be published in the Maryland Gazette, Eastern, George-town, Frederick-town and two Baltimore-town newspapers, the Washington Spy, and Dunlap and Claypoole and Bache's Philadelphia newspapers, for three weeks successively, with the yeas and nays on the question for referring said bill to the next session of assembly.

On motion, the question was put, That the further consideration of the bill to erect a company, as a body corporate, for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the bay of Chesapeake and the river Delaware, be referred to the next session of assembly? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Hopewell, Neale, Pinkney, J. Worthington, Ridout, T. Worthington, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Merryman, Hollingsworth, Gilpin, R. Bond, W. Bowie, T. Bowie, Quynn, Key, Dennis, Whittington, Corbin, Baer, Brother, Beatty, Shriver, J. Bond, Jarrett, Montgomery, M'Comas, Winchester, M'Mechen, Ringgold, Barnes, Brooke, Burgess, Oneale, J. Johnson, Lynn, Cresap, Beall.

38.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs W. Thomas, Spencer, Lloyd, Barroll, Hall, Mackall, Brome, Horrell, Chesley, Farnham, Digges, Roberts, Martin, Sherwood, Carroll, Nutter, Hyland, Steele, Robertson, Ward, O'Bryon, Brown, C. Frazier, Robins, Driver, Mitchell, Clarke, Reintzel.

28.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

True extract from the minutes of the House of Delegates.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

An ACT to erect a company, as a body corporate, for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the bay of Chesapeake and the river Delaware.

WHEREAS the opening of the communication between the bay of Chesapeake and the river Delaware, by means of a canal, will be attended with very beneficial effects to those parts of the state of Maryland that lie on the bay of Chesapeake, and on the waters that empty themselves into the said bay, and many persons are willing to subscribe large sums of money to effect so useful a work, and it being just and proper that they, their heirs and assigns, should be empowered to receive reasonable tolls for ever as a compensation for the money advanced by them in carrying the work into execution, and the risk they incur,

II. Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful to open books for receiving and entering subscriptions to the amount of ——— dollars, in shares of ——— dollars each share, for the cutting said canal, and perfecting the navigation thereof, under the management of ——— at Elkton, ——— at Chester town, ——— at Easton, ——— at Vienna, and under the management of such persons, and at such places, in Delaware and Pennsylvania, as shall be appointed by acts of the legislatures of those states; that the said books shall be opened on the ——— day of ——— and shall continue open for this purpose until the ——— day of ———; and on the ——— day of ——— there shall be a general meeting of the subscribers at the town of ———, of which meeting notice shall be given by the said managers, or any four of them, in the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, at least one month before the said meeting; provided, that if the same time of receiving subscriptions, and of meeting, should not be appointed by all the said states, then there shall be a meeting of the subscribers at the time by them appointed, at the place aforesaid, notice whereof to be given as aforesaid, and the subscriptions made at the times and places appointed by Delaware and Pennsylvania shall then be received, and such meeting may and shall be continued from day to day till the business is finished; and the acting managers, at the time and place aforesaid, shall lay before such of the subscribers as shall meet according to the said notice, the books by them respectively kept, containing the state of the said subscriptions, and if one half of the capital sum aforesaid should, upon examination, appear not to have been subscribed, then the said managers, at the said meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to make up the deficiency; and a just and true list of all the subscribers, with the sums subscribed by each, shall be made out and returned by the said managers, or any four or more of them, under their hands, to the general court for the eastern shore of Maryland, and the supreme courts of Delaware and Pennsylvania, to be there kept and recorded; and in case more than ——— dollars shall be subscribed, then the same shall be reduced to that sum by the said managers, or a majority of them, by beginning at, and striking off a share from, the largest subscription or subscriptions, and continuing to strike off a share from all subscriptions under the largest and above one share, until the sum is reduced to the capital of ——— dollars, or until a share is taken from all subscriptions above one share, and lots shall be drawn between subscribers of equal sums, to determine the numbers in which such subscribers shall stand on a list to be made for striking off as aforesaid; and if the sum subscribed still exceeds the capital aforesaid, then to strike off by the same rule, until the sum subscribed is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the subscriptions are reduced to one share, and if there still be an excess, then lots to be drawn to determine the subscribers who are to be excluded to reduce the subscriptions to the capital aforesaid; which striking off shall be certified in the list aforesaid, and no person shall subscribe less than one whole share; provided, that unless ——— of said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, all subscriptions made in consequence of this act shall be void; and in case ———, and less than the whole of said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, then the president and directors, appointed as herein after mentioned, are hereby empowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions which shall be first offered, in whole shares as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up, a certificate of which additional subscriptions shall be made, under the hands of the president and directors for the time being, or of a majority of them, and returned to, and recorded in, the courts herein before mentioned.

III. And be it enacted, That in case one half of the said capital, or a greater sum, shall be subscribed as aforesaid, the said subscribers, and their heirs and assigns, from the time of their said first meeting, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, incorporated, by the name of The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal

Company, and may have perpetual succession, and sue and be sued as such; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president and directors for conducting the said undertaking, and managing the business of the said company for and during such time, not exceeding years, as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think proper; and every subscriber shall be allowed one vote for every share not exceeding shares, and one vote for every shares above ten, held by him or her in the said company, and any stockholder, by writing under his or her hand and seal, executed in the presence of two witnesses, may depute any other member or stockholder to vote and act as his or her proxy, at any general meeting.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors so elected, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to agree with any person or persons, on behalf of the said company, to cut such canals, and erect such locks, and perform such other works, as they shall judge necessary for opening, improving and extending the navigation between the bay of Chesapeake and the river Delaware, and carrying on the same from place to place, and from time to time, and upon such terms, and in such manner, as they shall think fit, and out of the money arising from the subscriptions and the tolls, and other aids herein after given, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said canals, locks and other works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges, and also to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers, toll-gatherers, managers and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to agree for and settle their respective wages or allowances, and settle, pass and sign, their accounts, and also to make and establish rules of proceeding, and to transact all the other business and concerns of the said company, in and during the intervals between the general meetings of the same, and they shall be allowed, as a satisfaction for their trouble therein, such sum of money as shall, by a general meeting of the subscribers, be determined; provided always, that the treasurer shall give bond, in such penalty, and with such security, as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct, for the true and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, and that the allowance to be made to him for his services shall not exceed pounds in the hundred for the disbursements by him made; and that no officer in the said company shall have any vote in the settlement or passing his own account.

V. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, as money shall be wanted, to make and sign orders for that purpose, and direct at what time, and in what proportion, the proprietors shall advance and pay the sums subscribed, which orders shall be advertised at least months in the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers; and they are hereby authorized and empowered to demand and receive of the several proprietors, from time to time, the sums of money so ordered to be advanced for carrying on and executing, or repairing and keeping in order the said works, until the sums subscribed shall be fully paid, and to order the said sums to be deposited in the hands of the treasurer, to be by him disbursed and paid out as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall order and direct; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to pay their said proportions within one month after the time of payment so ordered and advertised as aforesaid, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, may sell at auction, and convey to the purchaser, the share or shares of such proprietor so refusing or neglecting payment, giving at least months notice of the sale in the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, and after retaining the sum due, and charges of sale, out of the money produced thereby, they shall refund and pay the overplus, if any, to the former owner, and if such sale shall not produce the full sum ordered and directed to be advanced as aforesaid, with the incidental charges, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, may, in the name of the company, sue for and recover the balance, by action of debt or on the case, and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as if the said sale and conveyance had been made by the original proprietor; provided, that in case of the death of any stockholder, the neglect or refusal of his executor, administrator or legatee, to make the payment that may be required as aforesaid, shall not have the effect to forfeit immediately the said share or shares held by the said stockholder in his lifetime, but the said executor, administrator or legatee, shall have one whole year next after the day of the said death to make the payments required.

VI. *And*, to continue the succession of the said president and directors, and to keep up the same number, *Be it enacted*, That from time to time, upon the expiration of the said term for which the said president and directors were appointed, the proprietors of the said company, at the next general meeting, shall either continue the said president and directors, or any of them, or choose others in their stead; and in case of the death, removal, resignation or incapacity, of the president, or any of the said directors, may and shall, in manner aforesaid, elect any other person or persons to be president and directors, in the room of him or them so dying, removing or resigning, and may, at any of their general meetings, remove the president, or any of the directors, and appoint others for and during the remainder of the term for which such person or persons were at first to have acted.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That every president and director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his office.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the presence of proprietors having shares at the least shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting, and that there be a general meeting of proprietors on the Monday of in every year, at such convenient town as shall be from time to time appointed by the said general meeting, but if a sufficient number should not attend on that day, the proprietors who do attend may adjourn such meeting, from time to time, till a general meeting of proprietors shall be had, which may be continued from day to day until the business of the company is finished, to which meeting the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct and just accounts of all their proceedings, and on finding them fairly and justly stated, the proprietors then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the said company's books; and at such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sum as the proprietors, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits arising from the tolls hereby granted shall be ordered and made to and among all the proprietors of the said company, in proportion to their several shares; and upon any emergency, in the interval between the said yearly meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said directors, may appoint a general meeting of the proprietors of the said company, at any convenient town, giving at least one month's previous notice in the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, which meeting may be adjourned and continued as aforesaid.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That for and in consideration of the expenses the said stockholders will be at, not only in cutting the said canal, and other works for opening the said navigation, but in maintaining and keeping the same in repair, the said canal and works, with all their profits, shall be and the same are hereby vested in the said corporation for ever; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, at all times for ever after the said canal shall be made navigable, to demand and receive

X. *And be it enacted*, That in case of refusal or neglect to pay the toll at the time of offering to pass through the same, and previous to the vessel's passing through the same, the collectors of the said tolls may lawfully refuse passage to such vessel; and if any vessel shall pass without paying the said toll, then the said collectors may seize such vessel wherever found, and sell the same at auction for ready money, which, so far as is necessary, shall be applied towards paying said toll, and all expenses of seizure and sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner, and the person having the direction of such vessel shall be liable for such toll, if the same is not paid by the sale of such vessel as aforesaid; provided, that the said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding at least shares, shall have full power and authority, at any general meeting, to lessen the said tolls, or any of them, or to determine that any article may pass free of toll.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That the said canal, and works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities or produce whatsoever, on payment of the tolls imposed by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever for the use of the water of the said canal, and the works thereon erected, shall at any time hereafter be imposed by all or either of the said states.

XII. *And*, whereas it is necessary for the making the said canal, locks and other works, that provision should be made for condemning a quantity of land for that purpose, *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land through which the said canal is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof, and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme covert, under age, non compos, or out of the state, on application to any two justices of the county in which such land shall lie, the said justices shall issue their warrant, under their hands, to the sheriff of their county, to summon a jury of inhabitants of his county, of property and reputation, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and when met, shall administer an oath, or affirmation, as the case may require, to every jurymen that shall appear, that he will faithfully, justly and impartially, value the land, (not exceeding in any case the width of feet,) and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain by the cutting the canal through the said land, according to the best of his skill and judgment, and that in such valuation he will not spare any person for favour or affection, nor any person grieve for hatred, malice or ill will; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be signed by the sheriff, and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, to be by him recorded; and upon every such valuation the jury are hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the said president and directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representative, before they shall take possession of said land; and on the payment thereof the said company shall be seized in fee, of said land, as if conveyed by the owner to them, and their successors, in fee, by legal conveyance, provided nevertheless, that if any further damage shall arise to any proprietor of land, in consequence of opening such canal, or in erecting such works, than had been before considered and valued, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, as often as any such new damage shall

happen, by application to, and warrant from, any two justices of the county where the lands lie, to have such further damage valued by a jury in like manner, and to receive and recover the same of the said president and directors; but nothing herein shall be construed or taken to entitle the proprietor of any such land to recover compensation for any damages which may happen to any mills, forges, or other works or improvements, which shall be begun or erected by such proprietor after such valuation, unless the same damage is wilfully or maliciously done by the said president and directors, or by some person by their authority.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to agree with the proprietors for the purchase of a quantity of land, not exceeding one acre, at or near each of the said places of receipt of tolls aforesaid, for the purpose of erecting necessary buildings, and in case of disagreement, or any of the disabilities aforesaid, or the proprietor being out of the state, then such land may be valued, condemned and paid for as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, and the said company shall, upon payment of the valuation of the said land, be seized thereof in fee-simple as aforesaid.

XIV. *And*, whereas some of the places through which it may be necessary to conduct the said canal may be convenient for erecting mills, forges, or other waterworks, and the persons, possessors of such situations, may design to improve the same, and it is the intention of this act not to interfere with private property but for the purpose of improving and perfecting the said navigation, *Be it enacted*, That the water, or any part thereof, conveyed through any canal or cut made by the said company, shall not be used for any purpose but navigation, unless the consent of the proprietors of the land through which the same shall be led, be first had; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and directed, if it can be conveniently done to answer both the purposes of navigation and waterworks aforesaid, to enter into reasonable agreements with the proprietors of such situation, concerning the just proportion of the expenses of making large canals or cuts, capable of carrying such quantities of water as may be sufficient for the purposes of navigation, and also for any such waterworks as aforesaid.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for every of the said proprietors to transfer his share or shares by deed executed before two witnesses, and registered, after proof of the execution thereof, in the said company's books, and not otherwise, except by devise, which devise shall also be exhibited to the president and directors, and registered in the company's books, before the devisee or devisees shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from the said tolls; provided, that no transfer whatsoever shall be made, except for one or more whole share or shares, and not for part of such shares, and that no share shall at any time be sold, conveyed, transferred, or held in trust for the use and benefit or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors, or proprietors, of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged or made to answer concerning any such trust, but that every person appearing as aforesaid to be a proprietor shall, as to the others of the said company, be to every intent taken absolutely as such, but as between any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That if the said capital, and the other aids already granted by this act, shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital, by the addition of so many more whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding at least three hundred shares, present at any general meeting of the said company; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least one month's previous notice thereof in the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, to open books, in the before-mentioned places, for receiving and entering such additional subscriptions, in which the proprietors of the said company for the time being shall and are hereby declared to have the preference of all others for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose; and the said president and directors are hereby required to observe, in all other respects, the same rules therein as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions, and in like manner to return, under the hands of any four or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscribers, with the sums by them respectively subscribed, into the general courts as aforesaid, to be there recorded; and all proprietors of such additional shares shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, from thenceforward incorporated into the said company.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That if the stockholders, or the president and directors aforesaid, should neglect or omit, or be by any accident prevented from performing any act or thing on the particular day on which it shall be directed by this act to be done and performed, such neglect or omission shall not be construed or taken in any manner to destroy or invalidate this charter, but the said act may be done at the next convenient day.

XVIII. This act, and every part thereof, to be void and of none effect, unless an act shall be passed by the legislature of Delaware upon similar principles.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Last Year.)

MAR

BRUSSELS
The army of Meuse, under its commander, crossed the Rhine and Bonn and Aachen, and moves towards the city of Cologne.

At the date of our last advertisement, the army of Meuse, under its commander, crossed the Rhine and Bonn and Aachen, and moves towards the city of Cologne. The head quarters of the army are now at Bonn. All Rhine are cut off, except Rhine, near Dusseldorf. are recrossing the Rhine. care to secure all the boats of the enemy.

The Austrians have also moved from Neuwied, Vil. The works thrown up by the Austrians are already destroyed. The Austrians have also moved from Neuwied, Vil.

According to the movement it appeared to be their design to carry the theatre of war to the right banks of the Rhine. There is reason to hope that the Austrians will be successful in their enterprise that must be of consequences to their army batteries on the left banks of the Rhine, and troops.

It appears that the troops of the Austrians will march to the place where the Austrians were wanted in the presence of a battalion of grenadiers.

On 29. The Austrians are advancing to attack the right banks of the Rhine. French, and a body of 12,000 militia is employed by the French to form about that city taken possession of the fort. men have marched against it.

MARSEILLE

All is quiet here. The Austrians are answered by tranquillity. The Austrians are answered by tranquillity. The Austrians are answered by tranquillity.

PARIS

This day the death of the Emperor Napoleon was announced. His death was the consequence of the war with the Austrians.

A member of the committee of the Convention, proposed the means of terminating the war with the Austrians. He proposed that the Convention should declare that the Republic is at peace with the Austrians. He proposed that the Convention should declare that the Republic is at peace with the Austrians.

The council of the Convention, after a long discussion, decided to accept the proposal. The council of the Convention, after a long discussion, decided to accept the proposal.

Merlin announced his intention to resign his office. He announced that he would resign his office as a member of the Convention. He announced that he would resign his office as a member of the Convention.