

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1796.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, April 30.

THE Porte at last convinced that Russia pursues with obstinacy the project of invasion and war, which it combines with the courts of Vienna and London, prepares itself on all sides to oppose against those violences an active resistance; besides the army which meets at Adrianople, which is become in a manner a place of arms, whence all the troops destined for the defence of our places in Europe will be drawn, numerous garrisons meet at Bender, Choczina, and in all Moldavia. It is added, that the germ of the confederate army of the Poles, who endeavour to reconquer their liberty, increases daily, and the divan entertains already some hopes of treaties of defensive alliances with some European powers concerned in preventing the dismembering of the Ottoman empire. It is also reported that the grand seignior has concluded a treaty with one of the parties who divides Persia, and that party has engaged itself to make a strong diversion in Georgia, in case of a rupture with Russia. That rupture is so much the more certain that the Russian general Subor is about marching with an army of 24,000 men, to attack that part of Persia which espoused the cause of the Porte.

The number of Turkish troops who have already met at Adrianople, is computed already at 200,000 men, and it is asserted that army is abundantly supplied with every thing that is necessary to open the campaign at the first order. One must know the frugality of the Ottoman armies, not to be astonished at the facility with which the divan looked for all the supply of provisions and victuals which they were in need of.

VIENNA, May 3.

Great changes have taken place in the ministry. The baron de Thugut, formerly minister of foreign affairs, is nominated minister of the cabinet council. The count de Lehrbach has succeeded him in the office of foreign affairs. The count de Rothenhan, chancellor of the court, is nominated minister of conferences, and the count Collondo, grand chamberlain.

The unexpected events of the Milanese have determined the court to send with the utmost expedition to the army of Beaulieu, all the garrisons, not only of Tyrol, but also the troops of Stirre, of Carinthia, of Carniole, &c. &c. It is even feared that they will not arrive in time to check the impetuosity of the French, the consequences of which are dreaded.

The court of Vienna, alarmed by these successes, have, it is said, sent orders to general Wurmer to detach 4000 men from his army to reinforce that of Beaulieu, which has retired under Montona; at the same time to march six battalions drawn from Hungary, to the same place. To hasten the march of these troops they have ordered a number of waggons to follow to carry their arms and baggage.

If we are to believe a report which gains credit daily, the courts of Turin and Florence, detached from the coalition, will not be allowed to hold a neutrality inconvenient to the French republic, victorious over its enemies. The peace with the king of Sardinia leaves no doubt with respect to those opposed to the French—but they add that the French government has demanded from the Tuscan government, that they shall no longer give a partial asylum in its ports to the English squadron which has been hitherto plainly protected, even in maritime violence against the French cruisers in the port of Leghorn.

It follows, from the actual situation of the Italian states, that they will find themselves obliged to renounce the apparent neutrality which they have affected, if they would wish to avoid having the French for their enemies and conquerors.

PARIS, May 18.

A courier is arrived and brought the news of the taking of Milan.

Head Quarters at Plaisance, 20th Floreal, May 9, 1796.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

I have informed you, citizens directors, by my last, of the retreat of the Austrian army, which had retreated the Po at Valence. They were intrenched along by Logona, Terdoppio, and Tesin, with a view to defend the entrance of the Milanese.

After different marches and movements, military and diplomatic, to induce a belief that I intended to pass the river at Valence, I pushed by a forced march to Calice St. Gioamers, with 3000 grenadiers and 1000 horse. At 11 o'clock at night, the chief of battalion of artillery, Adreossi and adjutant-general Frontio, advancing with a hundred cavalry, along the bank of the Po to Plaisance, took five boats laden with rice, some officers, 500 sick men, and all the hospital stores of the army.

At nine in the morning we arrived at the Po, opposite to Plaisance; two squadrons of hussars attempted to dispute our passage—we threw ourselves into the boats and landed on the other side—after a few musket shots the cavalry withdrew.

The chief of brigade, de Lafite, as brave as intelligent, was the first to step his foot on shore. The divisions of the army, which were distributed at different distances, hastening their march, the moment the movement was unmasked, and passed in the course of the day.

In the mean-time, Beaulieu informed of our march, was convinced, but too late, that the fortifications of Tesin and the redoubts of Pavia, were useless; that the French republicans were not as weak as Francis I. He ordered 6000 men, and 2000 cavalry to march to meet us, to oppose our landing, or attack us, before we had time to form—he failed in his calculations. At noon I learnt that a division of the enemy was near us—we marched—the enemy had 20 pieces of cannon, and were intrenched in the village of Fombio. The general of brigade, Dillemeigne, with the grenadiers, attacked on the right; the adjutant-general Lantius, on the bank, and the chief of brigade, Lafite, on the left. After a severe cannonade and a well sustained resistance, the enemy founded a retreat; we pursued them to Acida. They lost a part of their baggage, 300 horses, and 500 men killed or prisoners, with many officers.

During the night another body of 5000 Austrians, which was at Casal, departed at 4 o'clock to succour the troops at Fombio. Having arrived near Codogno, the head quarters of general Leharpe, at two o'clock in the morning, they sent forward some men who silenced the sentinels. General Leharpe mounted his horse to learn what was taking place, he ordered a half brigade to advance, the enemy was beaten and dispersed, but by an irreparable misfortune for the army, general Leharpe was killed by a cannon shot. The republic has lost a man much attached to her cause, the army one of their best generals, and all soldiers a comrade as brave as rigid in discipline. General Berthier repaired to Codogno immediately, he pursued the enemy, took Casal and a great quantity of baggage. The 70th half brigade and general Menars, behaved perfectly well.

The success at Fombio is, in a great measure, due to the bravery of the chief of brigade, Lafite. I recommend to the directory the son of general Leharpe for the place of lieutenant of cavalry.

I request the confirmation of adjutant-general Frontin, who, not included in the labours of Prairial, has never ceased to serve with courage. The passage of the Po is one of the most important operations. There had been bets laid that we should not pass it within two months.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Head Quarters, Plaisance, 20 Floreal.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Citizen President,

The brave Stengel is dead, in consequence of his wounds. I have sent to his family the letter which you addressed to him.

You will find subjoined the articles of a suspension of arms which I have granted to the duke of Parma. I will transmit to you, as soon as possible, the most beautiful pictures of Corregio; among others one of St. Jerome, said to be his master piece. I declare to you that this faint takes a very bad time to go to Paris. I trust you will accord him the honours of a museum. I repeat the request, that some known artists may be sent to make choice of the most rare curiosities, and such as they shall think worthy of being conveyed to Paris.

All the arrangements are made for the supply of the army of the Alps, there will be no difficulty in their passage.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Conditions of a suspension of arms concluded between the French army and the duke of Parma.

Suspension of arms concluded between the French army of Italy, and the duke of Parma, and of Plaisance, by the means of the general Buonaparte, commander of the French army, and M. M. the marquis Antonio Pallavicini, and Filippo Dalla Rosa, plenipotentiaries of the duke of Parma, under the mediation of the count of Valdeparison, minister of Spain at Parma.

Art. 1. There shall be a suspension of arms between the army of the French republic and the duke of Parma, until peace shall be established between the two states. The duke of Parma shall send plenipotentiaries to Paris, to treat with the executive directory.

Art. 2. The duke of Parma shall pay a military contribution of two millions of livres, money of France, to be paid in bills of exchange on Genoa, whether in plate or money. There shall be 500,000 livres paid in five days—the rest in the following decade.

Art. 3. The duke shall furnish twelve hundred draught horses, with the harness, four hundred dragoons, with the accoutrements, and one hundred saddle horses for the superior officers of the army.

Art. 4. He shall transmit twenty paintings at the choice of the commander in chief from among those now preserved in the duchy.

Art. 5. He shall within 15 days turn into the magazines of the army, at Tortona, ten thousand quintals of corn, five thousand of oats, and have two thousand beaves at the disposal of the commissary-general, for the use of the army.

Art. 6. Excepting the above contributions the estates of the duke of Parma shall be treated as neutral states, until the end of the negotiations which are about to be entered upon at Paris.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Antonio Pallavicini, Filippo Dalla Rosa.

Head Quarters at Plaisance, 20 Floreal.

A true copy,

BUONAPARTE.

Head Quarters at Chambeny, 24 Floreal, May 13. Kellerman, commander in chief of the army of the Alps, to the executive directory.

Citizen President,

I learn, by an express, that general Buonaparte has dispatched to the directory, the order of march for the half brigades, which I have detached to the army of Italy. The right column will pass by the valley of Sture—that of the left by the valley of Aoste. I have communicated to these half brigades the opinion which the directory entertained of their courage and discipline. I can assure the directory beforehand that they will merit the testimonies of satisfaction which they are promised.

The directory may count on my efforts in the execution of the last plan contemplated. I will second my colleague in the same manner as though both armies were one.

Health and respect.

(Signed) KELLERMAN.

1st Prairial, May 20.

Copy of a letter from citizen Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Citizen Directors,

I was of opinion that the crossing of the river Po, would have been the holdest action of the campaign, as likewise the battle of Mellefino, one of the most vigorous actions ever known; but I have now to relate the battle of Lody.

The 21st, at three o'clock in the morning, the head quarters reached Casal; at nine our van guard encountered the enemy defending the approach of Lody. I immediately ordered all the cavalry to mount, and four pieces of cannon, which had just arrived to be placed.

General Angereau's division who had slept at Borgotho and that of general Massina who had slept at Casal, marched immediately; mean-time the van-guard over-set all the different posts of the enemy, and took from them one piece of cannon. We entered Lody in pursuit of the enemy, who had already crossed Adda, over the bridge. Beaulieu with all his army was ranged in order of battle; 33 pieces of cannon defended the passage of the bridge. I caused all my artillery to be placed in one battery. The cannonade for several hours was very vigorous. As soon as the army arrived, they were ranged under a close column, having at their head the second battalion of the carabinieri, and followed by all the battalions of grenadiers, beating the charge and exclaiming, *Vive la Republique*.

We soon reached the bridge, which is one hundred fathoms in length; the enemy made on us a tremendous discharge, the head of our column seemed for a moment to hesitate, our situation was really critical. Generals Berthier, Massina, Cervano, d'Allemagne, the chiefs of the brigade Lafite, and the chief of the battalion, Dupet, all perceived it, and throwing themselves at the head of the army, decided the fate of the engagement.

Our formidable column over-set all that opposed it, all the enemy's artillery was carried away from them; Beaulieu's order of battle was broke, and in its flight spread every where terror and death. In an instant their whole army was scattered.

General Rules, Angereau and Berrant, crossed as soon as their division arrived and completed the victory. The cavalry crossed the Adda by a ford which being very bad, delayed their march, and by that means prevented their charging the enemy. The horse of the enemy charged our troops, but did not find it an easy matter to terrify them. Night coming on and the extreme fatigue of the troops, part of whom had already marched more than ten leagues on the same day, we were not allowed to pursue them any farther. The enemy lost 20 pieces of cannon, two of three thousand men either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Citizen Latour, aide-de-camp of general Massina, received several wounds with a broad sword.

I demand that this brave officer be made chief of a battalion. Citizen Marmate, my aid-de-camp, chief of a battalion, had his horse wounded under him. Citizen Marrois, my aid-de-camp captain, had his coat fitted with balls; the courage of this young officer is equal to his activity.

If I was to give the names of all the militiaires who distinguished themselves on that glorious day, I should name all the carabineers, and grenadiers of the vanguard, and almost all the officers of the etat-major. But I must not forget to mention the brave Berthier, who was on that day a cannoneer, a horseman and a grenadier at the same time. Sugay, chief of brigade, who commanded the artillery, behaved gallantly.

Beaulieu flies with the remainder of his army; he is now crossing over the states of Venice; several towns of which have shut their gates. Since the beginning of the campaign, though we had very warm actions, and the army of the republic were oftentimes forced to shew a great deal of boldness, none of them has yet been so terrible as the crossing of the bridge of Lody. If we lost but few men, it is owing to the haste of the execution, and the sudden effect which the mass and tremendous fire of that intrepid column produced on the army of the enemy. I demand that citizen Mounier be confirmed adjutant-general, who serves in that capacity, although he is not included in this affair. I demand that citizen Rey, aid-de-camp of the brave Massina, and citizen Thoiret, worthy adjutant of the third battalion of the grenadiers, be both made captains.

As soon as we shall be settled in a place, I will forward you a list of those who have distinguished themselves on that glorious day.

The commissary of the government was always by me; the army is much indebted to his activity.

BUONAPARTE.

Letter from the commissary of the executive directory near the armies of Italy and the Alps, to the executive directory.

Citizen Directors,

Immortal glory to the brave army of Italy! thanks and gratitude to the wisely bold commander who directs it! the battle fought yesterday will be ever memorable in the annals of history; here are the particulars of which I give you a sketch, being hurried by time and the crowd of business which do not give me much leisure.

You have been informed of the crossing of the Po, and of what took place in the adjacent parts of Pizzighettone. We sat out yesterday from Plaisance, with the commander in chief, for Casal, which general Berthier, chief of the etat-major, had taken the day before. Hence we marched to the van guard, which directed its course towards Lody, in pursuit of the enemy. The commander in chief had so placed the several divisions of the army, that within two or three hours time, they could join in one point; his design was to come to a general action. We found before us, at no great distance from Lody, a small battalion of Nadasti, and two squadrons of horse, defending the passage, with four pieces of cannon. An action took place; the enemy after having had several men killed, and lost one piece of cannon, were forced to evacuate the town of Lody and to fall back on the main body of their army, which stood on the left bank of the Adda. We had hardly entered Lody, when Beaulieu's army began a heavy cannonade upon the town. Their design was to hinder the crossing of the bridge which he had not had time to cut off, and which was defended by 10,000 men, both infantry and horse. General Buonaparte himself ran immediately thither, and under a hail of case shot, caused two pieces of cannon to be placed at the entrance of the bridge to hinder the enemy from attempting to cut it off, and while the cannonade was going on vigorously on both sides, he ordered Angereau, general of a division, to join him as soon as possible; he also gave orders to general Massina, to range under one column the four thousand carabineers and grenadiers, and kept every thing ready for the crossing of the bridge.

That column of republican heroes being formed, he went through the different ranks. His presence inspired the soldiers with enthusiasm. He was received with repeated acclamations of "Vive la Republic." He ordered the charge to be beat, and immediately the soldiers with the swiftness of lightning rushed on the bridge. The heavy shower of cannon and musket shot which the enemy poured on us, stood for a moment the column, and had like to have shaken it; but general Berthier, chief of the etat-major, threw himself at their head, and being gallantly seconded by Massina, general of a division, and by the generals of the brigades, Cervoni and d'Allemagne, made them force the passage. The grenadiers threw themselves on the enemy's pieces and in an instant carried them away. The action continued, and the victory was yet uncertain, when general Angereau, with a forced march, arrived with his division, whose van-guard was commanded by general Rues, and completed the defeat of the enemy. They were driven out of all their posts, leaving behind them all their train of artillery, waggon, and baggage, and the field covered with dead.

The result of the most glorious victory of the campaign, on account of the obstacles we had to surmount, 10,000 men made prisoners, 1,200 killed or wounded, 500 horses killed, 400 taken, 18 or 20 pieces of cannon, and one howitzer taken. Had it not been for the night, we should have picked up the scattered remnants of Beaulieu's army.

There has been on that glorious day as many brave actions performed as there are republicans in the army. Every one did his duty. But I must not fail to dwell on the merit and courage of Marmate, chief of a battalion, and Marrois, aid-de-camp to the general in chief. The first, who on all occasions has displayed as much activity as bravery, carried off, at the head of a

detachment of horse, the first piece of cannon from the enemy. The other carrying the general in chief's orders, passed several times through the case shots of the enemy, in cool blood and with an admirable intrepidity. He had his coat all over fitted with balls.

Salut et fraternité,

SALICETTI.

The executive directory to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the North.

Defenders of your country,

Again the din of war is re-echoed from the banks of the Rhine! No sooner is the campaign of Italy opened than conquered kings are compelled to implore peace—than the scattered remains of armies, intending the overthrow of the republic, find a safety but in a shameful flight, or in a shamefully concealing themselves in impenetrable woods or pestilential marshes. What madness then can possess the heart of that cruel enemy, who in the midst of his own disasters and of our triumphs, has had the temerity to break the truce which he himself demanded and which you generously granted him, in the hopes of an approaching peace? Can he expect to revenge on you the blows which your invincible brethren have inflicted on him in Italy, and can he already have forgotten the terrible proofs you have given him that the same blood flows in your veins? But no, secure and far from your formidable arms, he calculates how many men will perish, how many tears will flow, how many groans will arise, before you can reach him.

Governed by the inhuman English, he receives their gold and their contempt; for the price of his abject submission, and of his bravest warriors.

Let your republican bayonets, ye soldiers of France, cause those monsters collected against the human species to tremble upon their tottering thrones. Let your ardent courage overthrow all obstacles. Let this prolonged combat of the liberty of the people against tyranny, soon cease, and let those ambitious despots who yet dare to meet you in the field, prostrate themselves at the sight of your victorious arms—think of the cause that you defend—think of your country and your glory, follow your own examples, and imitate your brothers of Italy.

Signed, CARNOT, President.
LAGARDE, Secretary General.

NEWBURYPORT, July 23.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

Last Wednesday captain Seward arrived here 9 days from Bermuda, bringing information that the inhabitants of that place were expecting attachments from the court of Great Britain, on their private estates, to refund the property belonging to American citizens, which had been illegally taken, and unlawfully condemned by their courts of vice admiralty. They had stopped the sales of many cargoes lately captured, one of which was that of the Caroline, of this port. Those articles that were sold were prohibited exportation by a very heavy duty.

CONFIRMATION.

Thursday captain Gunnison arrived, 19 days from Guadalupe, July 9, lat. 27, boarded by a Bermudian privateer, papers examined, dismissed, and informed that American property in future would not be stopped, as they were not allowed to libel it at Bermuda.

BOSTON, July 23.

AGREEABLE INTELLIGENCE.

From ALICANT, May 10, 1796.

The cloud which lately obscured the negotiations between the United States and Algiers, is entirely dissipated: A letter from one of the first houses in Alicant, says, our subsequent letter will advise you of the final settlement between the United States and the regency of Algiers. All vessels for here are now safe.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Late last evening the brig Commerce, captain W. Downs, arrived at this port from Gibraltar, which he left on the 23d June. Capt Downs informs, that every circumstance respecting the French victories in Italy, is kept a profound secret there—that there is still danger for the American flag up the Straits—the American ambassador at Cadix had obtained three months indulgence from Agiers, after the expiration of the term for the reception of the cash, but that a cruiser had appeared off Gibraltar, with several boats, and boarded an English vessel, supposing her to be an American, but let her go on finding the mistake; the American captains had been again cautioned by the American ambassador through the consuls, not to proceed higher up. A number of Dances had been taken some time since, but peace was again procured for them, but nothing short of the (lost) 300,000 dollars will continue the American peace after July 7, when the three months indulgence expired.

Capt. D. also informs, that admiral Man's squadron arrived here to rest, a few days before he sailed—and that admiral Richery's squadron was still at Cadix, one ship and one frigate short of admiral Man's force.

ANNAPOLIS, August 4.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
The INQUISITOR, No. XIII.

Qui inquit
Tam patient urbis, tam ferreus ut teneat se?

THE two following letters have not much to recommend them to those who desire nothing but novel-

ty of subject, but if they are considered with respect to their intention, they will be found to contain some truths which would prove useful if properly attended to.

To the INQUISITOR.

SIR,

AS you have taken upon yourself the office of a moral guide, it is your duty to point out the path of truth, and to let slip no opportunity of reproaching that conduct that tends to debase a man below the level of his species. I shall submit to you a subject, which, though it cannot boast of novelty, yet may have a tendency to strengthen your own observations. I am venturing to say something of those who profess themselves persons of fashion. I look back, Mr. Inquisitor, with regret and indignation, at the conduct of some young men, who, upon their first entrance into life, instead of adopting such a behaviour as would attract the attention and respect of all, do nothing but consult their glasses about the best manner of decking their delicate persons. Those that come under this description look down upon those that walk the "cool sequestered vale of life" as if they were beings of a subordinate nature. "They condemn them with papal authority to perpetual insignificance, as creatures whom nobody knows, as the scum of the earth, and born only to minister to their pride."

"Does this distinction consist in wisdom? No; for we find the ignorant claim it; yet, Sir, I am sorry to say that some men of sense are so carried away by example, as to obey all the dictates of fashion. It commonly happens that there is a combination of two or three who imitate each other, and who wish to maintain that what they do is proper; and all that appertains to them the quintessence of beauty; and these two or three are perpetually affecting new modes, which are immediately adopted by a herd of imitators: it is of very little consequence to them whether it is right or wrong, beautiful or deformed; provided it be fashionable, that is sufficient. Teach the man of sense, Mr. Inquisitor, to scorn these butterfly beings: let him despise men whose happiness depends upon such trivial objects."

My correspondent, (who signs himself "Lollius") then goes on to show the opinion of a celebrated author on this subject, and concludes with some very good advice to guard against toperry.

The other letter which I have received is as follows:

Mr. Inquisitor,

I apprehend that it has not escaped your observation, how an age disdaining what is natural and simple, appears to launch precipitantly into artificial ornaments. As to dress, it is too glaring to need animadversion; but I hope it will not be improper to advert a little to our improvements in eloquence.

"It is the peculiar beauty of the ancients to have followed the graceful simplicity of nature in their actions as well as in their language; but now a-days refinement is added to refinement, and we shall soon prove the unwieldy pupils of affectation. Chesterfield has given lectures on both heads, how to assume the majestic grimace with the ignoble sentiment; however, as there is a gradual advancement in every science, it was left for the peculiar glory of our time to introduce a rhetorical figure, which neither Aristotle nor Longinus thought of, as conducive to the embellishment of language. The moderns have now discovered two which were unknown to Demosthenes and Tully. One of these has been frequently noticed by the critics, and which they call *egotism*; I will be allowed to remark on the other, and (with the permission of the learned) would call it *juratim*."

"As it is pleasing to have the origin and use of discoveries, I will be pardoned, if yielding to a natural impulse, I make the attempt. I would ascribe egotism to vanity, but the other to a defect of senses which requires some high toned expetive to supply it. The hawking and cough are done away, and our ears are entertained with a thrilling sound, to prevent any chasm in the concatenation of thought."

"I have frequently heard famous declaimers pour forth their vehement oratory, and so copiously did they employ this figure, that I am sure one third of what they said consisted of it. They pronounced it with so much zest that every sympathizing idea that generally arises on hearing a bad speaker was prevented. I found no small matter of amusement in connecting the varied sentences as they were uttered, interlarded with *juratim* expetives. It would be no useless employment to exhibit these orations, stripped of their adventitious graces, to these rhetoricians to revise. A cool criticism would more efficaciously set forth their beauties than all the remarks and instructions of the moralist."

"It would be difficult to find out the inventor of this noble figure. Has it been brought across the Atlantic? I will not venture to pronounce, but I think it an easy matter to depict his character. A Raphael would not need a sight of his countenance to draw his features, nor a Lavater to hear a curse to analyze them: Great would the number of those be who would acknowledge their obligations to this great personage. The bully would come forward and say, "With earth have I often fulminated dismay on the soul of my adversary," the gambler, "Often have I concealed under this specious veil the distress of anxious suspense;" the political declaimer would confess to his *manes* how often he gracefully supplied a vacuum of thought, and sweetly diversified his harangues with it; and a long list of others which it would tire me to relate."

"The influence of no discovery ever extended farther. A stranger, conversing with me on the subject of passions, affirmed, that actual observation proved to him that the human species was not acted upon by such violent passions in America as in the old world. This invention is certainly not the offspring of reason; and

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as national prejudice may perhaps warp me in my inquiry, I shall not determine whether it is the production of Europe or America; or invented by Old Nick himself.

"I wish, Sir, it were possible to exterminate this species from our country. As I had rather behold a plain unadorned blank than superfluous decoration, so I would rather hear the discourses of our countrymen interrupted by chafins and silence than filled with such expletives. 'Tis true that the discourse of many a diffident orator would become unaccountably laconic; yet, on the other hand, the cause of virtue, innocence, politeness, and religion, dearer than all, would suffer less."

Your's, &c.

"On the 20th ultimo, departed this life, at Green Hill, in her 29th year Mrs. ELEANOR CHAPMAN, the consort of major HENRY HENLEY CHAPMAN; her funeral was attended by a very numerous and respectable congregation. She was the youngest daughter and youngest child of the late Samuel Hanson, Esq; For the last seven years, during a season of uninterrupted bodily affliction, embittered by the loss of very near and very dear relatives, she bore a most poignant anguish mortality is heir to, she exhibited a perfect pattern of patient piety, and furnished in her last moments one more proof that over the humble, the virtuous and penitent, death can boast of no "king," the grave of no "victory." She met the king of terrors not only with composure but triumph.

"In giving characters of the dead, truth is too often sacrificed to panegyric. Of this excellent lady more might with truth be said than would probably be believed by those who had not the pleasure of her acquaintance, those who had, cannot but lament their own loss while they rejoice at her gain, in having flown from grievous pain and sickness to partake of life unspokeable."

Patowmack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional capital are hereby required to pay to WILLIAM HARTSHORN, treasurer, at Alexandria, twenty per cent. on the amount of each share by them held, on or before the first day of September next.

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

A general meeting of the old and new stockholders will be held at the house of JOHN WISE, in Alexandria, on the first Monday in August next, to begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

Alexandria, July 5, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.

ON the first Monday in September next, an election will be held for two electors, for the purpose of choosing the senate for the State of Maryland.

And on the first Monday in October next an election will be held for four delegates to represent Anne Arundel county in the general assembly, and one member to represent the second district in the congress of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an election will be held for one elector, to elect the president and Vice-President of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from George-town, without any provocation, on Tuesday morning the 26th of July, 1796, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM KNOWLES, by trade a cabinet-maker, about five feet five or six inches high, round shoulders, down look, and knock-kneed; had on a dark coloured coat, nankeen overalls and jacket, and other things rather tedious to mention; he is a very artful fellow, as he has been accustomed to running away, and will persist in a lie if attacked. Whoever secures said fellow in any jail, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forewarned harboring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

MIDDLETON and KING.

N. B. It is supposed he will make for Baltimore, as he was formerly a sailor, and take shipping.

To be RENTED,

THAT valuable FARM, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY POINT, at present in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, containing about 350 acres of arable land, equal in quality to any in this State, with negroes, stock, and plantation utensils, or without the stock, as may be most agreeable; there is a commodious dwelling house and every necessary out house; there is to be sown about 100 bushels of wheat. Also a farm, adjoining the above, of about 250 acres of arable land, commonly known by the name of BRAMAN'S FORT, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN WELSH, with three negroes, a good dwelling house, and other improvements. These farms lie within one mile of the city of Annapolis, where there is a good market for all sorts of produce, fruit, &c. The land lies on the north side of Severn river, and very different from any lands on the south side thereof. For terms apply to captain MANNING, at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Eastern Talbot county.

DAVID KERR.

June 25, 1796.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Saturday the 6th of August next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises,

ONE undivided half of the sloop HOPE, as the new lays in the Dock, being a part of the estate of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, she is a square stern'd vessel, built at West river in the year 1784, burthen thirty-three tons, in good repair. She may be viewed on application to captain JOHN SANDS, who owns the other half. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, July 26, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at this office, price three eighths of a dollar,

REFLECTIONS

On the proposition to communicate, by a navigable canal, the waters of Chesapeake with those of Delaware Bay;

Addressed

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

HAVING experienced for some years past the many evils and inconveniences that arise from my servants carrying off all the choicest and best fruit of the VINEYARD, under the pretence that they are allowed the privilege of so doing, I now expressly and openly forbid it, they have no right to sell any thing of that kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous principles will take notice of this advertisement; others will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am determined to prevent it, if necessary, by legal prosecution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing of that sort will be requisite.

J. HALL.

July 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's county court, the next September term, for a commission to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and line trees of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeably to act of assembly in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have demands against the estate of Doctor MICHAEL PUE, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to appear at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, with their claims legally authenticated, when a dividend will be made among the creditors, pursuant to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

MARY PUE, Administratrix of
MICHAEL PUE, deceased.

Anne Arundel county, July 19, 1796.

Wanted Immediately,

A NEGRO WOMAN (without a young child) in a small family, to whom generous wages will be given. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

July 21, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH THOMPSON, late of St. Mary's county, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those that have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the tenth day of October next, those who do not exhibit their claims on or before that day will be considered as excluded afterwards.

HENRY MILES, Administrator.

Annapolis, July 19, 1796.

TAKEN up, on the shore of Kent Island, a small BATTEAU, built with oak timbers, has mulberry row-locks, an iron chain fixed to her bow, and a scull hole through her stern. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, first proving his property and paying charges.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Junr.

Wants a Place,

AS an ASSISTANT in a counting-room, or as a superintendent in a retail store, one who can come recommended. Inquire at this office.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the house of Mr. THOMAS GLASS, near Queen-Anne, Anne Arundel county, on the morning of the 15th of last May, a dark brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a very small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, and has been galled on his breast with the girth. The above reward will be given for securing the thief and horse, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, paid by

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

July 13, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up by the 6th of October next.

MRS. W. D. ADDISON, Primrose-hill; John Ashburn, Anne Arundel county.

Mrs. Brice, Susanna Brewer, William Brogden (3), James Boyd, John R. Brice, Robert Butler, Annapolis; John Beard, near Annapolis; Joseph Barnes, Kent Island.

Clerk of Anne Arundel county, John Callahan (2), Nicholas Carroll, Annapolis; John Conwall, near London-town; Philemon Lloyd Chew, Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Elizabeth Dowling, Elizabeth Duffin, Gabriel Duval (5), John Davidson (2), Dawson and Co. Bennett Darnall, care of William Cooke, Richard Daws, Annapolis; Hy. Hall Dorsey, Indian Landing.

James Earle, attention of John Gwinn, Annapolis. Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

Mrs. P. Gillis, care of Mr. Pinkney, John Gwinn (4), John M. Gantt, Jacob Graybill, Thomas Graham, William Gilman, care of George Mann, Annapolis; John Groves, Pig Point.

Thomas Harwood, treasurer, Samuel H. Howard, Annapolis; Elizabeth Henderfon (5), at Mrs. Heflick's; Rozin Hammond, care of Mrs. Arghar, Richard Harwood, Anne Arundel county; Richard Harrison, Cedar Grove; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay.

Judge Iredell, Annapolis; Jane Johnson, West river.

Captain Robert Lyon, William Laurence (2); Thomas Listbey, Annapolis.

Juliana M'Hard, at Mrs. Dowling's, James Mackubin, Luther Martin (2), John May, Gilbert Mardock, Annapolis; Mrs. Motcrop, near Annapolis.

Edither Nath, at Mr. Ogle's, Annapolis.

Madam Pineau, at Mrs. Mann's, Margaret Pryce, Thomas Price (2), Edward J. Pryce, Mr. Pealch, Annapolis; Thomas Purdy, West river.

Margaret Rogers, at Mr. Kilty's, Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, John Ridgely, jun. John Ringal, Annapolis.

Robert Smith (3), Vachel Stevens, William Smith, John Smith, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

Treasurer of the Western Shore, John A. Thomas, in his absence James Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard (4), Herring Bay.

Washington Van Bibber, Thomas Unsworth, Annapolis.

William Wells, Mr. Wilmore, Annapolis; John Weems, jun. Herring creek; Richard Welch (3), near Pig Point.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

No letters will be delivered without the money.

July 1, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to subscribers, that attendance will be given by said commissioners on Monday the 29th day of August, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Discount and Deposit, in Baltimore-town, for the purpose of receiving, in gold or silver, one sixth part of each persons subscription, or whatever further part the subscribers may think proper to advance.

Any person neglecting to pay his said one sixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his subscription, in conformity to the act of assembly for establishing this Bank.

N. B. As soon as the returns from the different counties in the state are received, an alphabetical list of the stockholders will be published.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, a negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him; so that he be had again, at thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL make application to Baltimore county court, at their next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Baltimore county called CLOONEY CARROLL'S ISLAND.

June 22, 1796.

N. CARROLL.

STATE OF MARYLAND.
An ACT for NATURALIZATION,
Passed July Session, 1779.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre constitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, si on les faisoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répétera et signera, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Menoniste ou Dunker) savoir: "Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement," (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdite, sera administrée et prise, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimée et considérée comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges du dit état; pourvu que personne de ceux qui en

seront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'assemblée générale, ou délégué du congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence dans cet état, sept ans précédables à cette élection ou appointment, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonda acquies par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesessene) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs jede Person, die hinfüro in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Betheuerung wann es ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker warden will, nachspricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder betheure, dafs ich hinfüro ein Bürger des Staats Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dafs ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehorsam zu leisten," (welch besagten Eid oder Betheuerung, und vorgemeldete Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gericht hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich leisten zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates zu seyn geachtet, dafür gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dafs niemand ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt bestellt, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung, oder als Abgeordneter zum Congress erwählbar seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und besitze das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierungsform erheischt wird, irgend eines besagter respectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

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

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs ein Beglaubigungsschein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines

Grafschafts-Gerichts: Dafs irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Betheuerung geleistet und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungsschein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dafs es aus dem protokolirten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Betheuerung geleistet und unterschrieben—soll ein zureichendes Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dafs solche Person Bueger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafür in jedem Gerichtsstelle dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

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

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

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

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

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

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

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

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

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

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG, DANIEL CARROLL, of D. LEWIS DEBLOIS, GEORGE WALKER, WM. M. DUNCANSON, THOMAS LAW, JAMES BARRY.
City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS
IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars. 4

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, 07 At the Printing-Office.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitously hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.
Annapolis, April, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I see him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

July 6, 1796. THOMAS OWINGS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIR YEAR.)
MA
WARS
UTHER
here, commencing the robbery of the important commerce situated in the northern Sirwas, on the Caspian surrounded with lofty through which an arm year 1723 it surrendered Peter the great, but w
R O
Four plenipotentiaries by the Spanish ambassador It is presumed two of gonia's peace—the r Baonaparte for a suspected senator Reszonico and has issued an edict for dominions—Every h they are sent by the frontiers, and the sen provinces, to receive conduct they are to situation of Italy. 7 meeting at Bologna; known. On the Caparra, and the co ler out in a carriage road to Modena, pro A courier was at th to the ambassador of a long audience with
FRI
Extract of a dispatch to the L
"Gentlemen,
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1796.

WARSAW, May 4.

AUTHENTIC intelligence is received here, that the Russian troops under command of general Valerian Suboff continue their military operations with the best success against the Persian robbers. They have already taken the important commercial town and fortress Derbent, situated in the northern part of the Persian province Sirwan, on the Caspian sea. That fortress is entirely surrounded with lofty mountains, and the only pass through which an army can approach Persia. In the year 1733 it surrendered to the Russian army under Peter the great, but was restored to Persia in 1734.

ROME, May 14.

Four plenipotentiaries of his holiness, accompanied by the Spanish ambassador, have just set out from here. It is presumed two of them are going to Paris to negotiate a peace—the two others to treat with general Buonaparte for a suspension of arms. The last are the senators Rezzonico and marquis Malina. His holiness has issued an edict forbidding any emigration from his dominions—Every hour some couriers arrive here; they are sent by the governors of the towns on the frontiers, and the senators and magistrates of different provinces, to receive the pope's orders respecting the conduct they are to observe in the present critical situation of Italy. The senate held on the 10th a meeting at Bologna; but what was resolved is not yet known. On the 13th, the senators Malvasia and Caparra, and the confessor of the senate, Pistorini, set out in a carriage with four horses—they took the road to Modena, probably to meet the French general. A courier was at the same time dispatched to Rome to the ambassador of the senate, who immediately had a long audience with the pope.

FRIBURG, May 23.

Extract of a dispatch from field-marshal count de Wurmsfer, to the Helvetic body at Basle.

"Gentlemen,

"Your answer of the 26th April, is by no means calculated to remove my uneasiness respecting the preservation of the line of neutrality; my suspicions are so much the more grounded, that since that time, I have learnt the French have formed a camp in the environs of Brudruth, without your having deigned any way to oppose it. The important post I am intrusted with, obliges me to require for my own security, other guarantees besides writings; for the enemy in the enthusiasm of their success in Italy, will soon think themselves allowed, if it favours their design, to break the neutrality, especially when there will be no other barrier to oppose them but indeterminate words. I therefore request you, gentlemen, and for the last time, to gather on the frontiers means sufficient to repulse force by force; without which I shall take all the severe measures which circumstances will require."

Extract of a letter from Basle, May 28.

"Our situation becomes every day more and more alarming; the troops which our cantons have sent; are returning in great numbers into our city; which has rendered it necessary to form three camps in the environs."

"The magistrate in compliance with field-marshal Wurmsfer's request, has sent an express to the French general, to desire him not to go beyond the limits of their frontiers, that hostilities might be avoided; the Swiss being constrained to oppose the most active resistance to the least insult. The French generals returned a very polite answer, assuring the Helvetic body, they might rely on the strict observance of the neutrality; that those collections of men had no other end in view than to prevent smuggling, and cause the imports to be regularly paid on that frontier."

"P. S. As the courier departs, the mail from Italy arrives—Report circulates, that the city of Mantua has surrendered to the French, by capitulation."

VIENNA, May 11.

Besides the troops sent already to the army in Italy, 25,000 men are lately ordered to proceed thither with the utmost speed. Measures are taken along the road to Italy, to carry the infantry by waggons, so that they can be at their place of destination within 16 days. Artillerists and pioneers are gone by post for Italy.

The activity in the war department and arsenals cannot be described, ten squadrons of Cypriotusky marched from this to-day, and every day fresh troops arrive from Hungary, Galicia, who only make a stay of one day, when they are transported in the manner above described.

MONTAUBAN, 1st Prairial.

An hour before the courier arrived, which announced a discovery of the conspiracy, the alarm bell

was sounded here, the alarmed citizens hasten in crowds to the municipality; the mayor tells them he is utterly ignorant from what authority the order was issued; the gaol keeper assures them he has no knowledge of it. The courier at length arrives, our exclusifs surround the post-office, and possess themselves of the news; but it would be difficult to picture to you their despair, when they discovered that the conspiracy had been a trick. They now endeavour to persuade themselves that this conspiracy is only chimerical, as a proof of which they give the minutes of Louvet, whom they call the defender of oppressed patriots.

One Pages, a stocking manufacturer, a member of the former revolutionary committee, lately arrived at Paris, is suspected of having been the courier from the insurrection committee.

Through all the small neighbouring villages, the arrival of the express has been preceded by meetings at the houses of the ringleaders of the terrorists.

DINANT, 4th Prairial.

The discovery of the hideous plot of Drouet, Baeuf, &c. has been the topic of every conversation here within eight days past. Every friend to the constitution, order and peace, rejoice at this fortunate event, which appears to have darkened certain countenances but newly radiant.

Many of our exclusifs had dopted the dubious plan of their patron, Ch. Duval; we are now assured they at last begin to think something of the reality of this conspiracy.

News are circulated, that two envoys of the self created directory of public safety, were arrived at St. Malo; and that after finding the mine had been counter worked at Paris, they fled. I cannot say upon what grounds this rumour is founded; the authenticity of which I do not vouch for.

PARIS, June 12.

BATTLE ON THE RHINE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of the 10th of June.

Messages from the directory were read—The first announced that the king of Sardinia had notified the treaty concluded with the French republic—The second gave details of a fresh victory by the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, on the right bank of the Rhine. The enemy after the two former defeats, were intrenched at Altenkirken. Kleber attacked them and gained a brilliant victory. 3000 Austrians are made prisoners, 4 standards, and very considerable magazines of provisions and forage have been taken from the enemy—The same message reports that Buonaparte, at the head of the army of Italy, continued the career of his triumphs.

On the 8th of May, the French army was separated from the enemy by the river Mentio. The grenadiers crossed that river up to their necks in water—this action made the enemy give way—the head quarters of Beaulieu was carried, a fortress and his magazines are in our hands—the troops of the republic, after having made 500 prisoners, entered Verona.

June 11. The executive directory received letters from the commander in chief, Jourdan, at half past 9 yesterday evening. They contain the news of a signal victory obtained by the army commanded by the general of division Kleber, 4th June, at Altenkirken, on the right bank of the Rhine—3000 prisoners, 4 colours, 12 cannon, a number of ammunition waggons and stores, are the fruits of this victory.

Another courier arrived this morning from the army in Italy, announces, that Buonaparte had attacked the army of Beaulieu intrenched under Mantua; he took his head quarters, cannon, magazines and a great number of prisoners. Beaulieu is completely routed. (This news is official.)

23d Prairial.

On the question, "Shall the denunciation against Drouet be admitted?" Of 386 members, 353 voted in the affirmative, and 33 in the negative.

COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

Sitting of the 21st Prairial.

The council approves the resolution of the council of five hundred: "That the army of the Sambre and the Meuse has not ceased to deserve well of its country."

Detorey assures the council that the anarchists who had fixed on this day to attempt again their destructive plan—have been discovered, and prevented from putting their infernal schemes into execution, by government.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND THE MEUSE.

Extract of a letter from general Jourdan, to the executive directory.

"Head quarters, Raunem,

"10th Prairial, (June 7.)

"I have the honour of addressing a copy of general Kleber's report to you.—You will learn with pleasure that this general has continued his march along the right bank of the Rhine, and that the enemy has been completely beaten at Altenkirken, on the 16th Inst. (June 4)—3000 prisoners, 4 standards, 12 pieces of cannon, several waggons, quantities of warlike stores, and equipages, are the fruits of this victory.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

The commissary of the executive directory, near the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the directory.

"Head quarters, Raunem,

"10th Prairial, (June 7.)

"To announce another battle, is only relating another victory!—The brave Kleber has totally defeated, near Altenkirken, the body of Austrian troops which meant to stop his march: 12 pieces of cannon, a pair of colours, and more than 3000 prisoners, are the testimony of the triumph of the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse. Magazines of provisions, forage and ammunition, which were thought to be in safety by the enemy, have also been taken by him. He pursues the course of his success, and is actually on the Lahn.—General Grenier has passed the Rhine at Neuwied, and has effected a junction with Kleber. This reinforcement enables him to act powerfully, and to cut in pieces the tardy succours which prince Charles has sent to Wurtemberg. General Jourdan assists this operation by two regiments of cavalry, which are about crossing the Rhine to join the corps on the Lahn. Never was there a diversion more scientifically conceived and more vigorously, more ably executed. Soon will the feat of war be entirely on the right bank of the Rhine.

"The commander in chief will forward a more minute account of the affairs of Altenkirken, and will send you the colours taken from the enemy.

(Signed)

"JOUBERT."

P. S. In the first report of the affairs of Leig, we only supposed about 1000 or 1200 prisoners: we now find upwards of 3000—the Hussar regiment of Barco alone, lost more than 600 men.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Crossing of the Minico—Battle of Borghetto—Capture of the fortress of Peschiera and of the magazines of Castelnuovo.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Peschiera, 13th Prairial, 4th year (June 1.)

Citizen Directors,

After the battle of Lody, Beaulieu crossed the Oglio and Minico; he followed his right to the lake of Garda—his left on Mantua; and erected batteries on all the angles of this line; in order to defend the passage of the Minico.

Head quarters were established on the 9th at Brescia. I ordered general of division Kilmaine, to march with 1500 cavalry, and six battalions of grenadiers, to Desenzano, and general Rufca, with a half brigade of light infantry to Lalo. My intention was to induce Beaulieu to believe that I wanted to turn his flank by the upper part of the lake, to cut off the road of the Tyrol on the side of Riva. I kept all the divisions of the army in the rear, inasmuch that my right, with which I really meant to attack him, was only one day and an half's march from the enemy. I then placed the army behind the river Chenisa, where it appeared to be on the defensive, whilst general Kilmaine advanced to the posts of Peschiera, and daily had some skirmishes with the advanced posts of the enemy, in one of which the Austrian general Lieptay was killed.

On the 10th, the division of general Angereau, relieved that of general Kilmaine, which retrograded to Lonado, and arrived that evening at Castiglione. Gen. Massina was then at Mount Chero, and gen. Serrurier at Monize. At 2 o'clock, a. m. all the divisions were in motion, directing their march towards Borghetto, where I had determined to cross the Minico. The enemy's van-guard, consisting of 3 or 4000 infantry, and of 1800 horse, defended the approach of Borghetto. Our cavalry, on a slow trot, flanked and followed by our carabineers and grenadiers, charged them with much bravery, put the enemy's cavalry in disorder, and took from them a piece of artillery. The enemy then crossed the bridge, demolishing one of its arches. The light infantry immediately engaged. We were endeavouring with much difficulty to mend it under the fire of the enemy's batteries, when about 50 grenadiers, with gen. Gardenne, a grenadier in height as well as courage, at their head, threw themselves in the river. (the water being up to their chins) holding their muskets over their heads. The enemy believing they saw the dreadful column that attacked them at the bridge of Lody, flew. The bridge was mended with ease—our grenadiers instantly passed the Minico, and possessed themselves of Valeggio, the head quarters of Beaulieu, who had just left

it. However, the enemy staggered and partly routed, were drawn up in order of battle, between Veggio and Villa Franca, but we took good care not to follow them. They appeared to rally, and their batteries were increased and moved towards us. This was exactly what I wished—I had much ado to contain the impatience, or rather the fury of the grenadiers.

In the mean time gen. Angereau crossed the Minico—he had orders to move towards Pefchiera, following the banks of this river, and cut off the passes of the Tyrol from the enemy.—Beaulieu, and the wrecks of his army, would then have been completely surrounded without a possibility of retreating. In order to prevent the enemy from perceiving the movement of general Angereau, I caused them to be vigorously cannonaded from Veggio; but being instructed, by their parole, of gen. Angereau's march, the enemy filed towards the road of Castelnova. A reinforcement of cavalry joined them at the same time, and enabled them to protect their retreat. Our cavalry, commanded by gen. Murat, did wonders—This general himself disengaged several of our light infantry, whom the enemy were about making prisoners. The chief of brigade of the 10th regiment of light infantry has equally distinguished himself. Gen. Angereau arrived at Pefchiera, found the place evacuated by the enemy.

On the 12th at break of day, we marched to Rivoli; but the enemy had already crossed the Adigeo, and broken down almost all the bridges. The loss of the enemy, on this day, is computed at 1500 men, and 500 horses, killed and taken prisoners. Among the latter is prince de Couto, lieutenant-general of the armies of the king of Naples, and commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry. We have also taken five pieces of cannon, two twelve and 3 six pounders, and seven or eight covered waggons, loaded with military stores. We found magazines at Castelnova, of which a part was already consumed by fire. General division, Kilmaine, had a horse wounded under him.

Thus are the Austrians totally expelled Italy. Our advanced posts are on the mountains of Germany. I will not mention the men who have distinguished themselves by their bravery—to do this it would be necessary to name every grenadier and carabineer of the van-guard—they all defy and laugh at death—they are now well used to meet cavalry, which they despise—nothing equals their courage unless it is the gaiety with which they undergo repeated forced marches—they sing alternately their country and the God of love. You would naturally suppose, that arrived at the places destined for their rest, they would at least seek to enjoy some repose—but no, they amuse themselves by furnishing and planning the operations of the next day, and some of them often think very justly. The other day, whilst seeing a half brigade filing off, a light infantry man approached me and said, "General, we must do so and so."—"Sir, cried I, will you be silent?" and he instantly disappeared. I have since endeavoured to find him (for what he hinted was exactly what I had ordered) but I fought in vain.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Pefchiera, 13th Prairial, June 1, 4th year.

Citizen Directors,

I send you enclosed a copy of the manifesto I published on entering the Venetian territories.

The republic of Venice had suffered Pefchiera, which is a strong place, to be occupied by the Imperialists! but thanks to the victory of Borghetto; we have possession of it, and I now write to you from this city.

General Massina occupies with his division Verona, a handsome and large city, where there are two bridges on the Adigeo.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The late residence of Louis XVIII.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the republic of Venice.

Brescia, 10 Prairial, 4th year.

It is in order to deliver the finest part of Europe from the iron sway of the ambitious house of Austria, that the French army has overcome the most difficult obstacles—Victory joining in hand with justice, has crowned its efforts. The remains of the enemy's army have retreated beyond the Minico. The French army passes on the territories of Venice to pursue them—but it will be remembered that friendship has long united the two republics—Religion, government, customs, and property, all shall be respected—Let the people be not uneasy; the most severe discipline shall be maintained—and all that shall be furnished to the army, shall be strictly paid in specie.

The general in chief requests the officers of the republic, the magistrates and the priests, to make known his sentiments to the people, that mutual confidence may cement the friendship which has so long united the two nations.

Faithful to the path of honour as that of victory, the French soldier is only terrible to the enemies of his liberty, and of his country.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The general of the division, chief of the Staff.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

Extract of a letter from the commissary of the executive directory, near the army of Italy, to the directory.

10th Prairial, 4th year.

Citizen Directors,

The army, on entering Lombardy on account of the defeat of the Austrians, had no cause to believe it would be forced to suppress the tumults of the people;

because, from the joy they have shown, it had every reason to suppose the contrary—I, however, feel happy to inform you, that the result was as favourable as it was suddenly effected.

I was informed, on the 5th, by general Desplano, who commanded at Milan, that in the suburbs of that city, on the side towards Pavia, some danger was apprehended by reason of the assembling of the people. Troops were sent to disperse them, but the rebels endeavoured to disarm them. Several were killed or wounded, the others flew, and order was again restored.

In the course of the night I was told that insurrections had also taken place at Vatzza, as well as at Pavia and at Lody, and that the tocsin was rung in the country, in order to alarm the people—that this sedition, which beyond doubt was fomented by nobles and priests, was raised for the purpose of assassinating the French; that the garrison of Pavia was disarmed, and that the countrymen had murdered the men employed by government for the transport of artillery and military stores.

I did not hesitate to put a stop to this ferment. I ordered several suspicious persons under arrest, and these means, backed by the exertions of general Desplano, restored peace to Milan.

I immediately informed general Buonaparte of all those circumstances, he immediately arrived at Milan, and we set off for Pavia, the seat of the rebellion. On our coming to Berasco, general of brigade de Lafine, who commanded the van-guard, perceived a number of armed men to the number of 7 or 800, he fell on them and killed upwards of 100, the remainder took to flight, and our troops, justly irritated, set fire to the village.

We continued our march to Pavia, whose gates we found shut, and the inhabitants in arms—We were informed the French garrison were made prisoners of war.

General Buonaparte summoned the rebels; but the summons not being answered, attacked the city: We cannonaded for some time, but the grenadiers breaking down the gates with axes, the rebels were either killed or dispersed, and the city was taken—we might be justified in saying by assault. The governor was liberated.

I dismissed the municipality—and have replaced it. I have caused a number of nobles and priests to be arrested; some of whom, tried by a military commission, have been shot.—Peace is now entirely restored.

Contributions are coming in in profusion.

(Signed) SALICETTI.

LONDON, May 23.

There is at present a considerable fermentation here. The minister is much disconcerted by the prodigious success of the army of Italy. We are apprehensive of seeing England soon abandoned even by Austria, and obliged to sustain alone the burden of the war, which will become more formidable, as the French will be able to apply their whole industry and resources to the increasing of their navy.

Such is the uncertainty of events, that the funds have fallen within 8 days from 66½ to 60 per cent.

A period like the present is not likely to secure to the court, elections in favour of Mr. Pitt—What is still more embarrassing to him is, that the bank has just refused him 11,000,000l. to supply his present wants.

The king of Great Britain's proclamation for dissolving the present parliament, and calling a new one.

GEORGE REX,

Having thought it proper, with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve the present parliament, which remains now prorogued to the 5th of July next, we have for this effect made public this our royal proclamation; and the said parliament is hereby dissolved. The lords spiritual and temporal, knights, citizens and burgesses, and the representatives of counties and boroughs, are therefore excused from meeting on Tuesday the 5th of July. It being our desire and resolution to meet our people and have their advice in parliament as soon as possible; We hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to convoke a new parliament, declaring also, that by the advice of our privy council, we have this day given orders to our chancellor of Great Britain, to expedite writs in form for calling a new parliament, to bear date the 21st of May, instant, and of force on Tuesday the 12th of July next.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The coach in which his majesty rode to the house of peers, was a sort of moveable fortress, constructed in a manner sufficient to resist every species of attack, and so hermetically closed up, as to conceal the monarch from the view of his faithful subjects.

S A L E M, July 26.

By captain Daniel Peirce, who arrived from Madeira on Sunday evening last, in 43 days, we are informed, that a Dutch fleet consisting of four sail of the line, three forty gun ships and two frigates, were lying at the Grand Canary, watering and producing bread. It is said they are destined for the Cape of Good Hope—and an English frigate had been dispatched from Madeira to the Cape, in order to notify the English garrison of their approach. Recent letters from the Cape authorize us in saying that it would be an easy conquest to a much smaller force.

B O S T O N, July 26.

A gentleman is in town, who converted at Newport, with the passengers of a vessel that left France June 7. They mention the situation of the country

as tranquil; provisions plenty. The French and Sardinians have ultimately adjusted and agreed to terms of pacification; and, that no action had taken place on the Rhine, to the knowledge of the people of Bordeaux, at the date above mentioned.

July 27. Last evening arrived here the brig Mary, captain Burnham, from Liverpool, 51 days, the most prominent article by her is, the

BRITISH KING'S SPEECH.

Thursday, May 19, 1796.

My lords and gentlemen,

The public business being now concluded, I think proper to close this session, and at the same time acquaint you with my intention of giving immediate directions for calling a new parliament.

The objects which have engaged your attention during the present session, have been of peculiar importance, and the measures which you have adopted, have manifested your continued regard to the safety and welfare of my people.

The happiest effects have been experienced from the provisions which you have made for repressing sedition and civil tumult, and for restraining the progress of principles subversive of all established government.

The difficulties arising to my subjects from the high price of corn, have formed a principal object of your deliberation; and your assiduity in investigating that subject has strongly proved your anxious desire to emit nothing which could tend to the relief of my people in a manner of such general concern.

I have the greatest satisfaction in observing, that the pressure of those difficulties is now in a great degree removed.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I must in a more particular manner return you my thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted to meet the exigencies of the war. While I regret the extent of those demands which the present circumstances necessarily occasion, it is a great consolation to me to observe the increasing resources by which the country is enabled to support them.

These resources are particularly manifested in the state of the different branches of the revenue, in the continued and progressive extension of our navigation and commerce, in the steps which have been taken for maintaining and improving the public credit, and in the additional provision which has been made for the reduction of the national debt.

My lords and gentlemen,

I shall ever reflect with heart felt satisfaction on the uniform wisdom, temper and firmness, which have appeared in all your proceedings since I first met you in this place.—Called to deliberate on public affairs of your country, in a period of domestic and foreign tranquillity, you had the happiness of contributing to raise this kingdom to a state of unexampled prosperity.

You were suddenly compelled to relinquish the full advantages of this situation, in order to resist the unprovoked aggression of an enemy, whose hostility was directed against all civil society, but more particularly against the happy union of order and liberty, as established in these kingdoms.

The nature of the system introduced into France, afforded to that country, in the midst of its calamities, the means of exertion beyond the experience of any former time.

Under the pressure of the new and unprecedented difficulties arising from such a contest, you have shown yourselves worthy of all the blessings you inherit. By your counsels and conduct, the constitution has been preserved inviolate against the designs of foreign and domestic enemies; the honour of the British name has been asserted; the rank and station which we have hitherto held in Europe has been maintained; and the decided superiority of our naval power has been established in every quarter of the world.

You have omitted no opportunity to prove your just anxiety for the re-establishment of general peace on secure and honourable terms, but you have, at the same time, rendered it manifest to the world, that while our enemies shall persist in dispositions incompatible with that object, neither the resources of my kingdom, nor the spirit of my people, will be wanting to the support of a just cause, and to the benefit of their dear interests.

A due sense of this conduct is deeply impressed on my heart. I trust that all my subjects are animated with the same sentiments; and that their loyalty and public spirit will ensure the continuance of that union and mutual confidence between me and my parliament, which best promote the true dignity and glory of my crown, and the genuine happiness of my people.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

Copy of a letter from the officer commanding the federal troops, sent to take possession of the post at Oswego, to Mr. George S. S. S.

Fort Ontario, July 14, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure of informing you, that the American flag, under a federal salute, was for the first time displayed from the citadel of this fort, at the hour of ten this morning.

A captain Clark and colonel Pottery, were his majesty's officers left with a detachment of 30 men, for the protection of the work—from those gentlemen the greatest politeness and civility were displayed to us, in a justifying the transfer.

The buildings and gardens were left in the neatest order—the latter being considerably extensive and in high culture, will be no small addition to the comfort of the American officers who succeed this summer.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect, &c.

F. ELMER.

B A L T I M O R E

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war, dated 15, 1796.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that the king's letter, which he wished to get morning by daylight, after that day as early as possible.

In consequence of the instantly dispatched (the 14th) followed pieces. On my arrival, I immediately landed and marched in, the march; and under a of the United States.

With pleasure I mandant left the clean, and in the and we feel ourselves and lieutenant Poth which they left the and fruit.

For the MA

The INQ

Vas quous qui forte Lachibus in longum Phurina securi fud

Te too, ye bards, And to long ages te With artful boldness And give unnumbered

THAT in the found most exquisite ger doubted; and this composed the first rank. As the has often been reduced to view the poet shall here insert through which may perhaps leaders.

ADDR

From

O thou that rev As round as the Whence, O So the sky

What sources etern Thou comest ab In the awful efful At thy presence Cold and pale fi well.

But thou thy(e) What companion The oak of the The mountains th

The swell of t The moon hides But thou, thou For ever rejoicing

When the fle found, And dark is the From the elou around

Thou sheddest, But Olian no Van to him are Whether mor gold.

Or thy last trem And perhaps The light of t "Mist thy clo Nor heed the in

Exult then, C For cheerless is When turg ing r And mist wraps

When a'er blow Not aught does The wand'r And thrills to TO

Daughter Beauties in from belin Thy author

BALTIMORE, August 5.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated July 25th.
"We have had several cases of the yellow fever in our city within the last six weeks. The late rains appear totally to have arrested the progress of it, so that no new case has occurred within the last fourteen days. The doctrine of importation loses ground daily in the minds of our citizens, the last cases not being referable to any known arrival of any suspected vessel, or article."

ANNAPOLIS, August 11.

Extract of a letter from Captain James Bruff to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Oswego or Ontario, July 15, 1796.

"I have the pleasure to announce that the British commandant of Fort Ontario wrote to me on the 13th inst. that the king's stores were embarked and sent off; that he wished to get away with the detachment next morning by daylight, and requested me to send an officer that day as early as possible.
"In consequence of this information and request, I instantly dispatched an officer; and next day (being the 14th) followed with the troops and two field pieces. On my arrival found the British garrison gone and Lieutenant Elmer in possession of the fort. Immediately I landed the detachment and artillery and marched in, the music playing the President's march; and under a federal salute, displayed the flag of the United States from the citadel.
"With pleasure I mention that the British commandant left the barracks and every other building clean, and in the best order they would admit of; and we feel ourselves much indebted to Captain Clark and Lieutenant Pothergill, for the excellent order in which they left their gardens filled with vegetables and fruit."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. XIV.

*Vas quous qui fortes animas, belloque peremptas,
Laudibus in longum vates dimittitis ævum,
Phurima securi fudis carmina Bardi.*

LUCAN.

*Ye too, ye bards, who sing the brave in fight,
And to long ages tell their matchless might;
With artless boldness raise our fond acclaim,
And give unnumber'd songs to deathless fame.*

THAT in the most barbarous nations are often found most exquisite pieces of poetry, is now no longer doubted; and of all those works that have been thus composed the poems of Ossian are certainly hold the first rank. As the present prose translation of these last has often been reduced into verse by those who wished to view the poet in a dress similar to the original, I shall here insert three translations from him by a friend, which may perhaps afford some amusement to my readers.

ADDRESS TO THE SUN.

From the poem of Caribon.

O thou that revolv'st resplendent on high,
As round as the shield of my fathers in war!
Whence, O Sun, are thy beams which illumine
the sky?

What sources eternal thy glories prepare?

Thou comest abroad and awakenest the day,
In the awful fulgence of majesty dress'd:
At thy presence the dim twinkling stars fade away,
Cold and pale sinks the moon in the wave of the west.

But thou thyself rollest for ever alone;
What companion to thee in thy course can we find?
The oak of the mountains by storms are o'erthrown;
The mountains themselves to decay are consign'd:

The swell of the ocean decreases again;
The moon hides her horn, and is dark in the sky;
But thou, thou alone, dost unalter'd remain,
For ever rejoicing in glory on high.

When the skies with the thunder's loud rattling re-
sound,
And dark is the day, and unseen each form,
From the clouds thou look'st forth, while thy glory
around
Thou sheddest, and smiling deridest the storm.

But Ossian no more shall thy beauty behold;
Vain to him are the splendours thy face which he lov'd,
Whether morn on the clouds spreads thy tresses of
gold.

Or thy last trembling beam gilds the gates of the west.
And perhaps thou like me art allotted to die,
The light of thy beams shall one day be withdrawn,
Must thy clouds thou in darkness inglorious shalt lie,
Nor heed the importunate calls of the dawn.

Exult then, O Sun, in the strength of thy days,
For cheerful is as the moon's feeble light,
When thro' the black clouds stream her pale gleam-
ing rays.

And mist wraps the tops of the mountains in night;
When o'er the wide heath the chill north winds
blow strong.

Not aught does the course of their fury restrain;
The wand'ring traveller huddles cheerless along,
And shivers from the blast in the midst of the plain.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

From the songs of Selma.

Daughter of descending night,
Beauteous is thy western light;
From behind the darkening cloud
Thy unobscured tresses stream abroad,

And flately thro' the silent sky
Rolls thy azure course on high.
Fair light to Ossian's soul untold
What dost thou on the plains behold?

The winds have ceas'd their stormy war;
The murmuring torrent sounds afar;
The rocks dash back the roaring main;
With feeble hum along the plain;
The evening flies thy course pursue:
Say, fair light, what dost thou view?—
But I see thy parting smile;
Thou dost linger but a while:
The waves around with joyful care
Haste to bathe thy lovely hair.
Thou silent Star of Eve, adieu!
Bid my soul its light renew.

TO THE MOON.

From Dartford.

Beauteous daughter of the sky!
Lovely shines thy face on high:
As thou dost in silence roll
Placid quiet fills the soul.

As thy eastern beams ascend
Countless stars thy course attend;
The clouds their glittering skirts display,
And brighten to thy silver ray.

Daughter of the silent night!
Who can rival thy mild light?
The stars with envy turn away,
And sicken at thy flood of day.

When thou dost hide thy lovely head,
And darkness o'er thy face is spread,
What unseen path dost thou pursue?
What other regions dost thou view?

Dost thou in sorrow seek relief?
Hast thou like me thy hall of grief?
Have they who with thee cheer'd the even,
Fall'n from their azure course in Heaven.

Yes, they have fall'n, fair light, and thou,
Dost often bid thy sorrows flow.
Thou too at last shalt leave the sky,
Nor longer radiant roll on high.

Then when thy darken'd form is hid,
They who with shame before thee fled,
The stars shall rule the glimm'ring night,
And gladden at thy faded light.

But now while full thy beauty blooms,
Nor age with cank'ring tooth consumes,
Cloth'd in bright'ning splendours rise,
And spread thy glories o'er the skies.

Burst ye winds the envious cloud;
Bid night's fair daughter shine abroad,
That the rough mountains may be bright,
And foamy ocean roll in light.

As the Inquisitor does not pretend to be a judge
in love affairs, he hopes to be excused from the con-
sideration of Dick Heartbroke's case.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery will be
EXPOSED TO SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
on Tuesday the 23d day of August, instant, at
10 o'clock,

THE dwelling HOUSE and LOT, and some
Household Goods, belonging to the estate of
WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. The sale will be on
the premises, and the terms notified at the sale.
10/7/96 BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

THIS is to give notice, That all persons who
have claims against the estate of THOMAS TAL-
BOTT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are
requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and
all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate
are desired to make payment to the executrix hereof.
ELIZABETH TALBOTT.

August 9, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHRIS-
TOPHER RICHMOND, Esquire, late of the
city of Washington, are desired to make immediate
payment, and all those who have any claims against
the said deceased, are desired to bring them in, legal-
ly authenticated.

JOHN DAVIDSON, } Executors.

R. B. LATIMER. }

Annapolis, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in An-
napolis, on the 10th day of September next, at
ELK-RIDGE LANDING on the 21st, at the CITY of
WASHINGTON on the 30th, and all other times in the
month of September at my office in Upper Marlboro-
rough, for the purpose of receiving the taxes on ear-
riages, and issuing licences to retailers of wines and
foreign distilled spirituous liquors, agreeably to the
laws of congress.

RICHARD MARSHALL, Collector
of the revenue of Prince-George's
and Anne-Arundel counties.

August 10, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living
on Herring Bay, a small black MARE, about
13 hands high, 10 years old, with a hanging main
and twitch tail, and has no perceivable brand. The
owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges,
and take her away.

EDWARD JOURNEY.

June 25, 1796.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Sa-
turday the 20th of August next, at eleven o'clock,
in the forenoon, on the premises,

ONE undivided half of the ship HOPE, as she
now lays in the Dock, being a part of the estate
of Captain JOHN STEWART, late of the city of Anna-
polis, deceased, she is a square stern'd vessel, built at
West river in the year 1784, burthen thirty three
tons, in good repair. She may be viewed on ap-
plication to Captain JOHN SANDS, who owns the other
half. The terms will be made known at the time
and place of sale.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,

ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, July 26, 1796.

Patowmack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional capital are
hereby required to pay to WILLIAM HARTS-
HORNE, treasurer, at Alexandria, twenty per cent.
on the amount of each share by them held, on or be-
fore the first day of September next.

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

A general meeting of the old and new stockholders
will be held at the house of JOHN WISE, in Alexan-
dria, on the first Monday in August next, to begin at
ten o'clock in the morning.
Alexandria, July 5, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.

ON the first Monday in September next, an electi-
on will be held for two electors, for the purpose
of choosing the senate for the State of Maryland.

And on the first Monday in October next an electi-
on will be held for four delegates to represent Anne-
Arundel county in the general assembly; and one
member to represent the second district in the congress
of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an
election will be held for one elector, to elect the presi-
dent and Vice-President of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from George-town, without any pro-
vocation, on Tuesday morning the 26th of
July, 1796, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM
KNOWLES, by trade a cabinet-maker, about five
feet five or six inches high, round shoulders, down
look, and knock-kneed; had on a dark coloured coat,
nankeen overalls and jacket, and other things rather
tedious to mention; he is a very artful fellow, as he
has been accustomed to running away, and will per-
sist in a lie if attacked. Whoever secures said fellow
in any gaol, so that we get him again, shall receive
the above reward. All persons are forewarned har-
boring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

MIDDLETON and KING.

N. B. It is supposed he will make for Baltimore,
as he was formerly a sailor, and take shipping.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be sold at this office, price three eighths
of a dollar,

REFLECTIONS

On the proposition to communicate,
by a navigable canal, the waters of
Chesapeake with those of Dela-
ware Bay.

Addressed

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

HAVING experienced for some years past the ma-
ny evils and inconveniences that arise from my
servants carrying off all the choicest and best fruit of the
VINEYARD, under the pretence that they are allowed
the privilege of so doing, I now expressly and openly
forbid it, they have no right to sell any thing of that
kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous
principles will take notice of this advertisement, others
will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am
determined to prevent it, if necessary, by legal pro-
secution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing
of that sort will be requisite.

J. HALL.

July 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's
county court, the next September term, for a com-
mission to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and
line-trees of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT
MANOR, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeably to
act of assembly in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796.

WANTED.

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAELS, for
which a good price will be given. Apply to
the Printers.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

STATE of MARYLAND. An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Passed July Session, 1779.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre constitution et les lois pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, si on les feisoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent.

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répètera et signera, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Menonist ou Dunker) *Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement.* (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature suffira, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimé et considéré comme, sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges du dit état; pourvu que personne de ceux qui en

seront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'assemblée générale, ou délégué du congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence dans cet état, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointment, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds requises par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

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

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

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

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

STAAT MARYLAND. NATURALISIRUNG-GESEZ, Gegeben in der November Sitzung, 1779.

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

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Dals jede Person, die hinfüro in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Bethörung wenn es ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker wäre, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder bezeuge, daß ich hinfüro ein Bürger des Staates Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und daß ich mich nicht verbunden ersuche, irgend einem Könige oder Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehorsam zu leisten." (welch besagten Eid oder Bethörung, und vorbereitete Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gerichte hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich leisten zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates seyn geachtet, dafür gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtiget seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, daß niemand der ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt bestellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreß erwählbar seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in dem Staate gewohnt, und besitze das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierungsform ertheilchet wird, irgend eines besagten respectiven Amtes zu verwalten.

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

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dals ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines

Grafschafts-Gerichts: Dals irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dals es aus dem protokollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhellet, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben—für ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dals solche Person Bürger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dalsur in jedem Gerichte, ofe dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

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

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

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

and RAGS,
At the Printing-Office.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitedly hopes early attention will be paid.

14 FREDERICK GREEN.
Annapolis, April, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

July 6, 1796. THOMAS OWINGS.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIND YEAR.)

MA

BRUSSELS
HEY

There man children They of an Ibert, commander of the cleared that he left England coming to France and tiller of his invention sea and land, and the with the knowledge This man appeared ve but as this might be a til farther explanation: veral times in this cou he made trials of his France in 1790.

H A G

The president Sh having taken possession national assembly, in the disagreeable new to him that morning that a small division way had fallen in wi The Dutch division Argo, of 36 guns, and the Echo. In riority of the enemy vourable, the Argo The Fly and the E saved, but the wind froyed the vessels.

LE Y

We learn from yesterday, the presic assembly, "that th had made known entertained of the war, carrying off from an anchorage court would make f the British ministr Danish Squadron f coast of his kingd these assurances w sentations which made on the event

STOC

The last courier apprehended, accilities. The Rus on the frontiers, nor had any thin —The frontiers a will be in a still b rable number of ed thither. The in the port of C and yesterday the of galleys and flat The comptroller fix millions for ourselves that if there will be the and all ranks of pendence and th writings, in ende mind, expect there are, howe their uneasiness, pearances; they will disconcert vernment again. May 3. The resided some y public character tura. He fevs pastore announ is said that the from Petersburg. The ce steps as manifest has been give that the feeble some time defe

The passage secured by nur The imper trenchments n All the tro where every t