

(XLVIIIth Year.)

T H R

(No. 2416.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 2, 1793.

T U R I N, February 16.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that on the 27th of January, the French squadron in the Gulf of Cagliari, consisting of 20 or 21 ships, of which four were bomb vessels, and seven were ships of the line, having approached the city of Cagliari, began to bombard it, and was answered by a brisk firing of red hot balls. This attack was continued for three days, when the ships retired out of reach of the cannon, but without quitting the Gulf. Several of the ships were damaged in their masts and rigging, and one was set on fire by a red hot ball, but by the timely assistance of the others the fire was extinguished. The bombs produced no effect but on the suburbs below the city, and only five men were killed. During the cannonading, the French attempted to land in several places to procure provisions, but they were every where repulsed by the militia, and lost upwards of 500 men.

DAVENTER, February 22.

An English courier from Petersburg assures us, that the empress of Russia will send a fleet of twenty-five ships of the line, and a large body of troops, to co-operate with Great-Britain and this republic.

FRANCFORT, February 15.

The two brothers of his late most christian majesty, have sent official notice of their brother's death to all the courts in Europe. They have proclaimed the dauphin king of France, under the title of Louis XVIIIth—Count de Provence, is declared regent of the kingdom, and count d'Artois, lieutenant-general. The regent has sent colonel Von Roll to be ambassador at the headquarters of his Prussian majesty. The king of Prussia has already acknowledged the new king, the regent, and the lieutenant-general of France.

Feb. 27. The fortresses of Kornigstein is on the eve of surrendering to the Prussians. The garrison is reduced by famine to the most dreadful extremity.

Culm, at Mentz, is also reduced to the last extremity; and there is reason to suppose, that he will very shortly make overtures for capitulation, or for permission to retire to France.

H A G U E, February 21.

Their high mightinesses have issued a proclamation for public prayers, which are to begin on Wednesday the 27th instant, and to be continued for a fortnight, to implore the blessing of Almighty God on the Dutch arms, and those of her allies, against the French.

Feb. 24. Lieutenant-general Boetzelaer, governor of Williamstadt, left the Hague yesterday to go to his government; on the same day lieutenant-general Dumoulin, inspector of the works and fortifications, went to Breda.

On the 21st, in the afternoon, captain Marquin, at the head of a detachment of dragoons, sallied forth from Breda, and fell in with a French advanced post, about an English mile from that place; he charged them vigorously, and they were obliged to retreat, having had five men cut in pieces. The Dutch captain arrived about five o'clock in the evening, with one French officer and six privates, who were taken prisoners. The Dutch only lost one man.

At Rotterdam, all the French who have not obtained express permission of residence from government, have orders to quit that place in three times twenty-four hours. A vast number of gun-boats are getting ready there, and will be fit for service in a few days.

The empress of Russia detests the French, and will exert herself to the surprise of all Europe. She seems rather dissatisfied with Sweden and Denmark, which powers she suspects of favouring the French. Couriers have been dispatched from Petersburg to Stockholm and Copenhagen, to demand a declaration of those courts respecting the conduct they mean to pursue with regard to France and the allied powers—Denmark, it is thought, will be tenacious of her trade to France in provisions, since it makes one of the chief branches of her revenue.

The latest accounts from Constantinople state, that the Porte gave to M. de Choiseul Gouffier, the late French ambassador, a present of 10,000 piastres, previous to his departure.

It is confidently reported there, that the credentials of Semonville will be accepted.

March 6. An officer is just arrived from the prince of Hesse, at Mairbicht, with intelligence, that on the 30th inst. the prince de Cobourg obtained a most complete victory over the French, chasing them out of Ainsla-Chapelle, as far as Liege, with a loss on their part of 1000 killed, 1600 taken prisoners, and more than 20 pieces of cannon.

On the same day prince Frederick of Brunswick took some batteries at Zwalm, killed 1300 of the French at Brugge, and 700 prisoners, and marched towards Ruremond.

On the 25th ult. Breda was surrendered by treachery, and having stood a siege.

by terms of capitulation, marched out with all the honours of war, and with full liberty to serve again. It was surrendered in consequence of a confederacy between count Byland, the governor, and some discontented magistrates and other inhabitants, and much against the inclination of the garrison. Count Byland is at the Hague, under arrest, and a commission is ordered for trying him.

At Liege, Antwerp, Steenberg, Gertruydenberg, and Mechlin, are all vigorously besieged, but hold out with determined resolution. Before the first place many French have fallen, without the smallest impression having been made upon the fortresses.

The line of defence by water is strengthened every day.

March 8. Intelligence has been received here, that an advanced corps, under the archduke Charles, is in possession of Tongres—that the Austrian army has taken Liege—that Ruremond has been taken by prince Frederick of Brunswick—and that the French have evacuated Fort St. Michael.

L O N D O N, March 2.

A report was yesterday prevalent, on the authority of letters said to have been received by a mercantile house in the city, that Dumourier's artillery, in advancing into Holland, had stuck in the mud, and fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Accounts from Germany, by the way of France, mention the death of the grand signor, Selim, and of the hostile disposition of his successor towards the Imperial courts.

Of the probability of Dumourier's success in Holland, we are now enabled to form a pretty just estimate. A variety of circumstances have come to our knowledge, which induce us to conclude that the French garrison has undertaken an enterprise which he will find it impossible to execute. It is upon his formidable train of artillery that Dumourier entirely relies, and that, in such a country as Holland at present is, is wholly unserviceable to him. The roads are almost impassable morasses, and in attempting to bring forward some light field pieces, they sunk so deep in the mud, that they could not be recovered. Several were in this manner actually lost. To bring up artillery for the bombardment of a strong fortress, will in such a case appear impossible, and the Dutch fortresses are too strong and too resolutely defended to be taken in any other way than by regular approach.

By an account from Hamburg we learn, that the Imperial and Prussian ministers presented a receipt, insinuating upon the dismissal of M. le Hoe, the French resident at that place, and that M. le Hoe the next day set off with his whole family for France.

March 7. By the French papers it appears that Dumourier, in a letter, dated the 26th ult. to the commissioners at Brussels, and transmitted by them to the convention, announces, that Klundert was taken by the French on the night of the 25th—that Williamstadt was to be attacked on the following night, and he had no doubt of taking it. Thus much the French papers.

The message delivered to both houses of parliament from his majesty yesterday, for taking into the pay of Great-Britain a body of Hanoverian troops, will be taken into consideration this day.

The duke of York wrote to the king upon his landing at Helvoet, that he was apprehensive of the fate of Breda. If his royal highness with the English guards had been in that fortress, we may venture to say, that it would not have been now in possession of the French.

The numerous bounties given in every part of the country, prove the zeal of all descriptions of men—it is essential that that zeal should not relax, whilst the French bear the smallest weight in the scale of Europe.

Mr. Lister, of Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire, has offered to raise a regiment of dragoons at his own expense, demanding no assistance in the way of bounty, nor even the privilege of appointing the officers.

Saturday was brought into Dover, the smack Teresia, Barend Kob, master, of Rapenburg from Rouen, with a cargo of wine and vinegar, for Ostend,—she was taken by the Badger revenue cutter, captain Stewart.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

TAKING OF BREDA.

B R E D A, February 25.

Last Saturday the 23d instant, about half after eight o'clock, a trumpet, accompanied by a French officer, arrived before the gate of Bosch, and were conducted to the commandant, whom they summoned in the name of general Dumourier, to surrender the city. The commandant sent an answer about twelve o'clock, implying a refusal: hostilities commenced about half after three o'clock; the French threw some bombs and howitzers into the city; the first was so well directed, that it fell before the guard-house, and

wounded a grenadier. By the subsequent bombs several houses were damaged; the alarm was immediately beat, and the military took their respective stations. From that time the bombardment became very violent, and lasted uninterruptedly till seven o'clock at night, when all was still for some time.

On Sunday morning, about half past three o'clock, the French bombardment became extremely violent, and was well answered by the garrison. It lasted till seven o'clock, and during that time the French threw in 150 bombs and howitzers, which demolished sixty houses.

The damage might still have become greater, and could not possibly be repaired, since no person durst appear in the streets to catch the bombs and to extinguish the fire, and every inhabitant sought refuge in the cellar of his house.

On Sunday towards noon, another staff officer with a trumpeter, arrived before the gate of Bosch, and was again conducted to the commandant, to summon the city again, threatening to reduce the place to ashes, and to put the whole garrison to the sword. After this, the first council of war was held, and towards night a major with a trumpeter were dispatched to the French general, who remained with the French all night, and did not return till Monday morning, when we heard that the capitulation was made.

We were then informed, that the garrison should march out with all the honours of war, each battalion with two field pieces, to Bosch, Thiel, Bommel and Utrecht, with perfect liberty to remain in the service of the state, and to fight against any enemy.

In virtue of this capitulation, this afternoon about four o'clock the battalion of Orange-Nassau, with a part of that of Dam, marched, drums beating, colours flying, and two field pieces, through the gate of Bosch.

At three o'clock about 450 men, infantry and cuirassiers, entered this place from the French camp.

Fortunately few lives have been lost. One burgher was killed by a bomb, and an apothecary's wife dangerously wounded. The garrison have not lost a single man. What number the French lost, we cannot tell.

N E W - Y O R K, April 23.

An account has been received from St. Kitts, that his Britannic majesty's frigate, Proserpine, of twenty-eight guns, had, after a smart contest, taken and carried to that island, the French frigate, La Felice, of thirty-two guns.

Captain Storer, who arrived here yesterday from Charleston, informs us, that on Sunday the 14th instant, coming over Charleston bar, he saw a large English ship from Bremen, going into Charleston harbour, which he was informed had been made a prize of by the French frigate l'Ambuscade; that some French merchants in Charleston had purchased two vessels, and were fitting them out as privateers to cruise against the English; that the l'Ambuscade continued to cruise off Charleston, making the bar in the morning; and then standing off the remainder of the day; and that the British merchants there were fearful to let their vessels leave port.

The French ambassador was in Charleston when captain Storer sailed, but intended to leave that place soon for Philadelphia by land.

Captain Storer further informs, that the commander of the l'Ambuscade, in order to render himself more secure, had offered a lieutenant's commission in the navy of the French republic, to any American who would undertake to act as pilot on board his vessel; and that the offer was embraced by captain Whittier more of Boston.

B A L T I M O R E, April 26.

On Wednesday last arrived here the ship Mary, captain Travers, in seven weeks from Falmouth. The captain was informed by the American consul there, when he was ready to sail, that the French were within one day's march of Amsterdam, and that there was no opposition offered to them. It was reported, when he sailed, that a French privateer, of forty-four guns, had taken a British sloop of war called the Viper. Captain Travers brought no papers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadix, to his friend in this town, dated March 9, per the Queen Charlotte.

"A war appears unavoidable between this country and France. The French ships are stooped in all the ports of Spain. The French cruisers have already taken some Spanish cruisers. Our fleets are fitting out; also, our armies are getting in preparation."

Copied of a letter from captain Neal and Mr. Phelps, at Neal's station, near the mouth of Little Kanawha, to colonel William Lombar, of Harrison county, who transferred it to Henry Lee, Esq; governor of Virginia. March 31st, 1793.

"DEAR COLONEL,

Times are very alarming at present.—We conceive there are more dangers out at this time than

been since the war. There came a man here last night, who informs, that on the 23d instant he was at the Big Kanawha, where he saw a party of Indians attack a cabin on the other side of the river, where they killed a young woman, and took a boy prisoner, but, through the bravery of old Mr. Vandiver and his negro, were repulsed, leaving one of their men on the ground, and two or three wounded, so that they were obliged to lead them off. Squire Green also came up yesterday, and gives the same account, therefore it is very certain. We are also certainly informed by men coming up the river, that they saw as many as thirteen rafts, some of which measured 18 by 14 feet. Tracks have also lately been seen on Little Hockhocken, and yesterday a party crossed the Ohio, near Sandy run; whether they intend for this station, or for your country, is uncertain.

"We leave it to you, Sir, to judge of the situation of this frontier, and make no doubt but you will do every thing in your power for our protection. We are, with the greatest esteem, your very humble servants,

"JAMES NEAL,
"HUGH PHELPS.

P. S. After sealing this letter, we have this moment received a certain account of two rafts crossing the Ohio, one above the mouth of Bull creek, and the other about the Long Reach. You may, by this movement of the enemy, see the situation our frontiers are in, and we fear your frontiers are in greater danger. Accounts of the Indians crossing some part of the river, come almost hourly; we can at this time only pray for protection, which we make no doubt you will give us to the utmost of your power. We are, Sir, your humble suppliants, for ourselves and the people in general, J. N. and H. P.

"Col. William Leutcher."

Mr. GRAHAM,
HAVING seen a paragraph in yesterday's Evening Post, under the New-York head, setting forth, "that the British frigate Proserpine had taken and carried into St. Kitt's the French frigate la Felicite," and having just arrived from Guadaloupe, I have it in my power to declare, that the above intelligence is without foundation, as on the 4th instant, the la Felicite, commanded by citizen Lacroix, was lying at anchor in the harbour of Basse-terre.

CAMMON, Captain of the ship Egalite,
of Bourdeaux.

Baltimore, April 26, 1793.

It is said, the whole number of English seamen stopped in the ports of Old France by the declaration of war, amounts to 5000. These have universally offered their services to the French navy, rather than return to their own country, and submit to the tyranny of press warrants and press gangs, in and by which the most natural rights are lawlessly trampled under foot.

ANNAPOLIS, May 2.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part, and France on the other, and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith, adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent powers:

I have therefore thought fit by these presents, to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards these powers respectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

And I do hereby also make known that whosoever of the citizens of the United States, shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hostilities against any of the said powers, or by carrying to any of them those articles, which are deemed contraband by the modern usage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States, against such punishment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given instructions to those officers to whom it belongs, to cause prosecutions to be instituted against all persons, who shall, within the cognizance of the courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with respect to the powers at war or any of them.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America, to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

West River, April 29, 1793.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all the PERSONAL ESTATE of STEPHEN STEWARD, will be exposed to public sale, at his dwelling house, on West river, the 17th day of May next; the terms will be made known on the day of sale, in pursuance of the directions of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland.

BENJAMIN WILSON, Trustee
of said Stephen Steward.

To be S O L D,

By the Subscriber,

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

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

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Baltimore, April 23, 1793.

Rezin Davidge,

At the Sign of the Scales, Church-street,

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

Assortment of Groceries,

Amongst which are the following ARTICLES, to wit:

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

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

The subscriber, at the AMERICAN COAT OF ARMS, in Church-street, near the market-house, and almost opposite Mr. Joseph Clark's book store, takes this method to inform his friends, that he has just received, and for sale, by the last arrivals from EUROPE, a GENERAL and ELEGANT

ASSORTMENT of SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING of

GERMAN Linens; 2 and 4 Irish Linens; Sheetings; Dowlags; striped Holland; 3 Cotton stripes, and Bed-Ticking; Manchester, and Hosiery.

A beautiful choice of Printed Cottons; Mullins; Mullinets, and Dimities, &c. &c.

Also, I have in the GROCERY LINE, Old Jamaica Spirits, Inferior Rums, Brandies, Holland Gin; Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines;—Hyson, Hyson-skin, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars; Molasses, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Essence of real Gorgona Anchovies, Mustard, Jar and Keg Raisins, Soft Shell Almonds, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, &c. All which articles, will be sold on the most advantageous terms the buyer can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

To be Rented, or Leased,

In Lower-Marlborough,

A VALUABLE ACRE of LAND, with an elegant store-house and room with a fire-place, kitchen, stable, garden and yard, convenient either for a store or a dwelling house. Any person inclinable, may have it on reasonable terms, by applying to captain Joseph David in said town, or to the subscriber, living near five miles from the town.

JAMES WILSON LAWRENCE.

Calvert county.

Charles county, April 23, 1793.

THE sale of the real estate of EDWARD GREEN, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, which was advertised in this paper of the 28th ult. to take place on the 22d instant, is of necessity put off until Saturday the 25th of May next, when it will be made on the terms hitherto made known.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

Piscataway, April 25, 1793.

THE subscriber wants a BAR-KEEPER, at his tavern at this place, to whom sufficient wages will be given. None need apply unless they can be sufficiently recommended for their sobriety, honesty and industry.

EDWARD EDELEN.

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

F. GREEN, J. CLAPHAM, } Executors.

May 1, 1793.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED, and now OPENING
At Beard's Point Warehouse,
On SOUTH-RIVER,

The following GOODS,

SPRIT. West-India and New-England Rum, Apple and Peach Brandy, Wine, Cordial, Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Hyson, Hyson-skin and Bohea Teas, Sun-Raisins, Pepper, Cheefe, Fine Salt, and eight by ten Window Glaze.

—ALSO—

A quantity of Calicoes, India ditto, Madras, Muslinet, coloured and plain Cotton Hose, Ladies and Mens coloured Gloves, bordered Mericilla, Redding, black Satinet Lacing, striped twilled Nankeen, plain ditto by the piece, Muslin Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Ofenbrigs, Ticklenburgs, Penknives, Pocket ditto, and case Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c. All which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash. Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, or any kind of barrel or hoghead Staves.

N. B. All persons in arrears to the subscribers, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, either on bond, note or open account, will be good enough to come in, and settle their respective balances without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

M. and J. BEARD.

April 30, 1793.

S C H E M E

O F A

L O T T E R Y

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

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potomack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

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

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

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

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

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £2000

2, 1 do. of 84 do. do. 2140 00

3, 1 do. of 39 do. do. 1680 00

1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town, 780 00

at 65l. each, 910 00

1 prize in cash, 100 00

1 ditto, 50 00

1 ditto, 46 00

647 ditto, of 40s. each, 1294 00

667 Prizes.

3333 Blanks. £7000

M A N A G E R S.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Suddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Waller, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Man, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

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

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

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

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

WILLIAM

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S

HAIR-DRESSER & C.

At the Sign of the H

Francis-S

Has just IMPORTED

Via Phila

IN THE LATEST

A complete Al

The following

HAIR-PO

ORRICE, Violet, French

and Marechalle.

POMAT

Violet, Franchisane, Y

Tubereuse, Oiler, Marechal

and Orange.

COMMON PO

Lemon, Bergamot, Citron

Thyme.

SOA

Patent Windsor, Almond

and Shaving.

PERFUMED

Double distilled Lavend

Jeffamine, Bouquet, Mille

Chypre, Citron and Suave.

ESSEN

Lemon, Citron, Cedra,

Orange.

ON

Jeffamine, Cloves, Lave

WASH.

Milk of Roses, by the b

lity, Royal Marble, Camp

Indian and Shaving Powde

For the

Hair-Pins, Rollers, Pins

Cold Irons; Powder Kniv

bon, Powder Bags, Swand

kinds; Powder Boxes, To

ry Combs; an infallible P

the hair, make it grow thi

to extreme old age.

For the

Tooth Brushes, Tooth

Tooth Picks.

—A

Razors, and Razor and

Makers, warranted; Lip-

Bottles; Wash-ball and

Shaving, Nail, Cloth and

Black Sticking and Court

Hair-Cushions; a variety

ing the whole Apparatu

Tails, Umbrellas, Walki

Swords; Band and Ha

Blackings, by the Stick o

TOYS, and a large qua

that will thicken the h

thereby, nourish it at th

turning gray.

His Royal Chemical

the arms and hands deliv

vents them from choppin

greatest preservers of na

far superior to any kind

To T R A

Oiled

For Men's HAT, BA

COA

MADE

Will

WHERE MAY

T

Of various kinds and

—

M R

Actuated by a due

gratitude, tenders his

beal patronage which

he have afforded him

while his mind is an

ceding favours, his f

the claim of universa

To be S

A ne

Framed I

Situate

With a l

It will be sold cheap

I HAVE about

Maryland Pat

cheap for cash, bill

of the United State

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S
HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER,

At the Sign of the HEAD-DRESS,
Francis-Street,

Has just IMPORTED, from LONDON,
Via Philadelphia,

IN THE LATEST ARRIVALS,
A complete Assortment of

The following ARTICLES,

HAIR-POWDERS.

ORRICE, Violet, French, Philadelphia, common
and Marechalle.

POMATUMS.

Violet, Franchipane, Vanille, Rose, Jessamine,
Tuberose, Oiler, Marechalle, Bouquet, Mille Fleur
and Orange.

COMMON POMATUMS.

Lemon, Bergamot, Citron, Cloves, Lavender and
Thyme.

SOAPS.

Patent Windsor, Almond, Castile, Joppa, Naples
and Shaving.

PERFUMED WATERS.

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Bergamot,
Jessamine, Bouquet, Mille Fleur, Orange, Tuberose,
Chypre, Citron and Suave.

ESSENCES.

Lemon, Citron, Cedra, Bergamot, Lavender and
Orange.

OILS.

Jessamine, Cloves, Lavender and Thyme.

WASH-BALLS.

Milk of Roses, by the bottle, and of the best qua-
lity, Royal Marble, Camphire, Bergamot, Lavender,
Indian and Shaving Powder.

For the HAIR.

Hair-Pins, Rollers, Pinching, Craping, Curling and
Cold Irons; Powder Knives, Hair Scissors, Hair Rib-
bons, Powder Bags, Swandown and Silk Puffs, of all
kinds; Powder Boxes, Tortoise Shell, Horn and Ivo-
ry Combs; an infallible POMATUM, that will nourish
the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it
to extreme old age.

For the TEETH.

Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powder, of all sorts, and
Tooth Picks.

—ALSO—

Razors, and Razor and Elastic Strops, of the best
Makers, warranted; Lip-Salve, a variety of Smelling
Bottles; Wash-ball and Soap Boxes, Dressing Cases,
Shaving, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes; Sealing Wax,
Black Sticking and Court Plaster; Scissors, Drets and
Hair-Cushions; a variety of Dressing Cases, contain-
ing the whole Apparatus for shaving; Braids, False
Tails, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, with and without
Swords; Band and Hat Boxes; Boot Jacks, Shoe-
Blacking, by the Stick or Bottle; a number of elegant
TOYS, and a large quantity of BEAR'S GREASE,
that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth
thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from
turning gray.

His Royal Chemical WASH-BALL, for rendering
the arms and hands delicately white and soft, it pre-
vents them from chapping or tanning, is one of the
greatest preservers of natural bloom and beauty, and is
far superior to any kind of Wash-ball whatever.

TO TRAVELLERS.

Oiled Clothes,

For Men's HAT, BATHING CAP, and GREAT
COAT COVERS,

MADE and SOLD,
BY

William Caton,

WHERE MAY LIKEWISE BE HAD,

Trunks,

Of various kinds and qualities, elegant and cheap.

—*—

MR. CATON,

Assuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of
gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that li-
beral patronage which a generous and indulgent pub-
lic have afforded him, and he flatters himself that
while his mind is animated by a lively sense of pre-
ceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to
the claim of universal approbation.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A neat and convenient

Framed Dwelling House,

Situate in South-East-Street,

With a large GARDEN.

It will be sold cheap for Ready Money, or on a short
Credit.

Annapolis, April 17th, 1793.

I HAVE about two hundred hogheads of good
Maryland Potomack tobacco, which I will sell
cheap for cash, bills of exchange on London, or stock
of the United States.

J. H. TONE.

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

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

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

JOHN MITCHELL, Administrator.

NOTICE.

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

THE right of the STATE of MARYLAND to sun-
dry LOTS of GROUND in CARROLLSBURG,
within the CITY of WASHINGTON, and also several
tracts or parcels of land in and near the said city.

The whole of this property will be sold on a credit
of four years from the first day of December last, one
fourth payable annually in the following manner, viz.

Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation
or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created
under the act of congress, bearing an immediate in-
terest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in
specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing
an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hun-
dred, and the interest on the whole in specie only, on
the first day of December annually. Bonds with
approved securities will be required of the purchasers
on the day of sale.

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

Annapolis, March 30, 1793.

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

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER.

Annapolis, 22d April, 1793.

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

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

LUKE WHITE BARBER, Executor.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

West river, March 23, 1793.

John Randall,

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

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, or Country Produce.

Annapolis, April 24, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE,

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

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

BOARD,

By the day, week, &c.

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

JAMES THOMAS.

Annapolis, April, 1793.

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

George-town, December 5, 1793.

10

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

MARGARET PRYSE, Adm.

April 24, 1793.

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

Eternal Damnation Reprobated.

A SERMON, PREACHED by the
Rev. Mr. M'LANE.

In the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, 1793.

Price, one eighth of a dollar.

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

JOHN M. GANTT, Clk. to Com.

April 10, 1793.

RUFFIAN,

A Genuine Country HORSE,

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

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

HENRY HALL DORSEY.

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

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

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS

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

JOHN ANDERSON, care of Mr. De Lanys,
Annapolis.

Mary Butler, care of J. T. Chase, John Bullen,
Annapolis; Joseph Byas, Lower-Marlbrough.

Jeremiah T. Chase (2), John Callahan (2), Archi-
bald Chisholm, John Clavoe, Abner Crane, John
H. Chew, Annapolis; Richard Chew, Herring-Bay;
captain David Carcaud, Patuxent.

Gabriel Duval (2), Dawson and Co. James David-
son, Charles Datcher, Annapolis; captain James
Disney, Anne-Arundel county.

P. Fitzhugh (2), care of major Davidson, Philip
R. Fendall (2), Annapolis; Frazier and Byas, Queen-
Anne; Robert Freeland, near Hunting-town; John
Forbes, Benedict; Parker Fowler, Maryland.

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

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

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

Thomas Larnon, Annapolis.

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

Monk, Puiverger Joseph, Annapolis.

Captain James Perkins, Arundel county.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Richard Ridgle, Mr. Russell, on
board the Integrity, Annapolis.

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

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

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

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

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET

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

D'AUTANT que l'arrêt, pour la naturalization, passé dans la séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cent soixante et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, se convertira et figurera un oserateur de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonnée par le dit Arrêt, par

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

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

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

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

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

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

DA das Naturalisierungs-Gesetz gegeben in der November Sitzung des Jahres siebenzehnhundert und neun und siebenzig erklärt, dass jede Person, die danach, von irgend einer Nation Reich oder Staat, in diesen Staat kommen, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder dem Allgemeinen Gericht, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafenschafts-Gericht eine Erklärung ihres Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachsprechen und unterschreiben, und den in demselben Gesetze vorgeschriebenen Eid oder Bezeugung leisten nachsprechen und unterschreiben werde, darauf und danach fuer einen eingebornen Buerger dieses Staates geachtet angesehen und gehalten seyn und von deman zu allen Freyheiten Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Buergers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn solle, der in besagtem Gesetze bestimmten Einkunftssteuer nichtschonweniger unterworfen: Und da, seitdem dieses Gesetz gegeben worden, verschiedene Fremdlinge in diesen Staat gekommen, sich darin niederlassen haben, und Einwohner desselben geworden sind, und durch die mannigfaltigen Vortheile, welche unsere Regierung, Himmelsfrucht, Boden und Handel verschaffen, veranlaßt wurden, ihr Geld zum Ankauf sowohl realen als persönlichen Eigenthums zu verwenden, und dasselbe zu benutzen, wodurch sie einen gerechten und billigen Anspruch an solches Eigenthum erwerben; allein da die besagten Fremdlinge aus Unkunde der in vorbemeldetem Gesetze enthaltenen Vorkehrungen, oder weil sie vernatheten, dass die Eide des Treue auf die gewöhnliche Weise leisten und unterschreiben ihnen die Vortheile des Eigenthums

frechtlich zukommen lasse, den durch das Naturalisierungs-Gesetz vorgeschriebenen Eid, unter den in demselben enthaltenen besondern Umständen, nicht geleistet und unterschrieben haben; wodurch ihre Ansprüche auf reelles Eigenthum, das sie seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate erworben haben, bezweifelt werden moegen, zu ihrem grossen Nachtheil und Schaden; und da die besagten Fremdlinge immer eine feste Anhaenglichkeit an unsere Regierung und Gesetz gezeigbaret haben, und da man sich vorstellt, dass durch Sicherstellung ihres Interesses in unserm Grunde und Boden ihre Zuneigung zu diesem Lande desto mehr werde bekräftiget werden, und da Gerechtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordern, dass den Beschwerden und Unbequemlichkeiten welche sie respective bedruecken, abgeholfen werde; Deswegen,

Sei es durch die allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Dass alle und jede besagte Fremdlinge, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate irgend einen Theil Eigenthums, reell, persönlich oder vermischet, durch irgend gesetliche und erlaubte Mittel angekauft und erworben, und dasselbe seitdem besitzen und genossen, und noch gerechte und billige Ansprüche darauf haben, es seyen solche Ansprüche hergeleitet von Uebertrag, Schenkung, Kauf, oder Nachlass—in Kraft dieses Gesetzes; solches Eigenthum, reelles, persönlich, oder vermischet, eben so vollkommen, menslich und genuehlich, und in allem Betrach eben so rechtmässig behalten besitzen und genossen sollen, als sie, die besagten Fremdlinge, berechtigt gewesen seyn wurden es zu behalten zu besitzen und zu genossen, wenn sie sich respective naturalisirt hatten den ausdrukklichen in besagtem Naturalisierungs-Gesetz enthaltenen Vorkehrungen gemäss.

Und sei ferner zum Gesetz gemacht, Dass, hierbey kundgethan werde, im Fall irgend reelles Eigenthum, durch Fremdlinge gekauft oder erworben seyen, besagtes Gesetz gegeben ist, bestätigt worden ist, dass auf alle Rechte und Ansprüche dieses Staats auf besagtes so confisirtes Eigenthum und auf irgend ein zu confisirendes Eigenthum Niemand Verzicht gethan ist und wird, und dasselbe hiuefuer immer den besagten Fremden ihren Erben und Assignirten ertheilt wird;—allen Personen wer sie seyn moegen, die hiuefuer nach dem Gesetze dieses Staates auf irgend solches zu confisirendes Eigenthum Ansprüche erworben haben, ihre zerschiedene und respective Rechte nichtschonweniger vorbehalten. Und alle und jede Person oder Personen, welche irgend reelles Eigenthum von oder von wegen besagten Fremdlingen oder irgend einem derselben gekauft oder auf andere Weise erworben haben moegen, sollen erklaret werden und soll hiemit erklaret werden, dass jedes solches Eigenthum Bezug haben den Vorthelen berechtigt zu seyn, als waere dasselbe von oder von wegen irgend solches Fremdlingen die sich den Vorkehrungen besagten ursprünglichen Gesetzes gemäss naturalisirt haben, gekauft oder erworben worden.

Nichtschonweniger mit dem Vorbehalt, Dass besagte Fremdlinge respective ehe und bevor sie die Wohlthat dieses Gesetzes erlangen, sich auf die in dem ursprünglichen Gesetze vorgeschriebene Weise an oder vor dem ersten Tag nachstehenden Augusts naturalisiren lassen, irgend eines Gesetzes zum Gegentheil ungeschadet: Und auch vorbehalten, dass waehrend des in diesem Gesetze bestimmten Zeitraumes keine Angaben, die Rechte der besagten respectiven Fremdlinge oder anderer zu benachtheiligen, zugelassen oder angenommen werden sollen.

Und damit die gute Absicht so wohl dieses als des ursprünglichen Geze vollständig aufgefuehrt werde, sei es zum Gesetz gemacht, dass der Gouverneur und Rath (und es wird ihnen hiemit aufgetragen) die besagten respectiven Gesetze, sechs Wochen lang nach dem Ende dieser Sitzung der Versammlung, in den verschiedenen Zeitungen dieses Staates, in der Englischen, Franzoesischen und Deutschen Sprache drucken und bekannt-machen lassen sollen; und auch, dass die besagten ursprünglichen Gesetze, auf dieselbe Weise, drey Wochen lang, im August Monat jeden kuenftigen Jahres bekanntmachen lassen sollen.

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

M^R. RICHARD LLEWELIN, near Llandin's warehouse, St. Mary's county.
M^r. William Evans, St. Mary's county.
M^{rs}. Catharine Shorter, near the Head of Clements Bay, St. Mary's county, to the care of M^r. John Heard.

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

George Johnson,
Has just opened.

An Assortment of Groceries,
At his Store,
Opposite the Market-House,

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

Amongst which are,

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

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

April 10, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION.
Passed July Session, 1792.

WHEREAS it is a means to the strength of the many foreign governments by our constitution and religious liberty, the fertility of our soil, and the commerce, may be induced to come if they were made partakers of the privileges which the natural do enjoy:

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

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

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

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

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

ARRET de NATU

D'AUTANT que l'arrêt, pour la naturalization, passé dans la séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cent soixante et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, se convertira et figurera un oserateur de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonnée par le dit Arrêt, par

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 9, 1793.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT for NATURALIZATION,
Passed July Session, 1779.

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

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menonist or Dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or prince, or any other state or government," (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid) respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are here empowered to administer and take) shall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall by 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 of 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 by 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 by 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 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 la loi

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

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répètera et signera, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Menonist ou Dunker) savoir: "Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je 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 sùdite, 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 passif 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 requirés par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil portera à la séance de chaque 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 sùdite, 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 leurs biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, sùdite.

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

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

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

dals ich hinfuero ein Buerger des Staats Maryland werden will, und d'm beagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und d'sich nicht verstanden erachte, lig od einem Koenige oder Fuerten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung od Gehorsam zu leisten" (welch beagten Eid od Bethuerung, und vorbemeldte Unterschrift, respectiv, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeyne Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gericht hierbey bevollmaechtigt sind sich leisten zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornner Buerger dieses Staates zu seyn gachiet, dafuer gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornnen Buergers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dals ni-mand d'm eingebornner Buerger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesezes werden wird, zu irgend einem oeffentlichen Amt besteller, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeynen Versammlung; oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreis erwählbar seyn soll; er habe denn schon a Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und seine das Eigenthum und Vermoegen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierung form erheischt wird, irgend eines beagten respectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es sey zum Gesez gemacht, Dals der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sitzung des Allgemeynen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeynen Gerichts ein Verzeichniß der Namen derjenigen Personen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath beagten Eid oder Bethuerung respectiv leisten und unterschreiben, und beagte Erklärung mach en werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gemacht, einliefern soll; d'm es in diesem Gerichts Protokoll einschreiben: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeynen Gerichts, der beagten Eid oder Bethuerung vor sich leisten laest, soll bey dem nachstent Allgemeynen Gerichte ein Verzeichniß der Namen der Personen, welche vor ihm beagten Eid oder Bethuerung respectiv geleistet und unterschrieben und beagte Erklärung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeynen Gerichts einliefern, damit es in dem Protokoll beagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es sey zum Gesez gemacht, Dals ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeynen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeynen Gerichts oder irgend eines Grafschafts-Gerichts: Dals irgend eine Person beagten Eid oder Bethuerung geleistet und unterschrieben und beagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeynen Gerichts, dals es aus dem protokollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters beagten Gerichts erhele, irgend eine Person habe beagten Eid oder Bethuerung geleistet und unterschrieben—oder beagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben—luer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dals solche Person Buerger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafuer in Jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

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

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

BERLIN, March 11.

THE letters from Cologne of the 4th of March, state the loss of the French, in the action of the 1st, to be 6,500 men, and forty five pieces of cannon;—The Imperialists had 350 killed, and 253 wounded. They do not however, vouch for the authenticity of these particulars.

The following is said to be a correct statement of the forces of the combined powers now acting against France, on the banks of the Rhine, viz. Under the command of the prince de Saxe Cobourg and general Clairfayt, 38,000 infantry, and 12,000 cavalry; prince Hohenloe, 35,000 troops; count Colleredo, near Mannheim, 26,000; general Beaulieu, 12,000; general Wurmsler, in the Brisgau, 35,000; besides 130,000 Croats, now marching through Germany to the same destination; making in the whole 180,000 troops; which number the addition of the Prussian armies and the army of the empire, make above 300,000 effective men. It is also said, that Custine's army is reduced to the last extremity by sickness and want.

MAESTRICHT, March 8.

In the seven days bombardment of this place, we have been fortunate enough not lose more than four emigrants and about five of the garrison, besides twenty-three men wounded; we do not yet absolutely

know how many burghers have been killed, but we have reason to believe not more than of the garrison. The number of damaged houses is great, but not so much as might be expected from the quantity of bombs thrown into the place. Some country people report the loss of the enemy to be great. Our prisons are full of Frenchmen.

VENLO, March 11.

The bombardment of the enemy has considerably damaged our houses, but less than at Maestricht, where more than 1400 have suffered considerably from the siege, which seems to have aimed more at destroying the edifices, than taking the place.

HELVOETSLUYS, March 16.

Yesterday morning, at day break, a gun-boat got over from the island of Over-Flackey, with a Dutch ensign and forty men, who surprised a battery which the French had erected within pistol shot of the fort, and killed twenty of the enemy. The Dutch then spiked the guns of the battery, and got off without the loss of a man, though the French line immediately advanced upon them. About 4000 French are before this fortress, and not, as has been reported, the whole army of M. Dumourier, whose head quarters, during his stay, were between Breda and Williamstadt, from whence he came daily to attend the bombardment.

It is universally believed here, that Brussels is repossessed by the Austrians without loss.

The column of the Hanoverians are hourly expected to arrive before Haerlem. Breda is still in the hands of the French, and they are fortifying it with additional battions.

HAGUE, March 6.

An officer arrived here this evening with an account of the capitulation of Gertruydenburg, to the French, after three days bombardment, on the same conditions as those given at Breda. The garrison, consisting of a Swiss regiment, and 160 cavalry, to evacuate the town to-morrow, with the cannon of the battalions, all the horses, and to march to Bois le Duc.

An officer is just arrived from the prince of Hesse at Maestricht, with intelligence, that on the 3d instant, the prince de Saxe Cobourg obtained a most complete victory over the French, chasing them out of Aix la Chapelle as far as Liege, with a loss, on their part, of 4000 killed, 260 prisoners, and more than twenty pieces of cannon. On the same day prince Frederick of Brunswick took some batteries at Zwalm, killed 1300 of the French at Brugge, and took 700 prisoners, and marched to Ruremond.

The French retired from before Maestricht with precipitation, and left some baggage and cannon. They had thrown above 6000 shells into the town.

NETHERLANDS, March 2.

Official dispatch from the Austrian general Clairfayt, dated March 1st. at Aldenhoven.

"This day has been perfectly fortunate for the Imperial troops. Last night we crossed the Roer, and drove the enemy both from the quarter of Duren, and that of Juliers, to the distance of one league and a quarter beyond Aldenhoven. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, including prisoners to the number of 600, amounts on the whole to 2000 men. Twelve cannons, thirteen ammunition waggons, and their military chest, fell into our hands.

"His royal highness the arch duke Charles attacked in person, this afternoon, with the advanced guard, some batteries where there were nine cannons, and took possession of them.

"Our loss amounts only to ten killed and forty wounded. We particularly regret, among the former, colonel de Pfortzeim, and captain Melmachers.

"You will be so kind, general, as to communicate this account to his serene highness duke of Brunswick."

PARIS, March 3.

We are now in the most profound tranquillity. The plans of the insurgents, or more properly of their instigators, are completely defeated, at least for the present. The examination now rigorously going on, will probably bring some of the latter to punishment.

March 5th Letter from the minister at war to the convention—"I think it my duty to inform you, that I learn by a letter from general Valence, that the Prussians to the number of 25 or 30,000 men, have advanced to the Roer, to relieve Maestricht, and that the movement of the enemy induced general Miranda to suspend the bombardment of the place. This event, of little importance in itself, may only oblige us to attack it in form, and retard us some time longer. Such is the precise truth of intelligence, which may be considered of more importance than it deserves, and on which it is my duty to fix the opinion of the national convention."

On the 15th of February the senate of Hamburg, received orders from the empire to dismiss the minister of the French republic within forty-eight hours, and from Lower Saxony within six days. In consequence of this step an embargo is laid on all ships of the Hanse towns in French ports, and orders issued to capture them wherever found.

The enemies of France have described as a complete defeat, the slight check of an advanced post, which a small part of the French experienced near Aix la Chapelle. The French made a retreat worthy of themselves, and the cause they defend; they at present occupy an advantageous post, where they wait for the junction of the two armies under Miranda and Valence (40,000 men) who are rapidly marching to support them.

LONDON, March 2.

Extract of a letter from the French camp near Maestricht, dated February 12.

"Since my last letter, we have twice changed our encampments, the more closely to invest Maestricht. We keep that city blockaded, have stoped many carriages with grain, and taken some prisoners. We sometimes interchange salutations with the enemy's patrol.

"The garrison propose to resist the terrible bombardment with which we are going to entertain them. They are incessantly at work on their intrenchments. We are within a quarter of a league from the city, patrol night and day, and stop all who go in or come out of it. There are a number of emigrants in the city. Cannon loaded with broken glass and iron are planted in every street, in case of resistance from the inhabitants; but I hope the red cap which I wear will be placed on the tree of liberty, and that this glorious tree will be planted on the ramparts of Maestricht."

March 9. The following particulars of the defeat of the French before Williamstadt, were communicated to a respectable merchant in this city, brought by the messenger arrived yesterday from Holland. It is with an honest pride that we have to state, that a part of our country were actively engaged in so glorious a business.

Captain Manley, of the Syren, having previously concerted the business with the governor of Williamstadt, brought his ship to bear successfully on the French army. The French made an attack, in which they were much annoyed by the fire of the English frigate.

This, as it was unexpected, Dumourier was unprepared for. The garrison made a sally, and 700 of the French were killed by the fire of the garrison, and the Syren together.

The French fell back, but returned again to the attack—At this moment a sluice was opened which had the desired effect—upwards of 1000 of the enemy were killed by the fire of the Syren, the spirit and vigour of the garrison, and the effect of the inundation. Dumourier found it in vain to persist. He abandoned his works, and retired to the distance of a league, up to the middle in water.

The people at Amsterdam and Rotterdam are in the utmost confusion. They have packed up all their valuable moveables, and are preparing themselves on a moments warning for flight, but scarcely know which way to take themselves. Several have endeavoured to obtain a passage by the packets, but there was no room—others hired vessels which are to be in constant readiness to sail.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

On Monday last the commissioners for holding a treaty with the hostile Indians, left this city on their route to the Indian country. The time fixed for holding the treaty is on the 1st of June next.

Mr. Pinckney, the ambassador from the United States at the court of London, has, we learn, officially informed the government of Great-Britain, that in the war now commenced, the United States are desirous to observe a strict neutrality. This information, we further learn, gave much satisfaction to the English nation; and Lord Dorchester was appointed ambassador from Great-Britain to the United States.

A late letter from Quebec to a gentleman in Boston, mentions the arrival there of intelligence, that the above nobleman was to go out to the United States, on an important embassy.

According to late accounts from Canada (via Albany) the disaffection of the British troops, there stationed, to the military government of that province, is becoming every day more alarming, and similar to that manifested not long since, by a patriotic band in Europe, who, upon discovering that they were designed to march for the territories of France, to oppose her righteous struggles for liberty, to a man laid down their arms, and positively refused to use them against a nation contending for freedom.

It is further added, that desertions were daily taking place, in consequence of which, it was found necessary to fire minute guns, in order to detect them; but that this kind of emigration had become so fashionable, that all endeavours to prevent it proved of no avail. A dislike to his highness, prince Edward, was so generally prevalent among the soldiery, that on his regiment being called out, those who had any complaints against him, being desired to hold up their hands as a signal, the hands of all, except a sergeant and a private, were immediately raised; and in short, that a spirit of revolt was so prevalent among many, that government were under the necessity of using the most vigorous measures to "shut the eyes of the people," who it seems, "begin to look about them."

ANNAPOLIS, May 9.

Several letters from England, have mentioned outrages being committed on the American minister at Paris, and one report states, that he had lost his life in consequence of a system of monarchical government being found in his house, drawn up by him.

Though there is reason to think these accounts ill founded (says a correspondent) yet it is to be apprehended that Mr. Morris is not, at this time, a very popular character at Paris.

Extract of a letter from Cooper's town, Otsego county, State of New-York, April 9.

"We are encouraged to transmit to you the statement we have been able to make from actual observation, of the quantity of sugar, which has been made this season in the former township of Otsego, and which was an entire wilderness in 1786. We find upon a moderate calculation, that there has been made at least 160,000lb. weight, which, at 6d per pound,

is equal in value to 15,000 dollars. This plain demonstration of the importance of this article, will, we hope, induce you to continue your endeavours to promote and encourage it; and we would submit to your consideration, whether it is not an object of sufficient consequence, to claim the encouragement of the legislature of your state."

By his EXCELLENCY

THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

THOMAS S. LEE.

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

THE subscriber has for SALE, 31½ acres of well improved LAND, consisting of parts of two tracts called Evans' Range and Higgins' Lot, in Prince-George's county, within twelve miles of the federal city, and ten of Queen-Anne. The whole lies compact; it is well watered, and has a plenty of ground fit for meadow, and nearly one half is woodland. This land is well adapted for farming and planting, and now rents for £. 56 per annum. There is on the tract a great quantity of fruit trees of various kinds, which are young and thriving. There is a good and convenient dwelling house on the land, and two good tobacco houses. Mr. NATHAN SETH, who lives near the place, will shew it to any person inclined to purchase. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given by the person having a fee-simple in the land. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the payments for the remainder made easy to the purchaser.

1097/6
G. DUVALL
Annapolis, 7th May, 1793.

FURNITURE for SALE.

On Friday and Saturday the 18th and 19th inst., will be offered for SALE, in this city,

A GREAT variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE; and a few DRY GOODS, and HARD WARE.—For all sums under ten pounds, ready money must be paid, and for all sums exceeding ten pounds, twelve months credit will be given, with interest from the day of sale.

J. H. STONE.
I have several good and well taught female household SERVANTS, who I will sell at PRIVATE SALE.

J. H. S.
Annapolis, May 6th, 1793.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, MARY BARTON, an Irish woman, who says she belongs to PHILIP SCHOLL, of Garrison Forest, Baltimore county;—she is a young woman. Had on when she was committed, a dark ground calico gown with purple spots on it, a blue petticoat. Very black hair, and good countenance. The owner is desired to take her away, pay charges and other expenses.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff

Prince-George's county, Upper-Marlborough,
6th May, 1793.

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

18.2000
St. Mary's county.

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

GREENBURY TREACLE.

Elk-Ridge.

ALEXANDER
By the late Arrival

A Handmade
Assortment of

Which they have
At their WET and D.

—AMONGST

WHITE, Brown, I.

rich, and Russia

Sheetings,

and ½ Irish Linens,

Dowels,

German Linens,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Apron wide and Narrow

Check,

Patent, ribbed, and plain

White and Black Silk

Hose,

Silk and Cotton do.

Mens White and Brown

Thread and Cotton do.

Ladies fine Cotton do.

Boys White and Brown

Thread do.

Bandano Handkerchiefs,

Black Silk do.

Coloured Cotton do.

Linen and White do.

Ladies long Shawls,

Common do.

Ladies Coloured & White

Gloves,

Mens do.

A neat Assortment of Rib-

bons, Ferrettings, and

Bindings,

Silk Purser,

Ladies Hat & Shoe Bows

Sattins, Modes, Saricenet

and Perfians,

Sewing-Silk,

Black Gloves and Mitts,

Ladies fashionable Hats,

Fans well assorted,

They are always for

ASSOR

Wet Goods,

To which they pay parti

propriety, recom

Old Madeira,

Sherry,

Red Port,

Teneriffe,

Malaga,

French Brandy,

Old Spittle,

W. I. Rum,

N. England do.

Gin in casks and casks,

Molasses,

Brown Sugar of differ

Qualities,

Double and single refin

and Lump do.

Fresh Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong,

Congo,

Bohea,

Coffee,

Chocolate,

Rice,

Pearl Barley,

Sago,

Spanish Liquorice,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Cordials,

Bottle Corks,

Fresh Lemons,

Glass and Queen's W

Large and small Set

China,

1

A. and L. b

friends and the publi

dispose of their goods

they flatter themselves

their care and attentio

as from their commo

CASH or PRODU

that ought to induce

grain, to call at the

before they bargain

NOTICE is b

SONAL ES

will be exposed to p

on West river, the

will be made know

of the directions of

Maryland.

2 BEN

STRAYED or stolen from Mr. THOMAS SUMMERS' plantation, near Port-Tobacco, the 29th day of September, 1793, a dark bay MARE, 13 hands three inches high; she has no peculiarly distinctive mark from nature perceptible to the eye, but is hand docked, slip before, the trots and gallops, and has a very tight and brisk walk. It must be observed, that the burning the lampers out of her mouth, has left a very perceivable mark. Whoever secures the above mare to the subscriber, shall receive eight dollars reward.

JOSHUA STEWART.

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

PRISCILLA SIMMONS.

16th April, 1793.

THE KNIGHT of MALTA,

An imported JACK,

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

TRAVELLER,

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

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

ANTHONY WHITTING.

Mount Vernon, 20th March, 1793.

Ten Pounds Reward.

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

RICHARD BEARD.

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

R. B.

Anne Arundel county, June 20, 1793.

SAMUEL HUTTON,

COACH-MAKER,

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

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

—ALSO—

TWO APPRENTICES to the coach-making business, from the age of 14 to 16 years.

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

Hyder Ally,

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

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

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

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

RICHARD JONES, Groom.

NOTICE.

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

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

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland. Annapolis, March 30, 1793.

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

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER.

Annapolis, 22d April, 1793.

NOTICE.

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

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

West river, March 23, 1793.

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

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

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners.

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

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

TAKE NOTICE,

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

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

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

JOHN M. GANTT, Clk. to Com.

April 10, 1793.

BOARD,

By the day, week, &c.

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

JAMES THOMAS.

Annapolis, April, 1793.

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

George-town, December 5, 1792.

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES & GENTLEMEN

HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER,

At the Sign of the HEAD-DRESS,

Francis-Street,

Has just IMPORTED, from LONDON,

Via Philadelphia,

IN THE LATEST ARRIVALS,

A complete Assortment of

The following ARTICLES,

—VIZ.—

HAIR-POWDERS.

ORRICE, Violet, French, Philadelphia, common and Marechalle.

POMATUMS.

Violet, Franchispane, Vanille, Rose, Jessamine, Tubereuse, Oillet, Marechalle, Bouquet, Mille Fleur and Orange.

COMMON POMATUMS.

Lemon, Bergamot, Citron, Cloves, Lavender and Thyme.

SOAPS.

Patent Windsor, Almond, Castile, Joppe, Naples and Shaving.

PERFUMED WATERS.

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Bergamot, Jessamine, Bouquet, Mille Fleur, Orange, Tubereuse, Chypre, Citron and Suede.

ESSENCES.

Lemon, Citron, Cedra, Bergamot, Lavender and Orange.

OILS.

Jessamine, Cloves, Lavender and Thyme.

WASH-BALLS.

Milk of Roses, by the bottle, and of the best quality, Royal Marble, Camphire, Bergamot, Lavender, Italian and Shaving Powder.

For the HAIR.

Hair-Pins, Rollers, Pinching, Craping, Curling and Cold Irons; Powder Knives, Hair-Scissors, Hair Ribbons, Powder Bags, Swandown and Silk Puffs, of all kinds; Powder Boxes, Tortoise Shell, Horn and Ivory Combs; an infallible POMATUM, that will nourish the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it to extreme old age.

For the TEETH.

Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powder, of all sorts, and Tooth Picks.

—ALSO—

Razors, and Razor and Elastic Strops, of the best Makers, warranted; Lip-Salve, a variety of Smelling Bottles; Wash-ball and Soap Boxes, Dressing Cases, Shaving, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes; Sealing Wax, Black Sticking and Court Plaster; Scissors, Dress and Hair Cushions; a variety of Dressing Cases, containing the whole Apparatus for shaving; Braids, False Tails, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, with and without Swords; Band and Hat Boxes, Boot Jacks, Shoe Blacking, by the Stick or Bottle; a number of elegant TOYS, and a large quantity of BEAR'S GREASE, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning gray.

His Royal Chemical WASH-BALL, for rendering the arms and hands delicately white and soft, it prevents them from chopping or tanning, is one of the greatest preservers of natural bloom and beauty, and is far superior to any kind of Wash-ball whatever.

TO TRAVELLERS.

Oiled Clothes,

For Men's HAT, BATHING CAP, and GREAT COAT COVERS,

MADE and SOLD,

BY

William Caton,

WHERE MAY LIKEWISE BE HAD,

Trunks,

Of various kinds and qualities, elegant and cheap.

—*—

MR. CATON,

Actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public have afforded him, and he flatters himself that while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A neat and convenient

Framed Dwelling House,

Situate in South-East-Street,

With a large GARDEN.

It will be sold cheap for Ready Money, or on a short Credit.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIIth Year)

MAR

ABSTRACT of the NEW

FRAN

HE object men in society, of natural, these rights, the social, judgment ought to precede the con- guaranty of them.

Art. 1. Natural, civil, liberty, equality, security, tract, and resistance of opp

2. Liberty consists in the which is not contrary to the exercise of this natural than those which secure to society the enjoyment of th

3. Every citizen ought is the expression of the gen forbidden by the law, can be constrained to do w

4. Every man has the thoughts, and his opinions

5. The liberty of the p of making known his senti (suspended or limited).

6. Every citizen is free gion.

7. Equality consists in rights by every citizen.

8. The law is equal to panities.

9. All citizens are equi ments. Free people knowe nce than pre-eminence o

10. Security consists in the citizens, for the pre their fortunes and of thei

11. None can be accu in cases specified by the forms it has prescribed.

12. The citizens again be exercised, have the r but every man accused ou ought to obey it instantly by resistance. [N. B. /

13. Those who solici to be executed, arbitrary to be punished.

14. Every man ought he has been declared gu arellt. . . every rigour /so, ought to be severe/

15. (None can be pu established and promulg legally applied.

16. Every law which promulgation, is an arb effect of law is a crime

17. The law ought ment proportioned to th

18. The right of pro dispose of his substance

19. No kind of labo citizens, who may buy

20. A citizen, how person not being alien

21. None can be de but when public need demands it, and on co indemnity.

22. No contributio lic good: all citizens blishment.

23. Public instruat

24. Public succour

25. The security o reignity.

26. Sovereignty is tible.

27. It resides essen zen is equally entitle

28. No individual arrogate to himselfe

29. The social co mits of powers are n are not made respon

30. All citizens a

31. Men united means of resisting o

32. There is oppo ral right. There is a by public function arbitrary acts violat of citizens. The s to be prescribed by

33. The people i situation. One ge the constitution fut

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 16, 1793.

ABSTRACT of the NEW CONSTITUTION of FRANCE.

HE object (it begins) of all union of men in society, being the maintaining of natural, civil, and political rights, these rights ought to be the basis of the social compact. The acknowledgment and declaration of them ought to precede the constitution which assures the guaranty of them.

Art. 1. Natural, civil, and political rights, are liberty, equality, security and property, the social contract, and resistance of oppression.

2. Liberty consists in the power of doing every thing which is not contrary to the right of another. Thus, the exercise of this natural right has no other limits than those which secure to the members of the same society the enjoyment of the same right.

3. Every citizen ought to submit to the law, which is the expression of the general will. Whatever is not forbidden by the law, cannot be prohibited; and none can be constrained to do what it does not enjoin.

4. Every man has the liberty of manifesting his thoughts, and his opinions.

5. The liberty of the press, and every other means of making known his sentiments, cannot be forbidden, suspended or limited.

6. Every citizen is free in the exercise of his religion.

7. Equality consists in the enjoyment of the same rights by every citizen.

8. The law is equal to all, whether it protects or punishes.

9. All citizens are equally admissible to all appointments. Free people know no other motive of preference than pre-eminence of talents and virtue.

10. Security consists in the protection granted to all the citizens, for the preservation of their persons, of their fortunes and of their rights.

11. None can be accused, stopped or detained, but in cases specified by the law, and according to the forms it has prescribed.

12. The citizens against whom arbitrary acts may be exercised, have the right to resist them by force; but every man accused or arrested in virtue of the law, ought to obey it instantly. He renders himself guilty by resistance. [N. B. A mistake in the order.]

13. Those who solicit, expedite, execute, or cause to be executed, arbitrary orders, are guilty, and ought to be punished.

14. Every man ought to be presumed innocent, till he has been declared guilty; if it is found necessary to arrest him, every rigour not requisite to secure his person, ought to be severely interdicted by the law.

15. None can be punished but in virtue of a law established and promulgated anterior to the crime, and legally applied.

16. Every law which punishes crimes anterior to its promulgation, is an arbitrary act. Every retrospective effect of law is a crime.

17. The law ought only to inflict necessary punishment proportioned to the crimes, and useful to society.

18. The right of property is, that every man may dispose of his substance, his talents and his industry.

19. No kind of labour or industry is prohibited to citizens, who may buy, sell or transport, it freely.

20. A citizen, however, cannot sell himself, his person not being alienable property.

21. None can be deprived of his right of property, but when public necessity, legally proved, evidently demands it, and on condition of a just and previous indemnity.

22. No contribution can be levied but for the public good: all citizens have a right to assent to its establishment.

23. Public instruction is necessary to all.

24. Public succours are a debt due from society.

25. The security of these rights is an act of sovereignty.

26. Sovereignty is one, indivisible and imprescriptible.

27. It resides essentially in the people. Each citizen is equally entitled to exercise sovereignty.

28. No individual, or any union of citizens, can arrogate to themselves the exercise of sovereignty.

29. The social compact cannot exist where the limits of powers are not exactly fixed, and where agents are not made responsible for their conduct.

30. All citizens are obliged to be aiding to the law.

31. Men united in society ought to have a legal means of resisting oppression.

32. There is oppression when the law violates natural right. There is oppression when the law is violated by public functionaries. There is oppression when arbitrary acts violate natural, civil, and political rights of citizens. The manner of resisting oppression ought to be prescribed by the constitution.

33. The people have the right of changing the constitution. One generation has no right to subject to the constitution future generations.

After the recognition of these rights, on which the government is founded, the French nation is declared to form one indivisible republic.

The division into departments is retained; each department is divided into communes or districts; and each commune into municipal sections and primary assemblies.

Primary Assemblies.

In the primary assemblies, every man aged 21 years has a right to vote, provided that his name is inscribed on the civic table, and that he shall have resided one year in France.

The primary assemblies shall be so distributed in each department, that none shall consist of less than 400, or more than 900 members. In each of these a select committee is to be chosen by ballot, consisting of as many members as there are fifties of citizens in the assembly.

In this committee, he who has the majority of votes shall be president of the assembly; the three next on the list shall be secretaries. The duty of the select committee is to keep the records, and to arrange and submit the business to the assembly.

All elections are to be carried on in those assemblies. The intermediate or electoral assemblies, have no place in this code. The elections are to be made by what is called a double scrutiny; each gives in a signed list of candidates equal to the number of places to be filled. These bulletins, or lists of presentations, as they are termed, are sent to the administration of each department. They select a triple number of those candidates who have most votes; and from those sent back to the primary assemblies, a definitive election is made, each citizen giving in as before a list of the candidates to whom he gives his preference.

In the deliberations of these assemblies the same mode is to be followed as in the elections. The question is to be shaped so as to be answered by a simple negative or affirmative. On the day appointed for the decision, each citizen gives in a *bulletin*, or slip of paper, inscribed with his name, and the word *yes* or *no*. These are to be transmitted from the district to the department, where the general result is to be ascertained.

Administrative Bodies.

There shall be in each department an administrative council of 18 members, with subordinate agencies. The former are to control the revenue, and to correspond with the executive government. The inferior administrations are not as yet organised. The administrators are to be elected in the primary assemblies, and the half renewed every two years.

Executive Council.

I. The executive council of the republic shall be composed of seven general agents or ministers, and a secretary.

II. There shall be,

1. A minister of legislation.
2. A minister of war.
3. A minister for foreign affairs.
4. A minister of public contributions.
5. A minister of the marine.
6. A minister of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.
7. A minister of works, aids, public establishments and arts.

III. Each of the ministers shall alternately preside in the executive council, and the president shall be changed every fifteen days. To this council it belongs to execute all the laws and all the decrees passed by the legislative body.

The ministers are to be chosen in the primary assemblies, and in the manner before prescribed. Eight *suppleans* or substitutes, are to be chosen at the same time.

The members of the council to be chosen for two years. The half shall be renewed every year, but they may be re-elected.

The executive council are accountable to, and cannot be members of, the legislative body. They have no control over the national treasury, which is to be directed by three commissioners appointed for that purpose, and elected in the same manner. Two hundred members are to be chosen in the legislative body, of whom a jury of seven is to audit each account.

The legislative body is to consist of one chamber, and to be renewed annually, by elections in the manner before mentioned.

The number of deputies to be sent from each department is to be newly fixed every ten years, according to the increase or decrease of the population.

The members of the legislative body shall not, at any time, be prosecuted, impeached or tried, for any thing which they may have said or written in the exercise of their functions.

No proposition shall pass into a law unless it be first proposed in the assembly, then referred to a committee of thirteen, and after the interval of a fortnight, if the time should permit, re-debated in the assembly.

By an express arrived this morning from Ostend, we learn that Ostend is evacuated.

The master of the boat adds, that the Austrians were at Bruges yesterday, and expected to be at Ostend this day.

Consent of People.

Under this head it is proposed, that any citizen shall have the right of convoking the primary assembly where he resides, to consider of the enactment of a new, or the repeal of an existing law. If they agree to the proposition, they are to address the people of other assemblies, and the wish of the department thus collected, is to be transmitted to and decided upon by the members of the legislative body.

The citizens shall likewise have the right to demand an inquiry into the conduct of public functionaries, in case of abuse of power and violation of the law.

A Convention.

A convention is to be summoned whenever any change is made in the legislative body. In the 20th year after the passing of the constitutional code a convention shall be called to revise and improve.

The convention cannot hold its sittings within fifty leagues of the legislative body. It shall be formed of two members from each department.

Administration of Justice.

In the civil as well as the criminal code, the trial by jury is to be established. The jurors as well as judges are to be elected. The former to be taken one from every hundred citizens. The jury to consist of a director, a reporter, a national commissioner, and a number of jurymen to be specified.

The punishment of death is abolished for all private offences.

There are to be two juries, whose functions correspond with those of the grand and petty juries in the English constitution.

Judicial censors are to be appointed to travel at fixed periods, and to try all questions of appeal.

A national jury, consisting of three jurors from each department, is to try all questions of high treason.

The arrest and detention of an individual are qualified by a number of minute regulations, highly favourable to personal liberty.

The liberty of the press is declared to be indefinite. None can be judged, either civilly or criminally, on account of writings printed or published, except it shall have been recognised and declared by a jury, 1st, whether there is any criminality in the writing denounced; 2dly, whether the person prosecuted is guilty of it.

Public Forces.

The forces of the republic are placed under the control of the executive council. The public force is declared to be essentially obedient, as no armed body can deliberate.

The commanders in chief are to have annual and revocable commissions from the executive council.

The commanders of the national guards shall be elected annually by the citizens in each district.

Public Contributions.

The public contributions ought never to exceed the exigencies of the state.

There cannot be established any contribution which by its nature, or by its mode of exaction, might be injurious to the free disposal of property, to the progress of industry, and of commerce, to the circulation of capitals, or might produce the violation of the rights recognised, and declared by the constitution.

The amount shall be fixed each year by the legislative body, and cannot exceed that term. They are to be published annually.

Relation to Foreign Powers.

The French will only take up arms for the sake of their liberty. It renounces all accession of territory, unless by the wish, freely expressed, of its inhabitants.

The declaration of war shall be made by the legislative body; treaties of peace, commerce and alliance, shall be made by the executive council, and ratified by the legislative body, etc.

Presented by the members forming the committee of constitution.

BARRERE, BRISOT, CONDORCET, DANTON, GENSOTTE, PETION, SIBYES, THOMAS PAINE, VERGNAUD.

M A D R A S, September 3.

TIPPOO is said to be imitating the policy of Joseph II. in blowing up and destroying all his fortifications throughout his still extensive territory, except those of Seringapatam.

A liberal subscription was opened at Calcutta, soon after the news of the peace, to present Lord Cornwallis with a diamond star, george, loop, &c. but no sooner was his lordship acquainted with it, than he declined this honour, and put a stop to a scheme which had been a favourite object with the settlement.

M A R G A T E, March 27.

By an express arrived this morning from Ostend, we learn that Ostend is evacuated.

The master of the boat adds, that the Austrians were at Bruges yesterday, and expected to be at Ostend this day.

That the French had sent a number of sailors from Dunkirk, in order to get out ships from the harbour, but they were obliged to make the best of their way back without success.

He further says, that Dumourier is wounded, and a prisoner at Brussels, and that there has been a very great slaughter among the French, for the Austrians gave no quarter.

N. B. The express left Ostend this morning about one o'clock.

PARIS, March 20.

LETTER from Gen. DUMOURIER.

Tirlemont, March 16.

"Citizen Minister,

"I announce to you, with the greatest satisfaction, that the check at Aix-la-Chapelle, as far as it concerns the honour of the French arms, has been repaired this day, in the most brilliant manner. Yesterday the Austrians attacked and took Tirlemont, in which we had only 400 men. This great town not being susceptible of any defence, and being before the vanguard, poised on the five heights of Compiègne—Marshal Lamarche defended himself with a courage and skill which saved the French army, by giving different divisions time to march to his assistance. A mistake in the execution of orders might have carried alarm to Brussels, and even to Paris, because some bodies, in place of repairing to their place of destination, fell back, which might have made the evil to be believed much greater than it was.

"This morning I attacked Tirlemont on the right and left with a part of the army, as the rest could not come up. General Valence commanded the attack on the right; Miranda on the left, and Egalite that on the centre. We carried the town by main force, and went beyond it in pursuing the enemy, who, in their turn, attacked us with much boldness in the villages of Goidesenhove and Hawtemowder. The army not only defended themselves with the greatest firmness, but they attacked with success in their turn, and night only put an end to the combat, which continued without intermission from yesterday noon, till seven o'clock this evening.

"All the bodies of the army displayed the greatest courage. The enemy also displayed much skill in their manoeuvres, and on that account I consider this affair as very decisive for opinion. Several parties of the army were deprived, by their distance, of the honour of having a share in it. I am persuaded that the prince de Cobourg will entertain esteem for the army of the republic. I cannot enter into any particular detail, as I am obliged to make preparations for to-morrow. I shall only tell you that the 8th regiment of infantry repulsed with their bayonets, a charge by the dragoons of Cobourg.

(Signed)

"DUMOURIER."

LONDON, March 15.

General Cullin has returned from Paris to his command at Metz, and general Servan is come to Paris to concert measures for the southern campaign. An embargo is laid in the French ports, on all Spanish vessels, as also those from Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubbeck. The duke of Brunswick has relapsed into his late fever, and is so ill as to leave little hopes of his recovery.

On the 21st of January, the French planted the tree of liberty in the new republican ambassador's court-yard, in Constantinople; notwithstanding every effort of the ministers of the powers against France to prevent it, the Turkish government permitted the ceremony to take place. Gouffier, the late ambassador from Louis the XVIth, had set out by land for Germany, after receiving a present of 10,000 piastres from the Turks to defray his expenses.

The important fortress of Copezin has been restored by the Austrians to the Turks. The Pacha took possession of it on or about the 18th of February. The Austrians were to depart on the 28th.

Bauronville has been to the convention to resign his place as minister at war, and he begged to be allowed to return to the army, with which he says he has fought 172 battles. Though Danton opposed the acceptance of his resignation, it was received, but he was ordered to remain at Paris till his accounts were examined.

March 26. Letters from Brussels state, that Dumourier attacked the combined army at seven o'clock in the morning, between Tirlemont and St. Tron. The battle was fought with various success till the afternoon, when the ardour and intrepidity of the French troops surmounted every obstacle. Valence at their head, they charged the left wing of the enemy so furiously, that it was soon broke, and gave way in every direction. The pursuit was vigorous for some time, and great carnage ensued. At that moment when the combined army was threatened with a complete defeat, general Clairfayt flanked the pursuers with an immense body of horse, and as they had pushed forwards beyond the protection of the artillery, they were left exposed to the superior power of the cavalry. General Valence alternately retreated and advanced, till he was killed by a musket ball. The contest was obstinately maintained, until it was put an end to by the darkness of the night, and both sides claimed the victory.

It appears by dispatches which government have received this morning, by way of Flushing, that the victory on the 18th was only a prelude to still greater success.

On Friday last, the 22d instant, the Austrians, in spite of every manoeuvre of the French to avoid the conflict, forced them to a general action. The battle was bloody, but the success of the Austrians was decisive—they gained a complete victory, and to use

the words of a private letter, the French were, literally, cut to pieces.

The action took place near Louvain.—According to the government dispatches, the French lost 17,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the latter is general Valence. Other accounts state, that general Dumourier only escaped the same fate, by striking off the arm of an Austrian soldier who laid hold of him.

Letter from a commissioner in Belgium, to Salangron, a member of the convention.

BRUSSELS, March 18.

"Good news, my dear Salangron! Dumourier for two days past, has been butchering the Austrians and their cavalry. I hope my next letter will be dated from Liege. A considerable force is arrived here from the north, to guard the Belgian towns.

(Signed)

"GOSSUIN."

The following petition was presented to the king at the levee, on Wednesday last, by lord Petrie, &c. and most graciously received.

To the King's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the Catholic peers, clergy, and commoners of Great-Britain.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Catholic peers, clergy, and commoners of your kingdom of Great-Britain, beg leave to approach your royal presence, at a time when the disastrous event in a neighbouring kingdom have nearly involved all Europe into the calamities of a war, to assure your majesty of our most loyal and unfeigned attachment to your majesty's person, crown and dignity, to the constitution of our country, and of our utter abhorrence of all principles subversive of order and government, and tending to promote anarchy and confusion.

"Deeply sensible of the manifold blessings we enjoy under the clemency of your majesty's government, attached by new ties of gratitude and affection to our country, by the favour which the legislature has lately conferred on us; we have still to lament that the delicacy of our situation, leaves us no other means of manifesting our zeal to your majesty, and our wishes to serve our country, except the sincere assurances that we shall ever be ready, in our respective situations, with our lives and fortunes to co-operate with our fellow-subjects, in the defence and support of your majesty's person, and the constitution of these realms, in any manner which your majesty's government shall deem expedient."

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April 29.

"We have arrivals from England, bringing papers up to the 27th of March, by which we find that general Dumourier had a severe engagement with the Austrians on the 16, 17 and 18th of March, the two first days, he got rather the advantage; but the 3d, general Clairfayt being reinforced by the prince of Cobourg with 12,000 cavalry, gained a most decisive victory—the French were entirely routed and fled at all points; the accounts state the number killed to be very great on both sides, in the course of the three days, upwards of 20,000 fell. Great disturbances in Paris—the mob want another king—Manuel of the convention was assassinated by the mob, he received sixty wounds—Marat was very near it—General Valence was killed in the engagement with the Austrians. I have not time to detail more, must beg leave to refer you to the papers, &c."

Captain Green, of the schooner Thorne, informs us, that when he left Port-au Prince, on the 7th ult. a French 74 gun-ship had arrived with a commissary (an officer sent by the government of France) on board. The town had resolved not to receive him, and the ship determined he should land. The American vessels were notified to leave the harbour, and on the 9th, when captain Green had got out of sight of Port-au Prince, he heard now and then the firing of guns, and plainly saw the smoke of cannon rising from the town.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Amsterdam, to his friend in this city, dated 15th February, 1793.

"There is a very good prospect for your country, by the general war between France, England and Holland. The Americans, by all appearance, will remain neutral, and will be respected by those powers; they will be able to carry, with advantage, all sorts of provisions to the colonies of the belligerent nations, and take in return, sugar, coffee, &c. This will make brisk business, and must certainly be attended with great success. We shall have no scarcity this year, so that what may be sent from your quarter will fetch a good price."

Extract of a letter from Ireland, dated 11th March, 1793.

"You will know before this reaches you, that we have been dragged into a war with France by the pride and folly of England, to which poor Ireland is only an appendage. It is almost universally detested here as being actually a war against principle. In all human probability there will be trouble in this country, and I sincerely wish I was well out of it: America is the only place that will gain by this contest, if she be wise enough to keep herself neutral, but indeed there is a great deal of gratitude due to France."

By the Mary we are favoured with a Norfolk paper, of the 1st instant, from which the following is extracted, viz.

"By a gentleman who came passenger in the Swift packet, from Charleston to Baltimore, and who arrived here on Sunday last, we are informed that three privateers were fired out at that place; one of them was the sloop Eagle, captain Hooper, which failed some time since from this port for Charleston. She has been made French property—mounts four six

pounders, besides swivels—has a French captain and commission, and is upon the coast; the second is a small vessel, that was a constant trader between Charleston and Philadelphia; the third was fitted out when the gentleman left that place. That the British consul had applied to the governor to know whether the houses of rendezvous were suffered with his knowledge: That the British merchants had dispatched a pilot boat to Jamaica, to endeavour to obtain a convoy for their ships; that all British ships were ordered not to go out without they were under convoy, and that an arrival from Cape-François had brought word that there were a great number of privateers fitted out there."

May 8. On Thursday night last arrived at New-York, the ship Favourite, in 23 days from Galway, west of Ireland. By this vessel a London paper (The Star) was received, of the 28th of March, and the Connaught Journal of April 1st. The intelligence by the Favourite is, in brief, as follows:—That on the morning of the 28th of March, dispatches were received in London from the British ambassador at the Hague, dated the 26th, which were entirely silent respecting the action said to have happened between the Austrian and French forces on the 18th, but on the contrary, that Dumourier was in full force between Louvain and Brussels—that the French had evacuated Ostend, proceeding from thence to Dunkirk by water. That a counter revolution had been effected at Paris; the queen and royal family released, the convention dissolved, and that the queen was appointed regent till Monsieur could arrive. That on this occasion upwards of thirty thousand people lost their lives—All this, however, was mere report in London, and the authenticity of the accounts much doubted (except the evacuation of Ostend) especially as lord Auckland's letters mention not a syllable of the kind. On the 2d of March his Imperial Majesty acknowledged Monsieur regent of France. That general Dampierre died of his wounds, a prisoner to the Austrians, on the 7th of March; and that the late failures in England are computed at twelve millions sterling.

We learn from French Hispaniola, that the internal troubles of that island have nearly subsided, the negroes being either reduced, come in voluntarily to their masters, or retired to inaccessible mountains. On the 4th of April, there were two seventy-four gun ships, and four frigates in Cape-François harbour.

In consequence of gross and unprovoked outrages committed by certain English sailors, on a French naval officer, and others in Charleston, (S. C.) the police of that city issued a notice the 16th April, on complaint of the French consul, requesting all masters of vessels, particularly the British, to keep their sailors on board their vessels in the evening. When our last accounts left Charleston, it was next to certain that a continuance in such insolent behaviour, would provoke several retaliations from the injured party, who at least looked for civil usage in an American port, and not wanton insults from the desperate and envenomed ruffians of a foreign nation. In future all French officers and seamen, were to be armed day and night with pistols and other weapons to repel every assault of the kind.

Several armed vessels have been fitted out at Charleston, by French subjects with French commissions. The reports do not appear to be true that, when Moultrie had ordered all houses of rendezvous for the French service to be shut up, in order to prevent the outfit of privateers from Charleston. On the contrary, no such houses had been shut up, and the governor, as far as we can learn, had neither exercised his power or his influence to prevent the arming of French vessels for their own defence, and to take new commissions accordingly.

A letter from Havre-de-Grace, of March 9th, quotes the following prices of American produce, viz. Tobacco eighty livres per quintal—rice seventy ditto—exchange in London 15½.

May 13. The ship William, capt. Legget, of Glasgow, in 42 days from Glasgow, bound to Virginia, was taken last Friday week off Cape Henry, by a French cruiser of 4 guns, viz. Citizen Genet, and sent up to the port of Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday the ship Morning Star, captain Roger Kean, arrived from Havre-de-Grace, which port he left the 28th of March, and brings us Paris papers as late as the 25th, from which we have extracted some very interesting intelligence.

Captain Kean saw a British frigate off Havre as he came out, but on showing the American flag, the frigate took no further notice of him.

The best account yet arrived of the situation of the French and combined armies, is contained in general Dumourier's letter. Miranda, who commanded the left, is blamed for the whole of the present check, which has been experienced by the army of the republic, and he is suspended. Valence has been wounded, and Cullin's army are going on with great success in the country near Mayence.

So far from the check dispiriting the republic, an army of 70,000 men were marching from Paris to reinforce Dumourier.

The queen and princeps Elisabeth, together with the young prince, are still safe in the Temple as usual, and treated with great civility; no mention whatever was made of any intention to bring her to a trial.

With respect to internal discontents, they are not nearly so dangerous a nature as has been represented, for even the aristocrats speak determinedly against submitting to any kind of a counter-revolution.

BALTIMORE, May 13.

Citizen Genet, envoy from the French republic to the United States of America, arrived in town this

noon, and proceeds for row morning.

ANNAPO

The following is a letter dated at Tirlemont.

"It is with great pleasure I communicate to you an account I have received. You must have yesterday, that my presence, on account of the danger of Namur, of about 10,000 men, would not have been in vain, without dislodging of Nervengent. I have taken on the left wing of the French made their attack, commanded by Miranda on the village—; the had some success, although pulled, and driven from the left wing proving made with confusion till was killed, who commanded general officers were wounded dry pieces of cannon were three twelve pound

"I am ignorant of prepared an attack for to And uneasy at not hearing murmurs that he had ret part of the field in the of the left wing, and w dead body on my way, to Miranda to resume h Margarita to cover the

"I send you, citizen Valence, who was wounded to Bruxelles. I am going vain to cover Bruxelles imitate that the evil of d I fear for the event of th we have aggravated the indiscipline of the troo the army, who place in will abide by their ju to the most severe exam court-martial to judge the sacrifice of my life cause of liberty! and I condemned by the patri of my fellow-citizens. You will see that our lo 2000 men. I must pass soldiers of the universe rience officers. I pro of electing them. T nor confidence, and wi

(Signed)

On the 21st of March, loupé, issued a provision of Basseferre and Poin to the United States provisions, paying the also opened her ports per cent. on exports.

Captain Beaks, late Lisbon the 29th of M not any account there taken place in Paris, a don print, of the 28th

THE honourable ing appointed ditors of Francis Kin vent debtor, do herel at public auction, at the tenth day of June cis King, consisting of tracts or parcels of county, viz. Part of now in the possession Contee; also, part of now in the possession and one lot of land in to George-town, on to pay ready money, pounds current mon under fifty pounds, with security if re with interest within if more than fifty bond as aforesaid, w of the purchase mon and the residue, w the time of sale. o'clock.

COMMITTED this instant, name of JESS, w Railiff, of Virgin five feet six or seven cotton jacket and b pay the fees and will be sold agreea

ch captain and
the second is a
trader between
was fitting out
That the British
to know whether
with his know-
ad dispatched a
obtain a convey
were ordered not
convey, and that
ought word that
ateers fitted out

arrived at New
from Galway,
London paper (The
March, and the
The intelligence
flows:—That on
dispatches were
ambassador at the
entirely silent
appeared between
the 18th, but on
in full force be-
the French had
thence to Dunkirk
on had been ef-
al family related,
the queen was ap-
arrive—That on
and people left
there report in
the accounts much
Ottend) especially
out a syllable of the
imperial majesty ac-
gence. That gene-
a prisoner to the
and that the late
at twelve millions

, that the internal
subsidies, the se-
in voluntarily to
reliable mountains,
the two seventy-four
Cape-François bar-

unprovoked outrage
sors, on a French
elton, (S. C.) the
e the 16th April,
fully) requesting al-
the British, to keep
in the evening.
elton, it was next to
in insolent threats,
s from the injured
usage in an Ame-
from the desperate
foreign nation. In
en, were to be ar-
and other weapons to

fitted out at Charle-
French commissar.
e true that a mem-
of rendezvous for the
order to prevent the
elton. On the con-
shut up, and the po-
had neither exerted
revent the arming of
nce, and to take now

nce, of March 9th,
merican produce, via
al—rice seventy ditto
apt. Legget, of Gal-
bound to Virginia,
Cape Henry, by a
Citizen General, last
a yesterday afternoon.
Star, captain Roger
Grace, which port he
ings us Paris paper as
e have extracted some

frigate off Havre as
merican flag, the fir-
m.
of the situation of the
contained in general
who commanded the
of the present check,
the army of the re-
Valence has been
are going on with great
ence.

icing the republic, as
marching from Paris to
beth, together with the
e 'People as usual, and
mention whatever was
her to a trial.
contents, they are not
e as has been represent-
ak determinedly equal
inter-revolution.

E, May 13.
the French republic
arrived in town this m-

ternoon, and proceeds for Philadelphia early to-mor-
row morning.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16.

The following is a letter from general Dumourier,
dated at Tirlmont, March 19.

"It is with great pain, citizen minister, that I
communicate to you an account of the check which I
have received. You must have seen, by my letters of
yesterday, that my presentiments are but too truly jus-
tified, on account of the news which I have received
of the danger of Namur, in the approach of a corps
of about 10,000 men, who directed themselves to-
wards Bruxelles and Louvain. I had doubts that it
would not have been in my power to preserve the pub-
lic good, without dislodging the enemy from the camp
of Nervengien: I have made, in consequence, an at-
tack on the left wing of the enemy; my centre divi-
sion made their attack on Nervengien, and my left,
commanded by Miranda and Champmorin, attacked
on the village —, the right and centre of the army,
had some success, although the infantry was twice re-
pelled, and driven from the village of Nervengien.
The left wing proving unfortunately their retreat was
made with confusion till behind Tirlmont, or per-
haps a little further. The marshal de Camp Mielen
was killed, who commanded the artillery, and two
general officers were wounded in this fight, and sun-
dry pieces of cannon taken, amongst which there
were three twelve pounders.

"I am ignorant of this derangement, and I had
prepared an attack for to-morrow, to complete victory.
And uneasy at not hearing from Miranda, and hearing
murmurs that he had retired, I quitted the victorious
part of the field in the evening, to learn the situation
of the left wing, and was astonished not to find one
dead body on my way to Tirlmont. I gave orders
to Miranda to resume his post on the heights of St.
Margaria to cover the retreat.

"I send you, citizen minister, a letter from Va-
lence, who was wounded, and who is now on his way
to Bruxelles. I am going back to the camp of Lou-
vain to cover Bruxelles and Malines. I cannot dissi-
mulate that the evil of disorganization is at its height.
I fear for the event of this retreat, in a country where
we have aggravated the inhabitants by pillage, and the
indiscipline of the troops. I will do all I can to save
the army, who place in me the utmost confidence, and I
will abide by their judgment. I will submit myself
to the most severe examination, and I will demand a
court-martial to judge of my conduct. Too happy if
the sacrifice of my life can be of utility to the glorious
cause of liberty! and I shall fight till I die, or am
condemned by the patriots. I fear not the judgment
of my fellow-citizens, or the reproach of posterity.
You will see that our loss has been considerable, about
2000 men. I must pass the utmost praise on the bravest
soldiers of the universe, but we are in want of ex-
perienced officers. I propose a suppression of the mode
of electing them. This mode gives neither talents
nor confidence, and will never produce subordination.
(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

On the 21st of March, the commissioners at Guada-
loupe, issued a provisional decree, opening the ports
of Basseterre and Point-a-Petre, to vessels belonging
to the United States of America, with all kinds of
provisions, paying the local duties. St. Lucia has
also opened her ports to all neutral vessels, paying two
per cent. on exports.

Captain Beaks, lately arrived at Philadelphia, left
Lisbon the 29th of March, at which time there was
not any account there of a counter-revolution having
taken place in Paris, as mentioned in *The Star*, a Lon-
don print, of the 28th of March.

Calvert county, May 4, 1793.

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

W. ALLEIN.

May 5, 1793.

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

HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of
St. Mary's county.

R. TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return thanks to
those ladies and gentlemen who have employed
him to teach in their families, and likewise to those
who have subscribed to the organ; intending shortly
to leave this state, if he is indebted to any person it is
requested that application may be made for payment.

N. B. This evening will be a Musical Per-
formance for the last time, in three parts, consisting
of comic and pastoral songs, duets, &c. by Mr. Taylor
and Miss Huntley. Tickets, one dollar each. Young
ladies and gentlemen admitted at half price.
Annapolis, May 16.

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

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of
NICHOLAS COLEMAN, an insolvent debtor, of
Talbot county, that agreeably to the act of 1774, en-
titled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, that
an ejectment will be brought at the ensuing June term
by the sheriff of Talbot county for a lot of ground
in Easton, the property of the said Nicholas Coleman,
distinguished in the plot of the said town by No. 115.
This public notice is given that all the creditors of
the aforesaid Nicholas Coleman may join in a bond to
indemnify the sheriff of Talbot county against any
costs and charges that may accrue by means of the
aforesaid ejectment.
Easton, May 7, 1793.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate
of ROBERT BRADLY TYLER, late of
Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to hand
them in properly attested and passed by the orphans
court, and those indebted to said deceased are re-
quested to make immediate payment, to
DRYDEN TYLER, Administratrix.
May 1, 1793.

Two Guineas Reward.

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

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

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

JOHN A. THOMAS, Esq. St. Mary's coun-
ty, 3 letters.
Rob. Chesley, Esq. ditto 1
Robert Clarke, ditto 1
Burt. Tarlton, ditto 1
Col. Rob. Jarboe, ditto 1
Jno. Leich, ditto 1
Rich. Llewellyn, ditto 1
Charles Leigh, ditto 1
Jno. Murray, painter, Baltimore,
Miss Rebecca Adderton, care of Edw. Swan, Allen's
Fresh,
May 7, 1793.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Upper-Marlborough,
if not taken up before the first of July next, will
be sent to the general Post-Office, as dead Let-
ters:—

BENJAMIN BERRY, Esquire, Prince-George's
county.
Mr. Thomas Black, Upper-Marlborough, Prince-
George's county.
Mr. John Brown, Queen-Anne's county, state Mary-
land.

Messieurs Hanson and Bond, Printers, Alexandria.
Miss Rebecca Bayly, Prince-George's county.
Miss Mary Beall, Upper-Marlborough.
The right reverend Thomas J. Clagett, post-office,
Upper-Marlborough, (3 letters).
Mr. Thomas B. Clements, Upper-Marlborough.
Miss Rebecca Fry.
Joshua Groves, and Co. Queen-Anne, Patuxent
river.

John Read Magruder, Esquire, Upper-Marlbo-
rough.
William M'Blair, merchant, Lower-Marlborough.
Mr. John Malloway, Nine Bridges, Queen-Anne's
county.

Mr. Thomas Lyles, Queen-Anne.
Mrs. Mary Lyles, Patuxent river, Maryland.
John Coats-Jones, Esquire, Inspector Revenue,
Cedar Point.

Henry Hunt, Esquire, Sheriff, Calvert county.
Samuel Tyler, Esquire, Register Wills, Upper-
Marlborough.

Mr. Roger Parke, Upper-Marlborough.
Colonel Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county.
Colonel Gabriel Vawhorne, Prince-George's county.
Doctor Daniel Rawlings, Lower-Marlborough.
Captain Matthew Readmon, Nottingham.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, P. M.

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES & GENTLEMEN

HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER,

At the Sign of the HEAD-DRESS,

Francis-Street,

Has just IMPORTED, from LONDON,

Via Philadelphia,

IN THE LATEST ARRIVALS,

A complete Assortment of

The following ARTICLES,

—/12—

HAIR-POWDERS.

ORRICE, Violet, French, Philadelphia, common
and Marechalle.

POMATUMS.

Violet, French, Vanille, Rose, Jessamine,
Tuberose, Oillet, Marechalle, Bouquet, Mille-Fleur
and Orange.

COMMON POMATUMS.

Lemon, Bergamot, Citron, Cloves, Lavender and
Thyme.

SOAPS.

Patent Windsor, Almond, Castile, Jopps, Naples
and Shaving.

PERFUMED WATERS.

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Bergamot,
Jessamine, Bouquet, Mille-Fleur, Orange, Tuberose,
Chypre, Citron and Suave.

ESSENCES.

Lemon, Citron, Cedra, Bergamot, Lavender and
Orange.

OILS.

Jessamine, Cloves, Lavender and Thyme.

WASH-BALLS.

Milk of Roses, by the bottle, and of the best qua-
lity, Royal Marble, Camphire, Bergamot, Lavender,
Italian and Shaving Powder.

For the HAIR.

Hair-Pins, Rollers, Pinching, Craping, Curling and
Cold Irons; Powder Knives, Hair Scissars, Hair Rib-
bon, Powder Bags, Swandown and Silk Puffs, of all
kinds; Powder Boxes, Tortoise Shell, Horn and Ivo-
ry Combs; an infallible POMATUM, that will flourish
the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it
to extreme old age.

For the TEETH.

Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powder, of all sorts, and
Tooth Picks.

—ALSO—

Razors, and Razor and Elastic Strops, of the best
Makers, warranted; Lip-Salve, a variety of Smelling
Bottles; Wash-ball and Soap Boxes, Dressing Cases,
Shaving, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes; Sealing Wax,
Black Sticking and Court Plaster; Scissars, Drefs and
Hair Cuffions; a variety of Dressing Cases, contain-
ing the whole Apparatus for shaving; Braids, False
Tails, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, with and without
Swords; Band and Hat Boxes, Boot Jacks, Shoe
Blacking, by the Stick or Bottle; a number of elegant
TOYS, and a large quantity of BEAR'S GREASE,
that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth
thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from
turning gray.

His Royal Chemical WASH-BALL, for rendering
the arms and hands delicately white and soft, it pre-
vents them from chopping or tanning, is one of the
greatest preservers of natural bloom and beauty, and is
far superior to any kind of Wash-ball whatever.

TO TRAVELLERS.

Oiled Clothes,

For Men's HAT, BATHING CAP, and GREAT
COAT COVERS,
MADE and SOLD,

BY

William Caton,
WHERE MAY LIKEWISE BE HAD,
Trunks,

Of various kinds and qualities, elegant and cheap.

—1*—

MR. CATON,

Actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of
gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that li-
beral patronage which a generous and indulgent pub-
lic have afforded him, and he flatters himself that
while his mind is animated by a lively sense of pre-
ceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to
the claim of universal approbation.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A neat and convenient

Framed Dwelling House,

Situate in South-East-Street,

With a large GARDEN.

It will be sold cheap for Ready Money, or on a short
Credit.

Annapolis, April 17th, 1793.

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

J. H. STONE.

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.
A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

THE subscriber has for SALE, 315½ acres of well improved LAND, consisting of parts of two tracts called *Evans's Range* and *Higgins's Lot*, in Prince-George's county, within twelve miles of the federal city, and ten of Queen-Anne. The whole lies compact; it is well watered, and has a plenty of ground fit for meadow, and nearly one half is woodland. This land is well adapted for farming and planting, and now rents for £. 56 per annum. There is on the tract a great quantity of fruit trees of various kinds, which are young and thriving. There is a good and convenient dwelling house on the land, and two good tobacco houses. Mr. NATHAN SOPER, who lives near the place, will shew it to any person inclined to purchase. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given by the person having a fee-simple in the land. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the payments for the remainder made easy to the purchaser.

G. DUVALL.
Annapolis, 7th May, 1793.

FURNITURE for SALE.

On Friday and Saturday the 18th and 19th instant, will be offered for SALE, in this city, A GREAT variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE; and a few DRY GOODS, and HARD WARE.—For all sums under ten pounds, ready money must be paid, and for all sums exceeding ten pounds, twelve months credit will be given, with interest from the day of sale.

J. H. STONE.
I have several good and well taught female house SERVANTS, who I will sell at PRIVATE SALE.

J. H. S.
Annapolis, May 6th, 1793.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, MARY BARTON, an Irish woman, who says she belongs to PHILIP SCROLL, of Garrison Porrett, Baltimore county;—she is a young woman. Had on when she was committed, a dark ground calico gown with purple spots on it, a blue petticoat. Very black hair, and good countenance. The owner is desired to take her away, pay charges and other expenses.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff
Prince-George's county.
6th May, 1793.

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

GEORGE BOOTH.
St. Mary's county.

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

GREENBURY TREACLE.
Elk-Ridge.

Charles county, April 23, 1793.
THE sale of the real estate of EDWARD GREEN, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, which was advertised in this paper of the 28th ult. to take place on the 24th instant, is of necessity put off until Saturday the 25th of May next, when it will be made on the terms hitherto made known.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

ALEXANDER & LONG,
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the latest Arrivals from EUROPE,
A Handsome and well-chosen

Affortment of GOODS,

Which they have just opened,
At their WET and DRY GOODS STORE, in
Corn-Hill-street,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

WHITE, Brown, and
ruff, and Russia
Sheetings,
and ½ Irish Linens,
German Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Apron wide and Narrow
Check,
Patent, ribbed, and plain
White and Black Silk
Hose,
Silk and Cotton do.
Mens White and Brown
Thread and Cotton do.
Ladies fine Cotton do.
Boys White and Brown
Thread do.
Bandano Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk do.
Coloured Cotton do.
Linen and White do.
Ladies long Shawls,
Common do.
Ladies Coloured & White
Gloves,
Mens do.
A neat Assortment of Rib-
bons, Perrettings, and
Bindings,
Silk Purfes,
Ladies Hat & Shoe Bows,
Sattins, Modes, Sarfets
and Perfumans,
Sewing Silk,
Black Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies fashionable Hats,
Fans well assorted,
Plain, striped and cross-
barred Mullins,
Mullin Aprons, Handker-
chiefs and Cravats,
Fine Dimities and Mus-
linets,
Counterpanes of different
sizes,
Wide and Narrow Bed-
Ticking,
Striped and Brown Hol-
lands,
Threads, Tapes and Bob-
bin,
White Chapel Needles,
Superfine & second clothes,
Buff, Slate, Black, and
White Callimers,
Striped and Plain Nan-
keens,
Bombazine and Bombazet,
Crape, Moreens, Joan's
Spinning and Durants,
Spinning Cotton,
Mens, Youths and Chil-
drens, fine and coarse
Hats,
Saddles, Saddle Clothes,
and Bridles,
Stuff Shoes and Slippers,
Children's Morocco and
Leather Shoes,
Sweeping and Scrubbing
Brushes,
Cloth and Shoe do.
Large and small Waiters,
Passe-board,
Hardware, &c. &c.

They are always supplied with an extensive

ASSORTMENT of

Wet Goods, Groceries, &c.

To which they pay particular attention, and can, with propriety, recommend as genuine, viz.

Old Madeira, Sherry, Red Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, French Brandy, Old Spirit, W. I. Rum, N. England do. Gin in casks and casks, Molasses, Brown Sugar of different Qualities, Double and single refined and Lump do. Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Congo, Bohea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl Barley, Sago, Spanish Liquorice, Stoughton's Bitters, Cordials, Bottle Corks, Fresh Lemons, Glass and Queen's Ware, Large and small Sets of China,	WINE.	Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Citron, Sugar Candy, Almonds, Raisins in jars and kegs, English Cheese, London Porter, Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Sweet Oil, Catfup, Vinegar, Durham Mustard, Spermaceti & Tallow Can- dles, Pipes and Smoking To- bacco, Spanish Segars, White and Brown Soap, Starch and Fig Blue, Scented Hair Powder and Pomatum, Lampblack & Shoe Black- ing, A small Assortment of Pa- tent Medicines, Herrings by the Barrel, &c. &c.	TEAS.
--	-------	--	-------

A. and L. beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are determined to dispose of their goods on the CHEAPEST terms—this they flatter themselves they are enabled to do, from their care and attention in laying supplies in, as well as from their common mode of dealing, which is for CASH or PRODUCE only, an obvious advantage, that ought to induce those who purchase with cash or grain, to call at their store and examine their goods before they bargain elsewhere.

West River, April 25, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the PERSONAL ESTATE of STEPHEN STEWARD, will be exposed to public sale, at his dwelling house, on West river, the 17th day of May next; the terms will be made known on the day of sale, in pursuance of the directions of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee
of said Stephen Steward.

To be SOLD,

By the Subscriber,

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

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

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Baltimore, April 23, 1793.

George Johnson,

Has just opened,

An Assortment of Groceries,

At his Store,

Opposite the Market-House,

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

Amongst which are,

BEST Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wines; French and Peach Brandies, Old Jamaica Spirit, West-India and New-England Rum, Geneva in Cask, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars;—Molasses, Sweet Oil, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Ground Ginger, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs, Hard Soap, Candles, Oils and Painters Colours, &c. &c. N. B. Said JOHNSON has just received by the ships NELLY and BETSEY from LONDON, a variety of ARTICLES suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he purposes selling on the lowest terms, for cash or a short credit.

April 10, 1793.

Rezin Davidge,

At the Sign of the Scales, Church-street,

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

Assortment of Groceries,

Amongst which are the following ARTICLES, to wit:

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

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

Matthew and John Beard,

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

The following GOODS,

—VIZ.—
SPIRIT, West-India and New-England Rum, Apple and Peach Brandy, Wine, Cordial, Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Bala Teas, Sun-Raisins, Pepper, Cheese, Pine Salt, and eight by ten Window Glass.

—ALSO,—

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

N. B. All persons in arrears to the subscribers, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, either on bond, note or open account, will be good enough to come in and settle their respective balances without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

M. and J. BEARD.

April 30, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(KLVH)h T

MAK

STATE of M

An ACT for NAT

Passed July Se

HEREAS

a means to

strength of

many forei

our govern

by our con

and religious liberty, the m

fertility of our soil, and t

merce, may be induced to e

if they were made partake

privileges which the natura

do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by th

land, That every person w

this state, from any nati

shall, before the governor

the general court, or any

or before any county cou

subscribe a declaration of

religion, and take, repeat

ing oath, or affirmation,

Denker, to wit: "I, A.

"I will hereafter becom

"Maryland, and will be

"giance to the said state,

"elf bound to yield any

"ment," (which said oas

scription aforesaid, respect

council, the general court,

or any county court, are

after and take) shall, th

deemed, adjudged and t

subject of this state; and t

all the immunities, rig

tural bor, subject of th

person who shall become a

state, by virtue of this ad

civil office, or eligible i

council or general assem

greit, unless such person

this state seven years pres

pointment, and shall have

quired by the constituti

to execute any of the said

And be it enacted, Th

shall, before the session o

a list of the names of th

subscribe the said oath,

and declaration respecti

the council, and the in

the clerk of the general

among the minutes of th

of the general court, a

his oath or affirmation,

neral court, a list of th

shall take and subscrib

can make the said dec

him, and the time wh

clerk of the general c

among the minutes of th

And be it enacted, Th

by the clerk of the g

any person having tak

or affirmation, and h

his declaration, or a

general court, that i

one of the said court

of my person's having

oath or affirmation, s

his declaration, th

his natural born ci

in every court of

in this state, Be it

imposed on any such

and taking and sub

or affirmation aforesaid

of two years after his

and, to encourage f

and manufactur

state, Be it enacted, Th

any such foreigner,

manufacturer, coming

settling in the state,

or his prop

shall arrive in this

to be made

of the said state

to be made

to be made

to be made

to be made

to be made

to be made

to be made

to be made

to be made

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, May 23, 1793.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION, Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners from the tenor 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, Mennonist or Dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or prince, or any other state or government," (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are here empowered to administer and take) 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 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 having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be 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, traders, 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.

And 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.

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

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répètera et signera, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelque'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque court de comté de cet état, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Mennonist ou Dunker) savoir: Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me croirai 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 quelque'un de ses juges, ou par quelque court de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges 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 election ou appointment, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds requis par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

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

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

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Que ceux qui y viendront, ou qui prendront et souscriront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation aforesaid, 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, suffisa.

Et, pour 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, suffisa.

DA die Vernehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist den Reichtum und die Stärke dieses Staates zu befördern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und unsere bürgerlichen und göttlichen Rechte, die Fruchtbarkeit unserer Bodens und durch die Vorteile unserer Handelsverhältnisse werden können in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vorteile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates genießen, theilhaftig gemacht werden würden:

Es sey demnach durch die Allgemeine (Gesammte) Versammlung von Maryland nun beschlossen, Daß jede Person, die hinfüro in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachpricht: und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Betschwörung, wechseln ein Quaker, Mennonist oder Dunker ware, leistet, unterschreibt und unterschreibt: Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder betheure,

daß ich hinfüro ein Bürger des Staats Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und daß ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehorsam zu leisten: (welch besagten Eid oder Betschwörung, und vorbereitete Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gericht hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich selbst zu lassen und annehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates zu seyn geachtet, dafür gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechnigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, daß niemand der ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amte besteller, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congress erwählbar seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und besitze das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierungsform ertheilt wird, irgend einem besagter respectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

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

Und es sey nun Gesetz gemacht, Daß 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: Daß irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Betschwörung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, daß es aus dem protokollierten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhellet, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Betschwörung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben—sue ein zureichendes Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, daß solche Person Bürger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafür in Jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in diesem Staat zu kommen und sich darin niederzulassen, Sey es nun Gesetz gemacht, daß, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesem Staat kommt, und vorbereitete Erklärung und Eid oder Betschwörung thut und unterschreibt, in a oder einem 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 nun Gesetz gemacht, daß keine Abgabe irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbetreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant ist, in diesem Staat kommt, und vorbereitete Erklärung und Eid oder Betschwörung thut und unterschreibt, oder einem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate auferlegt werden solle.

H U-Y, —March 11.

THE French troops before they quitted this place, on the 6th blew up the large arch of our bridge with a dreadful explosion. After this disastrous operation, which deranged a great number of houses, they retreated towards Namur. The inhabitants of this place then tore up the tree of liberty which has produced such bitter fruit. The town was illuminated in the evening, all the bells were for a ringing, and joy was visible in every countenance. The French, however, being informed that none of the Austrians had yet arrived, returned at seven in the evening, to the number of from 8 to 900, with four pieces of cannon, to resume their post, and replace the tree of liberty; but they were dislodged on the 9th, in the morning, by the troops of his Imperial majesty.

After a short cannonade on both sides, some fragments of the arch of the bridge which the enemy had destroyed still remained, the Austrians laid down over it, on which they passed, even with their cavalry. The French then shook themselves to sleep, and with so great precipitation, that they abandoned their cannon and baggage. They lost some men and many prisoners. The Austrians were received here with acclamations inspired by the liveliest and purest joy.

ROTTERDAM, March 11. We have received the agreeable news, that on the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant, the French and Auf.

By his Excellency
THOMAS SIM LEE
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND

A PROCLAMATION

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

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

THOMAS S. LEE.
By his excellency's command,
T. JONATHAN, jun. clk. council.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

THE subscriber has for SALE, 315 acres of well improved LAND, consisting of parts of two tracts called *Boon's Range* and *Higgins's Lot*, in Prince-George's county, within twelve miles of the federal city, and ten of Queen-Anne. The whole lies compact; it is well watered, and has plenty of ground fit for meadow, and nearly one half is wood-land. This land is well adapted for farming and planting, and now rents for £. 56 per annum. There is on the tract a great quantity of fruit trees of various kinds, which are young and thriving. There is a good and convenient dwelling house on the land, and two good tobacco houses. Mr. NATHAN SOPAR, who lives near the place, will show it to any person inclined to purchase. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given by the person having a fee-simple in the land. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the payments for the remainder made easy to the purchaser.

G. DUVALL.
Annapolis, 7th May, 1793.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, MARY BARTON, an Irish woman, who says she belongs to PHILIP SCHOLL, of Garrison's Forest, Baltimore county;—she is a young woman. Had on when she was committed, a dark grounded calico gown with purple spots on it, a blue petticoat. Very black hair, and good countenance. The owner is desired to take her away, pay charges and other expenses.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff
Prince-George's county, Upper-Marlborough,
6th May, 1793.

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

GEORGE BOOTH.
St. Mary's county.

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

GREENBURY TREACLE.
Elk Ridge.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the 30th of May next, and will sit for twenty days thereafter, to hear and determine the complaints and appeals of any persons who may think themselves grieved by their property being over-valued.

NICH. HARWOOD,
clk. com. tax.

John Randall

Has returned to the land lately occupied by Mr. Gil.

Where he has just opened.

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS

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

THE subscriber at the American Coast of Arms, Church Street, near the market-house, has taken the method of selling his friends, that he has just received, and is now by the late arrivals from Europe, a GENERAL and ELEGANT

ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING of

GERMAN Linens; 2 and 4 Irish Linens; Sheetings; Dowlas; Striped Holland; Cotton stripes, and Bed-Ticking; Manchester; and Hosiery. A beautiful choice of Printed Cottons; Mullins; Muslins; and Dimities, &c. &c. Also, I have in the GROCERY-LINE, Old Jamaica Spirit; Inferior Rums; Brandies; Holland Gin; Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines; Hyfon, Hyfon, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars; Molasses, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Essence of real Gorgona Anchovies; Mustard, Jar and Egg-Raisins; Soft Shell Almonds; Mace; Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, &c. All which articles, will be sold on the most advantageous terms the buyer can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

To be Rented, or Leased,

In Lower-Marlborough, A VALUABLE ACRE of LAND, with an elegant store-house and room with a fire-place, kitchen, stable, garden and yard, convenient either for a store or a dwelling house. Any person inclinable, may have it on reasonable terms, by applying to captain Joseph David in said town, or to the subscriber, living near five miles from the town.

JAMES WILSON LAWRENCE.
Calvert county.

THE subscriber wants a BAR-KEEPER, at his tavern at this place, to whom sufficient wages will be given. None need apply unless they can be sufficiently recommended for their sobriety, honesty and industry.

EDWARD EDELEN.

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

F. GREEN,
J. CLAPHAM, } Executors.
May 11, 1793.

BOARD,

By the day, week, &c.

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

JAMES THOMAS.
Annapolis, April, 1793.

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

George town, December 5, 1792.

CITY of WASHINGTON January 7, 1793.

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

JOHN M. GANETT, Clerk
to the Commissioners.

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

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

SAMUEL HUTTON,

Coach-maker,

BEGS leave to return thanks to the public for their past favour, and to inform them, that he has just received, and is now by the late arrivals from Europe, a GENERAL and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING of

GERMAN Linens; 2 and 4 Irish Linens; Sheetings; Dowlas; Striped Holland; Cotton stripes, and Bed-Ticking; Manchester; and Hosiery. A beautiful choice of Printed Cottons; Mullins; Muslins; and Dimities, &c. &c. Also, I have in the GROCERY-LINE, Old Jamaica Spirit; Inferior Rums; Brandies; Holland Gin; Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines; Hyfon, Hyfon, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars; Molasses, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Essence of real Gorgona Anchovies; Mustard, Jar and Egg-Raisins; Soft Shell Almonds; Mace; Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, &c. All which articles, will be sold on the most advantageous terms the buyer can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

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

TWO APPRENTICES to the coach-making business, from the age of 15 to 16 years.
Cora-Hill-street, Annapolis, April 3, 1793.

To be SOLD

On MONDAY, the 11th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, at public sale, (if not sold before a private sale, if to public notice will be given, a

VALUABLE TRACT of LAND,

being a part of Litchworth's Chance, containing 400 or 500 acres, lying in Calvert county, 72 miles from Baltimore town, and two from the Chesapeake bay; on which is a large thriving apple-orchard, and number of other excellent fruit-trees, about 150 acres of excellent wood-land, and between 20 and 30 acres of prime meadow ground, two tobacco houses, one of which is in tolerable good repair, other buildings are but temporary. The terms of payment will be one third in hand, the other two thirds in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. Gideon Dore, merchant, Calvert county, who will show the property on application, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Gerard Hopkin's, cabinet-maker, Gay-street, Baltimore.

WILLIAM HARRIS.
Baltimore, April 25, 1793.

Rezin Davidge,

At the Sign of the Scale, Church-street,

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

Assortment of Groceries,

amongst which are the following ARTICLES, to wit:

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

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

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED, and now OPENING

At Beard's Point Warehouse,

On SOUTH-RIVER.

The following GOODS,

SPRIT, West-India and New-England Rum, Apple and Peach Brandy, Wine, Cordia, Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Hyfon, Hyfon-skin and Bohea Teas, Sun-Raisins, Pepper, Cheese, Fine Salt, and eight by ten Window-Glass.

Also, A quantity of Calicoes, India ditto, Muslins, coloured and plain Cotton Hosiery, Linen and Mocha coloured Gloves, bordered Muslins, Black Sattin Lining, striped twilled Nankens, plain ditto by the piece, Mullin Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Onabrigs, Ticklins, Penknives, Pocket ditto, and case Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c. All which they will dispose of at the most reasonable terms for Cash. Tobacco, Rye, Indian Corn, or any kind of Barrel or Staves.

N.B. All persons in arrears to the subscriber, in dealings at their store in Annapolis, either on note or open account, will be good enough to come and settle their respective balances without delay, longer indulgence cannot be given.

M. and J. BEARD.
April 30, 1793.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS PRYSE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally proved and authenticated, and those who are desired to make immediate payment, as follows:

MARGARET PRYSE, Adm.

THE KNIGHT of MALTA

An imported JACK,

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

TRAVELLER,

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

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

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

ANNAPOLIS,

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND

THE month of

by thousands

swept by v

earth; but

fortune of

conflicts in which they fell

the dead, of the hospitals

the air infected by the stench

bodies, and putrifying w

most compassionate without

delicate without disgust.

The king of Prussia has

The partition of Poland

actually carrying into exec

have so repeatedly, solemn

any such intention. Thus

prevent the aggrandisement

rapine, the very powers w

with whom it is possible w

are openly aggrandising th

and rapine which we

April 6. By a gentleman

Monday the 25th March

French army entered that

the Austrians, he was w

shocking to be a spectator

cut and mangled in a m

with their ears, noses, ch

and, in short, Brussels w

Dumouriez appeared very

following quitted Brussels.

frontiers of France, and a

50,000 cavalry.

The following is a tra

Catholic majesty for the e

Spain, addressed to the

Casile:

"Sir;

"Hostilities ought to

menaced with the French

aggressors, according to

Habor, commandant gene

nia; under this suppositio

ing for the conclusion, w

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 30, 1793.

L O N D O N, April 1.

THE month of March has been a month of carnage. In the course of it, thirty thousand human creatures have been swept by violence from the face of the earth; but as they perished by the fortune of war, the accounts of the conflicts in which they fell, of the plains covered by the dead, of the hospitals crowded with the dying, of the air infested by the stench of maimed and mutilated bodies, and putrifying wounds, are perused by the most compassionate without horror, and by the most delicate without disgust.

The king of Prussia has taken possession of Danzig. The partition of Poland is not indeed avowed, but actually carrying into execution by those powers who have so repeatedly, solemnly and recently, disclaimed any such intention. Thus, while we are at war to prevent the aggrandisement of France by violence and rapine, the very powers whose arms we are assisting, with whom it is possible we may be acting in concert, are openly aggrandising themselves by the same injustice and rapine which we are fighting to prevent.

April 6. By a gentleman who was at Brussels on Monday the 25th March, we learn, that when the French army entered that city, after the battle with the Austrians, he was witness to a scene that was shocking to be a spectator of—the French army were cut and mangled in a most terrible manner; some with their ears, noses, cheeks and arms, wounded—and, in short, Brussels was similar to a hospital. Dumourier appeared very much dejected, and the day following quitted Brussels. The Austrians are on the frontiers of France, and at this time have not less than 50,000 cavalry.

The following is a translation of the order of his Catholic majesty for the expulsion of Frenchmen from Spain, addressed to the governor of the council of Castile:

"Sir;
"Hostilities ought to be regarded as already commenced with the French; and considering them as aggressors, according to the advice given by Ladillos Habor, commandant general, per interim, of Catalonia; under this supposition, his majesty, without waiting for the conclusion, which his extraordinary council will address to him, wills, that proceedings be immediately taken to expel from his kingdom, beginning at Madrid, all Frenchmen, not house-keepers; and that notice be given to each of them, without loss of time, to depart from the place of their residence in eight days time, under the penalties established in like cases.

"The day shall hereafter be fixed for their departure out of Spain, and measures will be taken to prevent their concealing themselves, or avoiding the most direct road. I inform your excellency of the order of his majesty, in order that the council may cause this royal resolution to be executed with the zeal and activity expected.

(Signed)

DUKE DE LA ALCUDIA.

STATE PAPER.

PROCLAMATION of the Prince of Saxo Cobourg, at Brussels.

His majesty the emperor and king, persuaded that the oppression under which his Belgian provinces have groined since the invasion of the French in the month of November last, has displayed to the eyes of his faithful subjects, by a too fatal experience, the perfidy of those destructive principles, which the French nation, under a pretence of a chimerical liberty, have endeavoured to propagate, do not doubt but that every honest citizen is inspired with horror at the means used by this faction, equally enemies of religion, manners, and all social order.

His majesty is also convinced, that his Belgian subjects sincerely desire the establishment of constitutional order, and their fundamental law, attacked by this faction, in the enjoyment of which these provinces have found their happiness and prosperity for many ages past.

In this state of things, the re-establishment of order and the laws being the only object of the efforts of the powerful army that his majesty has sent to the assistance of his faithful subjects, he expects that his faithful citizens will hasten to concur with him in this salutary end. Certain of being sustained and protected in their efforts by all his authority and sovereign power, his majesty declares on his side, that those who, against every attempt, shall dare to act in a contrary sense, in showing themselves partisans of that faction, shall be treated with the utmost rigour, as rebels to their sovereign, and enemies to their country.

Given at our General Quarters at Aldenhoven, March 1, 1793.

(Signed) PRINCE COBOURG, F. M.

BERMUDA, May 4.

This day arrived the sloop Argo, captain S. Tucker, from Barbadoes. By her we learn, that admiral

Hood was not arrived at Barbadoes the 21st of April, but was hourly expected. That on the fleet's arrival, an expedition was to go immediately against Martinique, Guadeloupe and St. Lucia. That a large fleet had left England for Jamaica, with 8000 troops, supposed to be destined to attack Hispaniola, and must have arrived by this time. The Spaniards are to make an attack on the land side at the same time.

Tuesday arrived the sloop Content, Dunscomb, from Turk's Island. She brings accounts, that three companies of picked men, were raised at those islands among the inhabitants, and which, with the company of regulars of the 47th regiment, are thought sufficient to defend the islands; they have also completed a strong battery, mounted several heavy pieces of artillery, and thrown up breast works.

As soon as war was declared at the Cape, several British vessels were seized and condemned, among which was a sloop belonging to captain Samuel Lightbourn, of Heron bay, his son master. There were four French privateers out of the Cape, when the last vessel left that place (an American, which touched at Turk's Island, and gave this information) but they had taken nothing.

All the British merchantmen from England, Ireland and Scotland, for the West-Indies, now sail under convoy, except letters of marque;—the homeward bound also go under convoy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, Mr. Genet, being introduced by Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state, produced his credentials to the president; he was received and acknowledged as minister plenipotentiary, from the republic of France to the United States of America.

The following extract is copied from a letter, written by a gentleman in Cape-François, May 8, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, and received by the Sally.

"The frigate La Concorde, of forty-four guns and four howitzers, is arrived from Breit in thirty-eight days, and brought here Mr. Galbaud, our new governor, with his lady, children, and sundry officers. He brings with him about four millions of money. This day the convoy has been seen coming from Port-au-Prince, with two ships of the line, having the commissioners on board, with about 500 persons, intended to be shipped for France.

"We hear from France that Dumourier has quitted his army in Brabant, having been seduced by dint of gold; luckily his flight has not been attended with any evil consequence.

"We have twenty ships of the line in the Mediterranean and eight in the Channel, forty more were fitting out at Breit with great activity, and must now be in readiness."

A gentleman who came passenger in the Sally, informs, that there was not a man in the French army found base enough to accompany general Dumourier, when deserting the cause of liberty and his country.

May 23. Tuesday afternoon arrived here the brig Sally from Cape-François; she left the Cape on the 9th instant. We have collected the following intelligence by conversing with several passengers on board the Sally, respecting Dumourier's defection.

On the 7th, the frigate La Concorde arrived at the Cape from Breit, which port she left on the 9th of April. On board this frigate general Galbaud arrived, as commander in chief of St. Domingo. From him many of the passengers, with whom we have conversed, had their intelligence.

Dumourier really went over to the Austrians some time in the beginning of April. He tampered first with the old commissioners to Belgia; informed them that he now found Frenchmen unmanageable under a republic, and that they required all the rigour of monarchical energy to keep them in a proper degree of subordination. He next communicated his change of sentiment to the convention by letter, who probably received the information from the commissioners as soon at least, and explicitly declared to them that France must have a king.

The passengers in the Sally, do not appear acquainted with the circumstance of commissioners being dispatched by the convention to apprehend them; but mention that Bournoville was sent off to take the command of the army.

Dumourier, they say, before he quitted his post, made known his sentiments to his army, particularly to a body of about 12,000 most attached to him. These latter hesitated a moment whether they should join him, but at last determined to remain firm. His etat-major, some passengers affirm, others mention, that a great number of officers accompanied him in his disgraceful flight.

The strange conduct of Dumourier, has been attempted to be accounted for, by supposing that some great change in the complexion of the parties of the convention, may have occasioned the adoption of some violent measure against him and a consequent order to

arrest him. To avoid this, and the fate of which these proceedings were only preliminaries, he was obliged to fly as the unfortunate La Fayette had done before him.

But if we are to believe the fact of his declaration to the commissioners and to the convention, of his having changed his sentiments as to the fundamental principles of the revolution, and this fact is as well authenticated as any in the whole business; for the account through London gives it as well as that through Cape-François, and that directly from Amsterdam infers it; then it is evident that the change is not in the convention, but in Dumourier himself.

After such a change, the convention no doubt wisely adopted decisive measures respecting him, and these may have ultimately caused him to decamp, though his treachery was the primary cause.

How this prodigious change of sentiment may have been effected is another question of importance. From the character of the man, it is much less probable that it is owing to sincere conviction, that he was first in the wrong, than that he had been bribed to a change of conduct by Austrian gold.

Dumourier's communicating to the convention his change of sentiment, and telling them there must be a king, was probably with a view of intimidating them and bringing about a counter-revolution. This attempt was, no doubt, his bargain which the Austrians bound him to make, as well as the subsequent endeavour to seduce the army.

Dumourier's popularity with the army, and his consequent influence with the convention, may have led the combined powers to imagine, that if he could be gained over, the day was won. They reasoned like despots, and shewed themselves green in their acquaintance with republics, where the care of the public weal rests on the shoulders of no one man.

It may still remain a doubt whether Bournoville, and the citizens sent to apprehend Dumourier, may not have been carried off with him; but of a more important fact we may rest assured, that not one private followed the disgraceful example of their general.

[General Advertiser.]

From CAPE-FRANÇOIS Papers.

Some particulars of the attack on Port-au-Prince.

Extract of a letter.

"The commissioners entered Port-au-Prince, the 14th in the evening. About 300 shot have been fired; and about twenty persons killed. Borel has flown, with about 500 persons, towards Jackmel."

Port-au-Prince, April 16.

We are now well treated here, the town is quiet, and the forts in the best order. Fort St. Clair fired on the ships of the republic with red-hot shot, and succeeded in setting the America on fire, but the fire was soon extinguished; another bullet went through the cabin, but hurt no one. There were five men wounded on board the frigate La Fine.

Cape, April 23.

Yesterday at forty-six minutes after nine in the evening, we had an earthquake here. It lasted not upwards of four seconds, and appeared to be felt from north-west to south-east.

The national commissioners at St. Domingo have issued a proclamation, dated April 21, for the re-election of officers to the national guard of Port-au-Prince, having dismissed the former, who opposed the landing of the commissioners.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, April 29.

"We are wrangling among ourselves concerning privateering. The British merchants at the head of a party, have called a meeting of the citizens to present a petition to the governor, not to allow privateering vessels to go out of this port.—The meeting is to be held to-morrow when it is probable there will be several broken heads and bloody noses."

A merchant of this city, has received letters dated the 4th April, by a ship arrived at Alexandria, from Gibraltar.—From one of these letters, the following extract is copied.

"Since the commencement of hostilities against France, our small squadron stationed here, have captured sixteen French ships, eight of them with valuable cargoes of sugar, coffee, cotton and indigo, from the islands, some with wines and brandy for the northern ports, and others with assorted cargoes from Marseilles, bound to the West-Indies.

"We expect here a considerable squadron of British, Dutch, and Russian ships of war; these are to be joined by about twenty ships of the line from Spain, that are ready at Carthage, which will make a very formidable fleet—what their intentions are, time will discover, some great enterprise must be in agitation. The French have failed in their expedition against the island of Sardinia, and met with considerable loss, their squadron has retired to Toulon, where we imagine they will remain during the war."

LEXINGTON, April 6.

On the 25th March, a company consisting of nine men, two women and eight children, on their way to

this state, were attacked about five miles from the Hazle River, toward Laurel river, about an hour before sunset, by a party of Indians, supposed to be about thirty. The nine men dismounted and defended the women and children for about fifteen minutes, during which time they fired four or five rounds, but being overpowered and the Indians closing in on all sides, the whole were killed or taken, except four, who escaped, one of which is dangerously wounded.

Names of the killed and missing:
Joel Carter and his family; James Anthony and family; Matthews Flournoy, Spilman and Thomas Peniston, James Jones, wounded; Robert Hill, James McFarland and William Anthony, escaped unhurt. The above account is given by one of the men who escaped.

We are just now informed that Peniston and one of the children, that were missing, have since come in.

On Monday evening last, Morgan's station on Slate creek, was taken and burnt by a party of thirty-five Indians; two of the inhabitants were killed and nineteen taken prisoners; they were pursued, and within about thirty miles the whole of the prisoners were found tomahawked and scalped, one of which (a woman) was found alive in her senses, after being tomahawked and two scalps taken off. We have the above information, from the husband of the unfortunate woman.

On Saturday last the Indians killed a man on the Beech Fork of Salt river.

Monday evening they stole about thirty horses from Man's Lick. The same day a boat was fired on in the Ohio, at the eighteen mile Island, by about twenty-five Indians, luckily nobody was hurt. On Tuesday evening they took a boy from Eastin's mill, in Jefferson county, and carried him to the Ohio, then let him at liberty and gave him a knife and a pipe tomahawk. The same day took a man coming from the Salt works to Steel's ferry.

The above information received by the post-rider.

STAUNTON, May 4.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, in the territory south west of the Ohio, to his friend in this town, dated April 25, 1793.

"Says, that the Indians still continue their depredations on the frontiers—that a party of the militia, (a few days previous to the above date) had marched to the frontier of Cumberland, in order to guard them from the barbarous treatment of the savages.—That governor Blount had given orders for a large body of militia to be in readiness at a minute's notice—and it was the general expectation, that another very heavy draught would soon take place.—He concludes thus, that their barbarities are so horrible and so numerous—he cannot give a particular account of them."

NORFOLK, May 15.

A trader of veracity, lately arrived at Augusta, Georgia, and whose excursions on the confines of the territory of the United States were extensive, informs, that the depredations of the savages have been unusually bold; that a number of white people are more dangerous than the Indians; and that the Creeks were lately joined by some tribes of Northern Indians, which must prove a stimulus to more open and outrageous operations.

BAITIMORE, May 23.

A gentleman of the first information, who passed through Albany on Tuesday the 7th instant, from the Genesee, assures, that the prospect of a general peace with the western Indians, was very flattering; that the Six Nations are extremely friendly to the United States, and many of them will accompany our commissioners to, and attend the grand treaty which is shortly to be held; that the British are also friendly to the United States, and, as far as is consistent with their present situation, appear desirous of bringing the said treaty to an amicable determination.

May 28. On Sunday evening last, the French privateer schooner Sans-Culotte, captain Ferry, with the snow Joseph, her prize, arrived here. The following extracts are taken from her log-book:—April 29, took the schooner Bunica, captain Tucker, belonging to New-Providence, bound to Philadelphia, and sent her into Choptank—May 5, chased a Bermudian sloop on shore, two leagues N. of Currick's Inlet—May 6, took the brig Fanny, captain Piles, of London, from Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia; the same day took the schooner John, captain Richardson, from New-Providence, bound to Norfolk—May 13, took the sloop Spry, captain Brown, from Norfolk, bound to New-Providence—May 22, at 5 P. M. saw four sail of vessels, and gave chase; they hoisted English colours, fired each a gun to windward, and formed a line. The Sans-Culotte crowed all sail, and at 11 o'clock came up with and engaged them for five glasses. The snow Joseph, from Norfolk, bound to Cadiz, being to windward, brought all her guns to bear on the Sans-Culotte, in order to discharge them into her, then to up helm, and run her down; but the Sans-Culotte's fire proving too warm, before the design could be executed the Joseph struck, the captain having received a cannon ball through his right thigh, and both his hands being shot off. A squall arising, the three other vessels bore away: The Sans-Culotte then hove about, to take care of her prize, when finding the captain of her so dangerously wounded, and having three wounded on board the Sans-Culotte, captain Ferry gave over the chase.

ANNAPOLIS, May 30.

Extract of a letter from Mason county, Kentucky, April 7, 1793.

"Within this month past there has been four companies defeated in the Wilderness, and about 30 people

ple killed, amongst whom the post-rider unfortunately fell.—The Indians seem disposed for war on all our frontiers—a station was, on the night of the first inst. attacked by a large number of savages, and burnt to ashes, eighteen persons taken in all, including women and children, besides three killed on the spot."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, (Antigua) dated May 2.

"A few days ago several rich and respectable inhabitants were butchered at Guadalupe, in a manner too horrible to mention, which even the most cruel savage would have been ashamed of. The following are the names of the unfortunate—Madame Vermont the elder, Madame Vermont, the younger, and two children; Madame Meyencourt, Madame Roupelle, the elder, Madame Roupelle, the younger, an infant child; the two Messieurs Roupelle, Monsieur Gondraut, three daughters just arrived from France, from eleven to eighteen years of age; Monsieur Brindeau, Madame Brindeau, Messieurs Vaudrecoat and Buelle.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration of the king of Prussia, respecting possession of the city of Dantzic, and the territory belonging to it.

THE same reasons which induced his majesty, the king of Prussia, to order part of his troops to march into some of the districts of great Poland, lay him under the necessity to secure the city of Dantzic and the territory belonging thereto. For besides that this city never has acted for a number of years past, like a good neighbour towards the kingdom of Prussia, it is now become the rendezvous of a wicked and cruel band, who keep transgression upon transgression, and who try by the assistance of their despicable abettors to spread themselves on all sides. One of these villains, after having attempted in vain to spread his poisonous principles among a happy and faithful nation, has nevertheless a free and public asylum in the city of Dantzic; and it was only by the most urgent representation that he could be obtained from his protectors. This last instance, together with the numerous abuses of a misconstrued liberty, and the great connexion which subsists between the faction in France and Poland, and a certain party, which by means of the impudence of their principles, have gained a certain superiority above the most of the well meaning part of the citizens, and finally the great ease wherewith these conspirators procure all kinds of necessities, but especially grains, at Dantzic, by the help of their abettors, are taken collectively as objects which have drawn the attention of the king towards this city, and have obliged him to keep them within the bounds of justice, and provide thereby for the safety and peace of the adjoining Prussian provinces. For which purpose his majesty, after a previous agreement with the other powers concerned therein, has directed his lieutenant-general de Raumer, to occupy the city and territory of Dantzic with a sufficient number of troops, to maintain good order and public security.

It will now depend on the inhabitants, by their prudent conduct, to merit the good will of the king, by using his troops in a friendly manner, and giving them all the help and assistance they may be in want of; the commanding officer, on his part, will not fail to cause the strictest discipline to be observed, and to grant his protection to all such as may find themselves under the necessity to request the same. These are the sentiments of his Prussian majesty, and he therefore trusts, that the magnificence of Dantzic will make no difficulty in conforming to the same, in order to promote in this manner their salutary views—the good effects whereof will tend most of all to their advantage.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,
ON Monday last, I had the satisfaction of being a spectator and auditor at the exhibition in St. John's college. I do not profess myself, nor am I, a competent judge of the proficiency of the students in the higher branches of science; but I am convinced, from every thing, I there saw and heard, and from the reports of the more erudite part of the audience, that there is no exaggeration in the narrative, with which you have favoured your readers.—The only objection, I make to it, is this,—that, in the enumeration of the young gentlemen, who delivered speeches, you have unfortunately omitted the names of several, who promise fairly, in my opinion, to become valuable members of society, as well as a comfort and blessing to their parents.—To Master Magruder of Prince-George's county, Master Thomas of Fredericktown, Master Whiting of Virginia, Master Fowler of Annapolis, and Master Weems of Calvert, I acknowledge myself indebted for a considerable degree of pleasure; and I now gladly offer them the small tribute of my sincere approbation, and applause.

I have been particularly gratified in finding, that so much attention has been paid, by the teachers in St. John's college, to a part of education, which is, beyond all other attainments, captivating and alluring to mankind, and useful and ornamental to the possessor.—Who is there insensible to the advantages of the blessed art of public speaking? Who is there, that wants it, who would not barter for it almost every other possession?—I am assured, that in St. John's college, not only this art constitutes a part of the plan of education, but such is the ardour, which has seized the aspiring students, that they have formed private societies for the formal discussion of moral, political, and historical questions. And one of the teachers, distinguished equally for his talents, and for his literary zeal, has instituted a Saturday club, in which he presides, for improving them in this enchanting art.

For my own part, I have, from the beginning, indulged the fond hope, that St. John's college would do honour to its founders.—The flattering prospect is, at length, realized!—The scene of Monday last was like a glad harvest after the labours of the year! And would to Heaven, that every citizen, or, at least, every confederate father, in the state, could have been present!

I will not imagine, that the opposition, which hath hitherto been made to this rising seminary, hath proceeded from any thing else, than a doubt of its success.—Few men of understanding can entertain the thought, that the diffusion of science can be unfavourable to religion, destructive of the general happiness of mankind, or, in any manner, prejudicial to the interests of the state.

There was a time indeed, and the history of that time, dark and horrid as it was, ought to enlighten mankind.—There was a time, when barbarians, bursting from their wilds, took a malignant pleasure in defacing even the monuments of science. Warring against humanity they of course detested and destroyed arts, learning, and learned men. Ferocious ignorance, savage pride, and gloomy superstition supplied their place. Tyranny erected its throne, and was surrounded by its ministers of every kind. Human nature was degraded. The most shocking crimes were continually perpetrated; and virtue left the earth.—Let our fellow-citizens, and particularly our legislators, read, and reflect on that time! and there can be no reason to dread, that a Gothic triumph over science will be exhibited in this enlightened age, and in a community of freemen.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Annapolis, Monday, May 27, 1793.

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

JOHN SUTER.
George town, May 24, 1793.

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

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

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

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

Eight Dollars Reward.

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

WALTER JAMESON.

Four Dollars Reward.

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

JOHN M'ATEE.
Prince-George's county, Broad creek.
May 23d, 1793.

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

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

Easton, May 7, 1793.

WILLIAM
LADIES &
HAIR-DRESSER

At the Sign of the

Francis

Has just IMPORT

Via Ph

IN THE LATE

A complete

The following

HAIR-D

ORRICE, Violet, R

and Marechalle.

POM

Violet, Franchipane,

Tubereuse, Oillet, Mare

and Orange.

COMMON

Lemon, Bergamot, C

Thyme.

Patent Windfor, Alu

and Shaving.

PERFUM

Double distilled Lav

Jessamine, Bouquet, Mi

Chyprie, Citron and Su

ESS

Lemon, Citron, Cedar

Orange.

Jessamine, Cloves, L

WAS

Milk of Roses, by the

Italy, Royal Marble, Ca

Italian and Shaving Pow

For t

Hair-Pins, Rollers, P

Cold Irons; Powder Kn

bon, Powder Bags, Swa

kinds; Powder Boxes, L

ry Combs; an infallible

the hair, make it grow

to extreme old age.

For th

Tooth Brushes, Too

Tooth Picks.

Razors, and Razor a

Makers, warranted; Li

Bottles; Wash-ball and

Shaving, Nail, Cloth and

Black Sucking and Cou

Hair Cushions; a varie

ing the whole Apparatu

Tails, Umbrellas, Wal

Swords; Band and P

Blacking, by the Stick

TOYS, and a large qu

that will thicken the

thereby, nourish it at

turning gray.

His Royal Chemical

the arms and hands de

vents them from chopp

greatest preservers of n

far superior to any kind

To T R A

Oile

For Men's HAT, BA

COA

MADE

Wil

WHERE MAY

T

Of various kinds an

M R

Actuated by a due

gratitude, tenders his

beral patronage which

he have afforded him

while his mind is an

ceding favours, his f

the claim of universa

To be S

A de

Framed I

Situate

With a J

It will be fold cheap

CAME to the

time in Nov

with a white face; t

ear and a hole in e

prove property, pay

16th April, 1793

WILLIAM CATON, ALEXANDER & LONG,

LADIES & GENTLEMEN
HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER, By the latest Arrivals from EUROPE,
At the Sign of the HEAD-DRESS,
Francis-Street,
Has just IMPORTED, from LONDON,
Via Philadelphia,

IN THE LATEST ARRIVALS,
A complete Assortment of
The following ARTICLES,

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

ALSO,
Razors, and Razor and Elastic Straps, of the best
Makers, warranted; Lip-Salve, a variety of Smelling
Bottles; Wash-ball and Soap Boxes, Dressing Cases,
Shaving, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes; Sealing Wax,
Black Sucking and Court Plaster; Scissors, Drefs and
Hair Cushions; a variety of Dressing Cases, contain-
ing the whole Apparatus for shaving; Braids, False
Tails, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, with and without
Swords; Band and Hat Boxes, Boot Jacks, Shoe
Blackings, by the Stick or Bottle; a number of elegant
TOYS, and a large quantity of BEAR'S GREASE,
that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth
thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from
turning gray.
His Royal Chemical WASH BALL, for rendering
the arms and hands delicately white and soft, it pre-
vents them from chapping or tanning, is one of the
greatest preservers of natural bloom and beauty, and is
far superior to any kind of Wash-ball whatever.

To TRAVELLERS.
Oiled Clothes,
For Men's HAT, BATHING CAP, and GREAT
COAT COVERS.
MADE AND SOLD,
BY
William Caton,
WHERE MAY LIKEWISE BE HAD,
Trunks,
Of various kinds and qualities, elegant and cheap.

MR. CATON,
Assuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of
gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that lib-
eral patronage which a generous and indulgent pub-
lic has afforded him, and he flatters himself that
while his mind is animated by a lively sense of pre-
ceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to
the claim of universal approbation.

To be Sold, or Rented,
A neat and convenient
Framed Dwelling House,
Situate in South-East-Street,
With a large GARDEN.
It will be sold cheap for Ready Money, or on a short
Credit.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some
time in November last, a small black COW
with a white face; her ear marks are a crop on the left
ear and a hole in the right. The owner is desirous to
prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
PRISCILLA SIMMONS.
16th April, 1793.

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the latest Arrivals from EUROPE,
A Handsome and well-chosen
Assortment of GOODS,

Which they have just opened,
At their WET and DRY GOODS STORE, in
Corn-Hill-Street,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

WHITE, Brown, and
Sheetings,
and 3 Irish Linens,
Dowls,
German Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Apron wide and Narrow
Check,
Patent, ribbed, and plain
White and Black Silk
Hose,
Silk and Cotton do.
Mens White and Brown
Thread and Cotton do.
Ladies fine Cotton do.
Boys White and Brown
Thread do.
Bandano Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk do.
Coloured Cotton do.
Linen and White do.
Ladies long Shawls,
Common do.
Ladies Coloured & White
Gloves,
Mens do.
A neat Assortment of Rib-
bons, Ferrettings, and
Bindings,
Silk Purfes,
Ladies Hat & Shoe Bows,
Sattins, Modes, Sarfettes
and Perfumes,
Sewing Silk,
Black Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies fashionable Hats,
Fans well assorted,
Plain, striped and cross-
barred Mullins,
Mullin Aprons, Handker-
chiefs and Cravats,
Fine Dimities and Mus-
linets,
Counterpanes of different
sizes,
Wide and Narrow Bed-
Ticking,
Striped and Brown Hol-
lands,
Threads, Tapes and Bob-
bin,
White Chapel Needles,
Superfine & second clothes,
Buff, Slate, Black, and
White Cassimers,
Striped and Plain Nan-
keens,
Bombazine and Bombazet,
Crape, Moreens, Joann's
Spinning and Durants,
Spinning Cotton,
Mens, Youths and Chil-
drens, fine and coarse
Hats,
Saddles, Saddle Clothes,
and Bridles,
Stuff Shoes and Slippers,
Children's Morocco and
Leather Shoes,
Sweeping and Scrubbing
Brushes,
Cloth and Shoe do.
Large and small Waiters,
Patie-board,
Hardware, &c. &c.

They are always supplied with an extensive
ASSORTMENT of
Wet Goods, Groceries, &c.

To which they pay particular attention, and can, with
propriety, recommend as genuine, viz.

Old Madeira,
Sherry,
Red Port, } WINES.
Teneriffe,
Malaga,
French Brandy,
Old Spirit,
W. I. Rum,
N. England do.
Gin in casks and casks,
Molasses,
Brown Sugar of different
Qualities,
Double and single refined
and Lump do.
Fresh Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong, } TEAS.
Congo,
Bohea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Pearl Barley,
Sago,
Spanish Liquorice,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Cordials,
Bottle Corks,
Fresh Lemons,
Glass and Queen's Ware,
Large and small Sets of
China,
Mace,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Citron,
Sugar Candy,
Almonds,
Raisins in jars and kegs,
English Cheese,
London Porter,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Capers,
Sweet Oil,
Catsup,
Vinegar,
Durham Mustard,
Spermaceti & Tallow Can-
dles,
Pipes and Smoking To-
bacco,
Spanish Segars,
White and Brown Soap,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Scented Hair Powder and
Pomatum,
Lampblack & Shoe Black-
ing,
A small Assortment of Pa-
tent Medicines,
Herrins by the Barrel,
&c. &c.

A. and L. beg leave to inform their
friends and the public, that they are determined to
dispose of their goods on the CHEAPEST terms—this
they flatter themselves they are enabled to do, from
their care and attention in laying supplies in, as well
as from their common mode of dealing, which is for
CASH or PRODUCE only, an obvious advantage,
that ought to induce those who purchase with cash or
grain, to call at their store and examine their goods
before they bargain elsewhere.
May 20, 1793.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate
of ROBERT BRADLY TYLER, late of
Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to hand
them in properly attested and passed by the orphans
court, and those indebted to said deceased are re-
quested to make immediate payment, to
DRYDEN TYLER, Administratrix.
May 1, 1793.

To be SOLD,

By the Subscriber,
On MONDAY the 10th day of June next, if
fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the pre-
mises, as public sale, (if not sold before at private
sale, if to public notice will be given,

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

WILLIAM HARRIS.
Baltimore, April 23, 1793.

George Johnson,
At his DRY and WET GOODS STORE,
At the Head of the Dock,
Lately in the occupation of Mr. John Randall,
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the pub-
lic, that he has now on hand, and for sale, on
the very lowest terms, a beautiful assortment of DRY
GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching sea-
son.
He has also just received from Philadelphia, a quan-
tity of very fine hyson tea, excellent bloom and sun-
dries, Florence oil in flasks, capers, anchovies, and a
number of other articles too tedious to enumerate,
which, added to the articles he formerly had in that
line, forms an excellent and extensive assortment of
GROCERIES.

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

JOHN A. THOMAS, Esq; St. Mary's coun-
ty, 3 letters.
Rob. Chesley, Esq; ditto 1
Robert Clarke, ditto 1
Burt. Tarlton, ditto 1
Col. Rob. Jarboe, ditto 1
Jno. Leich, ditto 1
Rich. Llewellyn, ditto 1
Charles Leigh, ditto 1
Jno. Murray, painter, Baltimore, 1
Miss Rebecca Adderton, care of Edw. Swan, Allen's
Ffeith, 1
May 7, 1793.

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Upper-Mariborough,
if not taken up before the first of July next, will
be sent to the general Post-Office, as dead Lit-
ters—

BENJAMIN BERRY, Esquire, Prince-George's
county.
Mr. Thomas Black, Upper-Mariborough, Prince-
George's county.
Mr. John Brown, Queen-Anne's county, state Mary-
land.
Messieurs Hunson and Bond, Printers, Alexandria.
Miss Rebecca Bayly, Prince George's county.
Miss Mary Beall, Upper-Mariborough.
The right reverend Thomas J. Clagett, post-office,
Upper Mariborough, (3 letters).
Mr. Thomas B. Clements, Upper Mariborough.
Miss Rebecca Fry.
Joshua Groves, and Co. Queen-Anne, Patuxent
river.
John Read Magruder, Esquire, Upper-Maribo-
rough.
William M. Blair, merchant, Lower-Mariborough.
Mr. John Malbowny, Nine Bridges, Queen-Anne's
county.
Mr. Thomas Lyles, Queen-Anne.
Mrs. Mary Lyles, Patuxent river, Maryland.
John Chas Jones, Esquire, Inspector Revenue,
Cedar Point.
Henry Hunt, Esquire, Sheriff, Calvert county.
Samuel Tyler, Esquire, Register Wills, Upper-
Mariborough.
Mr. Roger Parke, Upper-Mariborough.
Colonel Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county.
Colonel Gabriel Vanhorn, Prince-George's county.
Doctor Daniel Rawlings, Lower-Mariborough.
Captain Matthew Readmon, Nottingham.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, D. P. M.

Two Guineas Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Calvert
country court-house, on Friday night last, a bright
bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high,
has a blaze face, some saddle spots on his back, four
white feet, thick mane, some grey hairs at the root of
his tail; if any brand it is forgot. He was stole by
a certain LEONARD TURNER, who was seen upon
him in the neighbourhood of major Sallman's, near
South river church. Whoever delivers the said horse
to the subscriber, shall be paid ONE GUINEA Re-
ward, and ONE GUINEA will be paid for apprehend-
ing the thief, so that he be brought to punishment.
JAMES SKINNER.
N. B. The above fellow, is a dark mulatto, and a
notorious thief.
May 13th, 1793.

An ACT for the relief of certain FOREIGNERS who have settled in this State, further Supplementary to the ACT for NATURALIZATION, passed the 22d of December, 1792.

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

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

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

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

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

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DA das Naturalisirungs Gesetz gegeben in der November Sitzung des Jahres siebenzehn hundert und neun und siebenzig erklaret, das jede Person, die darnach, von irgend einer Nation Reich oder Staat, in diesen Staat kommen, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder dem Allgemeinen Gericht, oder vor irgend einem Richter derselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gericht eine Erklärung ihres Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachsprechen und unterschreiben, und den in demselben Gesetze vorgeschriebenen Eid oder Bezeugung leisten nachsprechen und unterschreiben werde, darauf und darnach fuer einen eingebornen Buerger dieses Staates gehalten und angesehen und gehalten seyn und von deman zu allen Freyheiten Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Buergers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn solle, der in diesem Gesetze bestimmten Einschränkungen nicht unterworfen: Und da, seitdem dieses Gesetz gegeben worden, verschiedene Fremdlinge in diesen Staat gekommen, sich darin niedergelassen haben, und Einwohner desselben geworden sind, und durch die mannigfaltigen Vortheile, welche unsere Lage, Luft, Himmelstrich, Boden und Handel verschaffen, veranlassen würden, ihr Geld zum Aukauf sowohl realen als personlichen Eigenthums zu verwenden, und dasselbe zu benutzen, wodurch sie einen gerechten und billigen Anspruch an solches Eigenthum erwerben; allein da die besagten Fremdlinge aus Unkunde der in vorbemeltem Gesetze enthaltenen Vorkehrungen, oder weil sie vernutheten, das die Eide der Treue auf die gewöhnliche Weise leisten und unterschreiben ihnen die Vortheile des Eigenthums-

frechtes zukommen solle, den durch das Naturalisirungs Gesetz vorgeschriebenen Eid, unter den in demselben enthaltenen Bedingungen, nicht geleistet und unterschrieben zu haben; wodurch ihre Ansprüche auf reelles Eigenthum, das sie mit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate erworben haben; bezweifelt werden moegen, zu ihrem groessen Nachtheil und Schaden; und da die besagten Fremdlinge immer eine feste Abhängigkeit an unsere Regierung und Gesetze gezeiget haben, und da man sich vorstellt, das durch Sicherstellung ihres Interesses in unserm Grund und Boden ihre Zuneigung zu diesem Lande desto mehr werde bekräftiget werden, und da die Gerechtigkeit und Statiklichkeit erfordern, das den Besagten und Unbequemlichkeiten welche sie respective bedruehen, abgeholfen werde; Deswegen,

Sei es durch die allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Das alle und jede besagte Fremdlinge, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate irgend einen Theil Eigenthums real, personlich oder vermisch, durch irgend gezeigte und erlaube Mittel angekauft und erworben, und dasselbe seitdem besitzen und genossen, und noch gerechte und billige Ansprüche darauf haben, es seyen solche Ansprüche durch geleitet von Uebertrag, Schenkung, Kauf, oder Nachlass, in Kraft dieses Gesetzes, solches Eigenthum, real, les, personlich, oder vermischtes, eben so vollkommen und genuegich, und in allem Betracht eben so rechtmässig behalten besitzen und genießen sollen, als sie, die besagten Fremdlinge, berechtigt gewesen seyn wuerden es zu behalten zu besitzen und zu genießen, wenn sie sich respective naturalisirt haetten den ausdrücklichen in beigem Naturalisirungs Gesetz enthaltenen Vorkehrungen gemäss.

Und sei ferner zum Gesetz gemacht, Das hierbey kundgethan werde, im Fall irgend solches Eigenthum durch Fremdlinge gekauft oder erworben seitdem das besagte Gesetz gegeben ist, confisirt geworden ist, das auf alle Rechte und Ansprüche dieses Staates auf besagtes so confisirtes Eigenthum und auf irgend ein zu confisirtes Eigenthum hiemit Verzicht gethan ist und wird, und dasselbe hiuefuer fuer immer den besagten Fremdlingen ihren Erben und Assignirten ertheilt wird;—allen Personen wer sie seyn moegen, die hiuefuer nach den Gesetzen dieses Staates auf irgend solches zu confisirtes Eigenthum Ansprüche erworben haben, ihre respective eine und respective Rechte nicht, desto weniger vorbehalten. Und alle und jede Person oder Personen, welche irgend reelles Eigenthum von oder von wegen besagten Fremdlingen oder irgend einem derselben gekauft oder auf andere Weise erworben haben moegen, sollen erklaret werden, und soll hiemit erklaret werden, und jeden auf solches Eigenthum Bezug habend den Vortheilen berechtigt zu seyn, als waere dasselbe von oder von wegen irgend einem Fremdlingen d. h. sich den Vorkehrungen besagten ursprünglichen Gesetzes gemäss naturalisirt haben, gekauft oder erworben worden.

Nichtdestoweniger mit dem Vorbehalt, Das besagte Fremdlinge respective ein und bevor sie die Wohlthat dieses Gesetzes erlangen, sich auf die in dem ursprünglichen Gesetze vorgeschriebene Weise an oder vor dem ersten Tag nach künftigen Augusts naturalisiren sollen, irgend eines Gesetzes zum Gegenheil ungerachtet: Und auch vorbehalten, das während des in diesem Gesetze bestimmten Zeitraumes keine Angaben, die Rechte der besagten respectiven Fremdlinge oder andere zu benachtheiligen, zugelassen oder angenommen werden sollen.

Und damit die gute Absicht so wohl dieses als des ursprünglichen Gezeze vollständig aufgeführt werde, sei es zum Gesetz gemacht, das der Gouverneur und Rath (und es wird ihnen hiermit aufgetragen) die besagten respectiven Gesetze, sechs Wochen lang nach dem Ende der Sitzung der Versammlung, in den verschiedenen Zeitungen dieses Staates, in der Englischen, Französischen und Deutschen Sprache drucken und bekannt machen lassen sollen; und auch, das sie besagten ursprünglichen Gesetz, auf dieselbe Weise, drei Wochen lang, im August Monat jeden künftigen Jahres bekannt machen lassen sollen.

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

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

WALTER DULANY.

Annapolis, December 28, 1792.

May 15, 1793.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.