

has been made the scene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His majesty has himself been compelled to maintain an arduous and burthenome contest for the independence and existence of his kingdom.

Nor have these calamities been confined to Europe alone: They have been extended to the most distant quarters of the world, and even to countries so remote both in situation and interests from the present contest, that the very existence of such a war was perhaps unknown to those who found themselves suddenly involved in all its horrors.

While such a system continues to prevail, and while the blood and treasure of a numerous and powerful nation can be lavished in its support, experience has shown that no defence but that of open and steady hostility can be availing. The most solemn treaties have only prepared the way for fresh aggression; and it is to a determined resistance alone that is now due whatever remains in Europe of stability for property, for personal liberty, for social order, or for the free exercise of religion.

For the security, therefore, of these essential objects, his majesty cannot place his reliance on the mere renewal of general professions of pacific dispositions. Such professions have been repeatedly held out by all those who have successively directed the resources of France to the destruction of Europe; and whom the present rulers have declared to have been all, from the beginning, and uniformly incapable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace.

Greatly, indeed, will his majesty rejoice, whenever it shall appear that the danger to which his own dominions, and those of his allies, have been so long exposed, has really ceased; whenever he shall be satisfied that the necessity of resistance is at an end—that after the experience of so many years of crimes and miseries, better principles have ultimately prevailed in France—and that all the gigantic projects of ambition, and all the restless schemes of destruction which have endangered the very existence of civil society, have at length been finally relinquished: But the conviction of such a change, however agreeable to his majesty's wishes can result only from experience, and from the evidence of facts.

The best and most natural pledge of its reality and permanence, would be the restoration of that line of princes which for so many centuries maintained the French nation in prosperity at home, and in consideration and respect abroad: Such an event would at once have removed, and will at any time remove all obstacles in the way of negotiation or peace. It would confirm to France the unmolested enjoyment of its ancient territory; and it would give to all the other nations in Europe, in tranquillity and peace, that security which they are now compelled to seek by other means.

But, desirable as such an event must be, both to France and to the world, it is not to this mode exclusively that his majesty limits the possibility of a secure and solid pacification. His majesty makes no claim to prescribe to France what shall be the form of her government, or in whose hands she shall vest the authority necessary for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful nation.

His majesty looks only to the security of his own dominions and those of his allies, and to the general safety of Europe.—Whenever he shall judge that such security can in any manner be attained, as resulting either from the internal situation of that country; from whose internal situation the danger has risen, or from such other circumstances of whatever nature as may produce the same end.—His majesty will eagerly embrace the opportunity to concert with his allies the means of immediate and general pacification.

Unhappily no such security hitherto exists; no sufficient evidence of the principles by which the new government will be directed; no reasonable ground by which to judge of its stability. In this situation it can for the present only remain for his majesty to pursue, in conjunction with other powers, those exertions of just and defensive war, which his regard to the happiness of his subjects will never permit him either to continue beyond the necessity in which they originated, or to terminate on any other grounds, than such as may best contribute to the secure enjoyment of their tranquillity; their constitution and their independence.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.
Downing-street, Jan. 4. 1800.
To the minister of foreign affairs,
&c. &c. at Paris.

Annapolis, March 27.

WE are authorized to inform the voters of this district, composed of the citizens of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire, will, if chosen, serve as an elector for the president and vice-president of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the constitution, as president.

Messrs. GREEN,
THERE is reason to believe that our worthy fellow-citizen, Jeremiah T. Chase, is willing to serve as an elector for the 5th district of Maryland of the president and vice-president of the United States; that it is his object to continue in office *id est* able and distinguished patriot and statesman, John Adams, THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE, who has no interest incompatible with ours, who has no motive for involving us in a war with any European power, and who is a firm believer, or at least pays a proper respect to the religion of us and our forefathers.
You will perceive, gentlemen, that I have freely borrowed from the short, but comprehensive eulogium,

in your last paper on Thomas Jefferson, who, it seems, is proposed to take the place of John Adams. But for what reason John Adams is to be dismissed from the station, which for the last 3 trying years he has filled so much to the advantage of America, as well as to his own honour, it is incumbent on you, or the correspondent who furnished the paragraph, to explain.

Some time before the last election of president, there was a series of publications, in which the pretensions of Thomas Jefferson were examined, and which have never been answered. At the same time there were many base representations of the character and writings of John Adams, which were ably and seasonably refuted and exposed.

If any man, who has not seen those publications, shall ask, what are the merits of John Adams? every ancient whig, who shared in our memorable revolution, and who has not since abandoned his principles, will be ready to answer. If he inquires respecting his faults and defects, the advocates of Thomas Jefferson and the adherents to the French nation will be prompt to answer; but they will answer only by calumnies, or by condemning for those things, which entitle him to praise.

For many years past I have been accustomed to hear the praises of Thomas Jefferson; but I have never been able to comprehend, on what his reputation is founded.—He is, it is said, a man of profound learning and a philosopher. But his admirers will be puzzled to shew, what advantage his learning and philosophy have produced to his fellow-creatures.—For his learning you may be referred to his notes on Virginia and his reports.—His philosophy would deprive the wretched of their only hope, free the wicked from all restraints, and annihilate the distinctions between virtue and vice.—For his abilities to govern, you are referred to the history or tradition of his actions, or rather inaction, when placed at the head of affairs in his native state.

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.—He, that is a friend to liberty, equality and the rights of man, and to that good order and right government, which alone can support them, is the friend of the people. A stranger might imagine from the stupid praise conferred on Jefferson, by way of recommending him as a ruler, that in America there is some order or establishment distinct from the people. In England, the turbulent profligate Fox has been called the *man* of the people. In that country indeed there may be an opposition of interests between an hereditary monarchy, a permanent order of nobility, and the people at large. In America the people are sovereign, and he, that is not a friend to them, is a fool or a scoundrel, and will sooner or later meet his deserts.—Behold my gauntlet.
A. X.

Annapolis, March 12, 1800.

GENTLEMEN,

BY the direction of the governor and council I transmit to you the enclosed exequator for publication; you will, therefore, be pleased to insert it in your paper immediately upon the receipt of this, and continue to publish the same for four weeks.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
NINIAN PINKNEY.

State of Maryland.

In COUNCIL, March 12, 1800.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PETER COLLIN, Esquire, having produced to the governor an exequator, signed by the president of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as vice-consul for his majesty the king of Sweden, for the State of Maryland,

ORDERED, By and with the advice and consent of the council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk
of the governor and
council.

JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
To all whom it may concern.

PETER COLLIN, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as vice-consul of his majesty, the king of Sweden, for the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to vice-consuls of his said majesty the king of Sweden.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, L. S. the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of the independence of the said States the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS,

By the president of the United States,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

WE are authorized and requested to inform the freemen of the 5th district, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers

himself a candidate at the ensuing election of ELECTORS of president and vice-president, to be held on the second Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and distinguished patriot and statesman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire.—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

CAME to the subscriber's, some time in January last, a red and white heifer, with calf. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

By virtue of a writ of *ieri facias*, to us directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, and a writ of *venditioni exponas* from the general court, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Saturday the fifth of April next, for READY CASH,

THE life estate of MATTHEW BEARD in a tract or parcel of LAND, known by the name of BEARD'S HABITATION, containing between four and five hundred acres; and, on the same day and place, will be sold, all the right, title, and interest of Matthew Beard's part of two tracts or parcels of land, known by the name of BEARD'S POINT LAND, JAMES'S PURCHASE, and BURGESS'S CHOICE, containing two hundred and eighty-seven acres, more or less, for ready cash. Matthew Beard's part of the last named property is one eighth of two thirds of the said property; the above property is taken as the property of MATTHEW BEARD, and sold to satisfy a debt due NICHOLAS HARWOOD, at the instance of the State of Maryland, and a debt due JAMES WILLIAMS, and others. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

RICHARD HARWOOD, late Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 19, 1800.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the residence of the subscriber, in Middle Neck, four miles from Annapolis,

SEVERAL young plough horses, a number of black cattle and hogs, also the crop of Indian corn and fodder, and a parcel of bacon. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and the terms made known at the time and place of sale.

MARGARET PINKNEY.

March 10, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Prince George's county court for a commission to mark and bound, under the act of assembly in such case made and provided, those two tracts or parcels of land called FERRWOOD and BEALL'S HUNTING QUARTER, in which I have seized.

W⁵
CLEMENT BROOKE.

February 7, 1800.

William Caton,

TAKES leave to inform the public, that he intends, on the first of April next, to open tavern in that well known house formerly kept by Mr. GEORGE MANN, and now by Mr. JAMES WHARFE, in the city of Annapolis, and assures them, that he will always keep an assortment of the best liquors, and good waiters; and he will use his utmost exertions to give complete satisfaction, hopes for, and solicits, the patronage and encouragement of a generous public.

He has rented that elegant and commodious house now occupied by Mrs. MANN, where gentlemen, after the above mentioned time, may be accommodated in a private manner, separate from the tavern, by the year, month, week or day, and he pledges himself to those who think proper to honour him with their custom, that nothing shall be wanted on his part to merit their favours.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Mr. Walter Bowie's, in Prince-George's county, State of Maryland, on the 15th of January last, a tall black man named CHARLES, a slim well-set fellow, twenty years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, has a down look when questioned, and has lost both his little toes; I am informed he left the neighbourhood with an intention of going to Annapolis, which I think is very likely, as he has relations living in and near that place; he has probably changed his name and obtained a pass, and will endeavour to pass as a free man; had on when he went away, a white kersey jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, and a pair of coarse shoes; it is likely he may change his dress. If taken up within fifteen miles of home FIVE DOLLARS will be paid, if over fifteen miles TEN DOLLARS, and if exceeding fifty miles the above reward, with reasonable travelling charges for bringing him home, or FIVE DOLLARS for securing him in any goal, and giving me information, so that I get him again.

W³
JOHN W. PRATT.

February 20, 1800.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the sundry debtors to the estate of the late SIMON RETALLACK, blacksmith, unless they will pay off their several accounts, on or before the first of April next, to the subscriber, to enable her to settle the estate, that suits will commence immediately against such as will not comply.

ELIZABETH RETALLACK, Administratrix.
February 12, 1800.