

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1797.

L. I. S. L. B. September 21.

The news of the return of Lord Malmesbury, which I announced to you yesterday, is unfortunately confirmed. The French legation remains here; it appears as if they waited the return of Lord Malmesbury, or at least the arrival of a fresh embassy from England. The British lord remains his lodgings for 15 days. Will he return? God grant it.

The proof of all the plots of the interior and the exterior are now about being brought to light. A British agent has been arrested at Calais. He was the bearer of the most important correspondence, and his letters throw the greatest light on the extent of and the actors in the conspiracy. In these, Lord Malmesbury, sent to by the infamous Pitt, is completely unmasked. Will eternal war to Pitt and to his government? Attention to his diplomatic policy? and, above all, attention to the courts of Naples and Turin!

[Journal des Hommes Libres.]

Relative to the hopes of peace, the following observations are made by the Journal des Campagnes et des Armes.

Frenchmen! never forget that it is Britain alone which directs the continental powers in their wars against you. How can you imagine that Austria will make a separate peace; are you ignorant of that power being always either openly or secretly in the pay of Great Britain? Are you ignorant that the emperor, his ministry, and all his court, are saddled, bridled, mounted and whipped along by Pitt? What is the wish of the British government? To keep the French from their island. They urge the Austrian hordes against us; they pour emigrants and priests on our coasts; they murder the poor Catholics in Ireland, because they are patriots and revolutionists; and they inundate us with refractory priests, because they are counter-revolutionists and royalists. Frenchmen! make a last effort to avenge humanity. Displace Mr. Pitt, and realize the hopes of Europe, so long wearied of British insolence. The soul of the coalition is in London; our enemies are there; disperse them, and stand the Irish, the Scottish, and the English republics, while our armies of the north establish the Rhine Germanic Republic. Let peace with every refractory government be made in Buonaparte's manner.

UDINA, September 6.

The French still continue their preparations for war, and have strengthened the fortifications of several places.

VIENNA, September 13.

On Sunday last a staff officer arrived here as courier, with dispatches from the marquis de Gallo, at Udina, which were immediately sent by the minister Baron Thugot, to the emperor, at Baden. The officer left Udina on the 5th. The hopes of peace had somewhat revived after the arrival of Buonaparte, in that town; but no final result has yet taken place, and the difficulties that have hitherto existed do not appear to be removed. On the part of the French it is insisted that the emperor shall possess nothing in Italy, as such possessions must be dangerous to the tranquillity of the Cisalpine republic and the French power. We must, therefore, still remain in suspense as to the issue of the negotiation. The Austrian army is well prepared, should the war recommence.

General Buonaparte, whose health has for some time been but in a weak state, receives the medical advice of the celebrated physician Mufcitch, who is now one of the Directors of Cisalpine Republic.

According to some accounts, a part of the troops of the Hungarian levy will march for Italy.

MILAN, September 12.

Buonaparte has, for two months past, turned his attention to politics only; but, during these few days past, he is again employed in making preparations for war. Every thing announces that the signal of battle will soon be given. Forty thousand Italians, and twenty-four thousand French, are under arms. What an Army, and what a General!

It appears that the French have equipped a Venetian fleet consisting of 24 ships of war, to be joined by the squadron from Toulon. When this junction is effected, it is supposed that the fleet will proceed upon some secret expedition.

PARIS, 30 Vendémiaire, September 24.

Buonaparte, General in Chief.

Head quarters at Passeriano, 25th Fructidor.

SOLDIERS,

We will celebrate the 1st Vendémiaire, the epoch most dear to the French; it will be a day most celebrated in the annals of the world.

It is from this day that the foundation of the republic, the organization of a great nation, the call of a

great nation to assist and console the world by its destinies, is dated.

Soldiers! separated from your country and triumphant over Europe, they were preparing chains for you; you knew it—you have spoken; the people awaked and marked out the traitors, and already they were in front.

You will learn by the proclamation of the Executive Directory what the private enemies of the soldiery, and particularly of the divisions of the army of Italy, were conspiring. That preference does no honour: the hatred of traitors, tyrants, and slaves, will be in history our best title to glory and immortality.

We return thanks to the courage of first magistrates of the republic, to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse and of the Rhine, to the patriots, to the representatives who have remained faithful to the destiny of France;—they have done by one blow what we have been doing for the country these six years.

BUONAPARTE.

Our little plenipotentiaries are on their return to Paris. Two couriers are set off for the commanders in chief, with instructions to attack the enemy at every point.

The festival of the foundation of the republic was celebrated the day before yesterday (Sept. 22) and surpassed in magnificence, all those which have taken place since the foundation of 1795. The numerous assemblage of citizens, the enthusiasm during the ceremony, the best order maintained amid upwards of 150,000 spectators who filled the field of Mars and the vast avenues leading to it, the civic songs, the dances, the cries of Live the Republic, repeated on all sides, the acclamations with which the brilliant procession of the Directory was welcomed on its passage, the fine appearance of the troops stationed on the ground as if to represent victory, and, lastly, the general aspect of Paris on this glorious day, must have inspired every friend of liberty with joy and hope.

September 28.

Yesterday evening it was currently reported, that Buonaparte had forced a body of 30,000 Austrians to lay down their arms. But as the report has not been confirmed this morning by the official journals, the Conservateur and the Redacteur, we think it at least premature. However, it is certain that Buonaparte has received orders to attack; and that he had previously taken his measures so well, that we are in hopes of soon getting intelligence of some very brilliant success in Italy. The different divisions of the army were to have been put in motion on the second of Vendémiaire.

LONDON, September 30.

By letters from admiral Duncan's fleet, we learn that they have experienced some very heavy gales of wind, in which some of the ships suffered some damage. The Agamemnon and Indefatigable have been obliged to come into port, but the admiral had previously been joined by commodore Trollope in the Bullfinch, of 74 guns, and the Adamante of 50.

A letter from Naples of the 2d instant, mentions an extraordinary escape of a Neapolitan frigate, of 28 guns, from five Turkish galleys off the island of Sardinia, as, under favour of a breeze, and by a sudden attack made by the frigate, at the instant the galleys were coming down to board her, they were thrown into such confusion, that only one of them being able to lay along side the frigate, she fought a most gallant and successful action, and after having the first galley in the hands of the Neapolitan.

October 2.

Dispatches from Lord Bridport's fleet were received at the office of the secretary to the admiralty at Whitehall on Saturday, from whence they were conveyed to Earl Spencer at Wimbledon.

Lieutenant Digby Dent arrived at the admiralty yesterday evening, with dispatches from the earl Vincent, dated off the harbour of Cadix, where the admiral remained at the departure of the above officer.

October 3.

Mr. Vick did not carry dispatches to France, as was so industriously reported on Friday night; but carried papers for Lord Grenville in the usual way in which that noble lord transacts the public business. No proposition then has been made to the French; and it is expected that a new paper, or a collection of papers, will speedily be made public, giving an account of the conduct of the negotiation at Lille. The principal agents have been daily employed in the preparation of this manifesto for some time past.

Camille Jordan is said to have been imprisoned at Middlebury soon after his arrival in Holland; Guard, editor of the Nouvelle Politique, Paine, and Bonif, & Anglais are arrived in Switzerland.

Yesterday evening a French flag of truce arrived at Dover, by which M. Meclée, a French courier, brought a dispatch from the commissioners of the Di-

rectory, addressed to lord Malmesbury. This dispatch was instantly sent off by a special messenger to London, where it arrived at two o'clock this morning. We cannot take upon us to state the nature of this communication—it may be merely the answer of the commissioners to the letter written by lord Malmesbury, which has been so much the subject of discussion; but to which ministers have said, that they expected no favourable answer. This day will prove to us, whether the French Directory have relaxed from their demands or not. It shall be our study to procure the best information for our readers on a matter so truly interesting to them.

At the same time a Danish vessel arrived with passengers, and by this vessel we have the Paris journals up to Friday last, the 29th instant. They do not contain any interesting news. Nothing decisive has occurred at Udina. The armies remain in the same positions, and though there appears to be some alarm of commotion in the provinces, it is feeble and unsupported. No account is yet given of the new republic on the left bank of the Rhine, except what the journals have received like ourselves, through the German prints, and it seems to pass over as a common event unworthy of occupying a place in the public mind.

The escort of the deputies, under summary judgment of transportation, arrived at Rochfort on the 21st September, they were embarked the same day at noon, and the wind being favourable, they were expected in a few hours to be out of sight. Thus the execrable sentence of the Directory against these men, without trial, is carried into effect, and the wretched imitators of their tyranny in every country of the world, will have to quote their example of injustice for the persecution of the men whose opinions they dread. Whether these men were guilty or innocent is foreign to the question. It is only by trial that justice could be satisfied.

[Morning Chronicle.]

It was not hitherto known that the French had contributed to the check the English suffered at Tenedos. We learn to-day that the good genius of our allies had thrown most auspicious on their coasts for their defence 150 men of the great nation. This circumstance, as wonderful as it was unforeseen, very much served to increase the shame of the repulsed English; but that which, above all, added to the combustions of a destiny the most romantic in that Dromed was there.

[Le Republicain.]

LA FAYETTE

Was liberated August 27. Previous to which the emperor asked of him a declaration.—The terms of the demand may be conceived from the following, which was the effect:

DECLARATION

Of general La Fayette, dated Olmutz, August 26, 1797.

The commission with which the marquis de Chasteller is intrusted, appears to relate to three points:

1. His Imperial majesty wishes to ascertain the true state of our situation at Olmutz.—I am not disposed to prefer any complaint upon the subject; the detailed circumstances respecting it may be found in the letters received or sent back, which were transmitted by my wife to the Austrian government; and if his Imperial majesty is not satisfied by reading over the orders sent in his name from Vienna, I am willing to give the marquis de Chasteller any information he may think proper to desire.

2. His majesty the emperor and king wishes to be assured that, upon my release, I shall immediately set out for America.—I have frequently signified this to have been my intention. But, as an answer, under the present circumstances, might seem to admit the right of extending such a condition, I do not judge it proper to comply with this demand.

3. His majesty the emperor and king does me the honour to signify to me that the principles which I profess, being incompatible with the security of the Austrian government, it is his pleasure that I should not re-enter his dominions without his special permission.—I have duties from which I am not at liberty to withdraw myself; I am under obligations of duty to the United States; above all, I am under obligations of duty to France, and I can contract no engagement inconsistent with those rights which my country holds over me. With these exceptions, I can assure the general marquis de Chasteller, that it is my inviolable resolution never to set foot on any territory subject to his majesty the king of Bohemia and Hungary; consequently I, the undersigned, engage myself to his majesty the emperor and king, never at any time, to enter into any of his hereditary dominions, without having first obtained his special permission, provided this engagement is not understood to contravene the right my country holds over me.

(Signed)

LA FAYETTE.

The Directory invited general La Fayette to return to France, and this invitation has been renewed since

the late resolution. He will, no doubt, accept the invitation, and go to Paris, to acknowledge the obligations that he is under for the interference of the Directory in his favour, but we understand he is going to Spa or Aix la Chapelle to take the waters for the recovery of his health.

NEW LONDON, November 22.

From BOSTON PAPERS of the 17th and 18th inst.

From Europe we have had several arrivals since our last; as will be seen by our marine information. The article most interesting to Americans, is that which announces the arrival of our extra-commissioners at Paris. Being received through two channels, from France and England, a degree of credence may be attached to the account. We know not what will be their reception or success.

Morreau is blamed for dilatoriness in forwarding the documents he intercepted; and it is said is suspended. Boullay, of one of the *Congrès*, is writing an essay on the moral and political causes of the transactions of September 4. Angereau is appointed generalissimo of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle and Sambre and Meuse. Every preparation is making for hostilities with Germany; some say they have actually commenced. The French do not appear to expect a compromise. General La Fayette, who is certainly at liberty, is invited to France by the new Directory.

Captain Shillaber arrived at Salem, on Thursday from Bordeaux, informs that upwards of 3000 persons were arrested and banished from that city, since the late change of affairs. The city of Lyons, (so often the devoted sacrifice since commencement of the revolution) possessed by those who are called "Royalists," had been taken by the republicans, after a bombardment of two days. Some rencontres had taken place in the south of France between troops attached to opposite parties. There a plan really existed, and was conducted by "Pichegrone" and others, for the introduction of royalty, seems not to have been doubted at Bordeaux, to a great majority of whose citizens its success would probably have been agreeable.

The Orrington, American East-Indiaman, was attacked in the British channel, by a French privateer. She had means of defence and used them. The privateer struck her; when she was bid to sheer off, but to be more careful for the future of meddling with Americans.

NEW YORK, November 27.

The entertainment given to the president of the United States in this city, cost each guest *five dollars*: when he passed through Brunswick, a dinner, of which he partook with the principal citizens, is said to have cost *five dollars* to each person. This is mentioned, not to accuse either of prodigality or parsimony; for the variation of circumstances may have made of both prices equally proper, and both entertainments equally agreeable; but the singularity of the fact deserves notice.

FATAL INSANITY.

Yesterday, about noon Ferdinand Loewenstern, aged about 40, and a young woman by the name of Elizabeth Folkenhan, aged 24, were found dead in a bed at Miss Folkenhan's, in the Bowery.

On this truly shocking discovery a jury of inquest was immediately summoned, who found, by letters which were on the table from each party, and other corroborating circumstances, that they had mutually agreed to die in this way—on which they adjudged, that Loewenstern first shot Elizabeth Folkenhan, by her consent, and then shot himself.

It appears that her sister had sent to the house by a negro boy, but could not get admittance; and while the door was breaking open, the discharge of a pistol was heard; and on ascending, both the man and woman were found dead, and two pistols appeared in such a position as convinced the jury of the justice of their verdict. The parties are said to have been disappointed lovers.

The Boston Mercury of the 21st inst. contains no allusion relative to the hostile disposition of the emperor of Russia. It mentions the arrival of the *Adelgon*, 44 days from Hamburg, at Plymouth; and that letters by her said "the war would be continued with spirit."

Annapolis, December 7.

To-morrow is appointed for the examination of the different Schools in St. John's College. The public speaking will begin at 3 o'clock.

The Senate in a body on the 28th November waited on the President of the United States, with the following answer to his address to both houses, at the opening of the present session.

To the President of the United States.

SIR, THE communications you have thought proper to make in your speech to both houses of congress, on the opening of their present session, afford additional proofs of the attention, integrity and firmness which have always marked your official character.

We cannot but approve of the measures you had taken to ascertain the state and decline of the contagious sickness which has so lately afflicted the city of Philadelphia, and the pleasing circumstance that congress is now assembled at that place, without hazard to the health of its members, evinces the propriety of your having postponed a determination to convene the national legislature at any other place. We shall take into consideration the day of 1794 on this subject, and will readily concur in any amendment which may be deemed expedient.

It would have given us much pleasure to have received your congratulations on the re-establishment of peace in Europe and the restoration of security to the persons and property of our citizens from injustice and violence at sea. But though these events so desirable to our country and the world, have not taken place, yet we have abundant cause of gratitude to the Great Disposer of human events for interior tranquillity and personal security, for propitious seasons—prosperous agriculture—productive fisheries and general improvement, and above all, for a rational spirit of civil and religious liberty—and a calm, but steady determination, to support our sovereignty against all open and secret attacks.

We learn with satisfaction that our envoys extraordinary to the French republic had safely arrived in Europe, and were proceeding to the scene of negotiation—and whatever may be the result of the mission, we are perfectly satisfied that nothing on your part has been omitted which could in any way conduce to a successful conclusion of the negotiation upon terms compatible with the safety, honour and interest of the United States. And we are fully convinced that in the mean time a manifestation of the unanimity and cord of which the people of the United States have given such memorable proofs, and a proper exertion of those resources of national defence which we possess, will essentially contribute to the preservation of peace, and the attainment of justice.

We think, Sir, with you, that the commerce of the United States is essential to the growth, comfort and prosperity of our country—and that the faith of society is pledged for the preservation of the rights of commerce and sea-faring, no less than of other citizens—and even if our negotiation with France should terminate favourably, and the war in Europe cease, yet the state of society which unhappily prevails in so great a portion of the world, and the experience of past times, under better circumstances, unite in warning us that a commerce so extensive, and which holds out so many temptations to lawless plunderers, can never be safe without protection and defence—and we hold ourselves obliged by every tie of duty which binds us to our constituents, to promote and concur in such measures of marine defence as may convince our merchants and seamen that their rights are not sacrificed, nor their injuries forgotten.

We regret that notwithstanding the clear and explicit terms of the treaty between the United States and his Catholic majesty, the Spanish garrisons are not yet withdrawn from our territory, nor the running of the boundary line commenced. The United States have been faithful in the performance of their obligations to Spain, and had reason to expect a compliance equally prompt on the part of that power. We still, however, indulge the hope, that the convincing answers which have been given to the objections stated by the Spanish officers to the immediate execution of the treaty will have their proper effect, and that this treaty, so mutually beneficial to the contracting parties, will be finally observed with good faith. We, therefore, entirely approve of your determination to continue in readiness to receive the posts and to run the line of partition between our territory and that of the king of Spain. Attempts to alienate the affections of the Indians, to form them into a confederacy, and to excite them to actual hostility against the United States, whether made by foreign agents or by others, are so injurious to our interests at large, and so inhuman with respect to our citizens inhabiting the adjacent territory, as to deserve the most exemplary punishment, and we will cheerfully afford our aid in framing a law which may prescribe a punishment adequate to the commission of crimes so heinous.

The several objects you have pointed out to the attention of the legislature, whether they regard our internal or external relations, shall receive from us that attention which they merit, and we will readily concur in all such measures as may be necessary, either to enable us to fulfil our engagements at home, or to cause ourselves to be respected abroad. And at this portentous period, when the powers of Europe, with whom we are connected by treaty or commerce, are in a critical situation, and when the conduct of some of those powers towards the United States, is so hostile and menacing, the several branches of the government are, in our opinion, called upon, with peculiar importunity to unite—And by union not only to devise and carry into effect those measures on which the safety and prosperity of our country depend, but also to undeceive those nations who, regarding us as a weak and divided people, have pursued systems of aggression inconsistent with a state of peace between independent nations. And, Sir, we beg leave to assure you, that we derive a singular consolation from the reflection, that at such a time the executive part of our government has been committed to your hands. For by your integrity, talents and firmness, we place the most entire confidence.

To which the President was pleased to make the following reply: *Gentlemen of the Senate.*

THANK you for this address. When, after the most laborious investigation, and serious reflection, without partial considerations, or personal motives, measures have been adopted or recommended, I can receive no higher testimony of their rectitude, than the approbation of an assembly, so independent, patriotic and enlightened, as the Senate of the United States.

Nothing has afforded me more entire satisfaction, than the coincidence of your judgment with mine, in the opinion of the essential importance of our commerce, and the absolute necessity of a maritime defence. What is it that has drawn to Europe the superfluous riches of the three other quarters of the

globe, but a marine? What is it that has drained the wealth of Europe itself into the coffers of two or three of its principal commercial powers, but a marine?

The world has furnished no example of a flourishing commerce, without a maritime protection, and a moderate knowledge of naval and military history will convince any one that no such prodigies ever can arise. A mercantile marine and a military marine must grow up together: one cannot long exist without the other.

United States,
November 28th, 1797.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

November 30.

The Speaker announced the hour to be arrived, which the President of the United States had appointed to receive the address of the hon. Mr. Adams to his speech, and the Speaker attended by the members, accordingly waited upon the President, at his house, with the following address:

SIR, I have the honor to be informed by the Secretary of the House of Representatives, that you are pleased to attend in the situation which you are pleased to assume, that the duration of the late calamity was so limited, as to render unnecessary the expense and inconvenience that would have been incident to the conveyance of congress to another place; and we shall readily attend to every useful amendment of the law which contemplates the event of contagious sickness at the seat of government. In lamenting the increase of the injuries done to the persons and property of our citizens, and the gratifying acknowledgment of the continuance of interior tranquillity, and the attendant blessings of which you remind us, as alleviations of these fatal effects of justice and violence.

Whatever may be the result of the mission to the French republic, your early and constant attachment to the interest of our country, your important services in the struggle for its independence, and your unwearied exertions for its welfare, afford no room to doubt of the sincerity of your efforts to conduct the negotiation to a successful conclusion, on such terms as may be compatible with the safety, honour and interest of the United States. We have a firm reliance upon the energy and unanimity of the people of these States, in the defence of their rights, and on their determination to exert, upon all proper occasions, their ample resources in providing for the national defence.

The importance of commerce, and its beneficial influence upon agriculture, arts, and manufactures, have been verified in the growth and prosperity of our country. It is essentially connected with the other great interests of the community. They must flourish and decline together, and while the extension of our navigation and trade, naturally excites the jealousy, and tempts the avarice of other nations, we are fully persuaded, that the numerous and deservingly just claims of citizens engaged in these pursuits, and dependent on them for their subsistence, has a strong and indelible claim to our support and protection.

The delay of the Spanish officers to fulfil the treaty existing with his Catholic majesty, is a source of deep regret. We learn, however, with satisfaction, that you still indulge hopes of removing the objections which have been made to its execution, and that you have continued in readiness to receive the posts. Disposed to perform with fidelity, our national engagements, nothing shall be wanting on our part to obtain the same justice from others, which we exercise towards them.

Our abhorrence cannot be too strongly expressed, of the intrigues of foreign agents, to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to rouse them to acts of hostility against the United States. No means in our power, should be omitted of providing for the suppression of such cruel practices, and for the adequate punishment of their atrocious authors.

Upon the other interesting subjects noticed in your address, we shall bestow the requisite attention. To preserve inviolate the public faith, by providing for the due execution of our treaties; to indemnify those who may have just claims to retribution upon the United States, for expenses incurred in defending the property, and relieving the necessities of our unfortunate fellow-citizens; to guard against evasions of the laws intended to secure advantages to the navigation of our own vessels; and especially to prevent, by all possible means, an unnecessary accumulation of the public debt, are duties which we shall endeavour to keep in view, and discharge with assiduity.

We regard, with great anxiety, the singular and portentous situation of the principal powers of Europe. It were devoutly to be wished, that the United States, remote from the seat of war and discord; ambitious of conquests; respecting the rights of other nations; and desirous, merely, to avail themselves of their natural resources, might be permitted to behold the scenes which desolate that quarter of the globe, with only those sympathetic emotions which are natural to the lovers of peace, and friends of the human race. But we are led, by events, to associate with these feelings, a sense of the dangers which menace our security and peace. We rely upon your assurances of a zealous and hearty concurrence in such measures as may be necessary to avert these dangers; and nothing on our part shall be wanting to repel them, which the honour, safety and prosperity of our country may require.

To which the President returned the following Answer:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I receive this address from the house of representatives of the United States with peculiar pleasure. Your approbation of the meeting of congress in this city, and of those other measures of the executive au-

thority of government, both houses at the great satisfaction to give satisfaction to the people, by a faithful discharge of their duty, and in the much honour, and I rejoice in that testimony of all the brave importance of our country, as well as to your confidence in you, and our confidence in the wisdom of the nation.

United States, Nov.

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thority of government communicated in my address to both houses at the opening of the session, afford me great satisfaction, as the discharge of my duty is to give satisfaction to the people, and their representatives, by a faithful discharge of my duty.

The evidence you express in the sincerity of my endeavours, and in the unanimity of the people, does me much honour, and gives me great joy.

I rejoice in that harmony which appears in the sentiments of all the branches of the government, on the importance of our commerce, and our obligations to defend it, as well as in all the other points recommended to your consideration, and sincerely congratulate you, and our fellow citizens at large, on this appearance, to support the honour, interest, and happiness of the nation.

JOHN ADAMS,
United States, Nov. 29, 1797.

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of two women and four children, all 65, two for service, one ditto, four ditto, one girl, three boys, two fit for service, one ditto, two ditto, both boys, one man, his wife and child, a likely negroes as any in America, they have all had the small-pox except a few small ones.

GEORGE SMITH,
Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on November 2, an Irish girl, who says her name is MARY POWERS, the sister of John Moore, and chunky built, of light complexion, and short bushy hair, but commonly wears a braid; her clothing is a striped cotton gown and purple petticoat, cotton stockings, and buff shoes, with gold ear-bobs, gold ring, and sundry other things of that kind; she says she came into Baltimore in the brig Polly, captain Delano, and was sold to Mr. Reister Seabrooks, of M'Alister's town, in the State of Pennsylvania, who sold her to Mr. Alder Smith. Her master is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for her prison fees and other expenses, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county,
November 15, 1797.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the last will and testament of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, on Friday the 23d day of December next, for CASH.

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the said deceased, containing about two hundred and twenty acres of land. Also will be sold, on the same day, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one negro woman and child, household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, plantation utensils, a quantity of Indian corn, eye, wheat, oats, corn fodder, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

The sale to commence precisely at 10 o'clock.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more desired to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in.

November 29, 1797.

In CHANCERY, November 23, 1797.

David M. Mechen, against Richard Curson, and the representatives of Wm. M. Laughlin.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for recording a deed executed by the said Richard Curson and William M. Laughlin, as trustees of William Hammond, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto the complainant all his the said William Hammond's half share, and dividend of the estate, real and personal, which he doth now or may hereafter inherit, in consequence of the death of his nephew, Thomas Hughes Hammond, in Anne Arundel county, and all those tracts of land lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, which were conveyed by James Kelso and James Wilton to said Hammond, on the fourth day of October, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, and one tract of land in Accomack county, in Virginia, which was conveyed by a certain John Trake to the said William Hammond, about the twenty-ninth day of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; the bill states, that the said William M. Laughlin, since the execution of the said deed, hath departed this life, leaving no known heirs; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the City Gazette before the last day of December next, that the said Richard Curson, and the heirs of the said William M. Laughlin, if any such there be, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in May next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authorize the levy court of St. Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money on said county, to be paid for support of my daughter Elizabeth Goodrich, an idiot, aged seventeen years.

MARY GOODRICH.
October 3, 1797.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,
Church Street, opposite to Mr. Wharfe's Tavern,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of
OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
VIZ.

HAIR-POWDER,
Marshall, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Common.
POMATUMS, SOFT and HARD.

Rose, Franchisane, Marshall, Lemon, Bergamot, Lavender, Thyme and Orange.
An infallible pomatum that will nourish the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it to extreme old age.

SOAPS,
Patent Windsor, Violet, Jessamine, chymical, pears, cakes, liquid for shaving, and common.
Royal chymical patent soap, for tendering the arms and hands delicately white and soft; it prevents them from chapping or tightening, and of the greatest preservation of natural bloom and beauty, and is far superior to any kind of soap now in use.

ESSENCES,
Santal, Sassafras, Sarsaparilla, Millaieur, Bergamot, Lavender and Lemon.

WATERS,
Double distilled Lander, Hungary, Sassafras, and Terebith.

TOOTH-POWDER,
Tooth-brushes, tooth-powder, tooth-picks, with elegant boxes of different kinds, tooth-powder, and tooth-picks.

FOR THE HAIR,
Plucking, crusting and curling irons, powder knives, hair scissors, with hand-mirrors, hair-rinses, powder-bags, swab-downs, silk and thread poofs, powder-boxes, tortoise-shell, ivory, and horn combs, of all kinds, and a large quantity of the best Russia Balm, Gassan, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning grey.

Milk of Roses of the best quality.

Shaving razors, elastic and Jesse's strops, warranted; lip-salve; smelling-bottles, with silver tops, and a variety of other kinds; ivory and common shaving brushes; the genuine court plaster, and a variety of dressing-cases, with utensils complete; red morocco shaving-cases, containing the whole apparatus for shaving or dressing; false-tails and braids; patent shoe blacking; elegant yard measures, with a smelling-bottle at the end of them; a large quantity of small phials, containing different kinds of perfumes; shaving-boxes complete; shoe-bringes; elastic neck-bolsters; lockers and break pins of different kinds, and Search of the best quality.

M. MACCUBBIN,

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 preceeding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 10th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE PLANTATION where WILLIAM POSTON formerly resided, lying in Charles county, near the Cool Springs, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land, on which is a good brick dwelling house, 24 feet by 28, with two chimneys, three convenient rooms below stairs, three above, and three in the cellar, a very good barn, kitchen, corn house, &c. The land is well watered, has a plenty of rail timber and firewood, and is well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat, and tobacco. Also a lot of eighty-two and one third acres, within half a mile of the above mentioned plantation, lying on Gilbert Swamp, on which is a grist mill in good repair, with two pair of stones, and a bolting cloth; about half the last mentioned lot is rich bottom, and might at a small expense be converted into good meadow; adjoining this lot is another, containing the same number of acres, with about the same quality of bottom; each of them have a sufficiency of rail timber and firewood. The three parcels of land will be sold separately to accommodate purchasers. One year's credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a title will be made to the land as soon as the purchase money is paid.

WILLIAM POSTON, Trustee.
November 18, 1797.

FOUND.

On Monday morning,
A BANK NOTE,
The owner may have it by describing it and paying for this advertisement.
CHARLES L. NEVITT.
Annapolis, November 20, 1797.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 16th of December next, THE lease of a LOT of GROUND, very pleasantly situated near the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JOHN ADAM BATES, deceased; the lease is for seventy-five years, commencing the 29th of September, 1790, paying an annual ground rent of six pounds current money. On this lot is a ten-yard, all the rest almost new, a park mill and mill house, a two story brick dwelling house, 30 by 28 feet, a brick kitchen, and currier's shop, the whole in good order and ready for the reception of the purchaser; also a quantity of bark, and the implements of trade. The premises are sold to discharge the debts of the deceased, and in the first instance a mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire.

W. S. ALLEN QUINN, Auctioneer.
November 13, 1797.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

REURNS his thanks to his customers and the public in general for the favours in the line of his business, and informs them that he still carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business in all its branches, in the best manner. He has just received a large quantity of the best Boston best goat leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash, or green hides; he has also for sale, wide leather and calf skins, and all kinds of Shoe-maker's tools, shoe thread, ream, lined, whale and tanner's oil, and sundry other articles too tedious too mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for sale, that is used to Kitchen work.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.
THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,
S. MAYNARD, Clk.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne Arundel county, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any episcopal minister.

By order of the vestry,
JOHN JACOB, Rector.
November 15, 1797.

Queen Anne's county, October 29, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to petition the honorable legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware State, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow, it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast, he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore-teeth, easily detected when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.
July 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.
October 9, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.
Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

CHARLES FARIS,
Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has received a few SPRING CLOCKS, and an assortment of gold, gilt, and silver warranted WATCHES, gold, gilt, and steel CHAINS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, and other articles in his line, which he will sell low for CASH.

N. B. The highest price given for old silver.
Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the Anne Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land lying near Patuxent river, in Anne Arundel county, called The Bear Swallow, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding land.

SAMUEL HAWKINS.
November 11, 1797.

RIDGELY and EVANS, HAVE JUST RECEIVED, And Offer for Sale,

A general Assortment of Goods,

Suitable to the present Season.

Consisting of

SUPERFINE, second quality aprons, handkerchiefs and cravats, Superfine 8-8 and 6-4 Initial jacquet and book muslin, A very general assortment of fashionable light and dark chintzes and calicoes, Stamped muslin & chintz shawls, Ribbons, edgings, tapes & tresses, Worked bindings and galloons, Threads assorted, Shoe ditto, in hanks and balls, Sewing, embroidering and tambour filks, Pins and needles, Ladies kid, Morocco and buff slippers, Lustrings, taffeties, modes and farcenet, Ladies black, white and coloured satins, Gentlemen's black satin & silk fustians, Silk velvets, assorted, in colours, Girls, youths, and boys cotton & worked stockings, Ladies and gentlemen's gauze, worsted, cotton and silk ditto, Ladies paper, satin and beaver hats, Mens, youths and boys fine and coarse ditto, Leipers and raspee snuff, Best sweet-scented chewing tobacco, A very general assortment of best quality pen and pocket knives, Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket-books, with instruments, Japanned writers and tea trays, Brass candlesticks and steel snuffers, Shovels and rongs, Hearth and sweeping brooms, Iron tea Kettles, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 14d. flat point nails, Hob-nails, shoe-tacks, & awl blades, Best battle and common gunpowder, Patent and common shot, Barthen, glass, and China ware, Scin twine, &c.

Also Groceries,
Imperial, fresh hyfon, hyfon skin, fouchong, and congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or on the usual credit to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to their friends, and the public in general, for past favours, and hope, by their strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, November 14, 1797.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, October 18, 1797.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION.

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our Statutes, since HANCOCK'S Collection, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, like our own, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size, sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the consequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparalleled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

- I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expenses of printing.
- II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.
- III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay *Five Dollars* in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.
- IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expense of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulgated.
- V. That if any invincible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution; in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, booksellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

The subscriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 16th of December next, at the house of Mrs. HALKERSTONE, in Upper-Marlborough,

SUNDRY articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and some NEGROES, late the property of Mrs. ANNE LEEKE, deceased. For the amount of purchases under ten pounds the cash will be expected, and above that sum negotiable notes, with approved endorsers, at sixty days. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, A. M.

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November 21, 1797.

WILLIAM KILTY.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

JNO. F. HARRIS, CLK.

A Bargain Offered.

will SELL, on moderate terms, THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is feed for the benefit of the purchaser between twenty and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indispensible title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 2, 1797.

BANK OF BALTIMORE,

November 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders, that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at BAYVIEW Tavern, on Monday the 4th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the president and directors,

JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. By act of incorporation five of the present directors are not eligible for the next year.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freight, tall, well-made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well-made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other clothing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore-town, or any other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

WE, the subscribers, having suffered much injury from persons of different classes crossing over our fields on Patuxent with the pretence of hunting, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within our said enclosures, with either dog or gun; any person or persons hunting therein after this notice shall be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

P. HAMMOND,
R. HAMMOND,
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 23, 1797.

6 w

TAKE notice, that I also forewarn all persons hunting within my enclosures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any person that will inform me, and establish the fact, on any person or persons that may hunt therein without my permission; after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harness for a pair of horses. Inquire of the Printer.

October 25, 1797.

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ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 14, 1797.

V I E N N A, September 19.

HE unexpected return of count Macfeldt, who has been here since the 17th, has made every hope of peace vanish. They speak of nothing but war, and of a war carried on to the utmost extremity.

The Aulic Council of this department is in permanence, and the utmost activity pervades the arsenal.

The Executive Directory of France has sent its ultimatum, which our court cannot, or will not, accept. Nothing is said of its contents. This news has made a terrible sensation amongst the inhabitants of all classes in this capital.

September 20.

The intelligence of a new revolution at Paris has caused a great sensation in our cabinet. Immediately after the news of it reached Udine, general Macfeldt set out for this city, where he has arrived. The dispatches he has brought with him contain the resolutions of the present government at Paris, relative to peace. The French appear no longer to shew that compliance we had hoped.

The Aulic army in Italy has advanced on every side.

M I L A N, September 15.

Bonaparte has received by several couriers from Paris, circumstantial accounts of the late revolution there; and the ultimatum of the Directory relative to the negotiation.

P A R I S, September 2.

Much talk has been made respecting the great quantities of English cloths which have lately been brought into the republic, from Prussia, Hamburg, Batavia, &c. The Directory has published a message on the subject:—in which they inform, that they have authorised at Rouen the importation of 187,247 ells of blue cloth, for clothing of the soldiers; 4,100 ells of blue cloth for regimentals, 11,500 ells of scarlet for facings, &c. and 359,500 ells of blue serge and white shallons for lining. All these articles were imported in execution of a contract concluded between the commissioner of the Executive Directory at Berlin; and citizen Trefcow, a Prussian merchant, who, on the security of the diamonds of the republic, deposited with him, engaged to furnish them, provided they were suffered to be imported free from duty.

At Havre, Rouen, and Dunkirk 220,000 ells, were also permitted to be imported from Germany, as also 3,251 pieces from Hamburg, and 132 bales from other places. "The impossibility," says the Directory, "of obtaining in France on credit, the necessary cloth for the most pressing clothing of the troops, and the opportunity which offered to procure it from abroad for effects which French merchants would not have accepted, and partly for bills, making part of the contribution of a German power, the payment of which was by no means certain, induced the Directory to sanction these transactions, truly advantageous for the republic, and without which both the land and sea forces would have been exposed to the utmost want. The importation of these articles, free from duty, has not been attended with any loss to the national treasury, because without this condition it would have been necessary to pay a much higher price, and the contractors, who received bills in payment, would never have agreed to advance the duty."

L O N D O N, September 25.

The Spaniards are making active preparations to besiege Gibraltar, but the garrison is in such an excellent state of defence, that the government is not in the least fear from their hostile movements.

By the Lisbon mail, which arrived on Saturday, we received some letters, stating, that the principal part of the fleet under the command of admiral lord St. Vincent, is shortly expected to return to England, for the purpose of refitting, the recent treaty between France and Portugal prohibiting any more than six ships of war from taking shelter in the port of Lisbon at one time.

Italian and Spanish papers, down to the 23d ult. were received in town on Saturday, by the latter of which it appears, that according to the most recent intelligence from Cadiz, there was every appearance of the British fleet leaving the mouth of the harbour; an event indispensably necessary before the setting in of the equinoctial winds.

A F F A I R S O F I R E L A N D.

The letters which we daily receive from Ireland, represent that country to be in a state of hitherto unheard of wretchedness. Terror is the order of the day—all the horrors that defolate France under Robespierre, dwindle away before the barbarities and cruelties which are exercised on some of the oppressed inhabitants of that country by the Carricks and Lebons who are now the scourges of Ireland.

Lord Moira is arrived there, and can attest the truth of our assertions. If his lordship does not immediately make some attempt to stop the effusion of human blood, and the riots, outrages and robberies that now deluge and devastate this devoted country, we shall think him criminal in a very high degree. Far be it from us to impute to this nobleman any participation in the system of plunder, robbery and murder that now prevails there; we only wish that he should lend his aid to prevent the continuance of such diabolical measures.

The following letters from Dublin will give some idea of the deplorable state of the sister kingdom:

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated July 16.

"Great outrages are still committed by the military in the unfortunate county of Wexmouth, which has been more cruelly treated than any other in that province:—the villages of Meevore, Longwood, Kilavally, and several others, in that county, have been burned to ashes. Baltimore likewise, was condemned—but fortunately escaped, except one house, which I was informed was yours; but thank God! it was not. However, if the town escaped, the people did not; for last Friday, no less than three companies of foot, and as many of horse, entered the town, without ever apprizing the people, and spared neither man, woman, nor child, who came in their way; some were killed on the spot, and others so desperately wounded that they are since dead: thank God! our friends happily escaped, only T. P., got a few blows with a musket, and T. D., had a bayonet run through his coat. No person now can travel through any part of the country without a pass.

"I would not advise you to think of coming to this country until some change takes place; for I can assure you it is dangerous to live in it at this time."

Extract of another letter of a later date.

"In Ireland, at present, the — are let loose upon the people, and encouraged to commit the most dreadful excesses. Innocent men are seized upon—torn from their wives and their children; and, without accusation or trial, they are transported, to the utter ruin of themselves and their families—many hundreds of houses belonging to persecuted people have lately been destroyed at the caprice or whim of an ignorant inflamed —.

"But they do not stop at these excesses—they drag the inhabitants from their beds, seize them in the fields, or on the high roads, and, without any crime being proved, the military in numerous instances have compelled these victims to kneel down, and then shot them dead!

"The capricious pretences made for such frequent and horrible murders, recall the memory of the wicked excesses committed under Tiberius and Caligula, or during the worst of the Roman tyrannies, when, if men looked sad, they were put to death for repining at the good fortune of the emperor—or, if cheerful, for rejoicing at the want of success.

"In the country parts, the — take an account of the number of persons in each family—they make nocturnal visits; and, if a person more or less be found in a house than the number in their list, that is held a sufficient reason for destroying the house!

"The son of a widow who had been 9 years abroad returned, and, with his first cousin, paid a visit to his mother in the county of Kildare: this happy family were enjoying themselves at supper when they entered—they desired to know who the two young men were?—the widow said that one was her son, whom she then saw for the first time for 9 years; the other her nephew—the young men were not in their list; and for this her house was immediately destroyed, and the poor woman, from a state of comfort and credit, was reduced to ruin!

"A miller who had a wild lad, a son, who ran away from him to Dublin, was visited;—the — inquired for his son, he being on their list; the poor father said, it little mattered where he was; that he was not under his influence, but had run away from him, he believed to Dublin. His house, for wanting one of the number of the list, was forthwith burned.

"If they pursue any persons who endeavour to avoid them, they fire on them and kill them. Young or old, even children, do not escape these butchers.

"Many have been shot at their own doors, or taken to a convenient spot, ordered to kneel, and shot dead, at the mere will of the common soldiers! Among many others, a father and son of the name of Corrol—the unfortunate widow sent to a printer to publish this cruelty, but the editor of the paper in Dublin dared not to insert it, lest the soldiers should destroy his house: for, in order to prevent all publications of this kind, some printers have been fined, some confined, some both. The house where the Northern Star was printed, was twice demolished, and their types destroyed; in broad day, and threatened with future destruction: The proprietors of that paper have been, in consequence, forced to abandon their business, and give up a paper in great circulation. It is no wonder then, that there is no longer a press in Ireland which

dares to publish murders, however atrocious; but they may fill their columns with accounts of the feasts, mercy and loyalty of the men in power."

October 2.

The dey of Tripoli has actually declared war against Sweden, and three Swedish ships have already been taken by Tripolitan cruisers and carried into Tripoli.

The man whom ministers employed to forge assignats, became, without any instructions, a forger of bank notes.

About the beginning of last month, Scutari, the finest and largest suburb of Constantinople, was almost entirely destroyed by a violent conflagration, which consumed upwards of 3000 buildings.

A letter from an officer in the Orion, of 74 guns, dated September 1, has been received here this morning; by this letter we learn, that the Orion had been at Gibraltar to water, where they lay ten days; when they came away an attack on the town was daily expected from the Spaniards, who seemed to be making formidable preparations for that purpose. Flags of truce are continually passing between the commanders at Cadiz and lord St. Vincent, and a report was prevalent in the fleet, that the guillotine had raised its direful head in sundry places of Spain.

October 3.

The Dutch papers to the 25th ult. state that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between the Batavian republic and the court of Madrid, on which they engage to act in concert during the present war:—the king of Spain, as a proof of his sincerity, has promised to indemnify the Dutch merchants for the detention of their ships in the years 1779, 1780, and in 1781.

Though in none of the papers produced by the Triumvirs in order to substantiate the charge of a conspiracy, the least mention is made either of Carnot or Barthelemy, yet it is easily conceived, how extremely important it was for the Triumvirate to get rid of these two directors. Both, and especially Carnot, could not but be intimately acquainted with the secret of the actual conspiracy of the Triumvirs against the legislative body, and of the measures planned for the destruction of the new third. In order to blot out every trace of the traitorous scheme, nothing could be more convenient than to murder one and to transport the other to a distant country, in the passage to which he may perhaps find his death, by some means or other, in the manner of Carrier's drownings to Nantes.

In respect to the fact of Carnot's assassination, whether by the hands of Barras, or of two myrmidons whom the Triumvirate had placed in the gallery of the Luxembourg to do the deed, as he passed from the council chamber of the Directory, after refusing to give his assent to the plan of the late revolution, there is no doubt of the murder, nor of the persons who gave the order for it—the truth will come out. Carnot's brother is also supposed to have been assassinated.

The French Journals mention several alarming movements in the interior of the republic. Insurrections are apprehended in Brittany; serious troubles have taken place in Quercy; commotions have broken out in Saintonge, assassinations continue to be perpetrated at Marseilles, and there prevails a general restlessness and perturbation at Lyons;—the administrative bodies are displaced in several departments—some for not having displayed sufficient activity in the revolution of the 4th September, and others for having dared to protest against the arbitrary conduct of the executive government on the occasion;—the spirit of desertion has spread itself among the troops of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and considerable numbers of them have fled into the interior;—the Directory, however, continues to receive addresses of congratulation from the administrations of different departments.

Yesterday at noon a cabinet council was held at lord Grenville's office, relative to the late negotiation at Lille. We have reasons to believe that the manifesto about to be addressed to the foreign courts, was finally digested and approved.

Yesterday evening a French flag of truce arrived at Dover from Calais, having on board a courier of the name of Declue, charged with dispatches from the Executive Directory to our government, with which he reached town between one and two o'clock this morning. Nothing has yet transpired relative to the nature of their contents.

It is probable that the declaration proposed to be issued by our court has been delayed, under the expectation of receiving the above dispatches from France.

This morning we received the Paris Journals down to the 30th ult. of which the following are the principal contents.

The most remarkable information in the French papers, is the appearance of a counter revolution in Poland, about to commence under the auspices of Bonaparte:—to that effect he has written to count Potocki, formerly ambassador at Constantinople from Poland:—

the French general earnestly solicits the speedy assembling of the marshals and chiefs of the diet of 1791, at Milan: the exiled Poles, driven from their country on account of the last insurrection in Poland, and who have lately resided in Paris, have left the latter place, by invitation, for Italy.

The king of Prussia is stated to be on his death-bed. Prince Adolphus is to be married to the princess Louisa of Prussia, a widow.

Some disputes have arisen between the Ligurian republic and the grand duke of Tuscany, on account of some encroachments complained of by the former: troops have advanced on both sides to maintain their respective pretensions.

The French fleet, consisting of 12 sail of the line, and seven frigates, has put to sea four days since. We are on the eve of great events.

By a list made up to the 1st of August last, from the 1st of January preceding, it appears that 119 privateers, mounting 860 guns, have been taken by his majesty's cruisers.

Lieutenant Dent arrived at the admiralty yesterday evening with dispatches from earl St. Vincent, whose fleet remained off the harbour of Cadiz when the lieutenant left it.

The commissioners from America are arrived at Paris, though it is not expected that their mission will prevent an open rupture between the two countries.

October 4.

The French minister, M. Declue, who arrived yesterday morning at the house of Mr. Canning with dispatches for lord Malmesbury, we find came expressly from Udine, the seat of the negotiation between the French republic and the emperor to Paris. He continued there but 12 hours, when he was dispatched to Lisle, from which place he proceeded to England. On his arrival at the house of Mr. Canning, a special messenger was sent for lord Malmesbury, who arrived in town about noon, and the French courier delivered his packet into his own hands. Lord Malmesbury prudently recommended the Frenchman to reside in the house of one of the messengers of state until his answer should be prepared for him, which he said would be very soon. What the nature of the dispatch is we leave to our political readers to divine; it is only certain, that, be it what it may, it produced no sensation on the funds. They rose in the morning indeed to 49 five-eighths, but they suddenly fell back to 49, and finally closed at 49 one-fourth, a three eight. Those persons who draw conclusions, as to the nature of unexplained reports, from the impression they made on the stocks, can form no judgment therefore from the appearances of yesterday.

It is said indeed that the dispatch has no reference to the late negotiation at Lisle;—and a supposition has been formed which is not improbable. It is, that lord Malmesbury was in correspondence with either a British agent at Udine, or with the Imperial commissioners, as we know that he was in the habit of sending and receiving couriers directly from Lisle to Vienna and elsewhere—and it is probable that this dispatch forwarded to him from Italy in the idea of his being still in France, and which the Directory sent after him to England. We mention this as a probable conjecture; and it is likely that by this means ministers have received an account of the precise state of the important negotiation at Lisle.

The latest advices from admiral Duncan's fleet off the Texel, give the following information. By a Danish ship which left the Texel yesterday (Sept. 26,) we have obtained information, that in consequence of some serious misunderstanding between the Dutch and French, the Dutch sailors had refused to go to sea, when the admiral made the signal to weigh; upon which, most of the officers had their baggage sent on shore; and very soon after they followed it themselves: their transports have been removed from the outward to the inner road, and the troops are disembarked.

October 6.

M. Declue, the French courier, accompanied by Mr. Shaw, the king's messenger, set out yesterday evening for France, with the answer of the British cabinet to dispatches received from the Executive Directory on Tuesday morning last. Nothing has yet officially transpired relative to the nature of this reply, but the reports in the ministerial circles are in some degree favourable to the wishes of the friends of peace.

A council of all the cabinet ministers was held yesterday morning at lord Grenville's office, when the answer to the dispatches from the French Directory was fully determined upon.

October 7.

Paris journals up to the 4th inst. were received in town yesterday morning, and we have selected from them the most interesting extracts. The most important intelligence they contain is an order of the Executive Directory, dated the 11th of September, which fully confirms the opinions we have so frequently delivered of the unreasonable and exorbitant pretensions of our ambitious rival. Nothing short of a complete restitution of all the possessions taken by England from France and her allies during the course of the war, will now satisfy the avidity of the French faction—and these concessions they call upon us to establish as the basis of the negotiation. On lord Malmesbury's refusal to accede to this proposition, he was ordered to leave France in 24 hours, and return to his court in order to obtain the requisite powers to treat on the grounds alluded to. Hence the sudden rupture of the negotiation, and unless the French Directory from cooler considerations be induced to relax the rigour of this principle, there are but faint hopes left that the negotiation will soon be renewed with any effect. To such humiliating conditions the pride of England can never bow; we have therefore only to prepare with

spirit and with vigour, to meet an alternative which our earnest endeavours for a peace have been unable to avert.

The proscribed deputies, among whom are Barthélemy and Pichegru, sailed from Rochefort on the 23d ult. The fate of Carnot is still uncertain; some say he has escaped into Switzerland with Boissy d'Anglais, Pastoret, and several other deputies; by others he is said to be in England.

The two Hamburg mails which were received, one yesterday morning, and the other last night: their contents are very unimportant, and contain scarcely any thing but confused and unauthenticated accounts of the negotiation at Udine, and which now seem to wear the aspect rather of war than of peace.

Letters from Udine of the 10th ult. state, a conference took place the preceding day, between the Austrian and French plenipotentiaries, and that the French troops had orders to send back to Ferrara their sick, all their women and children: the whole army was to be ready to march on the 23d ult.

From Milan and Genoa we learn, that an attempt has been made to overturn the new Ligurian republic; but the patriots, assisted by the French, soon succeeded in crushing the insurrection.

The latest letters from Vienna, which reached Hamburg on the 28th ult. inform us, that general Maserfeldt was arrived from Udine, not with the treaty of peace, but with the ultimatum of the French Directory.

The Hamburg mail which became due on Wednesday, arrived yesterday evening; it brings intelligence of the most gloomy nature from Vienna, Udine, and other parts of Italy, from which it may be inferred, that the war will be prosecuted by the emperor with increased fury. [Sun.]

BOSTON, November 28.

A CONFLAGRATION.

During the elapse of a very considerable time, Boston has not experienced those calamities from the fiery element, which it has too often witnessed, and to which, from its construction, it appears devoted. The felicity produced by the long suspension of these distressing accidents, is superseded by the most poignant grief, by the event of yesterday morning.

Fifteen minutes before two o'clock, the building occupied by Mrs. Broaders and Mrs. Western, was observed in a flame. So completely had the fire attained the mastery when discovered, that it was with extreme difficulty the tenants of the building escaped with their lives. The alarm was first given by a person in the street, when the blaze was pouring out of the windows, and two people just rushing from the doors. The always alert inhabitants were soon summoned to the scene which required their exertions; but notwithstanding the most spirited labour directed by the nicest judgment, the voracious flames made more greedy by the high wind which prevailed, consumed the building occupied by Mrs. Broaders and Western, and the houses improved by Mr. Haggard, Mr. Evans, Mrs. Moncrief, Mr. Jarret, and Mr. Farmer; when the course of the conflagration was stopped. The house of Mr. Hoffman, on the windward side of the fire, was much injured.

Mrs. Broaders had a well furnished house, with accommodations for a large number of boarders, and a handsome stock of seamen's clothing, which were mostly consumed.

Mrs. Western lost all her furniture, and most of the articles in a small huckster's shop.

Mr. Haggard, the owner of the places tenanted by himself, Messrs. Farmer, Evans, Moncrief and Jarret, have been the principal sufferers in this melancholy occurrence. The estate might be valued at 3000l. purchased with the earnings of industry, and the savings of economy.

Mr. Farmer preserved most of the stock of a large grocery store, but owing to the hurry of removal has to regret the loss of 100l. worth of property. He desires his most grateful thanks may be tendered to the numerous friends who assisted him. The rest of the persons mentioned experienced loss in the removal of their property, as did also the occupiers of houses and stores to which the flames did not extend.

FROM FRANCE.

On Sunday arrived at Plymouth, captain Spooner, in 46 days from Bourdeaux. Several of our obliging friends favoured us with Paris papers to October 3, received by this captain.

The prospect of the renewal of hostilities between France and Germany is undiminished. Every preparation on each side is persevered in. The last official news from the army of Italy was to the 23d of September, at which period the emperor had not acceded to the last propositions made by the Directory; but the Paris papers say, the Directors were forming a new ultimatum, which they intended to submit to the emperor, as their last overtures for a pacification.

The Cis-Rhinian republic is organizing. It is stated, that the British have asked to send a new plenipotentiary to Lisle.

Nothing new is mentioned of the conspiracy. The most rigorous measures were persevered in to prevent the denounced party from gaining an ascendancy again. It was proposed in the legislative body that all passports anterior to that date, October 1, should be annulled.

It seems that Carnot, Boissy d'Anglais, Pastoret, Dumolard, Duplantier, Imbert Colombes, and some others, condemned to transportation, had been so fortunate as to escape, and had reached Switzerland.

The American consul at Dunkirk, incriminated, as is said, by some papers found at Calais, has been arrested by order of the Directory.

The interior of France was considerably agitated in parts remote from the government. Rebellion excited, and assassinations were frequent.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 4.

"Two of our commissioners have arrived at Paris, we hope they may be able to re-establish the good understanding that once existed between the two countries, and set our political and commercial relations upon the footing they ought to stand. Certainly it is of importance to both that amity should be restored to them."

Captain Spooner says, little information is to be obtained at Bourdeaux, as freedom of discourse is dangerous; and on account of the frequent destruction of the post-riders, papers are not regularly received from Paris.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

The following interesting though melancholy circumstance is lately given as a fact in the London Oracle.

By letters from Mill-street, in the county of Derry, received yesterday, the following particulars have reached town:—

Mr. O—ze, a respectable gentleman in the neighbourhood, received an anonymous letter that his only daughter carried on an intrigue with the son of an eminent lawyer, then in the country.

The father listened to the tale—the innocent levities of his child he construed into an unbecoming forwardness—he conceived her guilty—and the fondness of the father was overcast with gloom and grief. Distrust took place of confidence, and he meditated a deep revenge against the man whom he looked upon as the despoiler of a child's honour.

Pensive, gloomy, and distrustful, every effort of the daughter to cheer her fond parent only served to rivet those opinions which he too hastily formed. The daughter apprehended a derangement of his mental faculties, and watched his motions with evident marks of fear and trembling. Thus were the pious assidues of the child imputed to a consciousness of her own guilt.

About a fortnight ago, the fatal evening arrived when death drops the curtain on the shocking catastrophe.

The father repaired to a copse adjoining his own garden, where he surprised the youthful lovers in amorous dalliance. Rage had stopped the power of utterance—he was about to present the fatal pistol at the fond pair.

Just at the instant his purpose was shaken by a piercing shriek.

It was the shriek of the daughter who had watched her father, whom she feared had long resolved upon suicide.

She seized his arm—the parties made their escape.

The offending female, it appeared, was her own waiting woman, who dressed herself in her mistress's cloaths to meet her lover.

The truth rushed on the father's mind, he had debased his darling child by suspicion. He was in the act of committing murder—reflection kept not between him and death—he clapt the pistol to his own head and expired in the daughter's arms.

The young lady has fallen a victim to melancholy, and the return of her senses is hopeless.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.

There is now exhibiting at New-York an American dwarf, named Calvin Phillips, who was born in Bridge-water, Massachusetts. He is seven years of age, though he is only twenty-six inches high, and weighs only twelve pounds! It is said he is well proportioned and active. Persons beholding this wonder of Nature, are apt to imagine that *Swiss* must have had him in vision, when he described the intrepid general of the armies of Lilleput.

The Last Night.

At the Ball-Room,

This Evening, THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1797.
Messrs. CHALMERS & WILLIAMSON will present the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, with a new species of Entertainment, called,

THE TABLET: Or, Just in Time.

CONSISTING OF READINGS, RECITATIONS, AND SONGS.

Particulars in the Bills of this Day.

Price of Admission One Dollar.—Tickets to be had at Mr. Wharf's Bar.—No money will be received at the door.

In consequence of a large and respectable party (by particular desire) the performance will begin at half past five o'clock precisely.

Particular attention will be paid to keep the room warm.

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service, one ditto, four ditto, one girl, three boys, two fit for service, one ditto, two ditto, both boys; one man, his wife and child, as likely negroes as any in America, they have all had the small-pox except a few small ones.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

By virtue of a decree subscriber will SEL

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October 1, 1797.

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November

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 30th day of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

TRACT of LAND, called CHELSEA, lying in Prince-George's county, the property of Mr. HUMPHREY BELT; this tract contains by estimation eight hundred acres, but will probably on a survey be found to contain more. A plot of the land will be prepared, and it will, if necessary, be divided into two or more tenements. This land is situated in the forest of Prince-George's county, near the Brick Church; it is distant about seven miles from Queen Anne, five from Upper-Marlborough, and eleven from the city of Washington; it lies nearly in a square, is extremely level, and the soil is of the first quality, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain; there is a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of timber; the improvements are valuable, consisting of a comfortable dwelling-house, with out-houses, and several tobacco-houses, and other buildings, suitable for a plantation, and there are on one extremity of the land a smaller dwelling, with out-houses. A more particular description is not deemed necessary, as those who are inclined to purchase this valuable estate, or any part of it, will have an opportunity of viewing it before the sale. The terms of sale are as follow: The purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part of the land shall pay down the purchase money at the time of the sale, or immediately after the ratification thereof by the chancellor; and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the right, title, interest and estate of the said Humphrey Belt, and of the mortgagees, will be conveyed as directed by the decree.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

December 9, 1797.

St. John's College,

December 11, 1797.

WHEREAS it appears to the trustees of the said college that there are considerable arrearages on the books of the college, great part of which hath been long due from students who have quitted the same, this is therefore to inform the parent or guardian of such student from whom any arrears is due, that they are earnestly requested to make payment of their tuition accounts without delay, and unless the said request is complied with before the 10th day of February, the board will consider themselves under the disagreeable necessity of enforcing such payment.

By order of the board,

RICHARD OWEN, Collector.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway.

MRS. ADDISON, care of Mr. Judson Clagett, Mr. Walter Addison, care of J. M. Clagett, Mr. John Boyd, care of Thos. Clagett, Mr. Thomas Brown Kittery, Piscataway; Mrs. Martha Dent, Charles county; Mr. Edward Eielen, Mount Air, Piscataway; Dennis McGruder, Esq; Prince George's county; John Hefelius, Esq; Oxen Hill, 2 letters; Mrs. Hefelius, care of J. M. Clagett, Mrs. Mary Hefelius, at the reverend W. Addison's, Mr. Samuel Hamilton, near Piscataway; Mr. Richard Lankam, Piscataway, 2 letters; Notley Maddox, Esq; P. G. county; Mr. Ignatius Manning, near Piscataway; Mrs. Chloe Richards, near Piscataway; Mr. Philip Stewart, Piscataway; Mr. John Spalding, near Piscataway; Mr. John Allen Taylor, to the care of John McClanahan, Piscataway; col. Joseph Wilkerson, Hunting-town; Mr. Elias Wheatly, near Benedict.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

October 1, 1797.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 8th day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the subscriber's, about thirteen miles from Annapolis, and two from Rawlings's tavern,

About twenty valuable

NEGROES,

CONSISTING of men, women and children; among the men there is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper; also a remarkable good cartman, and others who understand plantation business. They are sober good negroes, and are sold for no other reason than the want of money, and having more of them than are profitable. The terms will be CASH only.

At the same time and place will be sold some stock all kinds.

JOHANNA PLUMMER.

Anne-Arundel county, November 13, 1797.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the last will and testament of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Friday the 22d day of December next, for CASH.

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the said deceased, containing about two hundred and twenty acres of land. Also will be sold, on the same day, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one negro woman and child, household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, plantation utensils, a quantity of Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, corn fodder, straw, &c. &c.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

The sale to commence precisely at 10 o'clock.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more desired to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in.

November 29, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on November 4, an Irish girl, who says her name is MARY POWERS, she is of short stature, and chunky built, of light complexion, and short bushy hair, but commonly wears a braid; her clothing is a striped cotton gown and purple petticoat, cotton stockings, and stuff shoes, with gold ear-bobs, gold ring, and sundry other things of that kind; she says she came into Baltimore in the brig Polly, captain Delano, and was sold to a Mr. Reister Seabrooke, of M'Alister's-town, in the state of Pennsylvania, who sold her to Mr. Alder Smith. Her master is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expenses, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

November 15, 1797.

In CHANCERY, November 23, 1797.

David M'Mechen,

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree against Richard Curson, and the representatives of William M'Laughlin, as trustees of William Hammond, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto the complainant all his the said William Hammond's half share, and dividend of the estate, real and personal, which he doth now or may hereafter inherit, in consequence of the death of his nephew, Thomas Hughes Hammond, in Anne-Arundel county, and all those tracts of land lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, which were conveyed by James Kelfo and James Wilton to said Hammond, on the fourth day of October, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, and one tract of land in Accomack county, in Virginia, which was conveyed by a certain John Trakle to the said William Hammond, about the twenty-ninth day of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; the bill states, that the said William M'Laughlin, since the execution of the said deed, hath departed this life, leaving no known heirs; it is there, upon, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the City Gazette before the last day of December next, that the said Richard Curson, and the heirs of the said William M'Laughlin, if any such there be, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in May next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

COMMITTED to my custody, as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21st of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who says he was born free, and in Worcester county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his clothing is a blue cloth short upper jacket, under jacket and trousers of the same, and has other clothing with him, and has a scar on his knee, occasioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parson MOSCROFF, over South river, but says he was sold to a Mr. JOHN MARTIN, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his clothing is a nankeen coat, of a ragged shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

RAN AWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shews large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his clothing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expenses.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven. West river, October 3, 1797.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant, the Vestry will receive applications from any episcopal minister.

By order of the vestry,

JOHN JACOBS, Register.

November 15, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on his land lying in Anne-Arundel county, on South river.

JASPER E. TILLY.

November 20, 1797.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 16th of December next,

THE lease of a LOT of GROUND, very pleasantly situated near the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JOHN ADAM BAYER, deceased; the lease is for seventy-five years, commencing the 29th of September, 1790, paying an annual ground rent of six pounds current money. On this lot is a tan-yard, all the vats almost new, a bark mill and mill-house, a two story brick dwelling house, 30 by 28 feet, a brick kitchen, and carrier's shop, the whole in good order and ready for the reception of the purchaser; also a quantity of bark, and the implements of trade. The premises are sold to discharge the debts of the deceased, and in the first instance a mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire.

W. S. ALLEN QUINN, Administrator.

November 13, 1797.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,

Church-street, opposite to Mr. Wharfe's Tavern,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

The following Articles,

VIZ.

HAIR-POWDER,

Marshall, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Common.

POMATUMS, SOFT and HARD.

Rose, Franchipane, Marshall, Lemon, Bergamot, Lavender, Thyme and Orange.

An infallible pomatum, that will nourish the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it to extreme old age.

SOAPS,

Patent Windsor, Violet, Jessamine, chymical, patent cakes, Liquid for shaving, and common.

Royal chymical patent soap, 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 soap now in use.

Wash Balls of the first quality.

ESSENCES,

Sweet-briar, Sansepareille, Tuberoles, Millifleur, Bergamot, Lavender and Lemon.

WATERS,

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Sansepareille, and Tuberoles.

FOR THE TEETH.

Tooth-brushes, tooth-powder, tooth-picks, with elegant cases of different kinds.

FOR THE HAIR.

Pinching, craping and curling irons, powder knives, hair scissors, with handsome cases, hair riband, powder bags, swandown, silk and thread puffs, powder-boxes, tortoise-shell, ivory, and horn combs, of all kinds, and a large quantity of the best RUSSIA BEAR'S GREASE, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning grey.

Milk of Roses of the best quality.

—LIKEWISE,—

The first quality razors; elastic and Jesse's strops, warranted; lip-salve; smelling-bottles, with silver tops, and a variety of other kinds; ivory and common shaving brushes; the genuine court plaster, and a variety of dressing-cases, with utensils complete; red morocco shaving cases, containing the whole apparatus for shaving or dressing; false-tails and braids; patent shoe blacking; elegant yard measures, with a smelling-bottle at the end of them; a large quantity of small phials, containing different kinds of perfumes; shaving boxes complete; shoe-strings; elastic neck-bolsters; lockets and breast pins of different kinds, and Starch of the best quality.

M. MACCUBBIN,

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.

WE, the subscribers, having suffered much injury from persons of different classes crossing over our fields on Patapasco with the pretence of hunting, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within our said enclosures, with either dog or gun; any person or persons hunting therein after this notice shall be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

P. HAMMOND,
R. HAMMOND,
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797.

TAKE notice, that I also forewarn all persons hunting within my enclosures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any person that will inform me, and establish the fact, on any person or persons that may hunt therein without my permission, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

RIDGELY and EVANS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
And Offer for Sale,
A general Assortment of Goods,
Suitable to the present Season,
Consisting of

SUPERFINE, second
and coarse broad
cloths,
Common and satin striped
elastic ditto,
Fashionable cord, mixed,
stamped, and plain cas-
imers,
Double mill'd drabs,
Devonshire kersey,
Ladies and gentlemen's su-
perfine coatings,
Common mixt and striped
ditto,
Superfine and common
white, red, scarlet and
yellow flannels,
Green baize, halfthicks,
plains, and kerseys,
Blue, green and white
Kendal cottons,
Fearnought,
Sailors ready made great
coats, jackets and trou-
sers,
Mill'd and yarn stockings
and gloves,
Double role and common
stripe blankets,
Moreens, taboreens, and
Jone's spinning,
Durants, calimancoes and
fine black ruffsels,
Bombazeens, alapeens and
bombazets,
Wildbores, cloaking and
common camblets,
Brown and black crapes,
Changeable poplins,
Princels and fancy stuffs,
Fustians, satinets and roy-
al ribs,
Conduroy, velverets, hunt-
ers, and fancy cords
and thickets,
Marseilles, corded dimi-
ties, bed-ticks and
checks,
A beautiful assortment
of swandown, llnnet
cloth, mole-skin and
tamboured casimer vest
shaps,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens,
9-8 and 5-4 fine Irish and
Russia sheetings,
Russia drab and ravens
duck,
7-8 and 5-4 diaper,
7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diaper
table cloths,
Cambricks & long lawns,
Dowlais, brown roles,
ticklenburgs and brown
hempen linens,
An elegant assortment of
tambour'd, striped, cross
barred and plain jaconet
and dress book muslin,

Muslin aprons, handker-
chiefs and cravats,
Superfine 9-8 and 6-4
India jaconet and book
muslins,
A very general assortment
of fashionable light and
dark chintzes and cali-
coes,
Stamped muslin & chintz
shawls,
Ribands, edgings, tapes &
ferrets,
Worsted bindings and gal-
loons,
Threads assorted,
Shoe ditto, in hanks and
balls,
Sewing, embroidering and
tambour filks,
Pins and needles,
Ladies kid, Morocco and
Ruff slippers,
Lustrings, taffeties, modes
and larcenet,
Ladies black, white and
coloured satins,
Gentlemen's black satin &
silk florentines,
Silk velvets, assorted, in
colours,
Girls, youths, and boys
cotton & worsted stock-
ings,
Ladies and gentlemen's
gauze, worsted, cotton
and silk ditto,
Ladies paper, satin and
beaver hats,
Mens, youths and boys
fine and coarse ditto,
Leipers and rappee snuff,
Best sweet scent chewing
tobacco,
A very general assortment
of best quality pen and
pocket knives,
Ladies and gentlemen's
Morocco pocket-books,
with instruments,
Japanned waiters and tea
trays,
Brass candlesticks and steel
snuffers,
Shovels and tongs,
Hearth and sweeping
brooms,
Iron tea kettles,
4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d.
Flat point nails,
Hob-nails, shoe-tacks, &
awl blades,
Best battle and common
gunpowder,
Patent and common shot,
Earthen, glass, and China
ware,
Sein twine, &c.

ALSO GROCERIES,

Imperial, fresh hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and
congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown sugar,
and a number of other articles too
tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to sell at the most
reduced prices for cash, or on the usual credit to their
punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks
to their friends, and the public in general, for past
favours, and hope, by their strict attention, to merit
a continuance of the same.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or
note of considerable time standing, are requested to
call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears
on open account of more than twelve months
standing, are hereby required to close them by paying
up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved
security, if required. Those who do not comply
with this request may expect that suits will com-
mence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, November 14, 1797.

SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and the
public in general for past favours in the line of
his business, and informs them that he still carries on
the Boot and Shoe-making Business in all its branches,
in the best manner. He has just received a large quantity
of the best Boston bend seal-leather, which he will sell
on reasonable terms, for cash, or green hides; he has
also for sale, hide leather and calf skins, and all kinds
of Shoe-maker's tools, shoe thread, resin, linseed,
whale and tanner's oil, and sundry other articles too
tedious to mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for sale,
that is used to Kitchen work.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF
PUBLICATION:
Containing all the Laws from that to the present time,
inclusive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is
to publish every Law, now in force, in perio-
dical order, with marginal references and notes, to
obviate obscurities created, the consequence of pro-
gressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to an-
swer the annual purposes of legislative convenience.
The Laws within this space of time, include all our
STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many
of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made
by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of
many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enu-
merated additions, amendments and repeals, often pro-
duce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The
MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evi-
denced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in
a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in
perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen,
during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to
digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances
attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which
is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the
will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally re-
mains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition.
On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE
GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legislative
capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the or-
ganization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more
bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in
our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes.
Though this is one of the consequent defects (for hu-
man perfection is unattainable) of free governments,
yet when we consider the unparalleled privileges and
blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws,
unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we
should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to
co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions
to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be pre-
sented to the next session of Assembly, for their appro-
bation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not
right to interfere with any acts of the constituted au-
thorities, without their previous acquiescence. The
glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil prac-
tices, have already been too manifest to require ani-
madversion, and too severely felt by a people, not
to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will
be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the
farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in
event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly
rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this work will be
printed and bound in
one volume, and put to
press as soon as the sub-
scription is sufficiently
enlarged to defray the
expenses of printing.

II. That the whole will
be printed on good pa-
per and good type.

III. That each subscriber,
at the time of subscrib-
ing, shall pay Five Dol-
lars in advance, for eve-
ry copy subscribed for,
(to enable the printer
to go speedily through
with the work) and the
balance on delivery of
the book.

IV. That the price will
be as moderate as books

of the same kind, con-
taining the same quan-
tity of matter, are sold
for: it cannot be ascer-
tained at present, with
accuracy, what the ex-
pense of printing will
be, and therefore no
fixed price can yet be
promulged.

V. That if any invisible
accident should coun-
teract this plan, so as to
produce miscarriage, or
to prevent it from being
carried into execution;
in such case, or cases,
the money advanced,
shall be returned to the
respective persons sub-
scribing.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice,
& Co. and George Hill, bookellers in Baltimore,
and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the
public in general, that he has received a few
SPRING CLOCKS, and an assortment of gold, gilt,
and silver warranted WATCHES, gold, gilt, and
steel CHAINS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, and
other articles in his line, which he will sell low for
CASH.

N. B. The highest price given for old silver.
Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

NOTICE.

INTEND to petition the general assembly of Ma-
ryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve
me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, October 18, 1797.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,
THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately
occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is
situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis
is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the
Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of
land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well
adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco.
The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling
house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valua-
ble tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two
stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other ne-
cessary building that the accommodation of a family
could possibly require. There is a very choice col-
lection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards
have not yet reached maturity and now yield about
thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of
excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this
place being a man of considerable industry and taste
has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valua-
ble fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to
beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres
covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted
by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in
excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There
is seeded for the benefit of the purchaser between se-
venty and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of
the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of
the place, which will be on the first day of January
next, and an extensive credit will be given for the
residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be ex-
acted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will
be given him by.

of JONATHAN R. WILMER.
November 7, 1797.

JAMES MATTISON, HATTER,

In the house formerly occupied by ROBERT
COUDEN, Esq;

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general,
and his customers in particular, that he has just
received and will be constantly supplied with the best
Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials
of the best quality; he will be able to supply those
who may honour him with their commands, with hats
of a superior quality, on the shortest notice, and most
reasonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be
taken as an apprentice.
Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven
miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th
instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are
brothers. WILL, a freight, tall, well made fellow,
upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black,
but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a
carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the
use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the
whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks
quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a
stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-
four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten
inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work,
and can handle tools pretty well. Their drels at
home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls
of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other
cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear
abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes
pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished
with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for
them, but upon proper examination may be discovered
to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone
for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there,
with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing
the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any
other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of
eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND
GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.
are once more earnestly requested to pay off their re-
spective balances. Those whose accounts are more
than twelve months standing, it is hoped, will pay
particular attention to this request, as no apology will
be necessary for compulsory measures should they re-
fuse or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS
of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every
morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.
By order,

JNO. F. HARRIS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS will sit every day,
during the present session, from nine o'clock in
the morning until three in the afternoon.
by order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1797.

1998

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 30th day of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

TRACT of LAND, called CHELSEA, lying in Prince George's county, the property of Mr. HUMPHREY BELT; this tract contains by estimation eight hundred acres, but will probably on a survey be found to contain more. A plot of the land will be prepared, and it will, if necessary, be divided into two or more tenements. This land is situated in the forest of Prince George's county, near the Brick Church; it is distant about seven miles from Queen Anne, five from Upper Marlborough, and eleven from the city of Washington; it lies nearly in a square, is extremely level, and the soil is of the first quality, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain; there is a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of timber; the improvements are valuable, consisting of a comfortable dwelling-house, with out-houses, and several tobacco-houses, and other buildings, suitable for a plantation, and there are on one extremity of the land a smaller dwelling, with out-houses. A more particular description is not deemed necessary, as those who are inclined to purchase this valuable estate, or any part of it, will have an opportunity of viewing it before the sale. The terms of sale are as follow: The purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part of the land shall pay down the purchase money at the time of the sale, or immediately after the ratification thereof by the chancellor; and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the right, title, interest and estate of the said Humphrey Belt, and of the mortgagees, will be conveyed as directed by the decree.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

December 9, 1797.

St. John's College,

December 11, 1797.

WHEREAS it appears to the trustees of the said college that there are considerable arrearages on the books of the college, great part of which hath been long due from students who have quitted the same, this is therefore to inform the parent or guardian of such student from whom any arrears is due, that they are earnestly requested to make payment of their tuition accounts without delay, and unless the said request is complied with before the 10th day of February, the board will consider themselves under the disagreeable necessity of enforcing such payment.

By order of the board,
RICHARD OWEN, Collector.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway.

MRS. ADDISON, care of Mr. Judson Clagett, Mrs. Walter Addison, care of J. M. Clagett, Mr. John Boyd, care of Thos. Clagett, Mr. Thomas Brown Kinty, Piscataway; Mrs. Martha Dent, Charles county; Mr. Edward Eddles, Mount Air, Piscataway; Dennis M'Gruder, Esq. Prince George's county; John Hefelius, Esq. Oxen Hill, 2 letters; Mrs. Hefelius, care of J. M. Clagett, Mrs. Mary Hefelius, at the residence of W. Addison's, Mr. Samuel Hamilton, near Piscataway; Mr. Richard Lankam, Piscataway, 2 letters; Noddy Maddox, Esq. P. G. county; Mr. Ignatius Manning, near Piscataway; Mrs. Chloe Richards, near Piscataway; Mr. Philip Stewart, Piscataway; Mrs. John Spalding, near Piscataway; Mr. John Allen Taylor, to the care of John McManon, Piscataway; Col. Joseph Wilkerson, Huntingtown; Mrs. Elias Wheatley, near Benedict.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

October 4, 1797.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 8th day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the subscriber's, about thirteen miles from Annapolis, and two from Rawlings's tavern.

About twenty valuable

NEGROES,

CONSISTING of men, women, and children; among the men there is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper; also a remarkable good cartman, and others who understand plantation business. They are sober good negroes, and are sold for no other reason than the want of money, and having more of them than are profitable. The terms will be CASH only.

At the same time and place will be sold some stock all kinds.

JOHANNA PLUMMER.

Anne Arundel county, November 13, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on November 11, an Irish girl, who says her name is MARY POWERS, she is of short stature, and shaggy built, of light complexion, and short bushy hair, but commonly wears a head; her clothing is a striped cotton gown and purple petticoat, cotton stockings, and fluff shoes, with gold ear-bobs, gold ring, and sundry other things of that kind; she says she came into Baltimore in the brig Polly, captain Delano, and was sold to a Mr. Reister, Seabrook, of Maryland; she is now in the care of Pennycuik, who sold her to Mr. Alder Smith. Her master is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, on the will be paid for her prison fees and other expenses, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

November 15, 1797.

For SALE,

FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service, one ditto, four ditto, one girl, three boys, two fit for service, one ditto, two ditto, both boys; one man, his wife and child, as likely negroes as any in America, they have all had the small-pox except a few small ones.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

TAKEN up as strays by WILLIAM BRIAN, living on the Head of South river, near Jacob Waters's mill, a pied COW, with a crop and under bit in each ear, and a slit in the right ear, her left horn hangs over her eye, and a black bull YEARLING, without mark. The owner or owners may have them again by proving property, paying charges, and applying at RICHARD RAWLINGS's.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WATSON, at Leonardtown, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his root will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim between his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space between his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magdohy, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21st of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who says he was born free, and in Worcester county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his clothing is a blue cloth short upper jacket, under jacket and trousers of the same, and has other clothing with him, and has a scar on his knee, occasioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parson MOSCROPE, over South river, but says he was sold to a Mr. JOHN MARTIN, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his clothing is a nankeen coat, clean shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

RAN AWAY,

Two young Negro Men

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shows large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and Sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his clothing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne Arundel county, or lodges them in goal, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TRN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expenses.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven.

West river, October 3, 1797.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the last will and testament of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, on Friday the 22d day of December next, for CASH,

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the said deceased, containing about two hundred and twenty acres of land. Also will be sold, on the same day, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one negro woman and child, household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, plantation utensils, a quantity of Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, corn fodder, straw, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

The sale to commence precisely at 10 o'clock.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more desired to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in.

November 29, 1797.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,

Church-street, opposite to Mr. Wharf's Tavern,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

The following Articles,

viz.

HAIR-POWDER,

Marshall, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Commoh.

POMATUMS, SOFT and HARD.

Rose, Franchispan, Marshall, Lemon, Bergamot, Lavender, Thyme and Orange.

An infallible pomatum that will nourish the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it to extreme old age.

SOAPS,

Patent Windsor, Violet, Jessamine, chymical, patent cakes, Liquid for shaving, and common.

Royal chymical patent soap, 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 soap now in use.

Wash Balls of the first quality.

ESSENCES,

Sweet-briar, Sanparrille, Tuberose, Millifera, Bergamot, Lavender and Lemon.

WATERS,

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Sanparrille, and Tuberose.

FOR THE TEETH,

Tooth-brushes, tooth-powder, tooth-picks, with elegant cases of different kinds.

FOR THE HAIR.

Pinching, craping and curling irons, powder knives, hair scissors, with handsome cases, hair riband, powder bags, swandown, silk and thread puffs, powder-boxes, tortoise-shell, ivory, and horn combs, of all kinds, and a large quantity of the best RUSSIA BEAR'S GREASE, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning grey.

Milk of Roses of the best quality.

—LIKEWISE,—

The first quality razors; elastic and Jesse's Rops, warranted; lip-salve; smelling-bottles, with silver tops, and a variety of other kinds; ivory and common shaving brushes; the genuine court plaster, and a variety of dressing-cases, with utensils complete; red morocco shaving cases, containing the whole apparatus for shaving or dressing; false-tails and braids; patent shoe blacking; elegant yard measures, with a smelling-bottle at the end of them; a large quantity of small phials, containing different kinds of perfumes; shaving boxes complete; shoe-brings; elastic neck-bolsters; lockets and breast pins of different kinds, and Search of the best quality.

M. MACCUBBIN,

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.

WH, the subscribers, having suffered much injury from persons of different classes crossing over our fields on Patapsco with the pretence of hunting, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within our said enclosures, with either dog or gun; any person or persons hunting therein after this notice shall be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

F. HAMMOND.

R. HAMMOND.

HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797.

TAKE notice, that I also forewarn all persons hunting within my enclosures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any person that will inform me, and establish the fact, on any person or persons that may hunt therein without my permission, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

RIDGELY and EVANS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And Offer for Sale,

A general Assortment of Goods,

Suitable to the present Season,

Consisting of,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse broad cloths, Common and satin striped elastic ditto, Fashionable cord, mixed, stamped, and plain casimers, Double mill'd drabs, Devonshire kersey, Ladies and gentlemen's superfine coatings, Common mix'd and striped ditto, Superfine and common white, red, scarlet and yellow flannels, Green baize, halfthicks, plains, and kerseys, Blue, green and white Kendal cottons, Fearnought, Sailors ready made great coats, jackets and trousers, Mill'd and yarn stockings and gloves, Double role and common stripe blankets, Moreens, taboreens, and Jone's spinning, Durans, calmancoes and fine black ruffs, Bombazens, alapeens and bombazets, Wildbores, cloaking and common camlets, Brown and black crapes, Changeable poplins, Princess and fancy stuffs, Fustians, fatines and royal ribs, Corduroy, velvets, hunters, and fancy cords and thickets, Marfettes, corded dimities, bed-ticks and checks, A beautiful assortment of swansdown, linnet cloths, mole-skin and tanoured casimer vest shapes, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 9-8 and 5-4 fine Irish and Russia sheetings, Russia drab and ravens duck, 7-8 and 5-4 diaper, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diaper table cloths, Cambricks & long lawns, Dowlats, brown roles, ticklenburgs and brown hempen linens, An elegant assortment of tambourd, striped, cross barred and plain jaconet and dress book muslin, Mullin aprons, handkerchiefs and cravats, Superfine 9-8 and 6-4 India jaconet and book muslin, A very general assortment of fashionable light and dark chingizes and calicoes, Stamped mullin & chintz shawls, Ribbands, edgings, tapes & laces, Worsted bindings and galloons, Threads assorted, Shoe ditto, in hanks and ball's, Sewing, embroidering and tambour filks, Pins and needles, Ladies kid, Morocco and fluff slippers, Lullings, tassies, modes and farcenet, Ladies black, white and coloured satins, Gentlemen's black latin & silk florentines, Silk velvets, assorted, in colours, Girls, youths, and boys cotton & worsted stockings, Ladies and gentlemen's gauze, worsted, cotton and silk ditto, Ladies paper, satin and beaver hats, Mens, youths and boys fine and coarse ditto, Leipers and rappee snuff, Best sweet scent chewing tobacco, A very general assortment of best quality pen and pocket knives, Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket-books, with instruments, Japaned waiters and tea trays, Brass candlesticks and steel snuffers, Shovels and rongs, Hearth and sweeping brooms, Iron tea kettles, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. flat point nails, Hob-nails, shoe-tacks, & awl blades, Best battle and common gunpowder, Patent and common shot, Earthen, glass, and China ware, Sea twine, &c.

ALSO GROCERIES,

Imperial, fresh hyson, hyson skin, fouchong, and congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or on the usual credit to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to their friends, and the public in general, for past favours, and hope, by their strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby requested to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court. Annapolis, November 14, 1797.

SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and the public in general for past favours in the line of his business, and informs them that he still carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business in all its branches, in the best manner. He has just received a large quantity of the best Boston bend seal-leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash, or green hides, he has also for sale, hide leather and calf skins, and all kinds of shoe-maker's tools, shoe threads, rems, lined, whole and runner's oil, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for sale, that is used to Kitchen work.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING

A DIGEST

OF THE

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF

PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our Statutes, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, like our own, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the consequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparalleled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labour of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

- I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expenses of printing.
- II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.
- III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay *Five Dollars* in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.
- IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expense of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulgated.
- V. That if any invisible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution; in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, booksellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has received a few SPRING CLOCKS, and an assortment of gold, gilt, and silver warranted WATCHES, gold, gilt, and steel CHAINS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, and other articles in his line, which he will sell low for CASH.

N. B. The highest price given for old silver. Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

NOTICE

INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN E. BRALL.

Charles county, October 18, 1797.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms, THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchard have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is seeded for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

JAMES MATTISON,

HATTER,

In the house formerly occupied by ROBERT COUDEN, Esq.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has just received and will be constantly supplied with the best Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials of the best quality; he will be able to supply those who may honour him with their commands, with hats of a superior quality, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice. Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a slight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright malatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and oversleeve of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home: WILL writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as TOM has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore-town, or any other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 16, 1797.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. Those whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this request, as no apology will be necessary for compulsory measures should they refuse or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURSE of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, JNO. F. HARRIS, CLK.

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

By order, J. HAYWARD, CLK.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIND YEAR.

MA

PHILADBL

By the Dublin packer,

LOND

At ten o'clock the part published in a LONDON GAZE

Lieutenant Brodie, by this morning with commander in chief played in the North, which the following is

Venerable, off the coast, tober, by log (181 E. S. E. eight miles

SIR, I have the pleasure of informing you that at nine o'clock the Dutch fleet, at half past five, and the action commenced. The admiral's ship, we have several I shall send captain's moment I can spare him I am, Sir, Your

The following command Spencer, to the of the merchants.

"My Lord, I have the satisfaction to inform you that an officer has arrived from the coast of Holland after a severe action, and on board, had been had also several others. When the officer in the afternoon, the fellow of the ships the remainder. I most heartily congratulate you on this important event, and with great regard, My Lord, Your

To the Rt. Hon. the following paragraph considered as authentic, by admiral Duncan's fleet, close in with the Texel, returning possibility of escape in chief of the Dutch the line. The gall signals, one for each and the other signals were obeyed in the Dutch line was broken the centre, and by thereby cut off and As soon as admiral Vere action took place centre of the Dutch miral de Winter, detained a hard fought and though he had was utterly unman the Venerable came counted eight ships which had been destroyed by the explosion he saw lying a up with her; so the ships of the line were taken, of the Duncan had sent to and at the same time my, which had lost to facilitate their being picked up, chase; most sensible and two other

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.

By the Dublin packet, Green, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York.

LONDON, October 15.

At four o'clock yesterday morning lieutenant Brodie arrived at the admiralty, with a short letter from admiral Duncan, announcing the event [defeat of the Dutch] with which lord Spencer immediately set off to the king at Kew. At ten o'clock the park and tower guns were fired; and in the afternoon the following brief notice was published in a

LONDON GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-office, October 13.

Lieutenant Brodie, of the *Rose* cutter, arrived early this morning with a letter from admiral Duncan, commander in chief of his majesty's ships, &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq; of which the following is a copy:

Venerable, off the coast of Holland, the 12th of October, by log (11th) three P. M. Camperdown E. S. E. eight miles, wind N. by E.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that at nine o'clock this morning I got sight of the Dutch fleet, at half-past twelve I passed through their line, and the action commenced, which has been very severe. The admiral's ship is dismasted, and has struck, we have several others and one is on fire.

I shall send captain Fairfax with particulars, the moment I can spare him.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

ADAM DUNCAN.

The following communication was transmitted by lord Spencer, to the lord mayor, for the information of the merchants.

Admiralty-office, October 13.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that an officer has arrived from admiral Duncan with an account of his having fallen in with the Dutch fleet off the coast of Holland, on Wednesday last, and that after a severe action, the ship having the Dutch admiral on board, had been dismasted and had struck, as had also several other of the enemy's ships.

When the officer left the admiral at four o'clock in the afternoon, he was then preparing to take possession of the ships which had struck, and to pursue the remainder.

I most heartily congratulate your lordship on this important event, and have the honour to be, with great regard,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

And humble servant,

SPENCER.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The following particulars though not official, are considered as authentic: On Wednesday morning early, admiral Duncan fell in with the grand Batavian fleet, close in with the Dutch coast, to the leeward of the Texel, returning into port. Seeing there was no possibility of escape, admiral de Winter commander in chief of the Dutch forces, made a signal of forming the line. The gallant admiral Duncan gave but two signals, one for each ship to get close to his opponent, and the other signal to break the line. His orders were obeyed in the most perfect manner, and the Dutch line was broken in two points; by himself near the centre, and by admiral Onslow in the rear, who thereby cut off and took five ships and one frigate. As soon as admiral Duncan had passed through, a severe action took place with the van and part of the centre of the Dutch fleet, and their commander, admiral de Winter, displayed great gallantry. He maintained a hard fought action for two hours and a half, and though he had lost all his masts, and that his ship was utterly unmanageable, he refused to strike until the Venerable came up when he yielded. Mr. Brodie counted eight ships with their colours struck, one of which had been on fire, but the flames were extinguished by the exertions of our people; and a ninth ship he saw lying almost a wreck, and the Ruffel close up with her; so that he has no doubt, but that nine ships of the line (including two 50's) and one frigate were taken, of these, two were flag ships. Admiral Duncan had sent boats to take possession of those ships; and at the same time as the centre division of the enemy, which had suffered the least, were forming a line to facilitate their escape, and prevent frigates from being picked up, he had given orders for a general chase; most seasonably for the purpose; the Formidable and two other ships joined him immediately after

the action, and there was every reason to hope that the fleet would be able to destroy, if not to take, all the rest of the Dutch ships.

The battle was fought off Scheveling, and so near to the coast, that thousands of people were on the shore to view it. It is thought that they were so near to the shallow water that they must lie to all Wednesday night and that by this means their retreat into the Texel, or even into Helvoetsluis, would be prevented.

It appears that admiral Duncan had very good intelligence from captain Trollope on the preceding day, of the situation of the Dutch fleet. Captain T's letter to the admiral contained the following remarkable words:—"When you see the Dutch fleet, you will see the Ruffel." He had never quitted the Dutch fleet from the moment he came in sight of it on Monday, and his ship led the fleet into action.

Admiral Duncan's letter to the admiralty published in the London Gazette extraordinary, contains no details whatever. It was written in great haste, to give ministers the earliest advice of the result, as he purposed sending home captain Fairfax with the details of this famous action, which rivals in glory the memorable 1st of June 1794, and the 14th of February, 1797.

The following is a pretty correct account of the forces on each side.

The Dutch fleet consisted of

- 3 Ships of 76 guns.
- 8 Ships of 64 to 68.
- 4 Ships of 54 to 58 guns.
- 1 Ship of 48 guns.

The British fleet consisted of

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.
Powerful	74	Capt. Drury
Bedford	74	Sir T. Bead
Montague	74	Knight
Monarch	74	Vice-Ad. Onslow
Ruffel	74	Capt. O'Brien
Belliqueux	74	Trollope
Triumph	74	J. Inglis
Ardent	68	W. Blington
Venerable	64	R. R. Burgefs
Director	64	Adm. Duncan
Glatton	64	Capt. Fairfax
Nassau	64	W. Bligh
Lancaster	64	C. Cobb
Inflexible	64	W. Hargood
Veteran	64	J. Wells
Monmouth	64	S. Ferris
Agincourt	64	Gregory
Adamant	50	Lord Northesk
Idis	50	Williamson
Naiad	38	Hotham
Altrea	32	
Champion	24	Repeaters

Swan sloop, Tifphone fire-ship, brigs, cutters, &c.

Besides the above ships, the following sailed from the Nore on Tuesday, to reinforce admiral Duncan; and although they had not joined at the moment of the general action, yet we think they will have reached him in time to be of service in picking up some of the enemy's ships in their flight:

Ships	guns	Com.
Warrior	74	Capt. Savage
Agamemnon	64	Pancourt.
Brakel [prize]	54	R. Mose

To these we may add, the Formidable of 98, capt. G. Gerkely, which sailed from the Downs on Wednesday morning to join admiral Duncan.

October 16.

Admiralty Office, October 16, 1797.

Captain Fairfax, of the Venerable, arrived early this morning with dispatches from admiral Duncan, Esq; admiral of the blue, commander in chief of his majesty's ships, &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq; secretary of the admiralty, of which the following are copies:

Venerable, at Sea, 13th Oct. 1797, off the coast of Holland.

SIR,

Be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that, judging it of consequence their lordships should have as early information as possible of the defeat of the Dutch fleet under the command of admiral de Winter, I dispatched the *Rose* cutter at three P. M. on the 12th [11th] inst. with a short letter to you immediately after the action was ended.

I have now further to acquaint you, for their lordship's information, that in the night of the 10th inst. I placed my squadron in such a situation as to prevent the enemy from returning to the Texel without my falling in with them.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th I got sight of captain Trollope's squadron, with signals flying

for an enemy to leeward; I immediately bore up, and made the signal for a general chase, and soon got sight of them, forming in a line on the larboard tack to receive us, the wind at N. W. As we approached near, I made the signal for the squadron to shorten sail, in order to connect them; soon after I saw the land between Camperdown and Egmont, about 9 miles to leeward of the enemy, and finding there was no time to be lost in making the attack, I made the signal to bear up, break the enemy's line, and engage them to leeward, each ship her opponent, by which I got between them and the land whither they were fast approaching. My signals were obeyed with great promptitude, and vice-admiral Onslow, in the Monarch, bore down on the enemy's rear in the most gallant manner, his division following his example, and the action commenced about forty minutes past twelve o'clock.

The Venerable soon got through the enemy's line, and I began a close action, with my division on their van, which lasted for near two hours and a half, when I observed all the masts of the Dutch admiral's ship to go by the board; she was, however, defended for some time in a most gallant manner—but being overpowered by numbers her colours were struck, and admiral de Winter was soon brought on board the Venerable. On looking around me, I observed the ship bearing the vice-admiral's flag was also dismasted, and had surrendered to vice-admiral Onslow; and that many others had likewise struck. Finding we were in nine fathoms water, and not farther than five miles from the land, my attention was so much taken up in getting the heads of the different ships off shore, that I was not able to distinguish the number of ships captured; and the wind having been constantly on the land since, we have unavoidably been much dispersed, so that I have not been able to gain an exact account of them, but we have taken possession of eight or nine; more of them had struck, but taking advantage of the night, and being so near their own coast, they succeeded in getting off, and some of them were seen going into the Texel next morning.

It is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction I have made known to their lordships the very gallant behaviour of vice-admiral Onslow, the captains, officers, seamen and marines of the squadron, who all appeared actuated with the truly British spirit, at least those that I had an opportunity of seeing.

One of the enemy's ships caught fire in the action, and drove very near the Venerable; but I have the pleasure to say it was extinguished; and she is one of the ships in our possession. The squadron has suffered much in their masts, yards, and rigging, and many of them have lost a number of men; however, in no proportion to that of the enemy.

The carnage on board the two ships that bore the admiral's flags has been beyond all description, they have had no less than 250 killed and wounded on board of each ship; and here I have to lament the loss of captain Burgefs, of his majesty's ship the Ardent, who brought that ship into action in the most gallant and masterly manner, but was unfortunately killed soon after. However, the ship continued the action close, until quite disabled. The public have lost a good and gallant officer in captain Burgefs, and I, with others, a sincere friend.

Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct in keeping sight of the enemy's fleet until I came up, have been truly meritorious, and, I trust, will meet a just reward.

I send this by captain Fairfax, by whose able advice I profited much during the action, and who will give their lordships any further particulars they may wish to know.

As most of the ships of the squadron are much disabled, and several of the prizes dismasted, I shall make the best of my way with them to the Nore.

I herewith transmit you a list of killed and wounded on board such of the squadron as I have been able to collect; a list of the enemy's fleet opposed to my squadron, and my line of battle on the day of action.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ADAM DUNCAN.

[Here follows a list of killed and wounded on board the British fleet. We publish the totals on board each ship:]

Venerable	77
Monarch	136
Bedford	71
Powerful	88
Idis	23
Ardent	148
Agincourt	NONE
Belliqueux	103
Lancaster	21
Triumph	84

751 Killed and wounded.

[Here follows in the English paper a list of officers killed and wounded, and then the disposition of the fleet.]

Venerable, off Orfordness, October 15.

In addition to my letter of the 13th inst. containing the particulars of the action of the 11th, and which I have not been able to send away until this day, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that, from the wind continuing to blow on the Dutch coast, the ships have had great difficulty in keeping off the shore, and that we have unavoidably been separated. On Friday last the wind blew strong from the W. S. W. to the W. N. W. and continued to do so until Saturday morning; it then shifted to the north when I made a signal to wear, stood to the westward, and fortunately anchored here last evening, the Venerable being so leaky that with all her pumps going we could but just keep her free. This morning I observed the ships named in the margin * at anchor near us, 3 near the Kentish Rock, and 3 near Holey Bay. The wind is at N. W. and much against the disabled ships: I have, therefore, sent the Lancaster and Beaulieu out to render them assistance.

Sir Thomas Williams, in the Endymion, who joined me the day after the action, I also sent in shore, to keep by and assist the disabled ships; and, I am informed, that in the course of the night, he fell in with a Dutch ship of the line off the Texel and had engaged her, and I have not heard the particulars.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ADAM DUNCAN.

Evangelical, Esq.
Monarch, Powerful, Lancaster, Beaulieu.

October 15.

Paris papers were yesterday received to the 12th instant. There appear to be no official advices of hostilities having recommenced in Italy; but we much fear that by this time the horrid scene of blood is renewed. The army of Buonaparte, from the statements in the official journal is in the most perfect state of preparation. The Austrians on their side have spared no pains to reinforce their armies. Whenever the campaign shall open, therefore the result must be distressing to every friend of humanity. A curious paper has appeared in the Redacteur of the 6th inst. purporting to be a letter written by Lord Malmesbury to a noble lord in England, and left behind him at Lille, previous to his departure from that city on the rupture of the negotiation. The letter is evidently supposititious, merely calculated to burlesque the talents of his lordship as a negotiator, and the progress of the negotiation which he conducted. We can only look on it as an unimportant attempt to retaliate on his lordship for the able and pointed manner in which on a former occasion, he exposed and ridiculed the empty verbiage of Charles de la Croix.

It is a remarkable instance in the history of admiral Duncan, that he has lived himself to illustrate the truth of a doctrine which he was the first to patronize, and to recommend to the British navy. The great principle of this system is to break the line of the enemy, and to this system we are indebted for all our late most glorious victories, from that of the 12th of April to the present.

From the Sun, October 16.

This morning, a little after six o'clock, captain Fairfax, of his majesty's ship Venerable, arrived at the admiralty office with the official details of the victory gained by admiral Duncan over the fleet of Holland.

The two fleets were equal in numbers, each having sixteen two-decked ships.—Admiral Winter came out expressly for the purpose of fighting the English fleet by order of the convention. They talked of having him tried by a court-martial if he did not fail.

The Dutch vice-admiral did not stand the fire of the Venerable above ten minutes, but dropping her fore-mast lost a head. The Venerable then ranged up to admiral Winter's ship, when a very warmly contested action took place which lasted above two hours, when the Dutch were obliged to yield to the superiority of British skill and courage.

At the conclusion of the action, the British fleet found themselves in the possession of nine ships of the line and two frigates.—A Dutch brig and schooner were sunk in the action.

The following are the names and force of the Dutch ships captured:

Vryheid,	74—Admiral De Winter.	
Jupiter,	74—Vice-admiral Reynties.	
Haerlem,	68—Delf,	56
Adm. Devries,	68—Alkmer,	56
Gelyheid,	68—Monnickendam,	44
Wassenaar,	64—Ambascade,	32
Hercules,	64—Another line of battle ship	

is reported to be taken, name unknown.

The quarter-deck of the Dutch admiral's ship was completely cleared of every man, the admiral himself excepted. He escaped without a wound. The day after the action the remnant of the Dutch fleet gained the Texel, the wind having favoured them by coming round to the westward. Admiral Winter himself was taken, as was the vice-admiral's ship, on board of which were two admirals.

Admiral Duncan yesterday anchored with some of his ships and prizes off Orfordness, and they were expected to reach Holfley Bay last night. Several of the ships are not yet arrived, from having the Dutch prizes to tow home.

The killed and wounded on board the British fleet, as far as it has been ascertained is—killed 173—wounded 504.

From the Hibernian Chronicle, dated Cork, Oct. 12.

DUBLIN, October 2.

More families have left this country within the last three months than have been remembered within the

same period. The packets to Holyhead, Parkgate and Liverpool, have never had so many passengers. The state of the country has induced many timid persons to prefer the sister kingdom.—The loss of such characters would not itself be a matter of much moment; but as every thing which tends to diminish the employ of the working community is a matter of serious concern, and as the consumption of manufactures is likely to be affected in a considerable degree, it is much to be regretted.

An armed boat belonging to Croise, has sent into Minden an English brig laden with wine, and an American three masted vessel bound from England to Lisbon.

The privateer le Sauvage, captain Pontet, out of Boulogne, has carried into Calais the Wilmington, captain Campbell, an American vessel of 250 tons, laden with with raisins, drying-wood, &c.

The privateer l'Intrepide, belonging to Nantes, has captured a pretended American vessel from Liverpool bound to Philadelphia, laden with salt, coals, eight cases of tin, and copper sheathing for three frigates.

The privateer Le Dragon, has sent into Palmpol, a vessel calling herself American, laden with sugar, coffee and tobacco, and an English brig in ballast.

The privateer l'Oiseau, belonging to Nantes, has captured the Joseph, an English vessel, from Hudson's bay, bound to Pool, and laden with fish, oil, seal-skins, and castor skins. She has also sent into Minden, a three masted ship of 300 tons, calling herself American, and bound from New-York to Hamburg, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, tobacco and doe skins.

The republican packet boat, la Ryante, commanded by citizen Dolabaratz, lieutenant de Vaisseau, has captured and sent into Bordeaux the American brig Washington, of 200 tons burden, laden with coals, and bound from Cork to New York, with 35 passengers, escaping from the calamities of their country, Ireland.

Citizen Papin's division has sent into Bordeaux, the Venus, a three masted vessel of 250 tons burthen, bound from Liverpool to New-York, under an American flag, and laden with free stone and slate. The same division has sunk an English brig.

The privateer sloop le Hardy, captain Sarrauble, has carried into Bayonne an American ship named the Mary, for Bolton, commanded by captain Ross, and laden with salt fish, whale oil, &c.

NORFOLK, December 14.

GOOD NEWS FOR OUR MERCHANTS,
WHICH, WE HOPE TO BE TRUE.

On Tuesday arrived in Hampton roads, the brig Amelia, Houston, 23 days from Port-au Prince. Captain H. gave us the following pleasing information: that commodore Barney was appointed judge of the admiralty in the island of St. Domingo; and that ten days previous to captain H's sailing, the commodore issued a proclamation (which was pasted up in all the towns under the French government) ordering, that all American vessels bound to and from real English ports in the West Indies, and particularly the island of Jamaica, should pass unmolested; and that all such vessels captured after the date of the above proclamation, should recover damages. Captain H. also states, that no American vessel had been condemned, since the commodore had taken the appointment.

BALTIMORE, December 22.

On Wednesday evening arrived, the sloop Friend-ship, captain Thomas Mannings, Bermuda, 21 days, in ballast: the captain brings no verbal information; he has favoured us with a few Bermuda papers; extracts as follow:

BERMUDA, October 21.

For several days last and this week, the weather forbode the approach of a storm, and on Wednesday it came on gradually until night, when it blew almost a hurricane, which continued until the next morning, and as gradually abated. It came on with the wind at east, but it got round to the north, and terminated with that wind. About 8 in the evening, his majesty's ship the Driver got ashore, but as soon as the wind changed to the N. W. she drifted off again, when she was brought up by her anchors: she has received no material damage. As she drifted off, she got foul of the Hunter's bowsprit and carried it away: they are again ready for sailing.

The vegetation in general has suffered much by the gale, and many trees torn up by the roots. Several houses have received considerable damage by the wind unflating them.

October 28.

Sunday last failed for Halifax, his majesty's ships Hunter, captain Tudor Tucker, and Driver, captain John Seater:—they are both Bermuda built entirely of cedar, carry 16 24-pounders and two long nines, &c. each, and are intended to scour the American coast of the French privateers:—the Dasher, of the same force, will be launched in a few weeks, from Messrs. Outerbridge and McCallan's yard.

Annapolis, December 28.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An act to postpone for a limited time, the commencement of the duties imposed by the act, entitled, "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

Be it enacted, &c. That so much of the act, entitled, "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper," as directs, that the duties imposed by that act, shall be levied, collected and paid "from and after the thirty-first day of December next," shall be, and the same hereby is repealed, and that the duties

aforesaid shall be levied, collected and paid, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, and not sooner; to which last mentioned day, all notices, certificates, and other matters or things, directed by the said act, and having respect to the commencement or collection of the said duties, or any of them shall relate.

Approved December 15, 1797.

From a LONDON PAPER.

Account of a Bee-Eater.

We had in this village (Selburne), more than twenty years ago, an idiot boy, who, from a child, shewed a strong propensity to bees: they were his food, his amusement, his sole object. As people of this cast have seldom more than one point in view, so this lad exerted all his few faculties on this one pursuit. In the winter he dozed away his time in his father's house, by the fire side, in a kind of torpid state, seldom departing from the chimney-corner; but in the summer he was all alertness, in quest of his game in the fields and on sunny banks: Honey-bees, humble-bees, and wasps, were his prey whenever he found them.—He had no apprehension from their stings, but would seize them *nudi manibus*, and as once disarm them of their weapons, and lock their bodies for the sake of their honey-bags. Sometimes he would fill his bosom, between his shirt and his skin, with a number of these captives; and sometimes would confine them in bottles. He was a very merops apifaster, or bee-bird, and very injurious to men that kept bees; for he would slide into their gardens, and sitting down before their stools, would rap with his fingers on their liver, and so take the bees as they came out.—He has been known to overturn hives for the sake of honey, of which he was passionately fond. Where methinks was making he would linger about the tubs and vessels, begging a draught of what he called bee wine. As he ran about he used to make a humming noise with his lips, like the buzzing of bees. This lad was lean and tall, and of a cadaverous complexion; and, except in his favourite pursuit, in which he was wonderfully adroit, discovered no manner of understanding. When a tall youth, he was removed to a distant village, and died before he arrived at manhood.

* * * This GAZETTE, No. 2659,
completes the year with all
our customers.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Charles county, will be SOLD, on Thursday the 25th of January next, at Harwood, near Port-Tobacco, the late residence of HOSKINS HANSON, Esq; deceased.

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, for the purpose of discharging the debts, consisting of a number of likely country born NEGROES, viz. men, women and children, amongst which are several valuable house servants and a good thresher, also horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, &c. &c. A reasonable credit will be given the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security. Those who have not exhibited their claims are requested to do it, on or before the day of sale, legally attested, to

CATY HANSON, Administratrix.

Harwood, December 18, 1797.

In CHANCERY, December 26, 1797.

ORDERED, That the sales made by RICHARD O'BOND, trustee of part of the real estate of JAMES EDEN, deceased, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first Tuesday in March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the end of January next.

It appears that 465 acres of the said estate have been sold for £.2565 1 6d. and 213 acres for £.383 18 0.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
w 4 Reg. Cur. Can.

WENT away on the 9th inst. from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, a negro man named JEM, a lively, brisk, active fellow when he pleases, 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, slender made, rather a thin face, has a great hesitation in his speech, and when he laughs shews his gums very much, takes snuff, one of his legs is sore; he is very artful and can turn his hand to any thing; he has been used to waiting, to taking care of horses, and driving a carriage, is something of a gardener, carpenter and bricklayer; is or pretends to be of the society of Methodists, he constantly attended the meetings, and at times exhorted himself; he took with him a watch of his own, a fine hat, new drab coloured livery coat, lined about the body with green, light cloth waistcoat, buckskin breeches; a black coat labelled is missing from the house; it is probable he may change his dress; he had some time in the summer from me a pass for a limited time (three or four days) to go to Baltimore, it is not improbable but he may get the date altered and make use of it. Whoever takes him up and delivers him to me, or secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

w 4

December 16, 1797.

JAMES BRICE.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a large red and white COW, marked with a crop and an under cut in the right ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

December 18, 1797.

MARY WATSON.

TAKEN up on the 11th inst. above the water, with boot top much de- from stem to stern, a ring bolt in stern and her by proving property (subscriber, who lives in county.

Calvert county, Dec.

TAKEN up by the on Chesapeake eleven feet keel, and white bottom, black. The owner may have her by proving property and paying the cost.

December 8, 1797.

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Church-street, oppo

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October 28, 1797.

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my permission,

TAKEN up on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, just above the Flag Pond, a **COW** BOAT, with boat top much defaced, she is 13 feet in length from stem to stern, 11 feet keel, 3 feet breadth, has a ring bolt in stem and stern. The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges to the subscriber, who lives on St. Leonard's Creek in said county.

ALEXANDER DAWKINS.
Calvert county, December 18, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Calvert county, on Chesapeake Bay, a drifted **BOAT**, she is eleven feet keel, and four feet across mid-ships, has a white bottom, black gunwales, and four rowlocks. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying the cost of this advertisement.

JAMES WOOLFE.

December 8, 1797.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,

Church-street, opposite to Mr. Wharfe's Tavern,
HAS JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
The following Articles,

VIZ.

HAIR POWDER,

Marshall, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Common.

POMATUMS, SOFT and HARD.

Rose, Franchispane, Marshall, Lemon, Bergamot, Lavender, Thyme and Orange.

An infallible pomatum that will nourish the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it to extreme old age.

SOAPS,

Patent Windsor, Violet, Jessamine, chymical, patent cakes, Liquid for shaving, and common.

Royal chymical patent soap, for rendering the arms and hands delicately white and soft, it prevents them from chapping or tanning, is one of the greatest preservers of natural bloom and beauty, and is far superior to any kind of soap now in use.

Wash Balls of the first quality.

ESSENCES,

Sweet-briar, Sanipareille, Tuberofo, Millifleur, Bergamot, Lavender and Lemon.

WATERS,

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Sanipareille, and Tuberofo.

FOR THE TEETH,

Tooth-brushes, tooth-powder, tooth-picks, with elegant cases of different kinds.

FOR THE HAIR.

Pinching, craping and curling irons, powder knives, hair scissors, with handsome cases, hair riband, powder bags, swandown, silk and thread puffs, powder-boxes, tortoise-shell, ivory, and horn combs, of all kinds, and a large quantity of the best **RUSSIA BEAR'S GREASE**, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning grey.

Milk of Roses of the best quality.

—LIP SALVE—

The first quality savors of elastic and Jesse's drops, warranted; lip-salve; smelling bottles, with silver tops, and a variety of other kinds; ivory and common shaving brushes; the genuine court-plaster, and a variety of dressing cases, with utensils complete; red morocco shaving cases, containing the whole apparatus for shaving or dressing; false-tails and braids; patent shoe blacking; elegant yard measures, with a smelling-bottle at the end of them; a large quantity of small phials, containing different kinds of perfumes; shaving boxes complete; shoe-brings; elastic neck-bolsters; lockers and breast pins of different kinds, and Starch of the best quality.

M. MACCUBBIN,

Acknowledged by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, renders 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.

WE, the subscribers, having suffered much injury from persons of different classes-crooking over our fields on Patuxent with the pretence of hunting, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within our said enclosures, with either dog or gun; any person or persons hunting therein after this notice shall be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

P. HAMMOND,

R. HAMMOND,

HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797.

TAKE notice, that I also forewarn all persons hunting within my enclosures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any person that will inform me, and establish the fact, on any person or persons that may hunt therein without my permission, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery the subscriber will **SELL**, at **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on Tuesday the 30th day of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

A TRACT of LAND, called **CHELSEA**, lying

in Prince-George's county, the property of Mr. HUMPHREY BELT; this tract contains by estimation

eight hundred acres, but will probably on a survey be found to contain more. A plot of the land will be

prepared, and it will, if necessary, be divided into two or more tenements. This land is situated in the

forest of Prince-George's county, near the Brick Church; it is distant about seven miles from Queen-

Anne, five from Upper-Mariborough, and eleven from the city of Washington; it lies nearly in a square, is

extremely level, and the soil is of the first quality, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian

corn, and small grain; there is a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of timber; the

improvements are valuable, consisting of a comfortable dwelling-house, with out-houses, and several tobacco-

houses, and other buildings, suitable for a plantation, and there are on one extremity of the land a smaller

dwellings, with out houses. A more particular description is not deemed necessary, as those who are

inclined to purchase this valuable estate, or any part of it, will have an opportunity of viewing it before

the sale. The terms of sale are as follow: The purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part of the

land shall pay down the purchase money at the time of the sale, or immediately after the ratification thereof

by the chancellor; and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase

money, the right, title, interest and estate of the said Humphrey Belt, and of the mortgagees, will

be conveyed as directed by the decree.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

December 9, 1797.

St. John's College,

December 13, 1797.

WHEREAS it appears to the trustees of the said college that there are considerable arrearages on the books of the college, great part of which hath been long due from students who have quitted the same, it is therefore to inform the parent or guardian of such student from whom any arrears is due, that they are earnestly requested to make payment of their tuition accounts without delay, and unless the said request is complied with before the 10th day of February, the board will consider themselves under the disagreeable necessity of enforcing such payment.

By order of the board,

RICHARD OWEN, Collector.

A LIST of **LETTERS** remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway.

MRS. ADDISON, care of Mr. Judson Clagett,

Mrs. Walter Addison, care of J. M. Clagett;

Mr. John Boyd, care of Thos. Clagett, Mr. Thomas

Brown Kittery, Piscataway; **Mrs. Martha Dent**,

Charles county; **Mr. Edward Edelen**, Mount Air,

Piscataway; **Dennis McGrunder**, Esq; Prince George's

county; **John Hesselius**, Esq; Oxen Hill, 2 letters;

Mrs. Hesselius, care of J. M. Clagett, **Mrs. Mary**

Hesselius, at the reverend W. Addison's, **Mr. Samuel**

Hamilton, near Piscataway; **Mr. Richard Lanham**,

Piscataway, 2 letters; **Notley Maddox**, Esq; P. G.

county; **Mr. Ignatius Manning**, near Piscataway;

Mrs. Chloe Richards, near Piscataway; **Mr. Philip**

Stewart, Piscataway; **Mr. John Spalding**, near Pica-

scataway; **Mr. John Allen Taylor**, to the care of John

McClanon, Piscataway; **col. Joseph Wilkerton**, Hunt-

ington town; **Mr. Elias Wheatly**, near Benedict.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

October 1, 1797.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-

Arundel county, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC**

SALE, on Monday the 8th day of January next, if

fair, if not the first fair day, at the subscriber's,

about thirteen miles from Annapolis, and two from

Rawlings's tavern,

About twenty valuable

NEGROES,

CONSISTING of men, women and children;

among the men there is a good rough carpenter,

who is an excellent cooper; also a remarkable good

carpenter, and others who understand plantation busi-

ness. They are sober good negroes, and are sold for

no other reason than the want of money, and having

more of them than are profitable. The terms will be

CASH only.

At the same time and place will be sold some stock

all kinds.

JOHANNA PLUMMER.

Anne-Arundel county, November 13, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

TAKEN up as strays by **WILLIAM BRIAN**,

living on the Head of South river, near Jacob

Waters's mill, a puled **COW**, with a crop and under

bit in each ear, and a slit in the right ear, her left horn

hangs over her eye, and a black bull **YEARLING**,

without mark. The owner or owners may have them

again by proving property, paying charges, and ap-

plying at **RICHARD RAWLINGS'S**.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **JOHN**

ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's coun-

ty, deceased, are desired to make immediate payments,

and those having claims against said estate are requested

to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. **JOHN**

WELSH, at Leonard town, or to the subscriber, at

Annapolis. **JAMES THOMAS, Executor.**

April 6, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at

this place negro **ISAAC**, who left here yester-

day morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay,

his route will be to the Delaware state, or Philadel-

phia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult

to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is

very black, and keeps a little, brisk and active, rather

sparse, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim

betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small

space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discov-

ered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead

and manifests confusion when charged with any kind

of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow **VICK-**

BERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where

it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations

are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted

rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him

about three years, and he has not been corrected for

his misconduct since he belonged to me, having al-

ways been spared by his fair promises and amendment

for some time after; but lately he has been much in

the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and

twice in a short time has he broke my store-room,

and apprehending that he could be spared no longer,

has made his escape. The above reward, and a dol-

lar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken

from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in

Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two

lads, one committed on the 21st of September,

by the name of **STEPHEN REDDIN**, who says he

was born free, and in Worcester county, he is about

20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a

light yellow colour; his clothing is a blue cloth short

upper jacket, under jacket and trousers of the same,

and has other clothing with him, and has a scar on

his knee, occasioned by a burn. The other by the

name of **BEN**, committed on the 2d of October, a

negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly

belong to parson **MOOREHEAD**, over South river, but says

he was sold to a Mr. **JOHN MARTIN**, tailor, in Bal-

timore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high;

his clothing is a nankeen coat, of nabrig shirt and

trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away

in two months from their several dates, or they will

be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agree-

ably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff

of Anne-Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

RAN AWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named **SCOGIN**, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shews large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named **MARSHAM**, a carpenter and sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his clothing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles **TEN DOLLARS**, if far her from home **TWENTY DOLLARS**, and reasonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven.

West river, October 3, 1797.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

At the Printing-Office.

RIDGELY and EVANS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
And Offer for Sale,
A general Assortment of Goods,
Suitable to the present Season,
Consisting of

SUPERFINE , second and coarse broad cloths, Common and satin striped elastic ditto, Fashionable cord, mixed, flamed, and plain ca- stimers, Double mill'd drabs, Devonshire kersey, Ladies and gentlemen's su- perfine coatings, Common mixt and striped ditto, Superfine and common white, red, scarlet and yellow flannels, Green baize, halfthicks, plains, and kerseys, Blue, green and white Kendal cottons, Fearnought, Sailors ready made great coats, jackets and trou- sers, Mill'd and yarn stockings and gloves, Double rose and common stripe blankets, Moreens, taboreens, and Jone's spinning, Durants, calimancoes and fine black ruffs, Bombazens, alapeens and bombazets, Wildbores, cloaking and common camblets, Brown and black crapes, Changeable poplins, Princes and fancy stuffs, Fustians, satinets and roy- al ribs, Corduroy, velvets, hunt- ers, and fancy cords and thickets, Marcellies, corded dimi- ties, bed-ticks and checks, A beautiful assortment of swandown, linnnet cloths, mole-skin and tamboured castimer vest shapes, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 9-8 and 5-4 fine Irish and Russia sheetings, Russia drab and ravens duck, 7-8 and 5-4 diaper, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diaper- table cloths, Cambricks & long lawns, Dowlais, brown roles, ticklenburgs and brown hempen linens, An elegant assortment of tambour'd, striped, cross barred and plain jaconet and dress book muslin,	Muslin aprons, handker- chiefs and cravats, Superfine 9-8 and 6-4 India jaconet and book mullins, A very general assortment of fashionable light and dark chintzes and cali- coes, Stamped muslin & chintz shawls, Ribands, edgetags, tapes & ferrets, Worsted bindings and gal- loons, Threads assorted, Shoe ditto, in hanks and balls, Sewing, embroidering and tambour filks, Pins and needles, Ladies kid, Morocco and Ruff slippers, Lustrings, tassels, modes and farcenet, Ladies black, white and coloured satins, Gentlemen's black satin & silk florentines, Silk velvets, assorted, in colours, Girls, youths, and boys cotton & worsted stock- ings, Ladies and gentlemen's gauze, worsted, cotton and silk ditto, Ladies paper, satin and beaver hats, Mens, youths and boys fine and coarse ditto, Leipers and rappees snuff, Best sweet scent chewing tobacco, A very general assortment of best quality pen and pocket knives, Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket-books, with instruments, Japanned waiters and tea trays, Brass candlesticks and steel snuffers, Shovels and tongs, Hearth and sweeping brooms, Iron tea kettles, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. flat point nails, Hob-nails, shoe-tacks, & awl blades, Best battle and common gunpowder, Patent and common shot, Earthen, glass, and China ware, Scin twine, &c.
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ALSO GROCERIES,

Imperial, fresh hyson, hyson skin, fouchong, and
congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown sugar,
and a number of other articles too
tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to sell at the most
reduced prices for cash, or on the usual credit to their
punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks
to their friends, and the public in general, for past
favours, and hope, by their strict attention, to merit
a continuance of the same.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or
note of considerable time standing, are requested to
call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears,
ages on open account of more than twelve months
standing, are hereby required to close them by paying
up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved
security, if required. Those who do not comply
with this request may expect that suits will com-
mence against them to the next county court.
Annapolis, November 14, 1797.

SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and the
public in general for past favours in the line of
his business, and informs them that he still carries on
the Boot and Shoe-making Business in all its branches,
in the best manner. He has just received a large quantity
of the best Boston bend seal-leather, which he will sell
on reasonable terms, for cash, or green hides; he has
also for sale, hide leather and calf skins, and all kinds
of Shoe-maker's tools, shoe thread, resin, linseed,
whale and tanner's oil, and sundry other articles too
tedious to mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for sale,
that is used to Kitchen work.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF
PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time,
inclusive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is
to publish every Law, now in force, in peri-
odical order, with marginal references and notes, to
obviate obscurities created, the consequence of pro-
gressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to an-
swer the annual purposes of legislative convenience.
The Laws within this space of time, include all our
STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many
of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made
by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of
many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enu-
merated additions, amendments and repeals, often pro-
duce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The
MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evi-
denced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in
a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in
perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen,
during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to
digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances
attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which
is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the
will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally re-
mains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition.
On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE
GOVERNMENT, like OUR OWN, act in a legislative
capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the orga-
nization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more
bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in
our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes.
Though this is one of the consequent defects (for hu-
man perfection is unattainable) of free governments,
yet when we consider the unparalleled privileges and
blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws,
unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we
should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to
co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions
to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be pre-
sented to the next session of Assembly, for their appro-
bation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not
right to interfere with any acts of the constituted au-
thorities, without their previous acquiescence. The
glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil prac-
tices, have already been too manifest to require ani-
madversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not
to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will
be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the
farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in
event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly
rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

- I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expenses of printing.
- II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.
- III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscrib-
ing, shall pay Five Dol-
lars in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.
- IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, con-
taining the same quan-
tity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascer-
tained at present, with
accuracy, what the ex-
pense of printing will
be, and therefore no
fixed price can yet be
promulged.
- V. That if any invisible
accident should copen-
teract this plan, so as to
produce miscarriage, or
to prevent it from being
carried into execution;
in such case, or cases,
the money advanced,
shall be returned to the
respective persons sub-
scribing.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice,
& Co. and George Hill, booksellers in Baltimore,
and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the
public in general, that he has received a few
SPRING CLOCKS, and an assortment of gold, gilt,
and silver warranted WATCHES, gold, gilt, and
steel CHAINS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, and
other articles in his line, which he will sell low for
CASH.

N. B. The highest price given for old silver.
Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

NOTICE.

INTEND to petition the general assembly of Ma-
ryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve
me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, October 12, 1797.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,
THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately
occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is
situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis,
is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the
Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of
land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well
adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco.
The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling
house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valua-
ble tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two
stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other ne-
cessary building that the accommodation of a family
could possibly require. There is a very choice col-
lection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards
have not yet reached maturity and now yield about
thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of
excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this
place being a man of considerable industry and taste
has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valu-
able fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to
beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres
covered with locust and black-walnut trees, planted
by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in
excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There
is feeded for the benefit of the purchaser between se-
venty and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of
the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of
the place, which will be on the first day of January
next, and an extensive credit will be given for the
residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be ex-
acted from the purchaser, and an indispensible title will
be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

JAMES MATTISON,

HATTER,

In the house formerly occupied by ROBERT
COUDEN, Esq.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general,
and his customers in particular, that he has just
received and will be constantly supplied with the best
Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials
of the best quality; he will be able to supply those
who may honour him with their commands, with hats
of a superior quality, on the shortest notice, and most
reasonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be
taken as an apprentice.

Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven
miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th
instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are
brothers. WILL, a fireight, tall, well made fellow,
upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black,
but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a
carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the
use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the
whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks
quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a
slut well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-
four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten
inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work,
and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at
home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls
of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other
cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear
abroad in what they wear at home. WILL writes
pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished
with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for
them, but upon proper examination may be discovered
to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone
for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there,
with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing
the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore-town, or any
other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of
eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND
GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.
are once more earnestly requested to pay off their re-
spective balances. Those whose accounts are more
than twelve months standing, it is hoped, will pay
particular attention to this request, as no apology will
be necessary for compulsory measures should they re-
fuse or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS
of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every
morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

JNO. F. HARRIS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

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

by order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.