

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 6, 1798.

HAMBURG, June 1.

LETTERS from Holland, arrived to-day, contain the most shocking details of new atrocities committed by the French in Switzerland: One hundred and thirty-three villages, and seven-teen towns, have been entirely destroyed and deserted. Sion, the principal town of the Valais, was plundered during twenty-four hours, and afterwards completely burnt. The women were dragged into the streets naked, and after the most brutal insults, thrown over into the flames. Above forty children were stabbed with bayonets.

The fermentation is so violent, that Ochs, the new modeller of the Helvetic republic, is afraid to appear in public; the French have given him a guard for his person, otherwise he would be torn in pieces.

According to the Vienna Gazette, the Turkish troops in the late battle with Passawan Oglu, are said to have lost 3000 men, with 10 cannons, and two mortars. The Beglerbeg of Notolia had his pipe shot out of his mouth, and immediately retreated with the choicest of the Asiatic troops. The captain Pacha, however, who, on the 12th ultimo arrived at Ozi flow, has marched against the rebels with a numerous army, with which a flotilla will co-operate. The grand signor has set the price of 50,000 piastres on the head of Passawan Oglu.

HAGUE, June 2.

The miscarried expedition of the English against Ostend has been so far effectual as to let the people of the whole coast of Belgium, Flanders and Batavia in motion, for the purpose of accelerating and increasing the armaments, which are every where prepared against the enemy—our Directory has been particularly active in reinforcing the garrisons and strengthening the batteries on the sea coasts, particularly in Zealand, where even the fishing barges called gassars, are fitted for gun-boats. The garrison of this place has also been reinforced with a battalion of infantry and a company of artillery. The works in the dock yards are also carried on with the greatest activity, and every thing is done to put our fleet on the most respectable footing.

RASTATT, June 1.

The Prussian minister resident here, according to what has transpired, has declared to the French minister Bonnier, that the unexpected demands on the part of the republic, communicated in the last note relative to the fortresses upon the right shore of the Rhine, have made a very sensible impression upon his Prussian majesty, particularly as the king can view those demands in no other light than as offensive and menacing measures, which will oblige his majesty to continue his cautionary preparations: Ehrenbreitstein, he contends, should be considered as a fortress calculated for the defence of the north of Germany, and necessarily included in the line of his observation. The Prussian minister added at the same time, that the king had no design to enter into any new coalition, provided the French gave up the demands above-mentioned, his majesty having no objection to their peaceable possession of those countries upon the left side of the Rhine ceded to them by the empire.

Another letter, same date.

The Imperial envoys have solemnly declared they can by no means agree to the late demands of the French; these being inconsistent with the independence of the German empire and dangerous in respect to the tranquillity of other states.

People are full of expectation for the issue of prince Reppin's negotiations at Berlin, and those of count Cobenzel at Selz, which are said to include the affair of Bernadotte at Vienna.

In Alsace, and all along the left shore of the Rhine, the young men have been lately put in requisition to reinforce the French armies.

VIENNA, May 30.

The head of the Italian insurgents, it is said, has promised to restore the pope to his seat: their numbers are daily increased by persons wanting bread and destitute of employ.

All the military in Hungary are in motion. The infantry in particular are completely armed, and, according to the new dispositions, each Hungarian regiment consists of 4500 men. The banishment of Poles and Italians is still going on.

S A L E M, August 24.

Latest news from France.

Yesterday capt. Belfont arrived at Marblehead from Bayonne, in France. His original destination was to Bilbao; but he was taken by a French privateer, within a short sail of his port, and carried into Bayonne, where he found numbers of his countrymen, and where neutrals, the victims of a system of plunder,

which disregards every principle of justice or morality. An indiscriminate condemnation of captured property was carrying on at Bayonne; that taken from Americans and condemned, amounted to nearly a million and a half of dollars. Capt. Belfont lost his cargo, but by some compromise retained his vessel, in which he brought home forty of his countrymen, and saved them from the alternative of entering on board French privateers, or starving. The pretences for condemning were of the most trivial kind, and amounted to nothing short of a declaration of war against all neutral property.

They expected at Bayonne that these acts of rapine would finally rouse the Americans to war, and that in consequence their West-India colonies must fall; but these events they disregarded as of no importance, so long as there was commerce for their privateers to prey upon.

New privateers, from sixteen to twenty guns were continually building and launching, and they were professedly destined against the Americans, at whose conduct they affect to be much irritated.

But the merchants, and people of information, who were not immediately interested in privateering, discovered an uneasiness at the present state of things, when they dared to express their sentiments, and appeared to be both tired of their government and ashamed of the injuries which were heaped upon the Americans.

The military themselves, who are distributed throughout the country to keep the people in awe, begin to murmur; not at the cause in which they were engaged, but that their pay was considerably reduced.

There was a great deal of talk at Bayonne of an expectation that Spain would withdraw her connexions with France.—This would be extending the field of privateering, and increasing the emoluments of the Directory, who receives 15 per cent. of the amount of all prizes.

Capt. Belfont has favoured us with French papers to the 15th of June.

By the Ciel du Cabinet de Soverains of the 10th of June, it appears that the French government had received an English paper, containing the dispatches of the American envoys to the president of the United States, which were communicated by the president to congress on the 3d of April.—In consequence thereof the following letters passed between Mr. Gerry and M. Talleyrand—which letters are also published in the said paper, after a long, invidious, and in many respects false, commentary on the dispatches. It does not appear that the dispatches themselves have ever been published in Paris.

Interesting correspondence.

The minister of Exterior Relations (M. Talleyrand) to Mr. Gerry.

Paris, May 30.

I communicate to you, Sir, a London Gazette of the 15th May (old style). You will therein see a very extraordinary publication. I cannot learn without surprise, that some perfidious persons have availed themselves of the retired manner in which the envoys of the United States chuse to live, to make them propositions and hold with them conversations, the object of which was evidently to deceive them. I beg you to let me know immediately the names of the persons designated by the letters W. X. Y. and Z. and also the lady whom Mr. Pinckney declares to have conversed with him on American affairs. If you have an objection to send them in writing, please to communicate them confidentially to the bearer. I rely on your zeal to enable the government to investigate these intrigues, of which I congratulate you on not being the dupe, and in your desire to see it perfectly satisfied.

Mr. GERRY'S ANSWER.

Paris, May 31, 1798.

Your letter, citizen minister, of the 30th instant, and the Gazette to which it refers have been handed me. The last contains all the informal negotiations communicated by the envoys to the government.

If the unauthorized persons have come forward, or if having linked names they have exceeded them, they have abused the French government and the envoys; I am not competent to judge of this, as they did not produce any document whatever to prove that they were authorized to treat with us. The publications in question suffice to show how very delicate my situation is, with respect to the name of these persons, and they contain circumstances which I hope will enable you to investigate the affair without insisting upon further communication from me.

Desirous, however, to dispel suspicions by which innocent persons may be embarrassed, I have no objection to declare that three of the individuals alluded to are strangers, and that the fourth acted only as a messenger and interpreter. You will observe, citizen

minister, the extreme reluctance of the envoys to this informal mode of treating, by their reply of October 30th, to certain propositions that had been made them. The 1st of November they determined to put an end to such communications, and have kept their resolution, in opposition to repeated attempts that have since been made. They nevertheless consider it their duty to communicate every thing to their government.

Accept, citizen minister, the assurance of my profound esteem,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

The minister of Foreign Relations, to Mr. Gerry.

Paris, June 1, 1798.

I have received, Sir, your letter of yesterday.—You inform me, 1st, that the Gazette presented you contains all the informal negotiations communicated by the envoys to their government; and 2dly, That the persons in question have not produced to your knowledge any document whatever to show that they were accredited; 3dly, That three of the individuals alluded to, (viz. in the order I have placed them, W. X. Y.) are strangers; the fourth, that is Z. hath acted only as a messenger and interpreter.

Although I fully conceive of your reluctance to name these persons; I must pray you instantly to subject it to the importance of the object; please either to give me their names in writing, or communicate them in confidence to the bearer; name the woman that Mr. Pinckney alludes to; tell me if any of the citizens attached to my office, and authorized by me to see the envoys, have said a word that had the least affinity to the disgusting proposal made by X. and Y. to remit any sum whatever, for corrupt purposes.

Mr. GERRY'S ANSWER.

Paris, June 3, 1798.

Citizen Minister,

I have received your letter of the 1st inst. in which after having repeated a part of mine of the 31st May, you urge me immediately to yield to the importance of the object, and to give you, &c.

As to the persons designated by X. Y. and Z. I will forward you their names in writing, under my hand and seal, if you will assure me they shall not be published as coming from me, although this measure does not appear to me necessary to discover them;—and Z. informs me that he will make himself known: as W. has never said a word to me relative to X. or any part of our communication, I presume that the manifest inconvenience that would result to me from relying upon mere hearsay, is a sufficient excuse for omitting his name.

I cannot give you the name of any woman, for no one has had any political conference with me since my arrival in Paris.

As to the citizens attached to your office, and authorized by you to see the envoys in your official communications, I cannot collect one word from any of them that had the least relation to the propositions made by X. and Y. in their informal negotiations, to pay money for "corrupt distributions."

Accept, &c.

The minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Gerry.

Paris, June 4, 1798.

Sir,

Your letter of yesterday is just received. You may address to me in perfect confidence the names that you announced under your hand and seal. I assure you they shall not be published as coming from you.

[The names have in fact been sent to the minister, who instantly deposited them with the proper authority.]

BOSTON, August 24.

Captain Freeman, who arrived on Friday from Marseilles, via Gibraltar, informs, that the French fleet sailed from Toulon 18th May, and sailed eastward, consisting of 17 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 300 transports, their destination unknown, but supposed against Naples and Sicily; or against Alexandria in Egypt; that the next day, general Buonaparte in a frigate, left Toulon, to join the fleet, as commander in chief of the expedition.

On the 28th May, captain Freeman was boarded by a part of admiral Nelson's fleet, consisting of 3 ships of the line and 3 frigates, who expected to be joined immediately by 12 ships of the line more, to proceed after the French fleet; they informed him, that a few days before, they had a severe gale of wind, in which one of their ships lost a fore-mast.

While at Carthage, captain Freeman was informed, that in the above-mentioned gale of wind, the French fleet lost 3 ships of the line and several transports.

On Saturday arrived here the sloop *Champerdown*, captain Dithborough, in six days from St. Johns. We have been favoured with a St. Johns paper of

August 17, containing the pleasing intelligence of a "British Squadron having fallen in with the Dutch fleet in the Texel, consisting of 70 sail of men of war and transports—the whole of which were completely routed and captured."

The same paper says, "that the French fleet has escaped from Brest, consisting of 30 sail of the line and 200 transports—destination unknown."

French privateers are hovering about the banks of Newfoundland, and have lately plundered and destroyed several American fishermen.

Captain Smith, who arrived here yesterday from Figuera, Spain, has a report was in circulation there previous to his sailing, which stated, that admiral Nelson's fleet had fallen in with the Toulon fleet, engaged and defeated them.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

The following letter from the citizen referred to by the letter Z. it is equally important, in the opinion of M. Talleyrand, to lay before the public:

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"PARIS, May 31.
"Mr. Gerry has communicated to me the letter which you yesterday wrote him, in which you expressly desire him to acquaint you with the names of the persons understood by the letters W. X. Y. Z. referred to in the correspondence of the American envoys, printed in the public papers of the United States of America, dated the 12th April.—My delicacy could not be but severely hurt to see myself, under the appellation of Z. performing a part in the company of certain intriguers, whose object, doubtless, was to derive advantage from the credulity of the American envoys and to make them their dupes. Finding myself implicated in this affair, and desirous to remove the uneasiness I felt, respecting the disagreeable impressions, and the consequences which the publication of your letter to Mr. Gerry may have occasioned, I thought it my duty to see you without delay, and to entreat you, citizen minister, to have the goodness to give me your declaration in writing, that in the interviews I had with these gentlemen, I followed up the communication which you employed me to transmit to them, in the manner which I now proceed to explain. In the beginning of the last Brumaire, having gone to pay my respects to the minister of foreign affairs, and the conversation having turned upon the United States of America, he expressed to me his surprise that no Americans, and particularly the new envoys, ever came to his house; that this was not the way to open a negotiation, for the success of which they had more reason than us to be concerned; that he would receive them individually with great pleasure, and particularly Mr. Gerry, whom he had known at Boston.—Knowing the friendship which I maintained with Mr. Gerry, he desired me to communicate to them what he had said.—I accordingly waited upon Mr. Gerry, who having sent for his colleagues, imparted to them the conversation which I had had with the citizen minister. Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, from motives of etiquette, refused to wait upon the minister; but as the same reasons did not apply to Mr. Gerry, it was agreed that he should go next day to the minister's house, and that I should accompany him. At this period Mr. Gerry could not express himself in French.

"Next day we accordingly went; but the minister not being at home, Mr. Gerry requested that a day should be named for the visit, and it was fixed for a few days after. We went to the place of meeting, and, after the usual compliments, Mr. Gerry having expressed to the minister to see harmony re-established between the two republics, the minister replied, that the Directory had come to a determination not to treat with them, till they had made reparation for some articles in the speech of the president at the opening of the congress, and giving an explanation of some others; that he could only put off for a few days making an official communication to them of this determination; that till then, if they had any propositions to make which could be agreeable to the Directory, he would present them with the utmost alacrity; that considering the circumstance and the services of a similar kind which France had performed on a similar occasion to the United States, the best way would be for them to offer a loan to France, either by taking Batavian inscriptions for the sum of 15 or 16 millions of florins, or any other manner that might be approved. Mr. Gerry, after replying in a polite, though evasive manner, on the first article, added on the subject of the loan, that their powers did not extend so far, but that he would talk over the matter with his colleagues.

"It is to be observed, that as the minister spoke nothing but French, I repeated in English to Mr. Gerry what he said; and that although certain that he very well understood the answers of Mr. Gerry, I repeated them to him in French. We took our leave of the minister, who then received a courier, and he desired me at parting, to repeat to Mr. Gerry and his colleagues what he had said to us. Accordingly I repeated to Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, in presence of Mr. Gerry, the conversation we had had with the minister. A few days after, Mr. Gerry requested me again to accompany him on a visit to the minister; and having renewed his expressions of the extreme desire he entertained to see the most perfect union re-established between the two nations, he recurred to the insufficiency of their powers, and proposed in his own name and that of his colleagues, that one of them should immediately set out for America with the conditions which the French government might propose. The minister answered, that it would then require six months to have an answer, and that it was of the utmost importance to come to a speedy resolution; that he was extremely desirous to have frequent communication with them individually and amicably. This

appearing to him to be the best means to arrive at a speedy understanding, he lamented on this account that he had yet to communication with them. Such, citizen minister, as far as my memory can recollect, are the details of the two conversations at which I was present. I shall only add, that no person wishes more anxiously than I do to see this negotiation brought to a successful conclusion.

"Health and respect,
(Signed) "HAUTEVAL."

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.
EXTRACT.

Some facts evincive of the atheistical, anarchical, and in other respects, immoral principles of the French republicans, stated in a sermon delivered on the 9th of May, 1798, the day recommended by the president of the United States for solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer.

By DAVID OSGOOD, D. D.

Minister of the church in Medford, Massachusetts.

"The old pagan principle of going to war for plunder and conquest, after being exploded in Europe for more than a thousand years, is revived afresh by the present rulers of France since their abolition of Christianity.

"Some perhaps may be startled at hearing me affirm, that the legislators of France have abolished the Christian religion. There are indeed persons among us who entertain a very different opinion, who considered them as stripping the whole of Babylon, pulling down the man of sin, destroying popery, and making way for the introduction of the millennium. In their view, the French revolution is a great step towards the glorious times predicted in the Gospel, when the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord. How astonishing is the force of prejudice in warping the judgments of men? I will set before you, my hearers, some notorious facts, which have been, for years past, circulated in the public papers, and never contradicted by the most zealous advocates for the French. I will set these facts before you, that you may judge for yourselves.

"On the 14th of December, 1792, in a debate on the establishment of public schools for the education of youth, M. Dupont, a member of the national convention, and who, if I mistake not, is now a member of one of the councils, began his speech with the following exclamation:—"What thrones are overturned! sceptres broken! kings expire! and yet the altars of God remain!"—He proceeded to propose the abolition of those altars, and proclaimed himself an atheist, amidst the reiterated plaudits of the assembly, and of the persons in the galleries. This assemblage, *Death is an everlasting sleep*, written in capiscentia, over the entrance into the grave-yards, was sanctioned by the authority of the legislature. "By the same power was proclaimed the abolition of the Christian era, and the Saviour of the world impudently made to yield precedence to the republic of France." Instead of saying in their dates, as all Christian nations say, *in the year of our Lord, &c.* the French say, *in the year of the republic, &c.* for since they have become republicans, they disdain the idea of having any Lord over them; they acknowledge neither Christ, nor his Father, nor any other being, as their master. Review their state papers, their laws, the decrees of their councils, and of their executive officers, the orders and dispatches of their generals, and their diplomatic intercourse—I challenge you to produce a single instance in all these, of their acknowledging any being above them, or of their making any mention of God or his providence. That Christ and his religion might cease to be remembered, and sink into utter oblivion, they did content themselves with setting aside the Christian sabbath; they proceeded to abolish the Christian sabbath. Their new calendar, in which decades are substituted in the room of weeks, was obviously contrived to make the people loose the idea of the former division of time, and forget the weekly sabbath. It seems that notwithstanding all these attempts of the government, there were some people so obstinate in their adherence to religion, that they persisted in assembling themselves on the Lord's day. We have, therefore, been lately told in the public papers, that their rulers, in order to embarrass these fanatics, as they call them, have forbidden the ringing of bells to call them together to divine service.

"On the seventh of November, 1793, the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul—the two first and fundamental principles of all religion—were formally disavowed in the convention; and the resurrection of the dead declared to have been only preached by superstition for the torment of the living! Two days after, in the same place, all the religions in the world were asserted to be the daughters of ignorance and pride. It was decided to be the duty of the convention to assume the honourable office of diffusing truth over the whole earth; and as a part of this duty, that assembly decreed, that its express renunciation of all religious worship should be translated into all foreign languages. It was stated and received in the convention as an acknowledged truth, that the adversaries of religion have deserted well of their country.

"In conformity to the spirit of these decrees, the convention, attended by myriads of the populace, proceeded to defecate the churches of Christ. "The temple of the Almighty was prophaned by the worship of a prostitute, personating the goddess of reason." The cathedral of Paris exhibited the monstrous spectacle of pagan sacrifice, by a people who had recently abolished Christianity. I have another fact to relate, which must thrill with horror every bosom im-

the thirtieth of November, 1793, the pupils of a new republican school appeared at the bar of the convention, when their leader declared, that he and his school fellows detested God! that instead of learning the scriptures, they learned the declaration of rights, and made the constitution their catechism." After this speech, the representatives of a great nation, by the mouth of their president, "expressed the satisfaction of the convention at the declaration of these young demons. These hopeful scholars were admitted to the honours of the sitting, and received the kiss of fraternity amidst the loudest applause.

"With these facts in view, is there a person in this assembly who can hesitate a moment to conclude, that not only Christianity, but all other religions, are abolished in France, so far as they can be abolished by the authority of the magistrate? Nay, when we consider the facts now stated, are we not constrained to view the French republicans as so many infernal, broken loose from their chains in the pit below, and now appearing in this upper world under the shape of men, but still thinking and acting as demons? They are certainly a new set of characters under the sun. Such decrees and such doings as are recorded in the registers of the French republic, are not to be found in the annals of any other nation from the days of Adam down to this day."

BALTIMORE, September 4.

Captain Boyle, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, received a letter, the day before he sailed, from a very respectable and well-informed gentleman at Paris, which informed him, that Mr. Gerry was to leave Paris for Havre in two days, accompanied by a French gentleman, whose object is to settle the misunderstanding between the two republics.

Annapolis, September 6.

To the VOTERS of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, of PRINCE-GEORGE'S and ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTIES.

Gentlemen,

I THINK it expedient thus publicly to declare my determination to serve you as the representative of this district in congress, if honoured by an election to a seat in that important station.

It is not practicable or necessary at this time to give you a detail of the motives which have brought me forward on the present occasion—neither will I trespass on your patience by a lengthy avowal of my political sentiments. I hope, however, that a majority of the district will be pleased to know that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the government of the United States—that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the wife, firm, and virtuous administration of that government—that I consider our independence as an invaluable blessing, and will ever exert myself to protect it against the aggressions of France, or of any power on earth.

The little malicious reports that are now in circulation to injure my political character I hope to have an opportunity of proving to be as false as the heads of their fabricators.

I am, with every sentiment of respect,

Your friend and servant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 18, 1798.

To the VOTERS of ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Gentlemen,

WITH sentiments of the sincerest gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me, in twice electing me to serve you in the general assembly of this state, and the last time almost unanimously, I must now beg you not to consider me among the candidates for that important station. You must not, however, at this moment, believe that I mean to shrink from the difficulties likely to arise from the unprovoked and tyrannical conduct of the French Directory.—No, my fellow-citizens, I will faithfully serve you, if elected, in a situation more arduous, requiring greater personal application, and demanding greater personal sacrifices. You will learn from my address to the district, that I aspire to the honour of serving you in the congress of the United States.

With cordial wishes for your prosperity,

I am your obliged servant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 20, 1798.

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, September 7.
Will be presented, (never performed here,) a play, interspersed with songs, in three acts, called,

The Italian Monk,

Founded on the celebrated novel of the Italian, and written by the author of Fontenille Forest, now performing in London, with distinguished applause. To which will be added, a comic opera, in two acts, called,

The Farmer.

Annapolis, September 4, 1798.

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

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, 15th day of October next, if not the first fair day ensuing.

T HAT valuable and well-situated on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 980 acres of water, high and healthy, and beautiful view of Chesapeake and Herring Bay, in a fine convenient to fine oysters, for their proper seasons; great first quality, and lays level down ground, and a sufficient attention, to supply the title secure, and conveyance the purchasers on payment of The land will be divided into lots, and will be sold, the whole may suit the convenience of a credit of one, two, and three JOHN GALLOWAY DAVID LYNN.

September 3, 1798.

Wanted

A GOOD woman COO recommended for honest woman who understands a girl between nine and twelve of the printers.

T H E creditors of the SELBY, of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at Capvern, in the city of Annapolis, Wednesday the third day of counts legally authenticated their dividend of said estate.

JOSEPH S.

September 1, 1798.

C OMMITTED to my two following negro August 7th, by the name he is the property of Mr. Anne-Arundel county, he age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches clothing is 1 old white shirt of snabrig trousers. The 9th, by the name of WILLIAMS he is a free man, was lived in Baltimore in July capt. John Robertson, he 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; jacket of blue cloth, trousers, and 1 pair of tickle to talk in the French dialect, his wool plaited. Their and take them away in two dates, or they will be for other expenses, according to JOH

August 22, 1798.

O N the 20th instant today, a negro man is the property of town, Kentucky, the above 7 inches high, slim made his clothing is an old coat of snabrig shirt. His way in two months from be sold for his prison fees able to law.

RICHARD

of Calver

August 27, 1798.

Musical instrument

PETER

Mech

H AVING already public in general the different kinds of use in this city, such pianos, violins, &c. &c. unity of offering his them, and particularly approbation and flatter received, and receives accuracy, dispatch, and repair completely, and instruments intrusted. In tuning the forte-p agree with him by town, but also in the fusion, and he assure him with their com satisfaction. Orders music teacher, in lodgings in Pratt-stre 13, or at the Music No. 6, in Gay-street Annapolis, August

C AME to the York April, 1797. two years old, must in the right ear, and

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 12th day of October next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day ensuing.

THAT valuable and well known plantation whereon JOSEPH GALLOWAY lately resided, situate on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 980 acres of very valuable land, the situation high and healthy, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of Chesapeake Bay, West River, and Herring Bay, in a fine sporting country, and convenient to fine oysters, fish, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons; great part of the land is of the first quality, and lays level, with abundance of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of woodland, with carp and attention, to supply the uses of a farm or farms. The title secure, and conveyance will be executed to the purchasers on payment of the purchase money. The land will be divided into one, two, and three lots, and will be sold, the whole together, or in lots, as may suit the convenience of the purchasers, and on a credit of one, two, and three years.

JOHN GALLOWAY, } Trustees of
DAVID LYNN, } Joseph Galloway.
September 3, 1798.

Wanted to hire,

A GOOD woman COOK, who can be well recommended for honesty and industry; also a woman who understands washing and ironing, and a girl between nine and twelve years of age. Inquire of the printers.

THE creditors of the estate of JEMIMA SELBY, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at Captain JAMES WEST'S, in the city of Annapolis, at eleven o'clock on Wednesday the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, that they may receive their dividend of said estate.

JOSEPH SELBY, Administrator.
September 1, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following negro men, one committed on August 7th, by the name of DAVY, who says that he is the property of Mr. BENJAMIN DARNALL, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about 56 or 57 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made; his clothing is 1 old white shirt, 1 snabrig ditto, 2 pair of snabrig trousers. The other committed on August 9th, by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, and says he is a free man, was born in Antigua, and arrived in Baltimore in July last, in the schooner Jane, capt. John Robertson, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his clothing is 1 sailor's jacket of blue cloth, trousers of the same, 1 white shirt, and 1 pair of ticklenburg trousers, and seems to talk in the French dialect, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Their owners are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
August 22, 1798.

ON the 20th instant, was committed to my custody, a negro man who calls himself JEM, and says he is the property of HENRY AUKINS, in Beard's town, Kentucky, the aforesaid negro is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slim made, of a yellowish complexion; his clothing is an old coat, old fustian breeches, and snabrig shirt. His master is requested to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expenses, agreeable to law.

RICHARD IRELAND, Jun. Sheriff
of Calvert county.
August 27, 1798.

Musical instruments tuned and repaired.

PETER LEDOUX,
Mechanician,

HAVING already informed his friends, and the public in general, that he tunes and repairs all the different kinds of musical instruments generally in use in this city, such as harpsichords, spinets, forte-pianos, violins, &c. &c. he takes the present opportunity of offering his sincere acknowledgements to them, and particularly to his subscribers, for the approbation and flattering encouragement he has received, and receives every day. He engages, with accuracy, dispatch, and the most scrupulous care, to repair completely, and on very moderate terms, the instruments intrusted to his care, with punctuality. In tuning the forte-pianos of those persons who will agree with him by the year or quarter, not only in town, but also in the country, he has the fullest persuasion, and he assures those who may please to favour him with their commands, that he will give entire satisfaction. Orders left for him at Mr. Marye's, music teacher, in Annapolis; in Baltimore, at his lodgings in Pratt-street, corner of Charles-street, No. 13, or at the Musical Repository store of Mr. Carr, No. 6, in Gay-street, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, August 12, 1798.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the 1st of April, 1797, a gray STEER YEARLING, two years old, mark as follows, a crop and one slit in the right ear, and a crop and two slits in the left.

JOSEPH MACCUBBIN.

On Friday the 14th day of September next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS TALBOT, deceased, on the Head of South river, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at 3 o'clock, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

A VARIETY of personal property, consisting of a few negroes, some household furniture, &c. to be sold for CASH only, to satisfy the creditors of the said Thomas Talbot, late of this county.

ELIZABETH TALBOT, Administratrix.

To be RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

A PLANTATION, hands and stock, situated on Magothy river. For terms apply to

RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, August 30, 1798.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in Frederick county, the one called CARROLLTON, and the other called ADDITION to CARROLLTON, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.
August 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN RIGBY.
Montgomery county, August 28, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws passed at November session, 1785; also one copy of the proceedings of the house of delegates of February session, and two of June session, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; one of March, 1780; and one of April, 1792; for which a liberal price will be given by the printer hereof.

On Tuesday the 25th of September, next, at the plantation of the late RICHARD HARRISON, deceased, on West river, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

A VARIETY of personal property, consisting of horses, cattle and sheep; one pair of mules, plantation utensils, a set of blacksmith's tools, one fifty five fathom f in, with ropes, also a boat 26 feet long, one large scow, all which property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, for all sums above twenty dollars, under that sum cash must be paid.

MARY HARRISON, Administratrix.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of STALEY NICHOLS, late of Prince George's county, deceased, on bond, note, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for payment.

WILLIAM THOS. CLARKE, Executor.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, twelve miles from Baltimore city, and four and a half from Elk Ridge Landing, in a very healthy situation, pleasantly situated on the Federal and Annapolis roads to George-town and Frederick, there are 300 acres, more or less, a very good apple orchard, of the best of fruit, that makes about 2000 gallons of cider yearly, as also most other kinds of fruit, abundance of fine peaches, pears, damsons, plums, quinces, a variety of cherries, &c. a timothy meadow, well set in grass, produces from 20 to 25 tons of hay a year. A small dwelling-house, stable for twelve horses, cider house, corn loft, and a small house for negroes; it is laid out in five fields, and 30 bushels of wheat and rye fown, in good repair, and under good fences, a spring of excellent water in each field; there are one hundred and forty acres of woodland, of various kinds of timber, very thriving timber. An indisputable title will be given. There are on the place four negro men and one woman, all are young, four horses, and a good stock of cattle. If the purchaser chooses may have them with the place on hire or sale, with all the plantation utensils; upon paying of one third of the purchase money a credit will be given from one to ten years for the balance, on given bond with security, and paying the interest yearly punctually. Any person wanting further information please to apply to RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; of the city of Annapolis.

PATRICK MACGILL.

August 12, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in four common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRING, West river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called REED'S FARM, and also for a commission to mark and bound a small parcel of land, purchased of Robert Husken, adjoining the same.

JOHN F. BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, July 18, 1798.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to allow me an annual support, as I am old and infirm, and unable to procure the necessities of life.

MARY WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, August 8, 1798.

THE creditors of JOHN GREEN, late of this city, deceased, are requested to meet at the subscriber's house on the fifteenth of next month, in order to receive their dividend of the estate.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Annapolis, August 15, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the tenth instant, a negro woman named GRACE, she is a small sized woman, about thirty years of age; she had on and took with her, one white jacket and petticoat, one blue calico habit, and one green fluff petticoat, and a black felt hat, with a black ribbon round the crown; she was purchased by the subscriber from Mr. JAMES HANDMAN, as trustee of the estate of Mr. RICHARD LLOYD; it is supposed she will attempt to go on the eastern shore where she was purchased from. I will pay the above reward to any person who will secure her in any goal, so that I may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS O. WILLIAMS.

Prince-George's county, August 12, 1798.

Millinery Fashions.

MRS. WILLIAMS

Has received the whole of her London SPRING FASHIONS, viz.

By the snow Eliza, captain Benson, the Duncan, Camperdown and helmet bonnets.

By the Montezuma, captain Chase, the York hat, Duncan full drets cap, Grecian bonnet, and most fashionable cloak patterns.

By the ship Eliza, captain Bisset, the Heron and cottage bonnets, the opera full drets and cottage half drets caps.

Mrs. Williams being extensively supplied with articles suitable for her business, ladies finding their own materials cannot have their millinery made in her house.

The greatest attention will be given to orders from the country.

Millinery packed on a particular plan, so as to go in perfect condition to any distance.

No abatement from the price asked, nor can any article of millinery be returned.

Millinery room, from London,

No. 50, Market-street.

The printers in Easton, Annapolis, Hagar's town, Frederick town, Alexandria, George-town, Richmond and Norfolk, will please to give the above two dollars worth of room in their respective papers, and apply in Baltimore for payment.

June 1.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday morning the 23d of July, a SILVER WATCH, No. 12246, made by H. BAYL, London, she has a steel chain, with a seal, the stone of which is white, and a key, part of which is broke off, the hour and minute hands are of gold, the point of the minute hand is broke. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS FOLKS.

Annapolis, August 1, 1798.

BACON'S LAWS

For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

CASH given for Clean
Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

At the Printing-Office.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following property, in the city of Annapolis, viz.
THE house in School street, where the subscriber formerly lived, now in possession of Mr. RICHARD OWEN; a house in Church street, formerly occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop, as this lot joins that of the dwelling house it would be very convenient either for a store or office; there are three other small tenements between this shop and Mr. Frazier's house which I will either sell or lease. The whole or any part of this property will be sold low. For terms apply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

West River, August 4, 1798.

WHEREAS it is apprehended by the subscriber that the personal estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM WATERS, of Prince George's county, will not be sufficient to pay all the debts due therefrom, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, that on the first Monday in October next they are requested to appear at Upper Marlborough, with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, at which time and place it is the intention of the executor to make a proportionable division of the assets, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided,

THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor
of WILLIAM.

August 4, 1798.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the old and new stock of the Patowmack Company, who are yet in arrears, are hereby informed that it is necessary to collect the debts of the company, in order to pay the demands against them; and therefore we are obliged to inform those who are indebted, that unless they pay both principal and interest to WM. HARTHORNE, treasurer, on or before the 21st day of September next, their several shares will be sold by public auction, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the city tavern in Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, President,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES KEITH, } Directors.
JOSIAS CLAPHAM,

An election for a president and four directors will be held at the City Tavern, in Alexandria, on the first Monday in August next, when an account of the expenditures, and a report of the progress of the work done for the year past, will be laid before the stockholders.

July 23, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inst. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES, about five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit, but except his coat and shirt, his other cloths consisted chiefly of nankeen; he had a sifter sold by Mr. LEONARD GARY, in George-town, some time last winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name of MOLL, who, some time before she was apprehended, had hired herself to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-town. The above described fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. DAVID STUART, near Mr. JOHN THOMAS's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said negro, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward,

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing said negro at their peril.
T. P.
June 25, 1798.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 1st 1798.

Seth Sweetser,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handsome assortment of Ladies' fancy coloured kilt slippers, with York and spring heels, and Windsor do. with cords of the best quality and newest fashions; has also received from Bolton a quantity of sole leather and shoe thread, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. He requests each person against whom he has an account unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and settle it, and solicits an immediate compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, so much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bears from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, will be discharged after liquidation at the treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congress, passed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attorneys, at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the principal sums of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of loans, will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commissioners,
of the sinking fund,

EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of NATHAN ALLWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for adjustment, those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAMES GAITHER, Administrator.

August 15, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situated on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grain. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land.

The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years.

The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evert's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evert's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Pon, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers.

Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard-to-Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Raisin, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Polind's Disappointment, containing fifty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Ross's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dem, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never-failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patowmack, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 13, 1798.

B A S L E, June 19.

CONSIDERABLE change is talked of as likely to take place in the Helvetic government; say another 18th Fructidor is expected here. Two members of the Directory have already given in their resignation, namely, citizens Bays and Pfaffler. They are to be replaced by citizens Och and Fornerou. It is a certain fact that several members of the legislative body, as well as two of the ministers, are determined to resign their places.

P A R I S, 14 Messidor, July 2.

Extrait of a letter from the secretary of Buonaparte, embarked on board the frigate Juno, before Malta, dated on the 12th of June.

"At half past 11 o'clock, I break open my letter to announce to you a great victory—Malta is ours—it has this moment surrendered. We have not, perhaps, lost 25 men.

A courier which arrived at the Directory last night, brought the above good news, so that it is now official. It will probably be announced to the legislative body in a message.

Letters from the right banks of the Rhine state, as a certain fact, that an Austrian army of 40,000 men, under the orders of general Stadie, is marching to Franconia, where every thing is ready for their reception. At the same time, the Prussian army of observation, has been considerably reinforced, and extends its position as far as Anspach, Bayreuth, and the Imperial city of Nuremberg. On the other hand, a numerous French army is to be immediately encamped on the banks of the Nidda.—From these dispositions of the three great continental powers, it should seem, that they are perfectly agreed with respect to the arrangements to be adopted in regard to the German empire, and that these dispositions have no other object but to secure the execution of the different plans which are now concerting.

July 6.

The Paris Journals up to the 2d instant, have come to hand, by which we find the intelligence given in this paper on Monday last, but on which we did not then place much reliance, is confirmed: Buonaparte is now in possession of Malta. This celebrated island, which, both in the old world and the new, was considered as impregnable, did resist the impetuosity of the French assault many hours. The knights made a feeble stand, and then surrendered the place to the assailants. Of the means by which the conquest was rendered so easy—whether it was owing to treachery, or to the want of union among the Maltese themselves—to the influence which the general enemy of all ancient governments had obtained in the island, by the introduction of their new principles; or to the decay which inevitably springs from the abuse of power, we know nothing—it is only certain that the French have achieved the object, and that in their hands it is an acquisition of the first order. The French republic will of course be mistress of the Levant, and command exclusively the commerce of that rich part of the world. A few cruisers employed between Sicily and Malta, and Malta and Africa, will prevent, without much exertion, any vessel from navigation in that part, and a squadron stationed in the fine and convenient ports of the island, will command all the coasts of Italy in the Adriatic Sea, in which France already occupies the important island of Corfu. Her influence will consequently extend in a proportionate degree to the Archipelago. She may also be enabled to give law to Candie, and the other Turkish islands; and should she wish to open a communication with India by the Red Sea, Malta will be naturally considered as the first point necessary to the success of the expedition, and the principal store-house for the various materials which she may think proper to employ in promoting that end. Exclusive of these considerations, Malta, in its present situation, must prove highly advantageous to France. It contains 150,000 inhabitants, among whom are 6000 good seamen; it has an arsenal well filled, and an immense quantity of cannon of almost every calibre. The money in the public treasury has been accumulating for a long time past, in consequence of the economy of the successive grand masters, and the riches which have been lately sent to Malta, as to a place of certain safety, by the Italian emigrants, will add considerably to the spoils of the enemy.

L O N D O N, July 4.

Thirty-two convents have been suppressed at Rome. General Harty and family have been drowned in the Rhine.

A letter from Zurich, in Switzerland dated, June 16, gives the following circumstantial account of the carrying away of the treasure of that town.—"On the 5th of June, the French war commissary, Pommier, gave notice that within 24 hours would come in

the evening to inspect the treasure, and that therefore the deputies of the chamber of administration might hold themselves in readiness. About six o'clock, Rapinat, Ronhiere, and Pommier made their appearance with soldiers, and required the keys of the treasury. These were refused him, and secretary Metz hastened to fetch the Starthaler Pfenniger, and the president of the chamber of administration, Wyfs; both of whom came and protested against such a proceeding.

"Rapinat then demanded the keys, saying, menacingly, 'Voilà les bayonnettes. You see the bayonets,' to which the Starthaler, Pfenniger replied, 'Had we as many bayonets as you, we would dispute it with you. I shall immediately send an account of this proceeding to Arau.' 'You will?' said Rapinat, 'then do not forget to add, that we shall carry it away in four days time.' He then broke off the seal, and ransacked the treasury, which was yesterday carried away in waggons by the French."

July 9.

On Saturday arrived a mail from Dublin and Waterford, and yesterday morning arrived a Dublin and two Waterford mails; the letters by which explain the cause of the recent and sudden march of so many troops from Dublin on the 1st instant.

It appears that the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, and the country immediately adjoining them, are still infested by detachments of traitors who have escaped the vigilance of our armies in the county of Wexford.

On Saturday the 30th ult. a large party of rebels (nearly 2000) assembled near Ballymanus; a part of the troops quartered in Rathfium, instantly marched against them, but the rebels did not wait their approach, for as a very small part of the royal army appeared, they fled over the mountain towards Carnew.

A still larger band of rebels posted themselves near the town of Carnew, which they attacked in the evening of the same day. A desperate contest ensued with a small body of yeomanry which defended the town, and in the event the rebels were completely put to flight. We learn, however, that some detachments of the rebel army, posted between Carnew and Gorey, had succeeded in drawing a party of the Gorey cavalry, and the ancient Britons, amounting to near forty men, into an ambuscade in a narrow and intricate defile, where these loyal and gallant fellows, imprisoned and embarrassed, were totally cut off.

A large body of these rebels had on Sunday returned from Carnew to their post at Glenmalen, near the Seven Churches, from which they were on Monday fortnight driven, by the sudden march of general Myers and the Dublin yeomanry. Another party of rebels took possession of Carrick-rus, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford.

On Saturday and Sunday the 10th regiment was conveyed in carriages on the road towards Wicklow. Sir James Duff moved from Balinglaff on Saturday, and the junction of Sir Charles Agill from Carlow, was hourly expected. All these troops are supposed to have marched towards the centre of the county of Wicklow, from which an immediate attack can take place upon the rebel forces. The leader of the county of Wicklow rebels is said to be Mr. Garret Byrne, of Ballymanus.

S A L E M, August 31.

On Monday last, capt. Benjamin Bickford arrived here, in 75 days from St. Petersburg, and 57 days from Elsinore.

Capt. Bickford informs, that the emperor Paul was absent from his capital, and was said to be at Astracan, which is upon the Caspian sea, above 1000 miles from St. Petersburg; that he had ordered 200,000 of his troops to be assembled from Moscow and other places, to be ready to march at a moment's warning, their destination unknown; and for whose use 60,000 pieces of Russia sheeting were ordered to be purchased. Besides this, a Russian squadron of 5 sail of the line, 1 frigate and 1 cutter, had sailed from Cronstadt to England. Capt. B. was under its convoy from Elsinore; and one of the captains told him that another squadron of about the same force, had sailed from Archangel, under admiral Tate; that they were to form a junction in England, and there receive orders from the British government.

The character of Paul seems not to be sufficiently understood, to determine whether a high degree of importance ought to be attached to these military movements. Perhaps he may be jealous, that the secret expedition of Buonaparte may lead him by permission or in conjunction with the Turks, through the Black Sea into the southern parts of his empire, and for that reason think it necessary to form a military force in that quarter, and to direct a naval co-operation with the British.

While capt. Bickford was at Elsinore, a respectable merchant informed him, that he had received accounts in seven days from Holland, informing that the Batavian government had some short time before taken

up a French general (for what cause was not stated) and sent him to Paris; that the French directory sent back the same general, invested with the command of several battalions of the French troops in Holland; that immediately on his return he caused three of the Batavian directory to be arrested and imprisoned, the others avoiding the same fate by flight or concealment; and that an immediate ferment took place among the people, in consequence of this exercise of despotic power, in which blood was shed, but the issue of which was not known. The merchant gave credit to the account.

Captain Bickford says, the Swedes and Danes are perfectly supine, and make no resistance to the depredations of the French. Their vessels are taken and condemned by the French, equally with the Americans; indeed there were instances of Danish vessels being taken and carried into North Bergen (one of their own ports) and there condemned by the French consular court.—And yet (astonishing apathy!) both the Danish and Swedish fleets were laid up in ordinary. The merchants made complaints; and a number of the Norway merchants had come over to Copenhagen to learn whether their commerce was to be protected, or whether they must suspend their business. But the government was not yet roused.

Captain Bickford understood there were six or seven French privateers round Norway, from 8 to 16 guns; but that they were then well watched by several English ships.

B O S T O N, September 1.

On Thursday evening arrived here, the ship Magnet, captain Choate, from Liverpool.

[London papers to June 26—about 10 days latest.]

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, June 18.

A new revolution has been effected here. General Daenders with a party grenadiers hath surrounded the house of the minister at war, where the Batavian directory were at dinner with Charles Delacroix, the French minister, and seized Van Lagen, one of the directory, two others (Weldrike and Forke) resigned their places, and Vreede and Fyrie escaped. Van Lagen is confined in the castle of Woerden.

A new government has been formed, and the greatest joy prevails in consequence of this event.—A general illumination has taken place at the Hague, Amsterdam, and other places.

The provisional government has issued a proclamation, in which it states.

1. That all such legislative authority of the Batavian people as shall require to be exercised for the daily and necessary interests of the country, shall, as soon as possible, be committed to citizens whose honour and integrity cannot be suspected.

2. That the late intermediary administration of the Batavian republic shall be required, as bound by their responsibility, to carry into effect the constitution of the Batavian people, in a speedy and regular manner, for the restoration and establishment of the constitutional legislative body.

3. That all authority of legislation, or, in general of sovereignty exercised by the intermediary administration, shall, immediately after the establishment of the legislative body, of the Batavian people, pass to that body, and after the election by the latter of a legal Executive Directory of the Batavian republic, all the executive authority which we now necessarily exert for the deliverance of our country shall be resigned to that directory.

4. That we engage to be answerable for the just and faithful use of our authority, and the resignation of it at the time we have mentioned, to the legislative body that shall be elected, or by delegation from it, to the high national tribunal hereafter to be chosen.

"Perfectly convinced that what we have done will be approved by the majority and most enlightened of the Batavian people, we hereby command, in their name, all constituted authorities, provincial administrations, or administrations of communes, all justices of peace, civil officers and commanders of the military, and all and each of the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, to obey our commands, and acknowledge no other authority than ours until the intermediary administration shall have met, which notification shall be made public, and be affixed up in such places as similar notices usually are.

"Done at the Hague the 12th of June, the 4th year of the Batavian freedom.

"J. Spoor, agent of marine.

"G. J. Pyman, agent for the war department.

"J. G. A. Goud, minister of finance.

"R. W. Tadamar, minister of justice.

"A. J. La Pierre, minister of the interior."

[The Paris Redacteur, of June 21, contains the following question on this subject. "Was it not because the dissipated our counsels that the Batavian republic became a prey to anarchy, and fell under the

yoke of a directory and a legislative body, the tyranny of which it has just thrown off." It appears by this, that the revolution was planned in Paris; and that Charles Delacroix had got into disgrace on the occasion.]

LONDON, June 18.

The English and Tipoo Saib at variance.

A letter from India states, that it was the general report there, that a rupture between the English and Tipoo Saib would very soon take place. Probably many of our readers will be of the same opinion, when they peruse the following translation of the proclamation made by the governor of the Isle of France, for the purpose of inviting volunteers to enter and serve into Tipoo's army:

LIBERTY—EQUALITY.

The French republic, one and indivisible.
PROCLAMATION.

Anne Joseph Hippolyte Mallartie, general in chief, governor-general of the isles of France and of the Reunion and commandant-general of the French establishment to the east of the Cape of Good Hope.

"Knowing for many years your zeal and attachment for the interest and glory of our republic, we are very impatient, and consider it a duty to make known to you the propositions that we have received from Tipoo Sultan, by two ambassadors which he had sent to us. This prince has written particular letters to the colonial assembly, and to all the generals employed in that government: he has likewise addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.—First, he demands to make an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, proposing to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall continue in India, the troops they can send him. Second, he promises to furnish every necessary for that war, except wine and brandy, of which he finds himself absolutely destitute. Third, that all preparations are made ready to receive the succours which they shall give to him; and on the arrival of the troops, the chiefs and officers shall find every thing necessary to carry on a war that Europeans are little accustomed to. Fourth, finally, he only wants the moment when the French will come to his aid, to declare war against the English, ardently wishing to drive them from India. As it is impossible to reduce the number of the 107th and 108th regiments, and *de la Garde Soldes du port de la Fraternite*, on account of the assistance we have sent to our allies, the Dutch; we invite the citizens voluntarily to embody themselves in their respective municipalities, to serve under the colours of Tipoo. This prince desires also to have the citizens of colour free men; and we invite all those who wish to serve under his banners, to enrol themselves. We can assure all the citizens who wish to enrol themselves, that Tipoo will make advantageous treaties, which will continue with his ambassadors who may engage for themselves, besides in the name of their sovereign, in such way, that the French, who shall have taken part in his armies shall not be retained when they wish to return back to their country.

Done this 10th Pluviose, the 6th year of the French republic.
(Signed) "MALLARTIE."

NEW-YORK, September 6.

The Isle of France has declared itself independent. This is the beginning of revolt from the TERRIBLE REPUBLIC. We may count on many following this example very speedily. The Gallic yoke is found too heavy and galling, notwithstanding the blessings of liberty and equality which it diffused.—Blessed liberty of doing mischief! Sweet equality of property, talents, and worth!!!

BALTIMORE, September 8.

A Paris article of 26th June, mentions that letters had been received from Copenhagen, advising that the Russian fleet consisting of 30 sail, had passed the sound, and entered the North Sea.

The French, as appears from the Paris papers, acknowledge that the following places are so completely blockaded by the British cruisers, that not a vessel dare venture to sail from them, Bourdeaux, Nantes, Havre, the Texel, &c.

It has been said in the Boston papers, that the vessel which was spoke with, said to have Mr. Gerry on board, was the United States brig Sophia. We believe, however, there is no certainty of this, as captain Belom informs us, that the master of the schooner who gave him this account could not say whether it was that brig or not. It is conjectured by many that Mr. Gerry is not permitted to leave France.

We are informed that the French at Bayonne were struck with consternation by a report which had got among them, that the United States were fitting out 40 sail of armed vessels against the French.

[Salem Gaz.]

From a Boston paper of September 3.
BUONAPARTE the BUCKANIER.

By a gentleman from Salem last evening, we learn that capt. Ruff arrived there yesterday from Gibraltar, who informs that Buonaparte had made a descent on the island of Malta; and after plundering the capital of all the plate, and other valuable property he could find, set sail with his fleet to commit (it was supposed) further depredations in the higher parts of the Mediterranean. One of his fastest sailing frigates was dispatched homeward with the booty; but in her return she was captured by admiral Nelson's squadron. Thus the coffers of Old England were enriched with

the plunder which was destined to be fingered by the "itching palms" of the Directory.

Malta is a neutral island situated in the Mediterranean sea, about 60 miles south of Sicily; 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; contains about 90,000 inhabitants. Its capital bears the same name, and has a very capacious harbour.

Annapolis, September 13.

To the FREEMEN of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, and of ANNE ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTIES.

Fellow-Citizens,

HAND-BILLS and pamphlets are already in circulation, written with a view of influencing your votes at the ensuing election of a member to represent this district in the congress of the United States. The author of the hand-bill signs himself "A Whig of 1776;" the author of the pamphlet, "A Voter." If truth and candour had marked these publications, they would not have drawn forth an answer from me. Mr. Sprigg's conduct as your representative in congress needs only to be fairly and candidly stated, to be generally approved.

Every art is practised to prejudice your minds against your honest and upright representative. These writers have published general Washington's letter accepting his command of the army to injure Mr. Sprigg's election. They vainly hope to impress you with a belief, that Mr. Sprigg, and those who support his election, are enemies to general Washington. But where is the evidence to support the assertion? To gain credit, it ought not to be made until after a lapse of sixty years, when no man now in existence will be living to contradict it. They are the admirers of the great and illustrious Washington, and many of them fought and bled under his banners, in the service of our country, during the late war with Great-Britain. They will respect and revere his name and character, as long as liberty shall be deemed a blessing and patriotism a virtue. On the contrary, it is worthy of remark, that all (or nearly all) those who were opposed to the revolution, and of course, to your worthy general, are now the decided opponents of Mr. Sprigg. When your liberties are in danger, it is not from these men, who were ready to hazard their lives and fortunes to enslave you, that you are to expect advice and assistance. The friends of arbitrary power at one period, will shew themselves to be the enemies of liberty at another. The Whig (if he is one) tells you to consider Mr. Sprigg and his blind followers as *the avowed, the abandoned partisans of France, or as the weak, the deluded dupes of those abandoned partisans*. Nothing can be more contrary to TRUTH than the assertion that the friends of Mr. Sprigg are the partisans of France. It is a vile calumny, and the author deserves your contempt and detestation. If we take a review of the characters of those who support Mr. Sprigg's election, we shall find them *true and tried whigs of 1776*, and they are genuine republicans of 1798. Many of you, my fellow-citizens, know the characters who support Mr. Sprigg's election. View them, and judge for yourselves. Distrust the men who tell you, they are unworthy of confidence; despise the character who tells you they are opposed to general Washington; and spurn the wretch who dares to insinuate that they are the enemies of our happy republican government, or the partisans of France.

I will now bellow a few words on the "Voter." In order to assume a character of impartiality, he begins with an admission that "your representative possesses amiable qualities and an irreproachable reputation," and that "in the private walks of life, the correctness of his deportment shields him against every attack." He then proceeds to enumerate the *negative* votes of Mr. Sprigg, but has not had the candour to state his *affirmative* votes. He charges him with inhumanity in voting against a gift of public money to the daughters of the late count de Grasse. The "Voter," I presume, is ignorant of the circumstance that in the year 1795 congress gave 4000 dollars to the daughters of count de Grasse, or he never would have made the charge. It is rather to be wondered at, that they should, at so early a period, apply for an additional gratuity. It is right to be liberal, but we ought not to be profuse.

After enumerating the several acts of congress against which Mr. Sprigg voted, and I contend that his votes do him honour, the "Voter" makes these observations: that his opposition to him "flows from an impression that he is decidedly and unequivocally opposed to the administration of our government."—That during the last session "we can find no solitary instance when our representative has voted for the substantial defence of America."—And "we find no part of his political conduct co-operating with the president." I will shew that in all these assertions the "Voter" is mistaken, and if he is in earnest, that he is equally ignorant of the conduct of the president, and of our representative.

Upon receiving dispatches from our envoys in March, the president recommended measures of defence, and preparations for war. Mr. Sprigg co-operated with the president, and voted for MILLIONS, without hesitation, for the substantial defence of our country. He voted for the sums necessary to equip our frigates and get them ready for sea—for the sums necessary to purchase or build and equip ten galleys for the defence of our coasts, and other augmentations of our navy—for the sums necessary to fortify our ports and harbours—for the sums necessary to purchase arms for the militia—for an increase of our regular force then about 4000 men. In short Mr. Sprigg voted against no measure of internal defence, that I can find, except the provision of an army of 10,000 men. It is well known that besides

the regular force just mentioned, we have a select militia of 80,000 men, independent of the general militia. Our representative deemed it safe, when there is no invasion, add no probability of an invasion, to rely on the force before-mentioned, and on the militia, the natural defence of a free government. Should we be so unfortunate as to experience an invasion, Mr. Sprigg and his friends will meet the foe as cheerfully as any of those who are opposed to him. After what has been said, with what propriety, and with what colour of truth, could the "Voter" assert that Mr. Sprigg is no part of his political conduct has co-operated with the president? or that we can find no solitary instance where our representative has voted for the substantial defence of America?

The Voter has brought forward a resolution, proposed by Mr. S. in order to injure him in the public opinion. Candour ought to have induced him to state the *three* resolutions proposed by Mr. S. They held forth the necessity of DEFENSIVE, but the inexpediency of OFFENSIVE WAR. Unconquerable must be the prejudices, and incorrigible the folly of those who condemn our representative for these resolutions, and approve the conduct of the majority who were *substantially* of the same opinion. No member thought proper to propose offensive war.—And strangely perverted must be the reason of that man who can construe "a resolution to put the country into a state of defence, and to guard our sea-coasts" into a submission to France.

On a careful examination of the journals of the house of representatives, it will evidently appear that he was attached to NO PARTY. He voted with the majority, and in the minority as reason and discretion dictated, after a full investigation of the various subjects on which he had to decide.

I have now answered the principal objections to the conduct of your representative, and submit my remarks to your serious consideration. The more his conduct is examined, the more it will be approved. His public character on examination will be found to be as respectable, as in private life he is admitted to be virtuous and amiable. He has proved himself to be a firm and genuine republican, an inflexible patriot, and friend to the people.

A TRUE WHIG of 1776.

To the VOTERS of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, of PRINCE-GEORGE'S and ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTIES.

Gentlemen,

I THINK it expedient thus publicly to declare my determination to serve you as the representative of this district in congress, if honoured by an election at a seat in that important station.

It is not practicable or necessary at this time to give you a detail of the motives which have brought me forward on the present occasion—neither will I trespass on your patience by a lengthy avowal of my political sentiments. I hope, however, that a majority of the district will be pleased to know that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the government of the United States—that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the wise, firm, and virtuous administration of that government—that I consider our independence as an invaluable blessing, and will ever exert myself to protect it against the aggressions of France, or of any power on earth.

The little malicious reports that are now in circulation to injure my political character I hope to have an opportunity of proving to be as false as the hearts of their fabricators.

I am, with every sentiment of respect,

Your friend and servant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 18, 1798.

To the VOTERS of ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

WITH sentiments of the sincerest gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me, in twice electing me to serve you in the general assembly of this State, and the last time almost unanimously, I must now beg you not to consider me among the candidates for that important station. You must not, however, for a moment, believe that I mean to shrink from the difficulties likely to arise from the unprovoked and tyrannical conduct of the French Directory.—No, my fellow-citizens, I will faithfully serve you, if elected, in a situation more arduous, requiring greater personal application, and demanding greater personal sacrifices. You will learn from my address to the district, that I aspire to the honour of serving you in the congress of the United States.

With cordial wishes for your prosperity,

I am your obliged servant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 20, 1798.

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, September 14.

Will be presented, an historical play, (written by Shakspeare,) called,

The First Part of

Henry the IVth. Or

The Humours of Sir John Falstaff.

To which will be added a farce, (never performed here,) called,

Animal Magnetism.

The subscribers being appointed to the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying the estate of the late deceased Mr. Wood as shall be necessary, will SELL, on the premises, on Thursday next, if fair, if not the first day

THE land belonging to the said deceased, which lies in part of MONOCACY MANOR; between four and five hundred acres, situate about eight miles of Frederick town, of soil to any in Maryland; the such as are necessary to the part of the country, and the of it fully equal to those of any. The trustees will also sell, on Thursday the 25th of the same month, a beautiful situated tract, lying immediately on the bounded on one side by the Chesapeake and on the other by the land consists of five hundred acres, lying about sixteen miles from Annapolis, is very rich, abundant, and has the advantages of agreeable neighbourhood; the are such as are suitable to the Each of the above parcels of or divided into lots, as may answer the design of the will be required to give bond, ing one half of the purchase within one year, and the residue in two years from the time of

JOHN HENRY

P. S. All persons having claims, who have not already desired to exhibit them, will be required to exhibit them, to the chancellor, on or before next.

Charles county, September

I WILL SELL, on real estate near the city, called SANTEE'S RANCH, so as to run together 286 acres, the plot

Annapolis, September 12

THE ANNAPOLIS RACE CLUB, will commence on the 1st of October next.

NOTICE.

IT being apprehended, that John, dec. late of George Montgomery and State of Maryland property sufficient to him, Notice is hereby given, that William Deakins, junr. the second Monday in May of that month, at the town aforesaid, with their properly authenticated, as time and place, or as soon as they shall be able to distribute the assets of the deceased, in the manner

FRANCIS WILLIAMS

WILLIAM DEAKINS, junr. town in the county of Maryland, having devised his real estate in the State of Maryland, and it being appointed not be sufficient to satisfy William Deakins, his creditors, and notified to appear on next, being the 11th day of May, in George town, properly authenticated, they be enabled to act in real estate as the law directs

FRANCIS WILLIAMS

George town, August

NOTICE.

THE subscriber (taking notice of the first day of November) will not be given; this request may depend upon them without repitance is sufficient to

Annapolis, September

THE subscriber, gives notice, that next general assembly debts which he is unable to pay.

Charles county, Sep

THIS is to give notice, that next general assembly of an act to relieve unable to pay.

The subscribers being appointed trustees, by the honourable the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying so much of the real estate of the late deceased major-general SMALLWOOD as shall be necessary to discharge his debts, will SELL, on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the eighteenth of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE land belonging to the estate of the said deceased, which lies in Frederick county, being part of MONOCACY MANOR; this land consists of between four and five hundred acres, is situate within eight miles of Frederick town, and is equal in fertility of soil to any in Maryland; the buildings thereon are such as are necessary to the purposes of farmers in that part of the country, and the other advantages attending it fully equal to those of any land in the county. The trustees will also sell, on the premises, on Thursday the 25th of the same month, that very excellent and beautifully situated farm in Charles county, lying immediately on the Patowmack river, and bounded on one side by the Chickamuxon creek; this land consists of five hundred and seventy-nine acres, lies about sixteen miles from Alexandria, and six from Dumfries, is very rich, abounds in timber and wood, and has the advantages of good water, and a very agreeable neighbourhood; the improvements thereon are such as are suitable to the purposes of a tenant. Each of the above parcels of land will be sold entire, or divided into lots, as may appear to the trustees best to answer the design of the sale, and the purchaser will be required to give bond, with security, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

P. S. All persons having claims against the said estate, who have not already made them known, are desired to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 25th of January next.

J. C.
H. H. C.

Charles county, September 10, 1798

I WILL SELL, on reasonable terms, my farm near the city, called SANDGATE, with a part of Tom's RANGES, so as to run with the road, containing together 286 acres, the plot of which may be seen.
JAMES WILLIAMS.
Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE ANNAPOLIS RACES, for the JOCKEY CLUB, will commence on Tuesday the 30th of October next.

NOTICE.

IT being apprehended, that WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. dec. late of George-town, in the county of Montgomery and State of Maryland, has not left personal property sufficient to satisfy the debts due by him, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said William Deakins, jun.—that they do appear on the second Monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the UNION TAVERN in George-town aforesaid, with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, as the subscriber will at that time and place, or as soon thereafter as can be, proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased which have then come to his hands, among the creditors of the deceased, in the manner the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Ex'r. of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. late of George-town in the county of Montgomery, and State of Maryland, having devised, a considerable part of his real estate in the State of Maryland to the subscriber, and it being apprehended that the same may not be sufficient to satisfy the debts due by the said William Deakins, his creditors are hereby requested and notified to appear on the second Monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the Union Tavern in George-town aforesaid, with their claims properly authenticated, that the subscriber may thereby be enabled to act in the distribution of the said real estate as the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Devisee of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

George-town, August 31, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to request those who are indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to settle them with him on or before the first day of November next, as longer indulgence will not be given; those who neglect to comply with this request may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons, as no stock of patience is sufficient to the tardiness of the present day.

JAMES WEST.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE subscriber, a languishing prisoner, hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

GEORGE C. SMOOT.

Charles county, September 3, 1798.

THIS is to give notice, I intend to petition the next general assembly of this State for the benefit of an act to relieve me of debts I am at present unable to pay.

JOHN R. BRICE.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

B. CAWOOD.

September 4, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

HENRY CRIST.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am at present unable wholly to pay; the mode of relief is repugnant to my wishes, but necessity compels me to it.

WILLIAM C. BITHRAY.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends preferring a petition to the general assembly of the State of Maryland, at the next session, for an act of insolvency.

J. A. CORRY.

Charles county, September 10, 1798.

RAN away, on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a stout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of speaking; took with him sundry clothing, among them a coat and breeches of dark striped elastic cloth, a white muslin waistcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new small round hat, bound, and a pair of black shoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in the goal of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th day of October next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day ensuing.

THAT valuable and well known plantation whereon JOSEPH GALLOWAY lately resided, situate on West river, in Anne Arundel county, containing about 980 acres of very valuable land, the situation high and healthy, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of Chesapeake Bay, West River, and Herring Bay, in a fine sporting country, and convenient to fine oysters, fish, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons; great part of the land is of the first quality, and lays level, with abundance of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of woodland, with care and attention, to supply the uses of a farm or farms. The title secure, and conveyance will be executed to the purchasers on payment of the purchase money. The land will be divided into one, two, and three lots, and will be sold, the whole together, or in lots, as may suit the convenience of the purchasers, and on a credit of one, two, and three years.

JOHN GALLOWAY, } Trustees of
DAVID LYNN, } Joseph Galloway.

September 3, 1798.

Annapolis, September 4, 1798.

ON the first Monday in October next an election will be held at the city of Annapolis for four delegates to represent Anne Arundel county in the general assembly; and one member to represent the second district in the congress of the United States.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne Arundel county.

Wanted to hire,

A GOOD woman COOK, who can be well recommended for honesty and industry; also a woman who understands washing and ironing, and a girl between nine and twelve years of age. Inquire of the printers.

THE creditors of the estate of JEMIMA SELBY, of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at Captain JAMES WEST's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at eleven o'clock on Wednesday the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, that they may receive their dividend of said estate.

JOSEPH SELBY, Administrator.

September 1, 1798.

On Friday the 14th day of September next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS TALBOT, deceased, on the Head of South river, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at 3 o'clock, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county,

A VARIETY of personal property, consisting of a few negroes, some household furniture, &c. to be sold for CASH only, to satisfy the creditors of the said Thomas Talbot, late of this county.

ELIZABETH TALBOT, Administratrix.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in Frederick county, the one called CARROLLTON, and the other called ADDITION to CARROLLTON, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.

August 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN RIGBY.

Montgomery county, August 28, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws passed at November session, 1785; also one copy of the proceedings of the house of delegates of February session, and two of June session, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

On Tuesday the 25th of September next, at the plantation of the late RICHARD HARRISON, deceased, on West river, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county,

A VARIETY of personal property, consisting of horses, cattle and sheep, one pair of mules, plantation utensils, a set of blacksmith's tools, one fifty five fathom scin, with ropes, also a boat 26 feet long, one large scow, all which property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, for all sums above twenty dollars, under that sum cash must be paid.

MARY HARRISON, Administratrix.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, twelve miles from Baltimore city, and four and a half from Elk Ridge Landing, in a very healthy situation, pleasantly situated on the Federal and Annapolis roads to George-town and Frederick, there are 300 acres, more or less, a very good apple orchard, of the best of fruit, that makes about 2000 gallons of cider yearly, as also most other kinds of fruit, abundance of fine peaches, pears, damsons, plums, quinces, a variety of cherries, &c. a timothy meadow, well set in grass, produces from 20 to 25 tons of hay a year. A small dwelling house, stable for twelve horses, cider house, corn loft, and a small house for negroes; it is laid out in five fields, and 30 bushels of wheat and rye sown, in good repair, and under good fences, a spring of excellent water in each field; there are one hundred and forty acres of woodland, of various kinds of timber, very thriving timber. An indisputable title will be given. There are on the place four negro men and one woman, all young, four horses, and a good flock of cattle. If the purchaser chuses may have them with the place on hire or sale, with all the plantation utensils; upon paying of one third of the purchase money a credit will be given from one to ten years for the balance, on given bond with security, and paying the interest yearly punctually. Any person wanting further information please to apply to RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; of the city of Annapolis.

PATRICK MACGILL.

August 12, 1798.

HEREBY give notice, that I mean to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to allow me an annual support, as I am old and infirm, and unable to procure the necessaries of life.

MARY WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, August 8, 1798.

THE creditors of JOHN GREEN, late of this city, deceased, are requested to meet at the subscriber's house on the fifteenth of next month, in order to receive their dividend of the estate.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Annapolis, August 15, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following negro men, one committed on August 7th, by the name of DAVY, who says that he is the property of Mr. BENJAMIN DARNALL, of Anne Arundel county, he is about 56 or 57 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made; his clothing is 1 old white shirt, 1 ofsnabrig ditto, 2 pair of ofsnabrig trousers. The other committed on August 9th, by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, and says he is a free man, was born in Antigua, and arrived in Baltimore in July last, in the schooner Jane, capt. John Robertson, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his clothing is 1 sailor's jacket of blue cloth, trousers of the same, 1 white shirt, and 1 pair of ticklenburg trousers, and seems to talk in the French dialect, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Their owners are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne Arundel county.

August 22, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 34.

February 8, 1798.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following property, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

THE house in School-street, where the subscriber formerly lived, now in possession of Mr. RICHARD OWEN; a house in Church-street, formerly occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop, as this lot joins that of the dwelling house it would be very convenient either for a store or office; there are three other small tenements between this shop and Mr. Frazier's house which I will either sell or lease. The whole or any part of this property will be sold low. For terms apply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

West River, August 4, 1798.

WHEREAS it is apprehended by the subscriber that the personal estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM WATERS, of Prince George's county, will not be sufficient to pay all the debts due therefrom, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, that on the first Monday in October next they are requested to appear at Upper-Marlborough, with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, at which time and place it is the intention of the executor to make a proportionable division of the assets, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor
of WILLIAM.

August 4, 1798.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the old and new stock of the Patowmack Company, who are yet in arrears, are hereby informed that it is necessary to collect the debts of the company, in order to pay the demands against them; and therefore we are obliged to inform those who are indebted, that unless they pay both principal and interest to WM. HARTSHORN, treasurer, on or before the 21st day of September next, their several shares will be sold by public auction, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the city tavern in Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, President,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES KEITH,
JOSIAS CLAPHAM, } Directors.

An election for a president and four directors will be held at the City Tavern, in Alexandria, on the first Monday in August next, when an account of the expenditures, and a report of the progress of the work done for the year past, will be laid before the stockholders.

July 23, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty panels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inst. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES, about five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit, but except his coat and shirt, his other cloaths consisted chiefly of nankeen; he had a sifter sold by Mr. LEONARD GARY, in George-town, some time last winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name of MOLL, who, some time before he was apprehended, had hired herself to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-town. The above described fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called NAB, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. DAVID STEWART, near Mr. JOHN THOMAS's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said negro, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing said negro at their peril.

June 25, 1798.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.
June 12, 1798.

Seth Sweetser,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handsome assortment of Ladies fancy coloured Kidd slippers, with York and Spring heels, and Windsor do. with cords of the best quality and newest fashions; has also received from Bolton a quantity of sole leather and shoe-thread, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. He requests each person against whom he has an account unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and settle it, and solicit an immediate compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, for the purpose of the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said loan office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, will be discharged after liquidation at the treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congress, passed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attorneys, at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the principal sums of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of loans, will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commissioners,
of the sinking fund,

EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of NATHAN ALLWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for adjustment, those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAMES GAITHER, Administrator.

August 15, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magoth river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situated on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar-trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tanyard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Raia, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rois's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, is not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's town; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FRANKLIN and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

MAR

CONSTANTINOPLE

THE proclamation of general Lalaie, interim in the addressed to the cyra, has just been received. The expression of some uneasiness to immediately took such measures as to give no little jealousy. The protestations of pacific intentions, cannot efface the principles of the proclamation, openly express its resentment, promise had been made that it printed and circulated. It is which the publicity of it must government.

FLORENCE

The Roman consuls and generals at Rome, have confining in Tuscany; but the royal highness would remove grand duchy more distant from man republic; in consequence highness invited his holiness to Carthusian convent, distant on metropolis, where his holiness, in tolerable good health, the attention and respect due by his royal highness' special of every thing that could be beneficent for his holiness' accompaniment. The pope would have arrived days sooner, had he not been and take refuge in a nobleman this city, in consequence of which took place there on the down a considerable part of his holiness' resided.

This earthquake has been sequences, and has been continued and trembling of the earth was occasionally perceived.

Some lives have been lost the inhabitants maimed, and the whole city which has not some are actually levelled with the ground.

The town is entirely defenceless country houses to retire to, and coverings in the adjacent retired. Even mails is said joining to the city.

ITALY

The Milan Gazette contains insurrection has broken out of the French troops.

At Genoa an insurrection is apprehended. The "Live St. Mary—Death persons have been arrested."

Tranquillity is again restored. The palace of the has been seized, and their the French republic.

VIENNA

In the course of the present here from Berlin, with new conventions between Prussia, relative to import be very satisfactory to our

Transports of artillery, quantities of every kind, Italy, though not in success. Sixty pieces of he The Austrian frontier place of defence.

General Provera has now at Vienna.

GENOA

War between our republic is now nearly declared since, about 300 Piedmont of Carofio, which is territory. The king of Sardinia to our government troops, thought proper through the Ligurian republic. The rebels immediately taken possession of by the after a battle took place of Gavi, the commandant contending parties. The a column of the rebels of Gavi. The skirmish without any decisive ad

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 20, 1798.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.

THE proclamation which the French general Latacette, commandant *ad interim* in the Venetian Islands has addressed to the inhabitants of Corcyra, has just been made public here. The expressions it contains, cannot but give some uneasiness to the Porte, which immediately took such measures of precaution as indicate no little jealousy. The assurances and reiterated protestations of pacific intentions made by its new neighbours, cannot efface the impression made by the principles of the proclamation itself; and if it did not openly express its resentment, it was because a formal promise had been made that this piece should not be printed and circulated. It is easy to judge the effect which the publicity of it must now produce on our government.

FLORENCE, June 1.

The Roman consuls and French commissaries and generals at Rome, have consented to the pope's remaining in Tuscany; but they have desired that his royal highness would remove him to some part of the grand duchy more distant from the confines of the Roman republic; in consequence of which, his royal highness invited his holiness to take up his abode at the Carthusian convent, distant only two miles from this metropolis, where his holiness arrived yesterday evening in tolerable good health, and was received with all the attention and respect due to his rank and character, by his royal highness' special orders, who sent offers of every thing that could be serviceable and magnificent for his holiness' accommodations.

The pope would have arrived at this convent some days sooner, had he not been obliged to fly to Sienna, and take refuge in a nobleman's country house near this city, in consequence of a dreadful earthquake which took place there on the 25th ult. which threw down a considerable part of the convent in which his holiness resided.

This earthquake has been attended with fatal consequences, and has been continued by repeated shocks and trembling of the earth; and even yesterday the earth was occasionally perceived to move.

Some lives have been lost, and a great number of the inhabitants maimed, and there is not a house in the whole city which has not suffered more or less, and some are actually levelled with the ground.

The town is entirely deserted: those who have not country houses to retire to, have made temporary tents and coverings in the adjacent fields, to which they are retired. Even mass is said in a public garden adjoining to the city.

ITALY, June 1.

The Milan Gazette contains a report, that a new insurrection has broken out at Rome, after the departure of the French troops.

At Genoa an insurrection of the populace is greatly apprehended. The malcontents shout publicly "Live St. Mary—Death to the patriots." Several persons have been arrested at Genoa.

Tranquillity is again restored in the vicinity of Perugia. The palace of the knights of Malta at Rome, has been seized, and their effects sold for the benefit of the French republic.

VIENNA, June 6.

In the course of the preceding week a courier arrived here from Berlin, whose dispatches contain some new conventions between the courts of Austria and Prussia, relative to important objects. They appear to be very satisfactory to our ministry.

Transports of artillery, ammunition and field requisites of every kind, still continue to be sent to Italy, though not in such quantities as some weeks since. Sixty pieces of heavy artillery have been sent. The Austrian frontier places have been put in the best state of defence.

General Provera has returned from Italy, and is now at Vienna.

GENOA, June 8.

War between our republic and the king of Sardinia is now nearly declared. It is known that a short time since, about 300 Piedmontese rebels seized the town of Carosio, which is entirely surrounded by our territory. The king of Sardinia, after some fruitless application to our government, for a passage for his troops, thought proper to order 4000 men to march through the Ligurian republic and attack the town. The rebels immediately evacuated Carosio, which was taken possession of by the Sardinian troops. Shortly after a battle took place on the Ligurian territory, near Gavi, the commandant of which town fired on the contending parties. The battle lasted six hours, when a column of the rebels took refuge under the cannon of Gavi. The skirmishing continued two days longer, without any decisive advantage on either side. The

loss of the royal troops in killed and wounded was much greater than that of the rebels. This inroad into the territory of the republic caused the great council to come to the following resolutions:

1st. That the directory should take such measures as should render the Ligurian republic respected.

2d. That all Ligurian citizens should receive notice of the present situation of the republic with respect to the court of Turin.

3d. That 500,000 livres should be assigned to the directory to enable it to take such measures as would repel any hostile attack of the Piedmontese troops.

The frontiers of the republic have been in consequence occupied by the troops of the line, volunteers and artillery; and a proclamation published, addressed to the citizens of the republic. We are very desirous to know how the French will act in consequence of this affair.

It is said that 7000 French troops have already marched to Alexandria and Novi, to watch the motions of our troops, and those of Sardinia.

Another letter same day.

Yesterday and to-day several corps of troops marched for the Piedmontese frontiers. Our patriots flatter themselves that they will soon return crowned with laurels, after having dethroned the king of Sardinia, though this latter event is certainly much to be doubted. Some observed, that the French republic has promised the king of Sardinia an enlargement of his dominions and that he is the ally of France. They likewise remind us that it was not long since reported, that the French republic would extend its boundaries to Savona, and even to Genoa. But on the other side, our directory appears to have acted in concert with the agents of France.

It is said that a battle has already taken place between our troops and those of the king of Sardinia.

BRUSSELS, June 21.

Several English ships of war have this day appeared unexpectedly before Blankenburg, and damaged several houses in the harbour by their cannonade. As we have but few troops here, we are fearful of a landing. A considerable number of troops are, however, on their march from different places; and artillery has been sent to Blankenburg with post horses, both from this city and from Ostend. Our coasts are now guarded with redoubled vigilance, and the sluices covered by a camp of 6000 men.

LEGHORN, June 17.

Yesterday arrived here a ship from the island of Cyprus. This vessel had met several English ships of war in the Mediterranean, and some on the 14th off Cape Tavollara, the southernmost point of Sardinia. She brought a letter from the English admiral, to the English minister at Florence.—According to other accounts, the English fleet had sailed from Gibraltar to the Spanish coast, and taken, off Carthage, four French ships. As this squadron did not find the Toulon fleet either at Toulon or Genoa, it sailed by Corsica and Sardinia in quest of it. The English fleet consists of 30 ships of the line and frigates.

PARIS, 19 Messidor, July 8.

We are well assured that the king of Naples is extremely dissatisfied that Buonaparte should have taken possession of Malta without his consent. He pretends that he is a sovereign of this island, and that the order of Malta had only the usufruct of it.—His Sicilian majesty supports this strange pretension by saying, that the grand master of Malta was bound annually to recognize his superiority in a certain manner every year. This, however, was only a simple redditus, admitting, perhaps, an original cession on the part of the kings of Naples, but which gave him no right of property over the subjects now conquered by the heroes of France.

The Echo of the 8th contains the following ridiculous paragraph:—"Letters from Malta state, that Buonaparte intended to leave that port on the 9th ultimo, leaving all his convoy there, in search of the English and to give them battle with the following chances in his favour:—In the first place superiority in point of number. He sailed with 13 vessels; he armed on shore at Malta a Venetian ship; two other Venetian ships joined him with the convoy from Civita Vecchia. He has also taken a Maltese ship of 60 guns; and he will work his guns with picked men from the army of Italy."

LONDON, July 11.

A vessel has been spoken, from which a report has come, that Nelson had taken Buonaparte's ship and five others of the line.

Accurate intelligence is received of Nelson's being very near the Toulon fleet about the middle of June.

If Buonaparte did not remain long at Malta, it may be true Nelson has defeated him.

THE REBELLION.

Extracts of private letters.

"July 6.—To give you some idea of the melancholy situation of this country, I am to inform you, that there was a battle fought at Carnew, on Sunday, and another on Monday last, when, it is said, two of the Shelalah corps were entirely cut off. You have no doubt heard that the rebels have destroyed Hacketstown, Tinnehely, Dunlarin, Donard and Blessington; they have also burned Mr. Westley, the member for Dublin's house, and officers at High Park, and Perry's farm house in that neighbourhood. It is this day reported that Humewood-house, belonging to the other member for that county, has been completely pillaged."

"July 7.—The prospect of tranquillity seems as distant as ever. The deluded rebels seem determined not to return to their allegiance.—They are dispersing about the wilds of the country, and seem to look for French co-operation. The private accounts are often most distressing; 40 of the brave Shelalah cavalry are said to be cut off at Rathdrum. The rebels disperse, lay in ditches, and cut off patrols and small detachments. A good engagement would be a blessing; but the war is becoming more ruinous to the country by the detail in which it is carried on—predatory and defensive. They forage, and being better acquainted with the country, cut off the supplies: They get into situations where cannon cannot act, and they disregard musketry; nothing but the canister shot tells among these misguided men. The country must in these parts, be shortly a complete desert. The king's troops, and Dublin, I fear must be supplied from Wales with provisions; there will be no hands for the harvest. These men are destroying us. We hope every day the business will be over; but we really seem as far distant from peace as ever. Instant danger is over, but these men keep the field, maraud the sea-coast, or keep in the mountains, and are as desperate as ever. As for business there is no such thing."

"A passport to go out of the kingdom it is of course very difficult to get; and it is a necessary precaution on the part of government, for thousands are desirous to quit their country for ever, and to take shelter from the horrors to which it is doomed, in America—I am sorry to inform you, that among these I can reckon some of the best and most virtuous men in the kingdom."

"Yesterday captain Philip Hay, of the 3d regiment of foot, who arrived from Wexford, during the time of its possession by the rebels, was arrested by major Sir, and captain Medleycott."

A letter from Taghmon, dated July 3, says,— "The rebels are flocking in here to take the oath of allegiance, and thousands of arms and pikes are delivering up."

Rumor is busily employed here in sending our new lord lieutenant away, from a disagreement between him and the coercive junta.

BOSTON, September 7.

FROM CADIZ.

Captain Plummer, from Cadiz, sailed July 20, has obligingly shewn to us a copy of a letter which was written by a respectable merchant at Carthage, to his correspondent at the former place, and received July 28, it states, "I hear the general of marine has received dispatches from the captain-general of Valencia, announcing that a vessel had arrived there with news; that the English fleet had overtaken the grand French armada, a short distance from Malta, and that when this vessel parted, an engagement had just commenced."—It was understood at Cadiz, that the proceedings at Rastadt were not conciliatory: The Prussian envoy is much disgusted with French manners; and he has indicated the approach of consequences not peaceful. The Imperial ambassador holds the same opinion.

After captain Plummer came out of Cadiz, he went on board lord St. Vincent's ship—was well treated, and informed that the admiral had received advice from Don Maffrado, that admiral Nelson had defeated the Toulon fleet and taken nine sail of the line, and that the frigate captured by the Sea Horse had on board the plunder of Malta, (she then lay in sight) and that 50 Frenchmen were destroyed in boarding the Sea Horse.

Captain Seton arrived at New-York from Sardinia, sailed June 11. Two days after sailing fell in with two of Nelson's frigates—thinks they must have seen the Toulon fleet, which was then not above 20 leagues off. Nelson's squadron of 25 sail, had just quitted a Sardinian port, where they had taken pilots and supplies, and were in full pursuit of the French.

September 8.

This day arrived, brig Betty, Atwood, 30 days from St. Martins. Left there, brig Dove, Waits, of Bolton, to sail in two days; schooner Harmony, of New-York, to sail in two days; schooner Sally, Smith, of Washington, to sail soon.—Captain Atwood says, there has been but one vessel carried into St. Martins since the 8th June; but a great number into Guada-

June, and not one cleared since the Hunter, Smith, was condemned; a number of captains and crews came to St. Martins to get passage for America; captain Dennis, of Ipswich, and crew came home with captain Atwood. Captain A. was taken some time since, and carried into St. Martins and condemned, bought his vessel in; was beat and put in irons for not heaving his vessel to, when the privateer hove in sight; the privateer was commanded by a negro, who ran away from Virginia some time since. One Williams, an American, captain of a privateer out of St. Martins, says he will sink every American that has guns on board, which he falls in with. Captain A. spoke August 10: lat. 25, long. 64, a Danish ship from St. Croix, bound to Boston, 10 days out.

September 10.

Captain George Rapes, arrived at Salem, on Thursday from St. Domingo, has communicated to us the following marine particulars, viz. "On the 29th ult. in lat. 30, long 67, was chased all day by a small schooner, and the next day by a sloop and said schooner, which I have no doubt were both French privateers; this information I am in hopes will be of service to the commanders of our ships of war in bringing some of the rascals to the punishment they deserve. On the 31st in lat. 34, long. 67, saw a fleet of shipping of upwards of 30 sail which appeared to be standing to the north-east.

"We had accounts at St. Domingo, by a vessel from St. Thomas, that Victor Hugues had declared war against the United States by beat of drum! also that the United States frigate, and an American 20-gun ship, were cruising among the windward islands.

"The general at Cape Francois, by proclamation grants protection to all American vessels trading to the French port of Hispaniola. A pretty proclamation indeed."

NEW LONDON, September 5.

At length our city for so many years remarkable for salubrity of air and the healthiness of its inhabitants, is drest in shrouds and sackcloth. A deleterious fever has prevailed here for about ten days; the first victim to it was captain Elijah Bingham, whose death we mentioned in our last, together with three children. Since which, there have died twenty-one; sixteen of whom died by the fever. The contagion, if there be any, appears confined to Bank-street, from the market, to Golden-hill-street; those who have died, either lived in, kept store, or were particularly connected in that street.

A health committee is appointed.

LIVINGSTON'S-MANOR, (N. Y.) August 22.

DISTRUCTION BY LIGHTNING.

Last evening a most terrible thunder storm was experienced in this place. A little after sunset, a cloud was discovered in the north-west, which, at first, seemed to promise only a moderate shower; but, as it ascended the horizon, it assumed a more formidable aspect, and its terrors increased as it approached this place, in the northern part of which it blew a perfect hurricane, levelling large groves of timber with the ground, tearing up orchards, throwing down fences, &c.—As the wind abated, the horrors of the thunder increased; the lightning struck two barns, the property of Joshua Dakins, Esquire, which, with all their contents, consisting of about 40 tons of hay, 150 bushels of grain, and some farming utensils, were entirely consumed; it also struck a cluster of hay stacks, belonging to a Mr. Covey, consisting of about 7 tons, which were burnt to the ground; several valuable horses, and sundry horn cattle, were killed in divers places in this vicinity; 15 sheep were also killed at one explosion; and about 30 trees were struck, in a space of about half a mile square.

It is remarkable, that on the Friday preceding, the house of Mr. Covey was struck with lightning. Among all this extraordinary commotion of the elements, we are happy to hear that no human lives were lost.

The damage sustained by Mr. Dakins alone, is estimated at about 1000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, September 12.

Number of burials in this city for 24 hours ending Monday evening, 34—30 of which died of the prevailing fever.

Those parts of the city where the fever has raged most, being deserted, a correspondent is of opinion that a double night-watch ought immediately to be appointed.

At all the ports of St. Domingo, says a Bermuda paper, the greatest distress is experienced for the want of flour and provisions.

It is generally said in St. Domingo, that in case of a rupture between France and America, Toussaint will solicit an alliance with the United States—thus says the above paper.

September 14.

Captain Dawson arrived yesterday from Gibraltar and brings the following intelligence:

Mr. Rogers, king's protector of the admiralty court at Gibraltar, had received information, and pledged himself for the truth of it, that Buonaparte and his fleet were blocked up in Malta by admiral Nelson, who expected to starve them out, as they were short of provisions.

Lord St. Vincent was at anchor off Cadiz.

The French frigate Sensible, of 40 guns, taken by the Sea Horse, English frigate of 36 guns, after an engagement of nine minutes: the French attempted to board but were beat back, and the English sailors in their turn, followed and took possession of the ship. She had on board a great number of curiosities, found by the French in Malta, which were going to Paris—

among which gold of considerable value, and some neat pieces of plate.

VERGENNES, (Ver.) August 30.

The freemen of the state of Vermont are reminded, that on Tuesday the 4th day of September next, their duty calls them to exercise the great and important right of electing not only their rulers in the government of this state, but also their representatives to the congress of the United States: and it is ardently to be hoped, the result will evince to the world, that the freemen of Vermont are determined to support that government, under the administration of which they have, in the highest degree, both their civil and religious privilege.

We are happy to learn that the scales have lately fallen from the eyes of a number of our Powmal brethren, and that they begin to see French diplomacy, deicide and conquer, in its true light.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.

James Payne and Samuel Hayward, are appointed captains of the gun-boats building in Charleston.

The yellow fever prevails at New-London, and is attended with considerable mortality. A health committee is appointed to superintend the sick, and make other arrangements.

HEALTH OFFICE,

11th September, 1798.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

OUR address of the 1st instant, was intended to present to your view the deplorable state of our city, and to excite into active exertion the philanthropy and benevolence so eminently characteristic of the citizens of Pennsylvania. The same generous sentiments which you have displayed has influenced the worthy and benevolent citizens of Baltimore; who, always alive to the feelings of humanity, have, it appears by the public papers, agreed to a subscription for the relief of our distressed fellow-citizens.

We return them all the gratitude and respect to which dispositions so amiable are entitled: but it becomes our duty publicly to state, that a fund has been provided for the purpose, upon the principle of a loan in anticipation of the liberality and justice of our legislature, which precludes the necessity of donations in money from the humane citizens of our sister states. Contributions of provisions from our fellow-citizens in the country, as well in New-Jersey as in our own state, have been forwarded for the use of the distressed, with a liberality which does honour to the donors.

We flatter ourselves that similar donations will be continued by those generous individuals, who are contiguous to the city, and can with convenience spare a part of their produce for the relief of suffering humanity.

By order of the board of managers,

WM. JONES, president.

Attest,
TIMOTHY PAXSON, clerk.

WILMINGTON, September 13.

Great and glorious news from Ireland.

A letter has been received by a respectable gentleman in this neighbourhood, of a late date from Ireland, giving an account, that, on the 19th July last, the parliament house in Dublin was set on fire and totally consumed—that after the battle of Antrim, the Irish republicans rallied in great force, attacked and carried the town of Carrickfergus, wherein were found a vast quantity of arms and ammunition—and that the green flag was flying on that fortress. The probable conjecture at that time was, that the whole province of Ulster would be in their possession.

The same advises state,

That notwithstanding all that had been said and done, Mr. Gerry, our ambassador at Paris, has amicably and conclusively settled our differences with that republic, and has obtained, through Talleyrand, full indemnification for all spoliation on our commerce; besides, it is said, that an order was issued by the Directory, calling in all marine commissions, &c. which of late may have been granted against the American trade.—If this really be the case, what a happy prospect!—Instead of war, havoc, and rapine, our husbandmen will smile on plenty and independence.

BALTIMORE, September 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, (Del.) to his friend in this city, dated the 12th inst.

"A vessel arrived here in 25 days from Jamaica, which brings accounts that previous to her departure another had arrived there in 26 days from England. A hand-bill was published, that GERRY had arranged matters with France—Spoliations to be paid for, and privateers restrained.—That the Irish insurgents had been successful; had burned the parliament house and taken Carrickfergus."

The president of the United States, we are told, has letters from Mr. Gerry, informing of the arrival of the Sophia, and that he should take advantage of her being there to return home.—[Centinel.]

The charge of corruption and extortion which was proved against Talleyrand Perigord, in the official correspondence of the American ministers, is now completely substantiated by his own apology. Monsieur Talleyrand was accused, and through him, his masters, the Directory, of attempting to extort, under the terror of threats and the influence of the meanest artifices, a considerable sum of money from the United States, for the private pockets of the members of the French government. The agents employed by Tal-

leyrand on the occasion were anonymous, and the only subterfuge he had left was to disavow those agents. But he has not even adopted that defence in a plain and positive manner. He has not, in his apology, dared to deny that they were his confidential friends, and engaged by him in bringing to a conclusion the corrupt views of the Directory. He contents himself with saying, that W. X. &c. were swindlers, and rests himself upon the declaration of Mr. Gerry; that they were not employed in the foreign office.

If they really were swindlers, and had attempted to swindle the great nation by compromising its justice and dignity, as they undeniably endeavoured to swindle the American states out of a considerable sum of money by using the name of M. Talleyrand and the influence of the Directory, why has not the ex-bishop published their names, and brought them to condign punishment? If they were not employed officially, is it to be supposed that Messrs. Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry, all men of sound sense, and certainly of some talents, would have engaged in conferences with such characters, unless there existed the strongest grounds for them to believe, though W. X. &c. were not in any public employment, that they were, however, in the confidence of the French minister, and therefore considered by them as his commissioners for carrying on the business of corruption? On these important points Mr. Talleyrand's apology is silent, and his silence amounts to an implied confession of the most atrocious guilt. [Lon. pap.]

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 11th of October next,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND, all adjoining, situate in William and Mary parish, in Charles county, containing in the whole about eleven hundred acres: the lands are level, the greatest part fertile, and well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco; about two hundred acres are in wood. An inconsiderable part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and for the balance a long credit will be given. The terms of sale will be more particularly made known on the day of sale. If any persons should be desirous of contracting for the said land, at private sale, they may be informed of the terms by applying to JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq; who is authorized by me to dispose of the lands.

GEORGE DENT, of WILLIAM.

September 11, 1798.

To be Sold to the highest bidder,

On Saturday the 27th day of October,

At Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on the road from the Federal City to Upper-Marlborough, about six miles from the former, and ten from the latter, containing about seven hundred acres, a greater part of which in woods, and about seventy acres of good meadow land; the cleared land is in good repair, and is divided into three tenements, with convenient houses for the same; as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the said lands before the day of sale, the subscriber deems a farther description unnecessary. The terms are, three hundred pounds in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

JOHN B. MAGRUDER.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly to pass an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSHUA GROVES.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

BEN. MARSHALL, jun.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Anne-Arundel county called The North Side of Severn, intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to ascertain what are the public roads of said district, and to lay them out for the benefit of the public in general.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS MARSHALL.

Charles county, September 15, 1798

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

CLEM. CLEMENTS.

September 15, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape out of Anne-Arundel county gaol, last evening, a negro man by the name of BEN, but commonly calls himself BEN ROGERS, the property of JOHN H. STONE, Esq; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark short coat, white kersey jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, and coarse shoes, he has a scar over one of his eyes, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Whoever delivers the said negro at the gaol aforesaid shall be entitled to the above reward instead of ten dollars advertised by John Welch, Esq; paid by THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

NOTICE

I INTEND to apply to the legislature of Maryland for an act, authorizing the Mary's county to assess annual the maintenance and support of who is entirely deprived of his

NOTICE

I INTEND to apply to the legislature of Maryland for an act of me from debts which I am un-

September 4, 1798.

Notice is here

THAT the subscriber next general assembly vency.

NOTICE

I INTEND to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts wholly to pay; the money to my wives, but necessity will

Annapolis, September 12,

NOTICE

THE subscriber intends the general assembly land, at the next session, for

Charles county, September

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC 15th day of October next if not the first fair day en-

THAT valuable and whereon JOSEPH G. situate on West river, in An containing about 980 acres of situation high and healthy, and beautiful view of Ches and Herring Bay, in a first convenient to fine oysters, their proper seasons; great first quality, and lays level, down ground, and a sufficient attention, to supply the The title secure, and convey the purchasers on payment The land will be divided in lots, and will be sold, the may suit the convenience a credit of one, two, and th JOHN GALLOW DAVID LYNN, September 3, 1798.

Annap

ON the first Monday will be held at the delegates to represent Anne neral assembly; and one cond district in the congress JO

Wanted

A GOOD woman C commended for b woman who understands girl between nine and t of the printers.

This is to

THAT the subscrib rick county cou term, for a commission of of land, lying in Fred CARROLLTON, and the CARROLLTON, accordi such case made and prov CHARLES CAR August, 6, 1798.

NO

I INTEND to peti for an act to relieve pay.

Montgomery county,

W A

A FEW copies of A session, 1785; of the house of delegat of June session, 1777; of March, 1779; an which a liberal price hereof.

To be I

And possession THAT beautiful of Annapolis, it contains 175 acre dwelling-house, off apply to RICHARD S HUG April 18, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly for an act, authorising the levy court for Saint-Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money for the maintenance and support of my son, James Flower, who is entirely deprived of his intellects.

JOSEPH FLOWER.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

B. CAWOOD.

September 4, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

HENRY CRIST.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am at present unable wholly to pay; the mode of relief is repugnant to my wishes, but necessity compels me to it.

WILLIAM C. BITHRAY.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends preferring a petition to the general assembly of the State of Maryland, at the next session, for an act of insolvency.

J. A. CORRY.

Charles county, September 10, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th day of October next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day ensuing.

THAT valuable and well known plantation whereon JOSEPH GALLOWAY lately resided, situate on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 980 acres of very valuable land, the situation high and healthy, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of Chesapeake Bay, West River, and Herring Bay, in a fine sporting country, and convenient to fine oysters, fish, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons; great part of the land is of the first quality, and lays level, with abundance of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of woodland, with care and attention, to supply the uses of a farm or farms. The title secure, and conveyance will be executed to the purchasers on payment of the purchase money. The land will be divided into one, two, and three lots, and will be sold, the whole together, or in lots, as may suit the convenience of the purchasers, and on a credit of one, two, and three years.

JOHN GALLOWAY, Trustee of
DAVID LYNN, Joseph Galloway.

September 3, 1798.

Annapolis, September 4, 1798.

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

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

Wanted to hire,

A GOOD woman COOK, who can be well recommended for honesty and industry; also a woman who understands washing and ironing, and a girl between nine and twelve years of age. Inquire of the printers.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in Frederick county, the one called CARROLLTON, and the other called ADDITION TO CARROLLTON, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.

August 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN RIGBY.

Montgomery county, August 28, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws passed at November session, 1785; also one copy of the proceedings of the house of delegates of February session, and two of June session, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798.

The subscribers being appointed trustees, by the honourable the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying so much of the real estate of the late deceased major-general SMALLWOOD as shall be necessary to discharge his debts, will SELL, on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the eighteenth of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE land belonging to the estate of the said deceased, which lies in Frederick county, being part of MONOCACY MANOR; this land consists of between four and five hundred acres, is situate within eight miles of Frederick-town, and is equal in fertility of soil to any in Maryland; the buildings thereon are such as are necessary to the purposes of farmers in that part of the country, and the other advantages attending it fully equal to those of any land in the county.

The trustees will also sell, on the premises, on Thursday the 25th of the same month, that very excellent and beautifully situated farm in Charles county, lying immediately on the Patowmack river, and bounded on one side by the Chickamuxon creek; this land consists of five hundred and seventy-nine acres, lies about sixteen miles from Alexandria, and six from Dumfries, is very rich, abounds in timber and wood, and has the advantages of good water, and a very agreeable neighbourhood; the improvements thereon are such as are suitable to the purposes of a tenant. Each of the above parcels of land will be sold entire, or divided into lots, as may appear to the trustees best to answer the design of the sale, and the purchaser will be required to give bond, with security, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

P. S. All persons having claims against the said estate, who have not already made them known, are desired to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 25th of January next.

J. C.
H. H. C.

Charles county, September 10, 1798.

I WILL SELL, on reasonable terms, my farm near the city, called SANDGATE, with a part of TOP'S RANGE, to as to run with the road, containing together 286 acres, the plot of which may be seen.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE ANNAPOLIS RACES, for the JOCKEY CLUB, will commence on Tuesday the 30th of October next.

NOTICE.

IT being apprehended, that WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. dec. late of George-town, in the county of Montgomery and State of Maryland, has not left personal property sufficient to satisfy the debts due by him, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said William Deakins, jun.—that they do appear on the second Monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the UNION TAVERN in George-town aforesaid, with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, as the subscriber will at that time and place, or as soon thereafter as can be, proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased which have then come to his hands, among the creditors of the deceased, in the manner the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Ex'r. of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. late of George-town in the county of Montgomery, and State of Maryland; having devised, a considerable part of his real estate in the State of Maryland to the subscriber, and it being apprehended that the same may not be sufficient to satisfy the debts due by the said William Deakins, his creditors are hereby requested and notified to appear on the second Monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the Union Tavern in George-town aforesaid, with their claims properly authenticated, that the subscriber may thereby be enabled to act in the distribution of the said real estate as the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Devisee of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

George-town, August 31, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to request those who are indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to settle them with him on or before the first day of November next, as longer indulgence will not be given; those who neglect to comply with this request may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons, as no stock of patience is sufficient to the tardiness of the present day.

JAMES WEST.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE subscriber, a languishing prisoner, hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

GEORGE C. SMOOT.

Charles county, September 3, 1798.

THIS is to give notice, I intend to petition the next general assembly of this State for the benefit of an act to relieve me of debts I am at present unable to pay.

JOHN R. BRYCE.

To the VOTERS of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, of PRINCE-GEORGE'S and ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTIES.

Gentlemen,

I THINK it expedient thus publicly to declare my determination to serve you as the representative of this district in congress, if honoured by an election to a seat in that important station.

It is not practicable or necessary at this time to give you a detail of the motives which have brought me forward on the present occasion—neither will I trespass on your patience by a lengthy avowal of my political sentiments. I hope, however, that a majority of the district will be pleased to know that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the government of the United States—that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the wife, firm, and virtuous administration of that government—that I consider our independence as an invaluable blessing, and will ever exert myself to protect it against the aggressions of France, or of any power on earth.

The little malicious reports that are now in circulation to injure my political character I hope to have an opportunity of proving to be as false as the hearts of their fabricators.

I am, with every sentiment of respect,

Your friend and servant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 18, 1798.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Gentlemen,

WITH sentiments of the sincerest gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me, in twice electing me to serve you in the general assembly of this State, and the last time almost unanimously, I must now beg you not to consider me among the candidates for that important station. You must not, however, for a moment, believe that I mean to shrink from the difficulties likely to arise from the unprovoked and tyrannical conduct of the French Directory—No, my fellow-citizens, I will faithfully serve you; if elected, in a situation more arduous, requiring greater personal application, and demanding greater personal sacrifices. You will learn from my address to the district, that I aspire to the honour of serving you in the congress of the United States.

With cordial wishes for your prosperity,

I am your obliged servant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 20, 1798.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, twelve miles from Baltimore city, and four and a half from Elk-Ridge Landing, in a very healthy situation, pleasantly situated on the Federal and Annapolis roads to George-town and Frederick, there are 300 acres, more or less, a very good apple orchard, of the best of fruit, that makes about 2000 gallons of cider yearly, as also most other kinds of fruit, abundance of fine peaches, pears, damsons, plums, quinces, a variety of cherries, &c. a timothy meadow, well set in grass, produces from 20 to 25 tons of hay a year. A small dwelling-house, stable for twelve horses, cider house, corn loft, and a small house for negroes; it is laid out in five fields, and 30 bushels of wheat and rye sown, in good repair, and under good fences, a spring of excellent water in each field; there are one hundred and forty acres of woodland, of various kinds of timber, very thriving timber. An indisputable title will be given. There are on the place four negro men and one woman, all young, four horses, and a good stock of cattle. If the purchaser chuses may have them with the place on hire or sale, with all the plantation utensils; upon paying of one third of the purchase money a credit will be given from one to ten years for the balance, on given bond with security, and paying the interest yearly punctually. Any person wanting further information please to apply to RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq. of the city of Annapolis.

PATRICK MACGILL.

August 12, 1798.

HEREBY give notice, that I mean to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to allow me an annual support, as I am old and infirm, and unable to procure the necessaries of life.

MARY WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, August 8, 1798.

ON the 20th instant, was committed to my custody, a negro man who calls himself JEM, and says he is the property of HENRY AUKINS, in Beard's-town, Kentucky, the aforesaid negro is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slim made, of a yellowish complexion; his clothing is an old coat, old fustian breeches, and osnabrig shirt. His master is requested to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expences, agreeable to law.

RICHARD IRELAND, Jun. Sheriff
of Calvert county.

August 27, 1798.

THE creditors of the estate of JEMIMA SELBY, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at Captain JAMES WEST'S Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at eleven o'clock on Wednesday the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, that they may receive their dividend of said estate.

JOSEPH SELBY, Administrator.

September 1, 1798.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following property, in the city of Annapolis, viz:
THE house in School street, where the subscriber formerly lived, now in possession of Mr. RICHARD OWEN; a house in Church street, formerly occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop, as this lot joins that of the dwelling house it would be very convenient either for a store or office; there are three other small tenements between this shop and Mr. Frazier's house which I will either sell or lease. The whole or any part of this property will be sold low. For terms apply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.
West River, August 4, 1798.

WHEREAS it is apprehended by the subscriber that the personal estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM WATERS, of Prince George's county, will not be sufficient to pay all the debts due therefrom, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, that on the first Monday in October next they are requested to appear at Upper-Marlborough, with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, at which time and place it is the intention of the executor to make a proportionable division of the assets, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor
of WILLIAM.
August 4, 1798.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the old and new stock of the Patowmack Company, who are yet in arrears, are hereby informed that it is necessary to collect the debts of the company, in order to pay the demands against them; and therefore we are obliged to inform those who are indebted, that unless they pay both principal and interest to WM. HARTSHORNE, treasurer, on or before the 21st day of September next, their several shares will be sold by public auction, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the city tavern in Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, President,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JOHN MASON, } Directors.
JAMES KEITH,
JOSIAS CLAPHAM, }

An election for a president and four directors will be held at the City Tavern, in Alexandria, on the first Monday in August next, when an account of the expenditures, and a report of the progress of the work done for the year past, will be laid before the stockholders.

July 23, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf
LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inst. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES, about five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit, but except his coat and shirts, his other cloaths consisted chiefly of nankeen; he had a sister sold by Mr. LEONARD GARY, in George-town, some time last winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name of MOLLY, who, some time before she was apprehended, had hired herself to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-town. The above described fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called NEB, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. DAVID STEUART, near Mr. JOHN THOMAS's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said negro, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing said negro at their peril.
June 25, 1798.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.
June 12, 1798.

Seth Sweetser,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handsome assortment of Ladies fancy coloured kiddy slippers, with York and spring heels, and Windsor do. with cords of the best quality and newest fashions; has also received from Bolton a quantity of sole leather and shoe thread, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. He requests each person against whom he has an account unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and settle it, and solicits an immediate compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, so much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bears from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, will be discharged after liquidation at the treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congress, passed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attorneys, at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the principal sums of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of loans, will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commissioners,
of the sinking fund,
EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of NATHAN ALLWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for adjustment, those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAMES GAITHER, Administrator.
August 15, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magoth river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to graze. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land.

The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years.

The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Eviitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Eviitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good ten-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers.

Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rais, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing fifty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rot's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will show the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's town; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

February 28, 1798.

SAMUEL GODMAN,
ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

MAR

To the FREEMEN of the ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES, FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE True Whig to you, contending for your representation, only to be faithful to the generally acknowledged principles, judge, proceed, to render it correct.

The True Whig gives a alarming hint.—He asserts, power at one period, will be enemies of liberty at another, and the most presuming power most dangerous to our repose, of that lawless power in this vine of it. They may, the said intimation, convince the real enemies of liberty, would contrive the sentence read and hear with a different things through a different from different impressions. best of us find it difficult to quietly hung too high to be ever, profess myself a friend to be fairly decided in the l

For the present I only power alluded to, is not the tories enemies of America, manifestly the fast friends of and decided foes of France charge at this time is un- True Whig further informs Spring's election are admirable Washington, "that the name and character as long blessing, and patriotism a v il sentiment, this affectio further animated, by ann and, we approve, and wi emergency and danger, his p our lives and fortunes.—I dare believe, enjoys the wife every where.—His meet the plaudits of admiri in his life-time, his delic pular praise.—I am sure exertions and of our unami venerable general, howev the men who will strengt who are disposed to retai ons of France; who wi councils of our country.— land, or any supposed frie we have no controversy; or in reason and decency, formable to the declaration henceforth we deem them kind, enemies in war, frien recommended at the pea the several treaties of an height of absurdity and i cable animosity towards been long at peace, and friendship for us, by an what do we? Perfit in ing mean suspicious jealou tion still more hazardo expressions, spurt with c of ancient friends, and of a prostitute, desired braced to death, or to of seeing them, in our bloody hands entwined wives and lovely daughte berty and equality! For

Our political and com ought to induce us to ally.—That we are inte that bulwark of the w devouring power of Fr be long, before it felt plosion.

All must now admit, good stead, by withsta her formidable allies, from us; and may the dire contest, until our dom of the commercia by their brave and virt

The peaceable man tranquillity, I am ture man of property thou proaches of anarchy a hour might soon ease the funded system, titl the property man, abo tical time, distinguish

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 27, 1798.

To the FREEMEN of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS,
ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE'S counties.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HE True Whig of '76, in his address to you, contends "Mr. Sprigg's votes do him honour, that his conduct, as your representative in congress, needs only to be fairly and candidly stated to be generally approved." A critic, who read this passage, judged it ought to read, *disapproved*, to render it correct.

The True Whig gives us a probable and a very alarming hint.—He asserts, "the friends of arbitrary power at one period, will shew themselves to be the enemies of liberty at another."—The most arbitrary, and the most presuming power now on earth, and the most dangerous to our repose, is France, and the friends of that lawless power in this country are not yet convinced of it. They may, however, conformable to the said intimation, convince us yet to our cost, they are the real enemies of liberty. The author, I dare say, would construe the sentence differently. Men who read and hear with a different spirit, generally view things through a different medium, or understand from different impressions. Impartiality is a virtue the best of us find it difficult to attain. It is indeed frequently hung too high to be easily reached. I, however, profess myself a friend, and invite the question to be fairly decided in the list of argument and reason. For the present I only contend Great-Britain, the power alluded to, is not a tyrannical government, or the torrid enemies of American liberty. They are all manifestly the fast friends of the present administration, and decided foes of France; and that founding the charge at this time is *unwise and ungenerous*. The True Whig further informs us, those who support Mr. Sprigg's election are admirers of the great and illustrious Washington, "that they will respect and revere his name and character as long as liberty shall be deemed a blessing, and patriotism a virtue."—I wish this beautiful sentiment, this affectionate declaration, had been further animated, by annexing the following words, and, we approve, and will support, in the time of *emergency and danger, his political opinion*, at the risk of our lives and fortunes.—The illustrious Washington, I dare believe, enjoys the approbation of the good and wise every where.—His merits and his virtues will meet the plaudits of admiring ages also.—But methinks in his life-time, his delicacy forbid the sound of popular praise.—I am sure he would rather hear of our exertions and of our *unanimity*, than our praises. The venerable general, however, will, in his turn, esteem the men who will strengthen the arm of government; who are disposed to retaliate, not invite, the aggressions of France; who will support, not distract, the councils of our country.—Our fears are not from England, or any supposed friends of England; with them we have no controversy; our enmity has long subsided, or in reason and decency, ought to have subsided, conformable to the declaration of American independence; henceforth we deem them as we deem the rest of mankind, *enemies in war, friends in peace*; which friendship recommenced at the peace, and solemnly renewed in the several treaties of amity and commerce. It is the height of absurdity and infamy to continue an implacable animosity towards a nation with whom we have been long at peace, and who is daily manifesting her friendship for us, by an accommodating spirit. And what do we? Persevere in rewarding them by entertaining mean suspicious jealousies, and to render our situation still more hazardous, irritate them by insulting expressions, spurn with contempt the proffered kindness of ancient friends, and fly with ardour into the arms of a prostitute, defiled with human gore, to be embraced to death, or to enjoy the melancholy prospect of seeing them, in our expiring moments, with their bloody hands entwined, dance about our females, wives and lovely daughters, to the tune of *Ca Ira*, liberty and equality! Forbid it gracious Heaven!

Our political and commercial relation with England, ought to induce us to esteem them as the most natural ally.—That we are interested in her fate is obvious—if that bulwark of the world falls before the gaping and devouring power of France, this continent would not be long, before it felt the effects of the dreadful explosion.

All must now admit, the British arms stand us in good stead, by withstanding the power of France and her formidable allies, and diverting their attention from us; and may they never cease to discontinue the dire contest, until our fears are subsided, and the freedom of the commercial world secured; may we profit by their brave and virtuous efforts, and be thankful.

The peaceable man, who loves order and covets tranquillity, I am sure will approve my prayer. The man of property should be alarmed at the rapid approaches of anarchy and rapacity, that in an ill-fated hour might soon ease him of his wealth, and destroy the funded system, titles, estates, and all confidence—the property man, above all men, should, at this critical time, distinguish himself as a determined friend

of government, and a foe to lawless power. A wise, vigilant and discerning people, have now an opportunity of shewing their circumspection in the choice of a representative.—It is visible to every intelligent person, we have had several gentlemen in congress striving to disgust the people with the government, protracting the business of the session by unnecessary lengthy debates, and, if votes and speeches are a test of principles, there is a strong presumption there were many among them attached to the interest of France, rather than the true interest of America.—I am apt to think no part of this imputation can apply to Mr. Sprigg, but it is with real concern I find that gentleman is charged with harmonizing occasionally in sentiment with them, when it was his duty to lessen their number by his opposing voice, unluckily thereby becoming the dupe of that party—that his name is among those who were opposed to brighten the chain of friendship with Great-Britain, and in disposed to dissolve the treaty with France, I am not disposed rigidly to scrutinize or repeat the objectionable votes, or the principles which influenced those votes—I know not whether the gentleman was enchanted, like many more, with that delusive song, gratitude and obligation to France, or that he at any time professed it as the rule of his obedience. Many of the friends and admirers of Mr. Sprigg, are however, known to be seduced by that honest, but injurious impression; attachment and obligation to an old parent country. Few men admit, or all has forgot, but that we should forget ourselves, run opposite to the first law of Nature, and sacrifice our interest at the shrine of the most imperious power on earth, is marvellously unfortunate. No man, I believe, imputes to Mr. S. that he embraced any new error, that he attempted to form any new alliance, that he neglected his post in congress, or in any instance acted contrary to what he deemed the sentiments of his constituents, knowing that he left them mostly Frenchmen in affection, and abhorring the idea of warring against new friends. He has therefore a claim on our indulgence for the past. If he erred against the true interest of the community, it was because the community first erred against themselves; left without instructions, and beset with artful and powerful declaimers, he acquired himself as well as most young men in like circumstances perhaps would have done; the *sagacious*, while they see the propriety of his apology, should display more circumspection in future.

The gentleman's private character is known to be unexceptionable, his public he has submitted to two sorts of hearers, one friendly, the other hostile. The first heard his defence with pleasure, conceived every argument satisfactory, every evidence conclusive; and his definitive political system expedient, and on that ground proposed to vote for him; the other conceived both principles and arguments had their weak and vulnerable part; that satisfactory reasons were not assigned why he so firmly adhered to first impressions, vindicating a despicable peace system, and the propriety of persevering in them, at a time too when they appear no longer practicable, when it becomes daily more and more imprudent, disgraceful to our character, and destructive to our prosperity. Labouring as we do, as the president wisely observed, under a war of one side only, a system, when contrasted with our resentment towards Great-Britain, is extremely ridiculous, and as long as we will passively submit, France will find it her interest to fleece us, nay, and demand indemnification too for the loss of her islands, and as they recoil at the indignity and repeated injuries sustained, and likely to be sustained, they would rather manfully seek retribution by war than meanly make further sacrifices by peace. On this ground that gentleman's election will be opposed by them. They have not now to be informed the directors of France calculate upon turning our divisions to their own advantage, and as these divisions have hitherto been disgraceful and ruinous, they propose to act in such a manner as to acquit themselves from the reproachful stigmas of being accessory to their own undoing, or to any calamity that may hereafter befall us, knowing unanimity in our national councils is the grand desideratum towards preventing it.

Mr. Thomas's character and credit appears respectable, his political creed I have been told is unexceptionable. He has avowed his determination to co-operate with government in supporting the dignity and independence of the country in opposition to those who may be indisposed to retrieve or sustain our sinking credit. Fellow-citizens, you are now invited to pay a serious regard to the emergencies of the times—behold the desolating scenes of Europe, the unhappy consequences of division; if you like them invite danger, remember there is no appeal; if you are wanting to yourselves on the day of trial, remember there is no remedy. I shall have one consolation that I have done my duty. The man of sensibility would be alarmed at making a false step on the brow of a precipice, be ye also alarmed at the prospect of impending evil, and the indisposition of thousands to remove or prevent that evil; thus circumstanced the most unsuspicious will

see cause to be watchful; the most suspicious the necessity of placing some confidence in the executive administration, as a necessary barrier to prevent the violation of our constitution, and the introduction of some despicable government, under the control and influence of France—forget not the spirit of party assails us within, and a vindictive foe threatens us without. The late intelligence from Louisiana and the Havanna are gloomy, but additional motives for rousing your vigilance and re-animating national exertions—remember the piracies of France have compelled our government to act defensively, and, in all human probability, those and many other considerations will soon constrain them to act offensively, under the formality of a declared war—be assured it is not because the British treaty was made that the French piracies prevail, as many repeatedly assert. Have the Swedes, Danes, &c. recently made British treaties? No, they are tempted by our wants and our weakness; they rely on the strength of the Jacobinical party in this country to suffer them to go all or any length with impunity. Let them go on cries Gallatin! Stop them with a vengeance should be your reply and your instructions. Of two evils you'll chuse the least; there is no other alternative, WAR OR INFAMY. Manfully, therefore, meet the war with all its extremities, if necessary, and stipulate with your intended representative (previous to election) that he will vigorously promote war measures, and stand by the government.

I can have no possible motive in this address distinct from your good. Party prejudices and election tricks I have ever despised. To Mr. Thomas I am unknowing and unknown. With Mr. Sprigg I am in habits of friendship, and has for years enjoyed my most affectionate esteem. But friendship or life ought not to be prized too highly when our country's good and the interest of posterity claims the sacrifice.—If Mr. Sprigg is attached to our government from principle, and will with them agree to oppose the insidious designs of France, he will not hesitate, I should suppose, to avow it—in that case I conceive no objection can lie. If he will not, the presumption is, there is something radically defective, some secret predilection to France, or a continued repugnance to be bound by instructions, which he cannot or will not subdue, and as his opposers conceive it their duty to weaken the minority band, and as they deem our constitutional government too precious to be heedlessly sacrificed, he will lessen, most assuredly, instead of increasing the number of his friendly supporters; both candidates profess to have a common interest with us—both are equally concerned in our prosperity, and interested in our happiness. But different conceptions are entertained of the best mode of promoting that interest, or securing that happiness; the gentlemen have, no doubt, ere this maturely and patiently considered our interior and exterior relation, and must of course see the necessity of rousing the sleepy sons of war, and display, before it is too late, a generous emulation in scouting prejudice and acting manly and consistently. I am not disposed to inquire now into the merits or ascertain the influencing principles that will best animate the exertions or public services of the respective candidates; it is enough that I reserve my own mind open to conviction. In the mean-time I have the pleasure of knowing the minority in congress are growing more and more unpopular, and deservedly too, or *we as a nation appear as a transient meteor in the theatre of the world to buzz and blaze for the moment and expire shamefully*.—I trust Mr. Sprigg's good sense (as also his friends) will point out to them the necessity, or rather the propriety, of abandoning their former position as untenable, there is no crime in being of one mind in January and another in October, when that change is the result of sound reflection. May Mr. Sprigg be propelled to shift his ground, because the community have shifted theirs, may he prefer adhering to the majority of the people, than to the minority in congress, to a new system that will embrace liberal sentiments and the public good, rather than to the old which disgraces and ruins us; that system which can discard old animosities and rise superior to prejudice would prove now a glorious triumph worthy an active, a generous and independent mind, the lover of his country and of truth.

I conclude with a hope the author of the address, and the respectable friends he alludes to, may prove as eminently conspicuous in discarding national prejudice as the good old general they admire, and be like him prompt to vindicate the American name and character. Behold your country's honour bleeds at every pore, and the voice of reason cries aloud to arms, and revenge your country's wrongs.

A TRUE WHIG of 1798.

L O N D O N, July 20.
T H O U G H the Irish rebels expect the assistance of France, we are informed that they only require such a force as may be necessary to put them in

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS AND CON- SUMPTIONS.

Dr. Church's Cough Drops,

Is a medicine unequalled by any in the world, pre-
pared (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor,
DR. CHURCH, FROM LONDON,

At his medicine Office, No. 1, South Third-street,
(next Market) Philadelphia,
And at his house New-York.

The following cases are subjoined as proofs of its effi-
cacy, selected from a number amounting to upwards
of ONE THOUSAND!

AFFIDAVIT.

Jacob Macpherson of Paternoster Row, Spital-fields,
voluntarily maketh oath before me, that he was griev-
ously afflicted with a violent cough, shortness of
breath, pain in his breast, loss of appetite, night
sweats, and constantly expectorated a very considerable
quantity of glutinous matter, could not go to rest on
account of the difficulty of breathing, but used to be
propped up in his bed by pillows—that he laboured
under this afflicting malady for upwards of eight
years; his constitution was emaciated to an alarming
degree, and his body greatly wasted and fallen away—
that after having the advice of many medical gentle-
men, without receiving any essential relief, he applied
to Dr. James Church, Finsbury Square, and by
taking his medicine, called Church's Cough Drops,
and attending to his advice he is now restored to per-
fect health, nor has he a single symptom of his dis-
order remaining.

JACOB MACPHERSON.

Sworn before me at the Mansion-house, London,
this 10th day of April, 1797.

BROOK WATSON, Mayor.

Letter from Baron Montrose, Esq; Devonshire-street,
Portland place, London, addressed to Dr. Church.

Dear Sir,

As you think the publication of my case may tend
to your good, I cheerfully consent to your making
use of it, out of respect to you, as well for the benefit
of mankind, as I think it cannot be too universally
known, in the year 1779 I caught a severe cold,
which settled upon my lungs—this brought on a
violent cough, pain, and tightness across my breasts,
and shortness of breath. I used to expectorate a
frothy, though latter a quantity of glutinous matter,
which owing to the violence of the cough, used some
times to be mixed with blood. I have had the advice
of some of the first physicians in England, whose
prescriptions afforded me little more than temporary
relief. In consequence of hearing that col. Glover,
of Portland place, had been astonishingly relieved by
taking your cough drops, I was induced (having before
an aversion to advertised remedies) to give your me-
dicine a fair trial and am happy to make known to the
world, that I am restored to perfect health by taking
it, after having suffered a martyrdom for upwards of
16 years.

I am, dear Sir, your's sincerely,

B. MONTROSE.

Devonshire-street, May 6, 1797.

To Dr. Church.

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF,

Of the great and unparalleled efficacy of
DR. CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

In the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Asthmata and Consumptions.

New York, July 10, 1798.

To Dr. Church,

Sir,

For upwards of twelve years, I have laboured un-
der a severe cough, shortness of breath, spitting up of
matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood; till
at length I was so reduced as to be unable to walk a-
cross my room, and owing to the violence of my
cough and the shortness of my breath, could get no
rest day or night. Hearing of your excellent medi-
cine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took
a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instan-
taneous relief, and by continuing it for three days I
bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I be-
lieve you to have been the instrument in the hands of
Providence of saving my life. I must intreat you to
publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my
situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medi-
cines in the world for those complaints.

I am, Sir, your grateful servant,

NICHOLAS STAGG,

Little Robinson-street.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

Are prepared and sold by the inventor and sole pro-
prietary, Dr. CHURCH, at his dispensary, Washing-
ton-street, New-York, and at his office, No. 1 South
Third-street, Philadelphia, and sold by appointment
by Messrs. Green's Annapolis.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, beautifully situate on the
north side of South-river, about 3½ miles from
Annapolis, containing 213½ acres; also for sale, or to
let, two unimproved lots, lying on Church-street, op-
posite to Mr. Wharfe's tavern.

The subscriber also will sell any of his lots or houses,
excepting his dwelling-house and store, on Church-
street. Any person inclined to purchase may know the
terms by making application to the subscriber, living
in Annapolis.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

September 25, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high
court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will
SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on
Friday the 19th of October next, at eleven o'clock
in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land called SMITH'S
DELIGHT, containing 150 acres, the pro-
perty of SAMUEL MAYNARD, sen. lying in Anne-
Arundel county, within about two miles of the Ches-
apeake Bay, well watered, about twenty acres of it
valuable meadow ground; the greatest part of the re-
sidue cleared and fit for cultivation. The terms on
which the above property is sold are, that the pur-
chaser shall give approved bond, with security, to the
trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with
interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

September 25, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court
of chancery of Maryland, will be SOLD, at
PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 3d of Novem-
ber next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the
premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called POVERTY DIS-
COVERED, late the property of JAMES BEACH-
WOOD, lying on the road leading from Baltimore to
Frederick-town, twenty miles from the former. The
terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the
whole, or any part, shall, at his, her, or their elec-
tion, either pay down the money to the trustee im-
mediately after the sale, or bring the same into this
court, or pay it to the trustee immediately after the
sale shall have been ratified by the chancellor.

HENRY HOWARD, Trustee.

September 22, 1798.

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCIN-
NATI will be held at captain Sears's Tavern, in
Baltimore, on Monday the 8th day of October next,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to their last ad-
journalment; the members of said society are earnestly
requested to give their attendance.

By order, ROBT. DENNY, Sec'y.

September 24th, 1798.

THE subscriber wants a person, who can be well
recommended for his industry and good conduct,
to take the management of a farm and a number of
hands, on the south side of Severn river. For such an
one liberal wages will be given. A single man will be
preferred.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1798.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that from a variety of misfortunes
I shall be obliged to apply to the legislature of this
State, at their next general assembly, to be held at the
city of Annapolis, to relieve me from debts I am un-
able to pay.

THOMAS EARLE.

Baltimore, 12th Sept. 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly
of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge
me from debts which I am unable to pay.

FREDERICK KOONES.

September 4, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly
of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release
me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAS FERGUSON.

Prince George's county, September 21, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES
OWENS, late of Anne Arundel county, de-
ceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and
those having claims to make them known as speedily as
possible, to

NICHOLAS OWENS, } Administrators.

JAMES OWENS, }

September 23, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, on
the north side of Severn, about five miles from
Annapolis, a negro man called HARRY, he is about
thirty years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, strong
made, bow legs, and very black complexion; had on
an osnabrig shirt, nankeen pantaloons, with strings,
coarse cloth short coat, much worn, and coarse hat half
worn; he had my leave on Sunday last to go to Anna-
polis and see his wife, who lives at the college, she
has relations living in Prince-George's county, and if
he is not lurking about the neighbourhood, it is sus-
pected he is gone that way, or towards Baltimore, he
has a sister living there called SUKE or SUKEY, and
other relations at Mrs. Lawton's, about three miles
from Baltimore, on the turnpike road. I purchased
this fellow of Mr. Hammond, at the Iron works.
Whoever will take up and secure said fellow, so that I
get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all
reasonable charges if brought home.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

Annapolis, September 4, 1798.

ON the first Monday in October next an election
will be held at the city of Annapolis for four
delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the ge-
neral assembly; and one member to represent the se-
cond district in the congress of the United States.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

To the VOTERS of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, of
PRINCE-GEORGE'S and ANNE-ARUNDEL COUN-
TIES.

Gentlemen,

I THINK it expedient thus publicly to declare my
determination to serve you as the representative of this
district in congress, if honoured by an election to a
seat in that important station.

It is not practicable or necessary at this time to give
you a detail of the motives which have brought me
forward on the present occasion—neither will I tref-
pase on your patience by a lengthy avowal of my po-
litical sentiments. I hope, however, that a majority of
the district will be pleased to know that I am, and ever
have been, a decided friend to the government of the
United States—that I am, and ever have been, a de-
cided friend to the wife, firm, and virtuous admini-
stration of that government—that I consider our in-
dependence as an invaluable blessing, and will ever
exert myself to protect it against the aggressions of
France, or of any power on earth.

The little malicious reports that are now in circu-
lation to injure my political character I hope to have
an opportunity of proving to be as false as the hearts
of their fabricators.

I am, with every sentiment of respect,

Your friend and servant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 18, 1798.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Gentlemen,

WITH sentiments of the sincerest gratitude for the
honour you have conferred upon me, in twice electing
me to serve you in the general assembly of this State,
and the last time almost unanimously, I must now beg
you not to consider me among the candidates for that
important station. You must not, however, for a
moment, believe that I mean to shrink from the dif-
ficulties likely to arise from the unprovoked and tyran-
nical conduct of the French Directory—No, my fel-
low-citizens, I will faithfully serve you, if elected,
in a situation more arduous, requiring greater personal
application, and demanding greater personal sacrifices.
You will learn from my address to the district, that
I aspire to the honour of serving you in the congress
of the United States.

With cordial wishes for your prosperity,

I am your obliged servant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 20, 1798.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wed-
nesday the 11th of October next,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND, all adjoining, situate
in William and Mary parish, in Charles county,
containing in the whole about eleven hundred acres;
the lands are level, the greatest part fertile, and well
adapted to the culture of Indian corn, wheat, and to-
bacco; about two hundred acres are in wood. An
inconsiderable part of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand, and for the balance a long credit will
be given. The terms of sale will be more particularly
made known on the day of sale. If any persons
should be desirous of contracting for the said land, at
private sale, they may be informed of the terms by
applying to JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq; who is autho-
rized by me to dispose of the lands.

GEORGE DENT, of WILLIAM.

September 11, 1798.

To be Sold to the highest bidder,

On Saturday the 27th day of October,

At Upper-Marlbrough, in Prince-George's county,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on the
road from the Federal City to Upper-Marlbo-
rough, about six miles from the former, and ten from
the latter, containing about seven hundred acres, a
greater part of which in woods, and about seventy
acres of good meadow land; the cleared land is in good
repair, and is divided into three tenements, with con-
venient houses for the same; as it is presumed those
who wish to purchase will view the said lands before
the day of sale, the subscriber deems a farther descrip-
tion unnecessary. The terms are, three hundred
pounds in hand, and the balance in two equal annual
payments.

JOHN B. MAGRUDER.

ON the 20th instant, was committed to my cus-
tody, a negro man who calls himself JEM, and
says he is the property of HENRY AUKINS, in Beard's-
town, Kentucky, the aforesaid negro is about 5 feet 6
or 7 inches high, slim made, of a yellowish complexion;
his clothing is an old coat, old fustian breeches, and
osnabrig shirt. His master is requested to take him
away in two months from the above date, or he will
be sold for his prison fees and other expences, agree-
able to law.

RICHARD IRELAND, Jun. Sheriff

of Calvert county.

August 27, 1798.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following
property, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

THE house in School-street, where the subscriber
formerly lived, now in possession of Mr.
RICHARD OWEN; a house in Church-street, formerly
occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop, as this lot joins
that of the dwelling house it would be very convenient
either for a store or office; there are three other small
tenements between this shop and Mr. Frazier's house
which I will either sell or lease. The whole or any
part of this property will be sold low. For terms ap-
ply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

West River, August 4, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape out of Anne-Arundel county gaol, last evening, a negro man by the name of BEN, but commonly calls himself BEN ROGERS, the property of JOHN H. STONE, Esq; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark short coat, white kersey jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, and coarse shoes, he has a scar over one of his eyes, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Whoever delivers the said negro at the gaol aforesaid shall be entitled to the above reward instead of ten dollars advertised by John Welch, Esq; paid by
THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly to pass an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.
JOSHUA GROVES.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

BEN. MARSHALL, jun.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Anne-Arundel county called The North Side of Severn, intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to ascertain what are the public roads of said district, and to lay them out for the benefit of the public in general.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS MARSHALL.
Charles county, September 15, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

September 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly for an act, authorizing the levy court for Saint-Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money for the maintenance and support of my son, James Flower, who is entirely deprived of his intellects.

JOSEPH FLOWER.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

September 4, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

HENRY CRIST.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am at present unable wholly to pay; the mode of relief is repugnant to my wishes, but necessity compels me to it.

WILLIAM C. BITHRAY.
Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends preferring a petition to the general assembly of the State of Maryland, at the next session, for an act of insolvency.

J. A. CORRY.
Charles county, September 10, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN RIGBY.
Montgomery county, August 28, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th day of October next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day ensuing,

That valuable and well known plantation whereon JOSEPH GALLOWAY lately resided, situate on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 980 acres of very valuable land, the situation high and healthy, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of Chesapeake Bay, West River, and Herring Bay, in a fine sporting country, and convenient to fine oysters, fish, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons; great part of the land is of the first quality, and lays level, with abundance of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of woodland, with care and attention, to supply the uses of a farm or farms. The title secure, and conveyance will be executed to the purchasers on payment of the purchase money. The land will be divided into one, two, and three lots, and will be sold, the whole together, or in lots, as may suit the convenience of the purchasers, and on a credit of one, two, and three years.

JOHN GALLOWAY, } Trustees of
DAVID LYNN, } Joseph Galloway.
September 3, 1798.

The subscribers being appointed trustees, by the honourable the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying so much of the real estate of the late deceased major-general SMALLWOOD as shall be necessary to discharge his debts, will SELL, on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the eighteenth of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE land belonging to the estate of the said deceased, which lies in Frederick county, being part of MONOCACY MANOR; this land consists of between four and five hundred acres, is situate within eight miles of Frederick-town, and is equal in fertility of soil to any in Maryland; the buildings thereon are such as are necessary to the purposes of farmers in that part of the country, and the other advantages attending it fully equal to those of any land in the county.

The trustees will also sell, on the premises, on Thursday the 25th of the same month, that very excellent and beautifully situated farm in Charles county, lying immediately on the Patowmack river, and bounded on one side by the Chickamuxon creek; this land consists of five hundred and seventy-nine acres, lies about sixteen miles from Alexandria, and six from Dumfries, is very rich, abounds in timber and wood, and has the advantages of good water, and a very agreeable neighbourhood; the improvements thereon are such as are suitable to the purposes of a tenant. Each of the above parcels of land will be sold entire, or divided into lots, as may appear to the trustees best to answer the design of the sale, and the purchaser will be required to give bond, with security, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

P S. All persons having claims against the said estate, who have not already made them known, are desired to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 25th of January next.

Charles county, September 10, 1798.

I WILL SELL, on reasonable terms, my farm near the city, called SANDGATE, with a part of TOD'S RANGE, so as to run with the road, containing together 286 acres, the plot of which may be seen.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE ANNAPOLIS RACES, for the JOCKEY CLUB, will commence on Tuesday the 30th of October next.

NOTICE.

IT being apprehended, that WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. dec. late of George-town, in the county of Montgomery and state of Maryland, has not left personal property sufficient to satisfy the debts due by him, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said William Deakins, jun.—that they do appear on the second Monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the UNION TAVERN in George-town aforesaid, with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, as the subscriber will at that time and place, or as soon thereafter as can be, proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased which have then come to his hands, among the creditors of the deceased, in the manner the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Ex'r. of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. late of George-town in the county of Montgomery, and state of Maryland, having devised, a considerable part of his real estate in the State of Maryland to the subscriber, and it being apprehended that the same may not be sufficient to satisfy the debts due by the said William Deakins, his creditors are hereby requested and notified to appear on the second Monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the Union tavern in George-town aforesaid, with their claims properly authenticated, that the subscriber may thereby be enabled to act in the distribution of the said real estate as the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Devisee of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
George-town, August 31, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to request those who are indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to settle them with him on or before the first day of November next, as longer indulgence will not be given; those who neglect to comply with this request may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons, as no stock of patience is sufficient to the tardiness of the present day.

JAMES WEST.
Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE subscriber, a languishing prisoner, hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

GEORGE C. SMOOT.
Charles county, September 3, 1798.

THIS is to give notice, I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state for the benefit of an act to relieve me of debts I am at present unable to pay.

JOHN R. BRYCE.

RAN away, on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a stout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of speaking; took with him sundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark striped elastic cloth, a white muslin waistcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new small round hat, bound, and a pair of black shoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in the gaol of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following negro men, one committed on August 7th, by the name of DAVY, who says that he is the property of Mr. BENJAMIN DARNALL, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about 56 or 57 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made; his cloathing is 1 old white shirt, 1 ofsnabrig ditto, 2 pair of ofsnabrig trousers. The other committed on August 9th, by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, and says he is a free man, was born in Antigua, and arrived in Baltimore in July last, in the schooner Jane, capt. John Robertson, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his cloathing is 1 sailor's jacket of blue cloth, trousers of the same, 1 white shirt, and 1 pair of ticklenburg trousers, and seems to talk in the French dialect, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Their owners are desired to come and take them away in two months from their federal dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

August 22, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday morning the 23d of July, a SILVER WATCH, No. 12296, made by H. ERVAF, London, the has a steel chain, with a seal, the stone of which is white, and a key, part of which is broke off, the hour and minute hands are of gold, the point of the minute hand is broke. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS FOLKS.

Annapolis, August 1, 1798.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to allow me an annual support, as I am old and infirm, and unable to procure the necessaries of life.

MARY WILLIAMS.
Annapolis, August 8, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws passed at November session, 1785; also one copy of the proceedings of the house of delegates of February session, and one of June session, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

That beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or
HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

MAR

P A R I S.

REPORT pr
ing to letters
Marsel les, th
ment between
admiral Bruv
by rear-adm
ters state, that the engagement
Malta; that two of the Engl
four taken, and that Nelson
three fourths.

It is almost certain that the
ly from Constantinople, has c
planation respecting the defile
Mediterranean. The Ottom
days ago a conference with
affairs.

Mr. Gerry the American
We can therefore entertain so
with the United States of Am

People here have for some
with the hopes of seeing Po
his ruins. Kosciusko receive
of esteem and respect.

July

Letters from Toulon dated
Nelson was seen at Syracu
Pnaial, and not on the 25th
Buonaparte has arrived at the

It is said that a cutter,
Malta, having on board T
the British.

L O N D O

A letter from Egypt, date
states, there have arrived
several Greeks, accompanie
is the uniform of engineer
of the grand signior that
with every thing they sho
quadron and troops which
aid which after having rem
are to re-embark and proc
other Frenchmen are here b
reception of their countrym
for the army, which it is f
men. A firman of the gran
the French should be furnis
want on paying for it. Th
have agents who collect eve
hrieve to the isthmus of Su
the Red Sea. They are li
the English have any ships

Buonaparte is said to had
from Malta to the viceroy
that if he admits any Engli
that island, such admission
on of war by the king of M
The French found 4,500
they immediately set at libe

Government, we under
from lord Macartney, by t
India, which state that the
past, been purchasing all
procure in the Red Sea; v
are convinced that the obj
tion is the East-Indies.

PORTSMOUTH
The fever, as a local aff
confined to those streets
devastating career. Some
returned again, and are
are out of town would do
even one solitary case exist
impossible that the secret
resist every atmospheric
frost; at least, it will be p
present deserted houses th
night's total cessation of th
has actually ceased to be:
of new cases may be the fa
ever mild its present sympt
malignancy still left, to do

Aug

SALE M
FRIGATE S
We have the pleasure to
subscribers for building a
have lately come forward
subscription: and we are
will further additions, sh
expressions of love of cou
agement.

The American ship
Liverpool for New-York,
west; could not obtain p
(consisting of state Ron