

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 3, 1799.

L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 12.

THE following, we are told, is an accurate calculation of the distribution of the prize money resulting from admiral Nelson's victory:—

Supposing that the nine French ships taken fell for 30,000l. each, they will produce the gross sum of 270,000l.—of this one eighth goes to the flag officers, viz. one third of the eighth to the commander in chief, earl St. Vincent, and the remaining two thirds to Sir Horatio Nelson. The other flag officers not being present, have no right to share. Thus of 270,000l. the supposed gross amount of the value of the prizes, including heard and gun money, one eighth will be 33,750l. of which earl St. Vincent gets 11,250l. and Sir Horatio Nelson 22,500l. The captains of the fleet, fifteen in number, share two eighths amongst them, which will make each individual share of this rank 4,500l.

Yesterday a court of common council was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of considering of an address to the king on the late naval victory; present, the lord mayor, eight aldermen and a great number of commoners.

His lordship on the opening of the court, called the attention of the members to a letter he had received from the victorious admiral lord Nelson, and a sword, which his lordship presented to the court, and the letter was read as follows:—

Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, August 8.

My Lord,

Having the honour of being a freeman of the city of London, I take the liberty of sending to your lordship the sword of the commanding French admiral (Mons. Blanquet) who survived after the battle of the Nile, off the Nile; and request that the city of London will honour me by the acceptance of it, as a remembrance that Britannia still rules the waves: which that she may for ever do, is the fervent prayer of your most obedient servant,

HORATIO NELSON.

The right hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

The court previous to its breaking up, voted 500l. to the subscription at Lloyd's, for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the battle of the Nile.

The following article was translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from a Hamburg paper of November 6.

Admiral Bruceys, who, as it is already known, lost his life in the battle, made the capture of Cairo known on board his fleet, by the following proclamation: "Fellow-citizens, our brave commanders have taken possession of Grand Cairo, the principal city of Egypt. The Beys placed all their hopes in the defence of this city. Ten thousand Mamelukes, attacked them with great violence, but were repulsed immediately. One thousand of them were cut to pieces, and a great number drowned in the Nile. The remainder took to flight in the greatest confusion, and almost the whole of them were wounded. We took all their baggage, three hundred loaded camels, and 300 horses, richly caparisoned. The generals Bun and Viali, followed by their brave troops, took the fort of Cairo by assault. The city of Grand Cairo, which contains 400,000 inhabitants, sent a deputation to the French army. General Buonaparte entered Cairo, with the acclamations of all the citizens. The capture of this city ensures us all Egypt, and gives another palm to our victorious trophies. Long live the French people, and the French republic!"

(Signed) BRUEYS."

B O S T O N, D e c e m b e r 14.

We learn, from Surinam, that agreeably to a recent promise made to our merchants by the governor of that colony, four Dutch frigates and an armed schooner, were ordered out cruise and to convoy into that port, any American vessel met with at sea and bound thither, and they had failed for the purpose.

N E W B U R Y - P O R T, D e c e m b e r 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Pierre's (Martinique), to his friend in this town, dated October 20, 1798.

General Knox, and several other officers, arrived here from England the 18th, and are making preparations to receive the troops that are momentarily expected to arrive. Some expedition is in design—whether Guadaloupe or St. Domingo is the object, is not yet known, but it is generally supposed to be Guadaloupe. God grant it may be true."

N E W - Y O R K, D e c e m b e r 8.

Thursday came up the armed ship Citizen, Captain Habbell, of 18 guns, 19 days from the Havanna, who came out with 16 American vessels under convoy, and parted with them on our coast. Two days after

he left Havanna, spoke the Baltimore sloop of war, captain Phillips, with a number of American vessels under convoy for the Havanna, all well.

Spoke the armed ship Deborah of 20 guns, with a number of vessels under her protection bound up the Delaware, wind blowing fresh, could not learn where they were from. American produce low at Havanna, flour 6 1-2 dolls. per barrel, sugar from 6 to 7 1-2 per cwt. cotton goods prohibited. Four French privateers laying at the Havanna, but did not seem disposed to go to sea.

D e c e m b e r 11.

There are letters in town to French gentlemen of distinction, that induce us to announce with certainty, the approach of the most violent commotions in France during the coming year—unhappy country! destined to eternal convulsions and sufferings—One revolution takes place after another—but it is to you only a change of masters, not of condition. It is still slavery that you are doomed to—Yet there are Americans to be found, who admire and envy French freedom—Is this ignorance, or the basest hypocrisy?

D e c e m b e r 22.

Extract from a letter dated Norfolk, 11th instant, received yesterday in this city.

"We last night about midnight, experienced a gulf, which blew during five hours with unremitting violence; two or three houses were blown down, and very considerable damage was sustained by the shipping."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, D e c e m b e r 22.

Extract of a letter from the consul of the United States at Gibraltar, dated the 18th and 23d of October 1798.

"The American ship Roanoke, Ebenezer Paine, commander, from Norfolk in Virginia, with a valuable cargo of cocons, indigo, &c. bound to Cadiz and a market, was brought in two days ago by a British privateer, on pretence of being Spanish property; and after going through the customary interrogations, has been cleared.

"Since the vessel was freed, being of 333 tons burthen, I met earl St. Vincent, when I took the opportunity to request the favour of leave for her going to Cadiz with her cargo, which he not only granted, but also a convoy, as she is not armed, with leave to bring out for the United States a cargo of the produce of Spain.

"At the foot you have the names of the six French prizes sent in by admiral Nelson, five of which are now ready to proceed to Lisbon, there to get some temporary repairs before they go for England; they are under jury-masts, and in a shocking state. Admiral Nelson is blocking up Malta.

Names of prizes:

Le Franklin	80 guns
Le Tonant	80 do.
Le Spartiat	74 do.
Le Conquerant	74 do.
Le Peuple Souveraine	74 do.
L'Aquillon	74 do.

"By a Date in 27 days from Leghorn, it is reported that the Maltese had risen on the French garrison, dispossessed them of the island, and thrown themselves under the protection of Great-Britain and the king of Naples.—He further reports, that Buonaparte had been compelled by the Turks to re-embark his army, and was in great want of provisions:—that on the other hand the English continued to block them up.

D e c e m b e r 27.

W R E C K.

On Sunday the 9th inst. a coasting vessel was driven ashore on Portland head, and beaten to pieces. By the severity of the weather, the sails were so frozen the vessel was unmanageable, and consequently got upon the rocks. The captain's son, a brave youth, seized a rope, plunged himself into the sea, swam to the shore, and with the help of the rope, saved the lives of the crew.

[Gaz. of Maine.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon to his friend in this city, dated the 16th and 18th October.

On the 16th it is written, "Yesterday there were strong reports that admiral Nelson had retaken Malta." Pollicipri, 18th. "Malta has delivered herself up to the English and Portuguese jointly."

C O N G R E S S.

Yesterday, in the house of representatives of the United States, the speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, communicating a report of the vessels of war employed in, and preparing for the service of the United States, made in pursuance of a resolution of this house, of the 18th instant. This communication was referred to the committee on the subject of the navy, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Griswold laid on the table the following resolution, viz.

Resolved,

"That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act, entitled, "An act in addition to the act, entitled, An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," so far as to extend the penalties of said act, and other penalties, if need be, to all persons, citizens of the United States, who shall usurp the executive authority of this government, by commencing or carrying on, correspondence with the government of any foreign prince or state, relating to controversies or disputes which do or shall exist between such prince or state and the United States."

Ordered to lie on the table.

The house then took up, in a committee of the whole, and went through 'the bill' for establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy; after which, Mr. Otis proposed to amend the tenth section, by offering a substitute; upon which the committee rose without taking a question.

Mr. Wain presented a petition from the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying that the act prohibiting intercourse with France, may be so modified, as not to prevent their taking means to recover debts due in France and her colonies. This petition was referred to the committee to whom was committed that part of the president's speech which relates to extending and invigorating our measures of defence.

In committee of the whole, the house agreed to the bill respecting balances due from certain states, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, after making a few amendments, was also agreed to and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

C H A R L E S T O N, D e c e m b e r 6.

Extract from the log book of the brig Jerusha, capt. James Richards, from Jamaica.

"Sailed from Jamaica the 3d day of November, with part of the Jamaica fleet, bound through the windward passage, but was obliged to bear away, and come through the Gulph.

"On the 12th of the said month, was boarded by the French privateer, called the Coffee Hill, which formerly belonged to captain Alexander, fitted out of Charleston; they overhauled my papers, and let me pass, after taking one barrel of sugar and a barrel of bread.

"On the 21st of the said month, was boarded by the Montezuma sloop of war, off the Havanna. Captain Phillips in the Baltimore sloop of war, was cruising off said port, and had captured a small privateer, mounting 4 guns; he had her still with him. He informed me, that the Constitution, captain Nicholson, had sprung her bowsprit, which obliged her to bear away, where he could not tell."

The Jerusha was also boarded by the Coffee Mill, on her passage out, off the east end of Jamaica.

D e c e m b e r 10.

In consequence of instructions from the executive of the United States, a number of branch pilots have gone to Beaufort, with directions to examine the bar and harbour, and report whether it be capable of admitting the vessels of war of the United States. If it be judged a proper resort, it is probable that there will be a fort erected there, and a garrison established for the defence of the port.

The ship Herald, and brig Pickering, United States sloops of war, from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, were off the bar yesterday, having under their convoy a brig with 24 cannon, French 24 pounders, for the forts of this harbour. They are the guns which were carried from hence by the British, and have been procured by our government for our forts here, through the medium of the British minister.

Saturday was committed from Jacksonborough, by doctor Matthew O'Driscoll, a man calling himself Archibald Stone, for passing two Twenty Dollar Bills, supposed to be forged, of the bank of the United States, payable at the office of discount and deposit in Charleston. Two more of the same denomination were found on him, and one of ten dollars, drawn by said bank on said office.

As the said notes are in the hands of the president and directors of the branch bank, they will probably describe the features by which they may be discriminated from genuine ones.

N O R F O L K, D e c e m b e r 13.

On Monday arrived here in distress the ship Sally, captain Gelton, of and bound to Philadelphia, 50 days from the bay of Honduras. The above vessel had got into the Delaware with a pilot on board; but was blown out from her anchors: she then made for Cape-Henry, and was blown on shore on the Hoops-shoe, where she lay for 13 days. Captain Larcum, of the English sloop of war Hind, now in Hampton roads, being informed of her situation, sent down 30 seamen, under the command of the master's mate,

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 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.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, consisting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldest seventeen years of age, the youngest twelve months; the man is honest and sober, a good gardener, a truly market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honest and sober; the expense of so large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children sold, or even separated from them, is the only reason of their being offered for sale. To a good master in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be disposed of on easy terms.
PHILIP B. KEY.
Annapolis, October 6, 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 clothing 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.

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.

NOTICE

THE subscriber intends presenting a petition to the general assembly of the State of Maryland, at the next session, for an act of insolvency.
JOHN F. BEALL.
Charles county, November 1, 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.

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 gaol of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or **FIVE POUNDS** if taken a greater distance.
WILLIAM BROGDEN.
September 10, 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.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and securing them in gaol, so that I may get them, WILL, about sixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty-six or seven years of age, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about seventeen years of age; the last two call themselves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently seen in Annapolis, where I have reasons to suppose they now are. The above reward shall be paid for apprehending the said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought home. All persons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril.
JAMES MORRIS.
Charles county, September 25, 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.
WILLIAM THOMPSON.
Charles county, November 1, 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.
LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

I WILL SELL, on moderate terms, several small tracts of LAND, within two miles of the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to
JOHN HESSELIUS.
Primrose-Hill, November 10, 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 wood-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grafs. 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 Farm, 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 Well-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-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 timber. 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. Prospect, 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. Dapue, containing fifty acres. Roll's Box Lock, 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 farther 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 Fredericktown, 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 Washington county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Westford county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Menyan.

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.)

MAR

LONDON

THE following accurate calculation of the sum of the prizes from admiral's Supposing the prizes will produce the gross sum of eight goes to the flag officer eighth to the commander and the remaining two thirds to the other flag officers not bound to share. Thus of 270,000 out of the value of the prize money, one eighth will be St. Vincent gets 11,250, 22,500. The captains of the ber, share two eights among each individual share of this.

Yesterday a court of common Guildhall, for the purpose of dress to the king on the last of the lord mayor, eight aldermen of commoners.

His lordship on the occasion of the attention of the members from the victorious sword, which his lordship and the letter was read as "Vanguard, Mouth of My Lord."

Having the honour of the city of London, I take the lordship of the sword of the (Mons. Blanquet) who ran 18, off the Nile; and London will honour me by the remembrance that Britannia that she may for ever do your most obedient servant

The right hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

The court previous to the subscription at Ld. orphans of those who fell

The following article was advertised, from a Ham

"Admiral Brueys, who lost his life in the battle, known on board his fleet; " Fellow-citizen have taken possession of city of Egypt. The defence of this city, attacked them with great immediately. One thousand, and a great number. The remainder took to flight and almost the whole of took all their baggage, and 300 horses, richly Bun and Viali, followed the fort of Cairo by Cairo, which contained deputation to the French entered Cairo, with the zens. The capture of find gives another pal Long live the French people!

(Signed)

BOSTON
We learn, from recent promise made verner of that colon an armed schooner, w convoy into that port, at sea and bound thither purpose.

NEWBURY
Extra of a letter (Martinique), to 20, 1798.

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NEW-Y
Thursday came upon Habbell, of 18 gun who came out with and garded with them

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T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 3, 1799.

L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 12.

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Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, August 8.

My Lord,

“ Having the honour of being a freeman of the city of London, I take the liberty of sending to your lordship the sword of the commanding French admiral (Mons. Blanquet) who survived after the battle of the Nile, off the Nile; and request that the city of London will honour me by the acceptance of it, as a remembrance that Britannia still rules the waves: which that she may for ever do, is the fervent prayer of your most obedient servant,

H O R A T I O N E L S O N.

The right hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

The court previous to its breaking up, voted 500l. to the subscription at Lloyd's, for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the battle of the Nile.

The following article was translated for the *Mercantile Advertiser*, from a *Hamburg paper* of November 6.

“ Admiral Bruceys, who, as it is already known, lost his life in the battle, made the capture of Cairo known on board his fleet, by the following proclamation:— Fellow-citizens, our brave commanders have taken possession of Grand Cairo, the principal city of Egypt. The Beys placed all their hopes in the defence of this city. Ten thousand Mamelukes, attacked them with great violence, but were repulsed immediately. One thousand of them were cut to pieces, and a great number drowned in the Nile. The remainder took to flight in the greatest confusion, and almost the whole of them were wounded. We took all their baggage, three hundred loaded camels, and 300 horses, richly caparisoned. The generals Bun and Viali, followed by their brave troops, took the fort of Cairo by assault. The city of Grand Cairo, which contains 400,000 inhabitants, sent a deputation to the French army. General Buonaparte entered Cairo, with the acclamations of all the citizens. The capture of this city ensures us all Egypt, and gives another palm to our victorious trophies. Long live the French people, and the French republic!”

(Signed) B R U E Y S.

B O S T O N, D e c e m b e r 14.

We learn, from Surinam, that agreeably to a recent promise made to our merchants by the governor of that colony, four Dutch frigates and an armed schooner, were ordered out cruise and to convoy into that port, any American vessel met with at sea and bound thither, and they had failed for the purpose.

N E W B U R Y - P O R T, D e c e m b e r 11.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in St. Pierre (Martinique), to his friend in this town, dated October 20, 1798.

“ General Knox, and several other officers, arrived here from England the 18th, and are making preparations to receive the troops that are momentarily expected to arrive. Some expedition is in design—whether Guadaloupe or St. Domingo is the object, is not yet known, but it is generally supposed to be Guadaloupe. God grant it may be true.”

N E W - Y O R K, D e c e m b e r 8.

Thursday came up the armed ship Citizen, Captain Habbell, of 18 guns, 19 days from the Havanna, who came out with 16 American vessels under convoy, and parted with them on our coast. Two days after

he left Havanna, spoke the Baltimore sloop of war, captain Philips, with a number of American vessels under convoy for the Havanna, all well.

Spoke the armed ship Deborah of 20 guns, with a number of vessels under her protection bound up the Delaware, wind blowing fresh, could not learn where they were from. American produce low at Havanna, flour 6 1-2 dolls. per barrel, sugar from 6 to 7 1-2 per cwt. cotton goods prohibited. Four French privateers laying at the Havanna, but did not seem disposed to go to sea.

D e c e m b e r 11.

There are letters in town to French gentlemen of distinction, that induce us to announce with certainty, the approach of the most violent commotions in France during the coming year—unhappy country! destined to eternal convulsions and sufferings—One revolution takes place after another—but it is to you only a change of masters, not of condition. It is still slavery that you are doomed to—Yet there are Americans to be found, who admire and envy French freedom—Is this ignorance, or the basest hypocrisy?

D e c e m b e r 22.

Extra of a letter dated Norfolk, 11th instant, received yesterday in this city.

“ We last night about midnight, experienced a gulf, which blew during five hours with unremitting violence; two or three houses were blown down, and very considerable damage was sustained by the shipping.”

P H I L A D E L P H I A, D e c e m b e r 22.

Extra of a letter from the consul of the United States at Gibraltar, dated the 18th and 23d of October 1798.

“ The American ship Roanoke, Ebenezer Paine, commander, from Norfolk in Virginia, with a valuable cargo of cocoa, indigo, &c. bound to Cadiz and a market, was brought in two days ago by a British privateer, on pretence of being Spanish property; and after going through the customary interrogations, has been cleared.

“ Since the vessel was freed, being of 333 tons burthen, I met earl St. Vincent, when I took the opportunity to request the favour of leave for her going to Cadiz with her cargo, which he not only granted, but also a convoy, as she is not armed, with leave to bring out for the United States a cargo of the produce of Spain.

“ At the foot you have the names of the six French prizes sent in by admiral Nelson, five of which are now ready to proceed to Lisbon, there to get some temporary repairs before they go for England; they are under jury-masts, and in a shocking state. Admiral Nelson is blocking up Malta.

Names of prizes:

Le Franklin	80 guns
Le Tonant	80 do.
Le Spartiat	74 do.
Le Conquerant	74 do.
Le Peuple Souveraine	74 do.
L'Aquillon	74 do.

“ By a Dane in 27 days from Leghorn, it is reported that the Maltese had risen on the French garrison, dispossessed them of the island, and thrown themselves under the protection of Great-Britain and the king of Naples.—He further reports, that Buonaparte had been compelled by the Turks to re-embark his army, and was in great want of provisions:—that on the other hand the English continued to block them up.

D e c e m b e r 27.

W R E C K.

On Sunday the 9th inst. a coasting vessel was driven ashore on Portland head, and beaten to pieces. By the severity of the weather, the sails were so frozen the vessel was unmanageable, and consequently got upon the rocks! The captain's son, a brave youth, seized a rope, plunged himself into the sea, swam to the shore, and with the help of the rope, saved the lives of the crew.

[Gaz. of Maine.]

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon to his friend in this city, dated the 16th and 18th October.

On the 16th it is written, “ Yesterday there were strong reports that admiral Nelson had retaken Malta.” Postscript, 18th. “ Malta has delivered herself up to the English and Portuguese jointly.”

C O N G R E S S.

Yesterday, in the house of representatives of the United States, the speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, communicating a report of the vessels of war employed in, and preparing for the service of the United States, made in pursuance of a resolution of this house, of the 18th instant. This communication was referred to the committee on the subject of the navy, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Griswold laid on the table the following resolution, viz.

“ Resolved.

“ That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act, entitled, “ An act in addition to the act, entitled, An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,” so far as to extend the penalties of said act, and other penalties, if need be, to all persons, citizens of the United States, who shall usurp the executive authority of this government, by commencing or carrying on, correspondence with the government of any foreign prince or state, relating to controversies or disputes which do or shall exist between such prince or state and the United States.”

Ordered to lie on the table.

The house then took up, in a committee of the whole, and went through the bill for establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy; after which, Mr. Otis proposed to amend the tenth section, by offering a substitute; upon which the committee rose without taking a question.

Mr. Wain presented a petition from the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying that the act prohibiting intercourse with France, may be so modified, as not to prevent their taking means to recover debts due in France and her colonies. This petition was referred to the committee to whom was committed that part of the president's speech which relates to extending and invigorating our measures of defence.

In committee of the whole, the house agreed to the bill respecting balances due from certain states, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, after making a few amendments, was also agreed to and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

C H A R L E S T O N, D e c e m b e r 6.

Extra of the log book of the brig *Jerusha*, capt. Jonathan Richards, from Jamaica.

“ Sailed from Jamaica the 3d day of November, with part of the Jamaica fleet, bound through the windward passage, but was obliged to bear away, and come through the Gulph.

“ On the 12th of the said month, was boarded by the French privateer, called the *Coffee Hill*, which formerly belonged to captain Alexander, fitted out of Charleston; but also overhauled my papers, and let me pass, after taking one barrel of sugar and a barrel of bread.

“ On the 21st of the said month, was boarded by the *Montezuma* sloop of war, off the Havanna. Captain Philips in the *Baltimore* sloop of war, was cruising off said port, and had captured a small privateer, mounting 4 guns; he had her still with him. He informed me, that the *Constitution*, captain Nicholson, had sprung her bowsprit, which obliged her to bear away, where he could not tell.”

The *Jerusha* was also boarded by the *Coffee Mill*, on her passage out, off the east end of Jamaica.

D e c e m b e r 10.

In consequence of instructions from the executive of the United States, a number of branch pilots have gone to Beaufort, with directions to examine the bar and harbour, and report whether it be capable of admitting the vessels of war of the United States. If it be judged a proper resort, it is probable that there will be a fort erected there, and a garrison established for the defence of the port.

The ship *Herald*, and brig *Pickering*, United States sloops of war, from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, were off the bar yesterday, having under their convoy a brig with 24 cannon, French 24 pounders, for the forts of this harbour. They are the guns which were carried from hence by the British, and have been procured by our government for our forts here, through the medium of the British minister.

Saturday was committed from Jacksonborough, by doctor Matthew O'Driscoll, a man calling himself Archibald Stone, for passing two *Twenty Dollar Bills*, supposed to be forged, of the bank of the United States, payable at the office of discount and deposit in Charleston. Two more of the same denomination were found on him, and one of ten dollars, drawn by said bank on said office.

As the said notes are in the hands of the president and directors of the branch bank, they will probably describe the features by which they may be discriminated from genuine ones.

N O R F O L K, D e c e m b e r 13.

On Monday arrived here in distress the ship *Sally*, captain Gelson, of and bound to Philadelphia, 60 days from the bay of Honduras. The above vessel had got into the Delaware with a pilot on board, but was blown out from her anchors: she then made for Cape-Henry, and was blown on shore on the *Hoffe-shoe*, where she lay for 13 days. Captain Larcum, of the English sloop of war *Hind*, now in Hampton roads, being informed of her situation, sent down 30 seamen, under the command of the master's mate,

the carpenter of his crew, a pilot, and spare anchors and cables; had it not been for their timely assistance the ship must have gone to pieces, as a violent gale from the N. E. came on the next day.

Captain Gellton cannot withhold the opportunity of thus publicly returning his unfeigned thanks to Captain Larcum of the Hind British sloop of war, for the assistance he furnished him; he acknowledges the favour the more readily, as he had a signal of distress flying seven days, and could obtain no assistance by it.

Captain Gellton informs us, that on the 18th of July a turtling boat arrived at Bellefleur river, with information that she had been chased by a Spanish brig which was part of a fleet consisting of 28 sail of vessels, under convoy of two frigates, from Mexico, fitted out for the purpose of destroying the British settlement on that river; this vessel also had accounts of their force, which consisted of 2000 troops under the command of general O'Neil, viceroy of Yucatan; the ships under command of Don Cosmar.

On the arrival of this news, an embargo was laid on all the shipping. About the 18th of August, two Spaniards were taken prisoners, that had deserted from the fleet at Ambergrease; these men confirmed the news, and related there were 4 gun boats, with four 24 pounders each, a schooner mounting 18 sixes, and a sloop with 12 guns. Immediate preparations were now made to repel them; a half moon battery was erected under the inspection of colonel Barrow, to the southward of Fort Dundas; martial law was proclaimed, and the negroes called into the service; the wood scows were converted into gun boats, a schooner and 4 sloops were armed, and every preparation made.

On the 18th September the fleet was discovered at Key Chapelle; captain Mols, of the Merlin sloop of war, sent out two sloops to St. George's Key, which had partial actions with them for two days.—On the 23d, in the afternoon, the whole Spanish fleet got under way and 8 of the heaviest vessels with several launches came down inside the reef, with intent to force the English from their station, when a very heavy fire from the sloops and scows broke their line, and threw them into confusion, from which they never recovered, but made off as fast as they could. Captain G says the English had 253 men ashore, among whom were 40 whites.

December 15.

A letter from Port-au-Paix, to Mr. Ben. Payne of this town, says "that a brig belonging to captain Lynam, of this place, bound to Jamaica with slaves, was captured by a French privateer and carried into Port-au-Paix."

On this occasion we cannot pass unnoticed the old saying, "that seldom one misfortune happens alone."

The above gentleman (we are informed) has, at this very moment, one vessel missing, another carried into the Cape in distress; a third, as above stated, and a fourth, in limbo in this port, for unluckily arriving after the 1st inst. from a French port.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner Martha and Mary, captain John Roffeter, 21 days from Porto Rico. Captain R. informs, that privateering at that place was at an end, in consequence of the Spanish governor having laid a duty of 25 per cent. on all prizes sent in there. It was conjectured at Porto Rico, that the French frigates from Cape-Francois had put into the Havana for provisions. American vessels are not permitted to enter Porto Rico, unless they have flour on board, and that the governor takes at his own price. The Acaito, British frigate, captain Luns, had been cruising off St. John's, and had taken several prizes.

Annapolis, January 3.

ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND

To JOHN ADAMS, President of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE General Assembly of the State of Maryland, composed of characters selected by the various classes of its citizens, and possessed of a full knowledge of the sentiments of their constituents, would, in this interesting crisis of public affairs, do little justice to their feelings, the interest of their country, and to your virtue, in forbearing to express an entire and cordial approbation of the firm, temperate, and dignified measures of your administration.

Called to the presidency of the general government, at a moment when the aspiring and venal rulers of France convulsed all Europe with a war prosecuted for plunder and aggrandisement, it was not difficult to foresee, that every species of artifice and intrigue which talents could suggest, ambition excite, or avarice inflame, would be employed to disturb our happiness and peace, to cajole or force our country into a war prejudicial to our interests, and to render your administration painful, perplexing; and, if possible, odious to the people.

The destruction of religion, and encouragement of loose principles, were eminently calculated to create fit instruments for promoting divisions in, and paralyzing the energies of, other governments—hence the unremitting, dark and insidious exertions, practised to divide us at home, whilst a lawless, vexatious, and predatory war, plundered us abroad.

To prevent the repetition of aggressions not more flagitious than delirium of colourable pretext, and to recal the government of France to an honourable fulfilment of its political engagements in the true spirit of sincerity, we have seen, with pride and pleasure, your ample, just, and pacific instructions to our

ministers to demand reparation in the accustomed forms of diplomatic negotiation; instead of the Directory's meeting these amicable overtures, with pain and indignation we have beheld insults heaped on and injuries—our ministers spurned with indignity—our country threatened with the fate of governments wantonly annihilated—and our citizens treated as vassals and slaves, who must basely purchase the privilege of stating their complaints. Conduct like this has torn the veil from the face of hypocrisy, and awakened the people of America from the delirium of unsuspecting friendship to rally round the government of their adoption. We have seen with satisfaction treaties declared no longer obligatory which were violated as often as the interest of individuals, or the caprice of a moment dictated; and we heartily approve of the protective measures of our government, as well as the late regulations for internal quiet. Preparation for war is preservation of peace.

Having emancipated ourselves from Britain, and secured our liberties by one revolution, we pledge ourselves not to sacrifice the blessings of freedom to the sword of France, and we will stand prepared to encounter her open hostilities, or counteract her yet more dangerous principles and intrigues; nor will we suffer ourselves to be lulled into a fatal security by the semblance of conciliatory language or measures, the result of insidious policy. We will support the government, preserve our independence and our rights, or perish in the attempt. But we fondly trust, that so long as the enjoyment of rational liberty is secured, virtue and religion inculcated and practised, while the government continues true to the people, and the people to themselves, we may defy the assaults of any power on earth, and look forward, under the protection of Heaven, to a continuance of the prosperity and happiness of our country.

Adulation disgraces freemen, but the frank and undisguised expression of public sentiment is the most honourable reward an enlightened and virtuous statesman can receive. Accept then, Sir, our assurances in behalf of the people of Maryland, that the wife and salutary principles of your administration inspire present confidence; and a retrospective view of your long and faithful services, your steady patriotism and well tried integrity, constitutes an ample pledge for the future rectitude of your conduct; and, with wishes for your health and happiness, we earnestly hope your usefulness will long be continued to your country.

WILLIAM PERRY, President Sen.
HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Speaker Ho. Del.

The PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

AN eloquent address, adopted by the two houses of the General Assembly of Maryland, and signed on the fourteenth of this month by Mr. Perry, the president of the senate, and Mr. Chapman, the speaker of the house of representatives, has been presented to me by Mr. Howard, one of your senators in congress, in the absence of the other, Mr. Lloyd.

Convinced, as I have been, by an attentive observation of more than twenty years, that there is no state in this union whose public affairs, upon all great national occasions, have been conducted with more method, wisdom and decision, or whose results have been the effect of a more comprehensive and profound view of the subject, than those of the state of Maryland, I cannot receive the assurances of your entire and cordial approbation of the measures of my administration, without a singular sensation of pride and pleasure.

What shall I say to you, Gentlemen, on the subject of destruction of religion and encouragement of loose principles? I am not fond of introducing this sacred topic into political discussions. But religion is the basis of moral obligation—of the essence of all government; the only ground of confidence between man and man, and the foundation of all society. Without it the world would be an universal and perpetual war of artifice, intrigue, fraud, stratagem and violence, of all men against all men. This at least is my opinion, though I shall not persecute those who differ from me.

When religious liberty has been asserted by invincible arguments of the soundest divines, as well as the philosophers of this century and the last; when every engine of wit, satire, humour and ridicule, have been employed to discountenance intolerance, is the whole to terminate in a cruel and sanguinary persecution of all religion? In the annihilation of all the sacred foundations of morality, government and society? America will not, I trust, be willing to be converted into a perfect bedlam, whatever other parts of the world may wish it.

At the time when, under every discouragement, I was called by the suffrages of very little more than half of the nation to the presidency of the general government, I was fully aware of the dangers that surrounded us, and of the perplexities that awaited my administration. A responsibility which might be determined, as my election had been, by two or three votes, presented itself before me, enough to have appalled a heart possessed of more fortitude than mine. But as the course of my life had led me for twenty years through scenes which afforded me, perhaps more than any other American, opportunities of weighing the probable effects of the spasms, convulsions and agonies, of a great nation, broke loose from all restraint, in the centre of Europe, I thought it might be as difficult for me as for any other to excuse myself from the trial. The affectionate and ardent support which I have received from my fellow-citizens, has

appeared much earlier, and more unanimous, than my most sanguine hopes had ever anticipated. In the generous and general declarations of satisfaction and approbation of my fellow-citizens, in all parts of the union, I have received a reward which I esteem above all other personal consideration in this life. Nothing of the kind has excited my gratitude more sincerely than this magnanimous address from the general assembly of Maryland. Most cordially I wish you all health and happiness.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, December 23, 1798.

Congress of the United States.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

SENATE, December 24.

The senate being formed into a court for the trial of William Blount, and the managers on the part of the house of representatives for conducting the impeachment, and Messrs. Ingersoll and Dallas the defendant's counsel, having taken their seats,

The president having also declared the court ready to proceed with the trial,

Mr. Harper, witness the gentlemen who appeared as counsel for Mr. Blount, would exhibit to the court the authority under which they appeared.

Mr. Dallas said, himself and Mr. Ingersoll had been appointed by Mr. Blount as his counsel, by two different letters, that these letters contained other matter relative to the cause, which it might not be proper to expose; but they should have scruple in confiding the letters to the president of the court, in order to satisfy the court, they were duly authorized.

Mr. Harper said, all that the managers wished was, that the court might be satisfied as to this point, that Mr. Blount might not have it in his power hereafter to avail himself of the plea, that he had not authorized counsel to plead for him.

The president put the question to the court, whether the court should be cleared, in order to ascertain this fact. The question being carried in the affirmative, the court was cleared.

In about an hour, the doors of the senate were again opened, and the president declared the court duly appointed.

The counsel then put in their plea against the charges exhibited against Mr. Blount, which was as follows:

United States vs. William Blount.

Upon impeachment of the house of representatives of HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

In SENATE of the UNITED STATES, December 24, 1798.

The aforesaid William Blount, saving and reserving to himself all exceptions to the imputations and uncertainty of the articles of impeachment, by J. Ingersoll and Alexander James Dallas, his attorneys, comes and defends his force and injury, and says, that he to the said impeachment preferred against him by the house of representatives of the United States, ought not to be compelled to answer, because he says that the eighth article of certain amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by nine states, after the same was in a conditional manner proposed to the consideration of the several states in the union, is of equal obligation with the original constitution, and now forms a part thereof, and that by the same eighth article it is declared and provided, that

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

That proceedings by impeachment are provided and permitted by the constitution of the United States, only on charges of bribery, treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, alleged to have been committed by the president, vice-president and other civil officers of the United States, in the execution of their offices, held under the United States, as appears by the fourth section of the second article, and by the seventh clause of the third section of the first article and other articles, and clauses contained in the constitution of the United States.

That although true it is, that he the said William Blount was a senator of the United States, from the state of Tennessee, at the several periods in the said articles of impeachment referred to; yet that he the said William is not now a senator, and is not, nor was at the several periods so as aforesaid referred to, an officer of the United States; nor is he the said William, in and by the said articles, charged with having committed any crime or misdemeanor, in the execution of any office held under the United States, or with any mal-conduct in office, or abuse of any public trust, in the execution thereof.

That the courts of common law, of a criminal jurisdiction of the states, wherein the offences in the said articles recited are said to have been committed, as well as those of the United States, are competent to the cognizance, prosecution and punishment of the said crimes and misdemeanors, if the same have been perpetrated, as is suggested and charged by the said articles; which, however, he utterly denies. If which the said William is ready to verify, and prays judgment whether this high court will have further cognizance of this suit, and of the said impeachment, and whether he, the said William, to the said articles of impeachment, so as aforesaid preferred by the house

of representatives of the U compelled to answer.

After the plea had been read Mr. Harper, in behalf of time to be allowed them for and Thursday the 3d of Jan that purpose.

"On Sunday the 23d of Mr. Henry Hall, sen. in age. His conduct through love of his family, as well as of his friends and many good qualities would of tradition.
Lo! now all cold and Eternal life's for him

THE creditors of the Anne Arundel count known their claims, and will make immediate payment RACHEL HENRY
December 31, 1798.

Six Dollars

WAS lost, on the 3d of Annapolis to Upper CRUETS, belonging to a they are marked E. T. in be paid to any person who WHARFE, in Annapolis, in Upper-Marlborough, or them. The silvermiths their hands if offered for sale November 4, 1798.

A LIST of TRACTS persons not resident actively due for the year with the payment of the J no personal property can be the payment of the same.

Names of Land.

1 Lot No. 28 Cumberland Williamson's Discovery Clifton
Sportsman's Fields
1 Lot town of Cumberland
8 Lots town of Cumberland
Lot No. 25 Cumberland
3 Lots town of Cumberland
Jacob's Ladder
Fut Lip and Refurvey
Republican
Flowery Meads
Refurvey on Elk Lick
The Request
Joseph's Folly
Lost Glove
That's All
Milly's Chance
Chance
Timber Plenty
Part of Sugar Bottom
Refurvey on Shawney Bottom
Ginsang
Part of Mount Airy
What you Please
Ormes Mistake
Ormes Trouble
The General's Wish
White Oak Flats
Walnut Ridge
Little Worth
Chance
Royal Charlotte
Beaver Dam

No. of Lots, and the belong, with the ar
The following lots
No. 340, William A
No. 298, 315, 326
Beckwith, 931, Valent
Bayer, 489, Aquila Br
No. 226, 80, 409
holm, 2534, William
No. 3163, Samuel
90, 123, 79, 859, 8
1165, 1325, 1125,
Thomas Donaldson,
No. 2180, 2182,
George Frots, 225,
Chard Flemming, 404
No. 4152, 214, 8
1171, 3121, 4158, 8
1122, 1151, 876, 1
810, 3120, 2435, 1
1834, 1010, 2548, 1
Philip Grabill, 202
124, Archibald Go
309, 2401, 2402,
No. 4091, 4092,
305, Billa Hall,
Lugs, 1386, Joh
1830.
No. 135, 21, 403
arrest.

of representatives of the United States, ought to be compelled to answer.

After the plea had been read, Mr. Harper, in behalf of the managers, asked for time to be allowed them for making their replication, and Thursday the 3d of January was fixed upon for that purpose.

On Sunday the 23d of December, 1798, died Mr. Henry Hall, sen. in the forty-ninth year of his age. His conduct through life hath justly merited the love of his family, as well as the esteem and approbation of his friends and neighbours;—in short, his many good qualities would enrich the faithful records of tradition.

Lo! now all cold and pale he lies,
Eternal life's for him who dies."

THE creditors of the late HENRY HALL, of Anne Arundel county, are requested to make known their claims, and those indebted, it is hoped, will make immediate payment, to
RACHEL HALL, } Executors.
HENRY HALL, }
December 31, 1798.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS lost, on the 3d instant, going from Annapolis to Upper Marlborough, two silver CRUETS, belonging to a set of castors, old fashioned, they are marked E. T. in a cypher. Six dollars shall be paid to any person who will deliver them to Mr. WHARFE, in Annapolis, to Mr. JESSE GREENWELL, in Upper Marlborough, or three dollars for each of them. The silver-smiths are desired to stop them in their hands if offered for sale.
November 4, 1798.

To THE VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGES' COUNTY.

I AM solicited by my friends to offer myself as a candidate at your next election, and at the particular request of some of the leading characters on Patowmack I now take my pen to address you on that head. It has been said in our county that I am not a decided character, you know my heart too well for me to dwell on that subject—true, I never was of any party in my life; I trust I never shall. I admit our constitution as one of the best in the world, and I hope I ever shall be watchful of the rights and liberties of our citizens.—If you think me a character worthy of your confidence I shall humbly thank you for your votes.—Should I be elected I pledge my honour honestly shall be my motto, sincerity my creed. Give me leave to subscribe myself
Your humble servant,
R. A. CONTRE.

Bladenburg, December 5, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and securing them in goal, so that I may get them, WILL, about sixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty-six or seven years of age, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about seventeen years of age; the last two call themselves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently seen in Annapolis, where I have reasons to suppose they now are. The above reward shall be paid for apprehending the said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought home. All persons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril.
JAMES MORRIS.
Charles county, September 25, 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.
p 15 of LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

RAN away, on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, without 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 muslinet 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.

A LIST of TRACTS and LOTS of LAND, in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1798, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Names of Land.	Amt. Tax.	Persons Names.
1 Lot No. 28 Cumberland	10	Harmanus Aldricks.
Williamson's Discovery	1 2 9	William Bell.
Clifton	13 4	William Bell, John Steinnitz, and Thomas Jones.
Sportman's Fields	7 6 1/2	Thomas Beatty.
1 Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	Blackburn and Brent.
8 Lots town of Cumberland	13 4	John Bell.
Lot No. 25 Cumberland	5 5	John Bell.
3 Lots town of Cumberland	5	Charles Beatty.
Jacob's Ladder	8 4	Thomas Beatty.
Fort Lip and Refurvey	11 11	Thomas Beatty.
Republican	15	Thomas Beatty.
Flowery Meads	9 6 1/2	James Beatty.
Refurvey on Elk Lick	8 3	James Beatty.
The Request	2 10	James Beatty.
Joseph's Folly	1 5	James Beatty.
Lost Glove	1 9	James Beatty.
That's All	11 2	James Beatty.
Milly's Chance	10 6	Jeremiah Berry, 3d.
Chance	3 8	Jeremiah Berry, 3d.
Timber Plenty	2 8	Thomas Burgess.
Part of Sugar Bottom	1 7 8	Leon. Bevens.
Refurvey on Shawney War	1 6 4	Archibald Chisholm.
Bottom	2 0 1/2	George Cooke.
Ginsang	8 1/2	Patrick Doran.
Part of Mount Airy	10 11 1/2	Patrick Doran.
What you Please	4	Peter Engles.
Ormes Milltake	7 4 1/2	Peter Engles.
Ormes Trouble	6 8	Uriah Forrest.
The General's Wish	12 2 1/2	Uriah Forrest.
White Oak Flats	5 11	Uriah Forrest.
Walnut Ridge	2 6 1/2	Friederick Grammer.
Little Worth	3 1	Friederick Grammer.
Chance	2 0 10	Friederick Grammer.
Royal Charlotte	5 11 1/2	George Graham.
Beaver Dam	8 8	Samuel Greenup.

Mount Hope	2 4 1/2	Samuel Godman.
Waterworks	9 9 1/2	Samuel Godman.
Part of Spruce Spring	2 6	James Greenleaf.
Durham	14 1 1/2	James Greenleaf.
New Addition	5 7 1/2	Nathan Gregg.
The Gleamings	10 14 4	Paul Hoyer.
Part of Mount Nebo	12 6	Peter Huff.
Hilton's Chace	6 1	William Hilton.
Walnut Level	6 11 1/2	William Hilton.
Dogwood Plains	8 4	Thomas Hanson.
Horfe Lick	11 13 1/2	Thomas Hanson.
The Glades	16 6	Thomas Johnson, of Thos.
Half of Granary	9 2 1/2	Edward Jones.
Bottom	2 9 1/2	Denton Jacques.
Sugar Land	4 1/2	Henry Kemp and
Partnership	3 3 1/2	Laurance Brengle.
1 Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	Henry Kemp.
Lot No. 31 town of Cumberland	6 3	Leonard Lantz.
Partnership	1 8 3 1/2	Ebenezer Mackey.
The Vale	3 4	Daniel Manedear.
Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	James M. Pheison.
Mill Seat	7 9	John Orme.
Felicity	6 9	John Orme.
1 Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	John Orr.
Sparking Camp	6 2 1/2	James Oquin.
Half of Granary	9 2 1/2	Raphael Peale.
Half of Sanca Panca	3 4	Charles P. Polk.
Half of Sanca Panca	3 4	Pearfal and Rogers.
Bull Pasture	2 4	Walter Roe.
Dunghill	1 5 11 1/2	Walter Roe.
Governor's Neglect	1 8 7 1/2	Walter Roe.
Rooby's Delight	15 6	Walter Roe.
Ormes Attention	1 5 2	Gustavus Scott.
Chestnut Grove	16 11 1/2	Gustavus Scott.
Now or Never	1 2 1	Gustavus Scott.
Athby's Discovery	2 15 6 1/2	Hugh Scott.
William and Joseph's Amedment	4 1	William and Joseph Scott.
Cullom's Lot	8 8	John Spurrier.
Part of Aukin's Purchase	1 8	Michael Snabley.
Locust Tree Bottom	1 2 5	Joseph Uther.
296 Lots from No. 500 to 799 inclusive, except No. 601, 662 and 684	8 1/2 each lot	Thomas Johnson and James Greenleaf.

No. of Lots, and the persons names to whom they belong, with the amount of the tax on each lot.
The following lots eight pence half-penny each.
No. 340, William Arnolds, 1071, William Amos.
No. 298, 315, 326 Catharine Boyer, 12, Samuel Beckwith, 931, Valentine Brother, 297, 436, Michael Boyer, 489, Aquila Browne, 1877, William Berryman.
No. 226, 80, 4094, 5127, 4034, Archibald Chisholm, 2534, William Coe.
No. 3163, Samuel Davis, 1397, 1134, 4157, 4156, 90, 123, 79, 859, 84, 130, 3038, 2188, 3032, 11, 1165, 1325, 1125, 1168, 469, 1912, 250, 1131, Thomas Donaldson.
No. 2180, 2182, Adam Fudley, 1423, 3123, George Frots, 225, William Furgusson, 1663, Richard Flemming, 404, Philip Ford.
No. 4152, 214, 845, 1371, 911, 215, 1106, 1171, 3121, 4158, 846, 847, 213, Friederick Grammer, 266, Charles Giffen, 1135, 174, 825, 976, 1122, 1151, 876, 1838, 101, John Guyer, 1704, 810, 3129, 2425, 1325, 1425, 4055, 1317, 1121, 1834, 1010, 2548, 1009, 310, Robert Gover, 441, Philip Grabill, 2022, 3126, 1720, Solomon Geer, 124, Archibald Golder, 141, 953, John Gilmore, 309, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, John Giphart.
No. 4091, 4092, 4093, 4094, Paul Hoyer, 197, 305, Ellisa Hall, 3104, 3195, 3196, 3197, Levy Hughes, 1386, John Hamm, 1784, Thomas B. Hall.
No. 135, 21, 4036, 4935, 56, 131, 932, Ellisa Hall.
No. 188, Henry Myers, 11, 1142, James R. Morris, 835, 931, Gilbert Murdoch.
No. 458, 1621, 1182, 192, 95, John Neill, 1558, Greenbury Neall, 1603, 4096, 4097, Samuel Norwood.
No. 131, 1792, William H. Parke, 1777, Richard Poutonby.
No. 334, George Rolfe, 1263, Charles Robinson, 301, Joan Reed, 2582, 2586, 2587, 2583, James Robinson, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, Christopher Richmond, 2303, 2564, 2365, 2366, John Randall, 950, 945, 845, 1950, 1130, 130, Thomas B. Randall.
Two shillings and seven-pence on this lot.
No. 2487, Gustavus Scott.
The following eight-pence half-penny each.
No. 1237, John Schiley, 3066, James Shaw, 1373, 842, 1172, 930, 858, Robert C. Stanley, 3030, Philip Swearer, 25, 37, 38, 55, 57, 70, 72, 58, 81, 89, 94, 109, 119, 126, 154, 162, 163, 165, 170, 175, 180, 181, 184, 190, 196, 216, 217, 220, 230, 236, 250, 278, 316, 320, 337, 360, 382, 385, 398, 401, 404, 407, 413, 403, 448, 449, 451, 452, 456, 481, 488, 495, 802, 827, 846, 883, 896, 923, 932, 946, 951, 952, 963, 982, 989, 991, 1008, 1009, 1014, 1017, 1037, 1044, 1069, 1083, 1097, 1100, 1111, 1112, 1118, 1121, 1132, 1156, 1101, 1173, 1174, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1196, 1119, 1201, 1209, 1221, 1245, 1277, 1280, 1295, 1259, 1300, 1310, 1312, 1342, 1381, 1384, 1408, 1417, 1422, 1425, 1426, 1433, 1442, 1444, 1462, 1463, 1465, 1469, 1475, 1478, 1496, 1501, 1502, 1508, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1552, 1582, 1590, 1593, 1597, 1598, 1602, 1616, 1624, 1691, 1694, 1695, 1702, 1711, 1712, 1718, 1721, 1730, 1741, 1762, 1766, 1793, 1748, 1714, 1789, 1802, 1819, 1821, 1844, 1849, 1865, 1887, 1894, 1895, 1914, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1938, 1944, 1964, 2016, 2038, 2081, 2085, 2369, 2398, 2517, 2529, 2543, 2548, 3008, 3034, 3043, 3047, 3060, 3092, 3100, 3119, 3125, 3129, 3161, 3164, 3167, 3171, 4023, 4024, 4038, 4053, 4055, 4096, 4098, 4110, 4115, 4031, John A. Sommer.
No. 2615, 2616, 2618, 2619, Thomas and Samuel Turner.
No. 4043, John Willison, 217, 3039, 2289, 2540, 4064, 1190, 118, Edward Wright, 2081, 1005, James Well, junior, 82, Charles Wayman, 2723, 2732, 2733, 2735, William Woods.
No. 3758, Samuel M. Dugle.
NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to ROBERT STICLARK, Esquire, collector of Allegany county, on or before the seventeenth day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
JOHN H. BAYARD, } Comm'r. Tax,
AQUILA A. BROWNE, } Allegany cy.
THOMAS CRESAP, }
December 3, 1798.

An ACT limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the treasury, may be presented for allowance.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all credits on the books of the treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the treasury, have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be for ever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the secretary of the treasury is hereby required to cause this act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each State.

Signed, JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, July 9, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

For SALE:

The subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th day of February next, on the premises, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

THAT valuable and beautiful plantation whereon he now lives, STRAWBERRY-HILL, situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to the city of Washington, two miles from the former, and sixteen from the latter, containing 180 acres, with a sufficient proportion of wood and meadow land; the soil is adapted to any kind of grain and tobacco. The situation is very high, and commands a view of six miles round, very healthy and well improved. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may view the premises. The terms of sale are, the purchaser to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale. Bonds with good security, bearing interest from the date, for the other two thirds, payable in one and two years. An indisputable title and immediate possession will be given.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.
N. B. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Prince-George's county, December 7, 1798.

LAND for SALE.

I WILL SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the HALF of a TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, adjoining the lands of Mr. NATHAN HARRIS; the whole tract containing eleven hundred sixty one and a half acres.

WILLIAM WALKER.
Annapolis, December 26, 1798.

MR. LEWIS NETH, merchant, of the city of Annapolis, and no person else, except myself, at my residence, is empowered to sell "Doctor FENDALL'S COLUMBIAN ANTISCORBUTIC DENTIFRICE," with directions for using the same.

B. FENDALL.

In CHANCERY, December 22, 1798.

ORDERED, that the sale made by THOMAS DUCKETT, trustee, as stated in his report, of the real and personal property of BENJAMIN BELT, mortgaged to THOMAS O. WILLIAMS, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 4th day of January next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Joseph Brewer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has lately opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, next door to Samuel Hutton, coach-maker, Corn-Hill-street, where he has for sale an assortment of WET and DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms to all those who will favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, December 17, 1798.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of SAMUEL BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, legally proved, for payment, on or before the first day of March, as the executor shall, on that day, finally settle up said estate, and those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment immediately, or suits will be brought against those that fail, by

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, the surviving executor of said Samuel Baldwin.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on Monday the 12th of this instant, a bright mulatto lad, about eighteen years of age, who says he is the property of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and gives himself the name of RANDOLPH. His master is requested to come and pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold agreeably to law for his prison fees.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

November 13, 1798.

By his EXCELLENCY
BENJAMIN OGLE,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that the dwelling house of Joshua Gift, of Frederick county, was, on the 11th instant, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, consumed by fire, and that some malicious person or persons are supposed to have wilfully set fire to the same; I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of one hundred dollars to any person who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof, so that he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

BEN. OGLE.

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

In CHANCERY, December 15, 1798.

Ephraim Howard, Jacob Boyer,
Thomas Beatty, and Robert
Cumming,

against
The heirs of Alexander Anderson.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain to Ephraim Howard, one of the complainants, the legal title and estate of and to a lot in the town of Liberty, in Frederick county, known by lot No. 38, for which Alexander Anderson, deceased, passed his bond of conveyance to Benjamin Mulgrove, on the 7th day of March, 1786, which bond was assigned by the said Mulgrove to Jacob Boyer and Thomas Beatty, two of the complainants, and by them assigned to the said Ephraim Howard, who also purchased the said lot from Robert Cumming, one of the complainants, who was appointed a trustee of the said Mulgrove; the bill states, that the said Anderson is dead, without leaving any heirs known of and capable of inheriting the said lot; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 12th day of January next, to the intent that the heirs of the said Alexander Anderson may have notice of the present application, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the 2d Tuesday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the subscriber's plantation, in Middle Neck, near Annapolis, about the middle of September last, a likely bay MARE, about thirteen and an half hands high, rising three years old, unbroke, neither docked or branded, nor has she any natural mark, except a small star in her forehead. Whoever takes up and brings home said mare shall receive the above reward, paid by

NINIAN PINKNEY, Jun.

December 15, 1798.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near the Head of South river, in November last, a sorrel HORSE, with a bald face, and four white feet, thirteen and an half hands high, appears to be about thirteen years old, and is a natural pacer. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP HOPKINS.

December 15, 1798.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order,
R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

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

By order,
S. MAYNARD, Clk.

Charles Faris, Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a few elegant chamber CLOCKS and Silver WATCHES of the first quality, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch chains, Gold, Gilt and Scotch pebble seals, Hoister and Pocket Pistols, with an assortment of Jewelry.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

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.

JUST IMPORTED, And for sale by the Subscriber,

BEST white and brown hempen ticklenburgs, by the bale or piece; a few cases of Irish linens, assorted, from 14d. to 3s. sterling cost; white lead ground in oil; best London brown stout porter, in casks of about 6 dozen each; best cheese from the Pine dairy, with sundry other articles. I have a few pipes of the first quality London particular wine, imported 3 year since, is now 6 or 8 years old. Likewise about 30 pipes of old Cogniac and Bourdeaux brandy, shipped in the Pomona in January last, which will be sold by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon, by the 5 gallons at same price as by the cask.

A quantity of cordage, well assorted, from spun yarn, to 10 inch cables, with all kinds of white rope and lines, &c.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

November 7, 1798.

Isaiah Mankin,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken a counting-room in the east side of the house occupied by Messrs. LEMON and LEVERING, nearly opposite No. 2, Rowley's wharf, for the purpose of transacting business on commission, where all orders from the country or elsewhere will be thankfully received and duly executed, and flatters himself from an assiduous attention to business to meet the patronage of a generous public.

ALL persons having any claims against Mr. GEORGE TUBMAN, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, legally authenticated, within six months from this date, to Mr. WILLIAM M'PHERSON, and all those who are indebted to the estate will please to make payment to Mr. William M'Pherston, who is legally appointed to receive the same.

CHARLES TUBMAN, Executor.

November 26, 1798.

MADE his escape from gaol, early this morning, a bright mulatto lad named RANDOLPH, straight and well made, sprightly and active, sings well, and appears fond of spirituous liquors, he is about eighteen years of age, five feet seven inches high, has smooth, sandy, straight hair, and was handcuffed when he made his escape; he says he is the property of a WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and was committed as a runaway by the name of ROBERT MUNTZ; he has been some months past in the vicinity of Allen's Fresh. Any person delivering him at this place shall receive a REWARD of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable expenses, from

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Indian-town, November 27, 1798.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for CASH, on Monday the 14th of January, at the dwelling house of the late CALEB DORSEY, on Elk-Ridge, A NUMBER of negro men, women and children, oxen, a horse, &c.

ACSHA GWINN, Administratrix of EDWARD GWINN.
Baltimore, December 4, 1798.

BACON'S LAWS For SALE.

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

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 use 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.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1799.

PADUA, October 11.

YESTERDAY two couriers passed through this city for Vienna, from Naples. Their dispatches contain the fate of Malta. The English and Russian fleets had appeared before, and commenced bombarding the capital. They had landed troops and had taken Valetta.

HAMBURG, October 18.

The crews of eight French ships in the harbour of Constantinople have been made prisoners of war.

VIENNA, September 22.

The number of prisoners taken by the English in the late sea engagement, the most terrible that ever was fought was 3705. Admiral Nelson found it unadvisable to take them on board; but, having disabled them, put them on the coast of Egypt, first making them take an oath not to serve against England; but the officers he detained prisoners of war.

On board the L'Orient which blew up, was the general war chest of the fleet, containing several millions in ready money. The English entertain hopes that they shall be able to find and weigh up the chest.

It is reported; that during the battle a mutual agreement was made, to cease firing for two hours, to give the crews time to take some sustenance.

October 13.

As nothing further is to be apprehended from the rebellion in Turkey, the Russian troops which were marching through Moldavia and Wallachia, from Widdin, have continued their rout toward Italy. For the other two columns destined for Germany, the emperor has directed magazines to be provided in his hereditary dominions.

The Russian fleet which has passed the Dardanelles, has a great number of troops on board.

PARIS, October 18.

The Directory have received dispatches from Buonaparte. This courier was two months on his journey. On the 7th July he left Alexandria for Cairo; and on the 20th arrived at the Pyramids—where he ordered the names of the warriors who had fallen in the capture of Alexandria, to be engraven on the pyramid of Pompey; and their bodies buried at its foot. In marching from Alexandria he had battles with the Mamelukes at Rahmanic, Chebreite, near the Pyramids, and at the gates of Cairo, which he entered the 22d July. After entering Cairo, he employed himself in the organization of the Egyptian provinces.—His adversaries Marat Bey had retired to Upper Egypt; and Ibrahim Bey in Lower Egypt.—Against the former he had thrown up intrenchments five leagues in front of Cairo, and had sent a strong detachment against the latter who had retreated to Gaza. What has since happened to Buonaparte, the Redacteur does not say.

LONDON, October 9.

Amongst the papers intercepted by admiral Nelson is a letter from general Buonaparte, to his brother Joseph Buonaparte, member of the council of five hundred, and formerly ambassador at Rome. It contains interesting details respecting his expedition, his situation, and the consequences of the destruction of the French fleet. He complains bitterly of the French government, which deceived him in regard to the disposition of the inhabitants of Egypt, and the means of succeeding in his enterprise. He represents his situation as extremely critical, from the diminution of his army by diseases, by the battles he is continually obliged to fight, by the detachments required to preserve the chain of communication between Cairo, Rosetta, and Alexandria, by the garrisons of these towns, and adds these words—"My position is such that I can neither advance nor retreat."

This letter contains a variety of reflections critical as well as philippical, suggested by the condition in which the general finds himself, and which will render the publication of it extremely interesting.

October 19.

The two French frigates Justice and Diana, which escaped from the battle off the Nile, have been taken by the Colossus, capt. Murray, of 74 guns, off Malta.

From Lisbon, Oct. 6th, we learn, that advices from lord St. Vincent, state, that since the battle off the Nile, the situation of Buonaparte had changed greatly; and that he had now more enemies than he ever had friends. Six of the French ships off Nile, are now equipped and taken into the British service. In addition to this, the Colossus, besides the two frigates, has taken 150 transport ships, and destroyed many.

The Dutch have in the Texel a fleet of 11 sail of the line, and nine frigates.—The admiral's ship is the Washington, of 74 guns. In the Macc, at Amster-

dam and Rotterdam, they have 12 more of the line, and six frigates.

Rear-admiral Orde has demanded a court-martial on lord St. Vincent, for neglect of duty as an admiral; but the admiralty has refused the request.

DUBLIN CASTLE, October 18.

Extract of a letter received this morning from Sir John Borlase Warren, to lord viscount Castlereagh, dated from his majesty's ship the Canada, in Lough Swilly, the 16th inst.

My Lord,

I take the liberty of communicating to you for the information of his excellency the lord lieutenant, that I fell in with the enemy's squadron on the 12th inst. the Rosses bearing S. W. five leagues, and after an action which continued most part of the day, four of their ships struck their colours.

I believe a brig with Napper Tandy on board was in company, as she left the French at the commencement of the business.—The enemy's ships had numbers of troops, stores and ammunitions; and large quantities of papers were torn and thrown overboard after they had struck.

I am of opinion; that few of the frigates which escaped will arrive in France, as they had received much damage in their masts, and rigging, and from the violent gales that followed the next day, they must be in a crippled state; and may in all probability be picked up by some of the squadron on the coast of France; or by admiral King'smill's cruizers; they had thrown overboard boats, spars, arm-chests, &c. I left the prizes with the Robust, Magnanime, Ethalion and Amelis; the Hoche of 84 guns, was one of the ships taken."

Extract of a letter from Dublin Hibernian Journal, October 19.

In addition to this pleasing intelligence, by letters from Sligo this morning, we learn that three of the shattered frigates of the French squadron have appeared in that bay, under convoy of some English ships which had captured them after the battle."

It appears by a letter from major-general the M. of Cavan, of a later date, that the Melampus had arrived off Lough Swilly with another frigate in tow, which she had been sent in pursuit of—so that the number of prizes amount to five.

BOSTON, December 25.

On Sunday arrived at Newbury-Port, ship America; Jenkins, in 56 days from Hamburg. A good friend favoured us with papers to October 27 [principally the Altona Mercury]; and Mr. Kahler kindly assisted us last night, at 12 o'clock, in making the subsequent translations.

VIENNA, October 15.

OF BUONAPARTE and the TRANSPORTS.

Yesterday a courier arrived from the Turkish government to their minister, and brought dispatches which were soon afterwards communicated to the British and Prussian plenipots. They state, that on the 9th of September; the Beys of Egypt having collected a large army at Cairo—an obstinate battle was fought, which continued through the whole of the day—and that in the following night Buonaparte retreated to Rosetta. To which place he was soon followed, though so reduced was his army as not to consist of more than 10 or 12,000 men.—Another attack upon him was preparing; when he consented to capitulate; but he was refused any other terms than a surrender at the discretion of the Beys, as they were all certain of him. It being impossible for him to advance or retreat farther. And in this situation the last correct intelligence left him. The dispatches state, in addition, and from the same authority; that admiral Nelson, has succeeded in completely destroying the transports and armed ships in Alexandria harbour. He directed some bomb vessels to sustain the fire of the forts which the French had erected on shore, while the fire ships were sent in among the transports.—The transports were moored in a line extending from the recess of the harbour towards the entrance. The wind favoured; and soon after the flames took the first vessel, it spread to the remainder. The whole number of transports destroyed was 366, including several Ragusan and Venetian vessels. Particularly two Venetian ships of the line. The Mamelukes by agreement diverted the French on shore. The crews escaped. [Several preceding accounts favour this news, and a subsequent account, in a Vienna postscript, appears to confirm it.]

October 17.

By information from Malta, the rising of the inhabitants against the French is confirmed. They are driven to the Castle of St. Elmo—have asked for terms, but have been refused, and summoned to surrender as prisoners of war. Throughout the whole island the French flag has given place to the Maltese. Buonaparte left 5000 of his troops here, but by deser-

tion and slaughter, they have dwindled away to a handful.—(The Russians, Turks and English were preparing to attack it, previous to these events, with a strong, combined force.)

The British ship Colossus, off Malta, had captured one of the French ships which escaped from the Nile.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21.

Important detection.

Jean Bon St. Andre, late French resident at Smyrna, was this day, with his suit, brought here, and lodged in the castle of the Seven Towers. Among his papers was found a plan for revolutionizing the Ottoman empire. In consequence of which, 30,000 men are ordered to march to certain places, where French politics have been favoured, 37 cannons were found in the Palace Francaise, lately occupied by the French minister at Constantinople, but now converted into a prison, where even the emigrant French, who have taken an oath of fidelity to the grand signor, are confined.

HAMBURG, October 8.

Advices from Florence of September 18, say, that the French have entered the Neapolitan dominions in an hostile manner, though without a formal declaration of war.

Turkish Plenipotentiary.

We learn from Paris, September 28, that the Turkish minister was that day arrested and thrown into the temple.

October 12.

We hear that besides the argrette given by the grand signor to admiral Nelson, he had ordered a rich present to be made to every British officer in the action at the Nile; and 80,000 dollars to be distributed among the sailors.

The confidence of the grand signor is so great in his new friends the Russians that he visited the commander of the fleet before Constantinople on board his ship incognito. The Russians were at first loath to enter the city of Constantinople; but they are now every day seen walking arm in arm with the Turks.

October 18.

GERMANY and FRANCE.

The French with 8000 men from Switzerland, have entered the Austrian territory, and already committed some excesses. It is said the emperor considers this as the actual recommencement of hostilities.

The pope was living on the 13th ultimo.

October 25.

CONGRESS AT RASTADT.

At Rastadt, October 18, a new paper on the subject of the pending negotiation was presented by the Austrian envoy; but was short; and does not appear to accelerate peace. In fine, the indications of the recommencement of hostilities increase daily.

The deputation of the Empire; at the congress of Rastadt, have demanded that Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, &c. be exempted from all duties in the Rhine. The French have demanded the reason of the march of a Russian army through the German territory; and were answered that they were not authorized to make any explanations on that subject. An extraordinary coolness has commenced—each seems to wait the other's striking the first blow; to avoid the odium of the renewal of war.

LONDON, October 19.

Fate of the Brest fleet.

Dispatches have been received from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, by the lords of the admiralty, which announce that on the 12th of October an engagement took place off Tory Island, on the north of Ireland, which was plainly seen from the shore. The whole number of ships were 16. The action commenced at 3 o'clock and lasted 5 hours. Two vessels were sunk, 1 was disabled, 1 had her sails and rigging cut to pieces, and 5 were running off, pursued by the remainder under British colours. Warren of Home, from their situation, must have been the commander of the British fleet which engaged. In consequence of this news the stocks rose. (Other articles corroborate this intelligence, and even make the success of the British more complete. It is said three frigates, which had separated from this squadron, attempted to land troops at Donegal, but were prevented by the inhabitants.)

Loss of a FRIGATE.

The Jason, of 38 guns, captain Sterling, in chasing 6 vessels into Brest, got upon a rock, and beat to pieces. The captain and crew were made prisoners, except 6 seamen, who jumped into a boat, and after many difficulties, reached England.

Three of Nelson's prizes sunk 15 days after the engagement from the damage they had sustained. Six had proceeded to England.

Lord St. Vincent has informed government of the destruction of the French transports at the Nile.

December 26.

In the second edition of the "Hamburg Correspondent" of the 27th October, it is announced;

By an extraordinary opportunity, we have received official accounts from London, that on the 12th October, Sir John B. Warren's squadron, had defeated the French fleet and captured the ship *Hogue* of 84 guns, and four frigates. Sir John further writes, that the French ships which fled from the battle, will not be able to reach the ports of France.

MEMORANDA.

The army of the Beys which attacked Buonaparte, was said to be about 70,000 strong. When Nelson's gun-boats and fire-ships attacked the French transports, the Mamelukes and Turks attacked Alexandria. The Russian fleet from the Black Sea and the Turkish squadron, number 22 sail of the line and ten frigates. The *Colouden*, of 74 guns, was got off after the battle, near the Nile; and capt. Trowbridge now commands a Squadron of six ships. Nelson has arrived at Naples.

A Paris paper of Sept. 28 says, "It is rumoured, that a new embargo will be laid on all American ships at Bourdeaux."

FALMOUTH, November 14.

Friday arrived here the American armed ship *Favourite*, Mariner, in 20 days from New-York.

Captain Mariner, off *Heneaga* fell in with a French schooner privateer of 5 guns, and full of men, which he engaged, made strike and would have taken possession of, but from the number of sweeps she had, which being double manned, attended with little wind, enabled her to escape. The particulars of the action was taken by a passenger on board who speaks very highly of the gallant and judicious conduct of captain Mariner, are as follow:

"November 3, at 7 A. M. discovered a strange sail, a schooner, which chased us, and on coming up hoisted English colours, at 40 minutes P. M. south end of *Heneaga*, bearing W. 3 leagues, she fired at us, on which we hoisted American colours, haled our main-sail up, but still kept our course under a light breeze. At 42 minutes she haled down the English colours, hoisted the tri-coloured flag at her main-top-mast head, a red flag at the fore, and began to engage us. At 20 minutes after one, the privateer being sufficiently close, we began to fire from our 2 stern-chasers the 4th shot from which carried away her main-top-sail-yard, and we supposed, from the guns being well pointed, other material damage must have been done to her; however, she continued the action with round and grape, and frequent discharges of muskets. At 37 minutes after 1, the privateer put out a number of sweeps, (as might have been apprehended, from the great crowd of men she shewed on her decks) to board; but shortly it appeared, from their confusion, (owing probably to further damage, which we could not ascertain) with other intentions, she had struck her national and red colours to us, but presently wore round and haled her wind, making directly off as fast as she could; we immediately tacked and gave her chase, coming up with her fast, and with the most flattering hopes of taking her; but by tacking, and with the aid of her sweeps, the wind abating and giving us hardly 2½ knots way, she was able to get to windward of us. At 3 o'clock we gave her the last shot, well pointed; but the breeze dying away, and finding, had we carried away both her masts, she might have escaped with her sweeps, and that all further attempts to come up with her were fruitless, at 20 minutes after we tacked and stood on our course. The *Favourite* had 6 guns, 14 men and 2 boys."

NEW-YORK, December 31.

[The following intelligence is important. It comes to us from a source of such respectability, that we may safely pledge ourselves to the public for its truth.]

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated August 31, 1798.

"We continue to flatter ourselves with an amicable accommodation of your differences with France. Our minister offered the mediation of one republic; which has been received by the Directory. We hope, in consequence, former harmony may be restored, and your country not experience the sad fatalities of war, nor be compelled to such enormous sacrifices as we are here. In addition to the heavy sums forced from us already, a new forced loan is now extracting from us, of 30 per cent. upon the annual revenue of the unmarried, and 25 per cent. upon the annual revenue of the married."

BALTIMORE, January 2.

The following appears to be the most authentic account yet received, of the treatment captain Phillips and his convoy met with from the British Squadron off Havana.

Charleston, December 17.

The following information is extracted from a letter, dated Havana, November 18, written by a gentleman of this city, who was a passenger in one of the vessels of the fleet which sailed from this port for the Havana, under convoy of the frigate *Comstitution*, and sloop of war *Baltimore*, the 26th October. The particulars were written at the request of captain Phillips of the *Baltimore*.

EXTRACT.

"In the morning of the 16th instant, I wrote you a letter and left it on board of the *Baltimore* to be forwarded to you by captain Phillips, in which I spoke with great certainty of being in the Havana that morning, but alas, I shortly afterwards had a mortifying instance of the uncertainty of human affairs. After I had closed that letter, captain Phillips was so good as to put Mr. — and myself on board of the brig in which we left Charleston.

"When we left the *Baltimore*, a British Squadron was in sight, but we had no apprehensions from them.

We had scarcely got on board of our brig before we observed a very fast sailing frigate standing after us, but still did not fear her. In a little time she brought to the ship *Eliza*, Baas, brig *Norfolk*, *Butler*, *Friendship*, Fuller, all of which they made prizes. I went on board of the commodore and got permission to go with my baggage and servant back again to the *Baltimore*.

"Capt. Phillips had been so kind as to lend us his boat. Mr. — accompanied me; the commodore treated us with great politeness, and gave us an order for all we wanted. We accordingly returned in the *Baltimore's* barge, got all our own baggage, and went again on board of her, from which we got safely on shore last evening. However, we were not allowed to take away our trunks, nor any thing else, before they were searched for Spanish letters, except my passport, which the Spanish consul gave me. They took from me a packet from the Spanish consul to the governor of this island, and a letter from major Pinckney to colonel Humphreys. The Squadron consisted of one ship of 98 guns, 2 of 74, and two frigates of 32 guns, and the commodore was capt. Loring.

"The commodore treated our flag with great indignity; he took 55 seamen out of the *Baltimore*, and threatened to take all the rest who had not professions, however, he thought better of it, returned 50 and kept 5. But he treated capt. Phillips personally with great politeness; some of his inferior officers were very assuming and indecent in their behaviour on board of the *Baltimore*.

"Capt. Phillips requested me to write a very full account of it to some of my friends, and I knew no person to whom I could write on such business more proper than to major Pinckney and col. Rutledge, to whom I thought I ought to give some account of col. Humphreys's letter; I therefore wrote to them.

November 19.

"P. S. The *Baltimore* did not sail yesterday, because she could not get her supplies on board. This has afforded me an opportunity of informing you, that the ship *Eliza*, captain Baas, and brig *Friendship*, captain Fuller, have been released by the British and arrived here just now; the brig *Norfolk* is carried off by them.

December 3.

"The *Baltimore* came into this port to get water and bread, and to have her decks caulked which leaked so much that her stock of bread got damaged. The day after she came in, a French privateer went out and returned again in the evening, with a fine copper-bottomed brig from New-York, as a prize. It is hoped, however, that she will not be condemned, as her cargo is said to consist of articles which are unexceptionable, according to all the laws and decrees of France. The captain of the privateer keeps the Americans as prisoners; he proposed to capt. Phillips to give them up, if he would release the crew of the little schooner which the *Baltimore* had taken; but this he refused, because he was not authorized to make any exchange, and because some of the men taken by him were Americans, who had voluntarily entered on board the French privateer. However, he set one common sailor at liberty, upon the privateer's discharging the American captain, whose liberty was necessary in order to dispute and oppose the condemnation.

"The *Baltimore* has gone out again, but before she went out, capt. Phillips wrote to the governor and demanded the Americans who were kept as prisoners by the Frenchmen; what answer was returned, I know not. But it is expected the governor will not interfere, as capt. P. kept the Frenchmen as prisoners while here, and has carried them out with him. The *Baltimore* is to wait for a fleet of 17 sail, which sails to-morrow."

By the arrival of captain Newton, from Antigua, we are informed, that about the 18th November last, a small squadron, belonging to the United States, consisting of the *Montezuma* captain Murray, of 24 guns; the brig *Norfolk*, of 18 guns; and the schooner *Retaliation*, of 14 guns, were cruising off the island of Guadaloupe; they learnt that two American vessels had been taken, and were under the forts; one, a brig from Philadelphia, belonging to a Mr. Shoemaker, captain Forrester; the other a schooner; they made an attempt to retake them, and succeeded in getting possession of the brig. As they came out, they saw two large ships in the offing; not knowing of any French vessels being in those seas, they supposed them to be English, in consequence of which the *Retaliation* stood for them, and was immediately captured; the *Montezuma* and *Norfolk* finding this, made sail, and were fortunate enough to escape; but in doing this, they turned the Philadelphia brig they had retaken, adrift; she then fell a second time into the hands of the French, who put 6 hands on board of her, and ordered her for Guadaloupe; but the captain and Mr. Shoemaker found means of retaking her, and arrived in her at Antigua. From this vessel captain Newton learnt, that the 2 vessels were of 50 and 40 guns, from France, by way of Cayenne; that they had 500 troops on board, and a new governor for Guadaloupe.

The *Retaliation* is the schooner lately called the *Crosable*, which was captured from the French by captain Decatur; her crew consisted, when she was taken, of 75 men.

Captain Newton informs, that there is another French frigate cruising to the eastward of Bermuda, which had overhauled two American vessels.

January 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship *Montezuma*, dated St. John's, (Antigua) 24th November.

"We arrived here yesterday, from a cruise, with two American vessels, which we retook off Guadaloupe, heretofore."

one a brig from Surinam, bound to Philadelphia, a valuable cargo of molasses and coffee, the other a schooner from Kennebeck, with lumber and fish; we fell in with a French frigate in sight of Guadaloupe, they captured one of our little Squadron, the schooner *Retaliation*, captain Baimbridge. We sail to-morrow morning in search of Johnny Cuapeu; and I hope before we return to Baltimore we shall be in possession of several French privateers."

An CHANCERY, December 19, 1798.

BENJAMIN BURREL and **JACOB HELS**, against **JAMES SMITH**. THE object of the bill is to obtain to Jacob Hels, one of the complainants the legal title in a tract of land, lying in Washington county, called Nova Scotia, for which James Smith, the defendant passed his bond of conveyance to Richard Burrel, deceased, dated on the 25th day of August, 1760, which land was devised by Richard Burrel to 1760, which land was devised by Richard Burrel to Benjamin Burrel, the other complainant, and by him sold to the said Jacob Hels; the bill states, that the said James Smith resides out of this state, in Georgia; said James Smith, on motion of the complainants or it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of February next, to the intent that the defendant may have notice of the present application, and the substance and object of the bill, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the fourth Tuesday in May next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken up by the first day of April next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

ELIZA BAKER - 2, Nicholas Backlock, H. T. Compton, Allen B. Duckett, Jeph. Doyle, Margaret Hayward, William Hickman, Samuel Hamilton, Magruder and Harwood 3, James A. Magruder 2, John R. Magruder, Richard Smith, Samuel L. Smith, Joseph Simm 3, Joseph Thomas, Susanna Wells, Hezekiah Waites, Levin C. Waites, Edward Waters 2, and Edward Willett.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, at the ensuing April term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called *ADRESMANT*, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

GIDEON IRELAND.

December 15, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **A BELT MULLIKIN**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN H. MULLIKIN, Administrator of **BELT MULLIKIN**, deceased. Forks Patent.

HUGH M'GUIRE,

Opposite the Episcopal Church,

HAS received a quantity of Hare's best Philadelphia **PORTEK**, now ready for delivery, at his bottling cellar, on the same terms as in Philadelphia or Baltimore; also Peters's best strong beer, spirituous liquors, &c. which he intends to be regularly supplied with, and dispose of for the most reduced prices. N. B. Empty bottles bought. Annapolis, December 4, 1798.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late **RICHARD SPRIGG**, Esq; deceased, of Anne Arundel county, are hereby required to bring them forward, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are also required to make immediate payment, to

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of **HOPE MILLS**, at the Head of Magoth's 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.

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 printer heretofore.

To be SOLD for

long crec

A FAMILY of SLAVES his wife, and their eight and four girls, the eldest being youngest twelve months; the good gardener, a trusty mark all work; the woman is an honest and sober; the expense toward, and the reluctance of the children fold, or even separate only reason of their being offered in the country who will gather, and manumit the female eight years of age, they will terms.

Annapolis, October 6, 1799

THE creditors of the late Anne Arundel county, known their claims, and those will make immediate payment

RACHEL HENRY H

December 31, 1798.

Six Dollars

WAS lost, on the 3d of Annapolis to Upper-CRUETS, belonging to a fe they are marked E. T. in a they be paid to any person who WHARRE, in Annapolis, to in Upper-Marlborough, or them. The silvermills at their hands if offered for sale November 4, 1798.

A LIST of TRACTS persons not residents (actively due for the year with the payment of the so personal property can be the payment of the same.

Names of Land.

Lot No. 28 Cumberland Williamson's Discovery Clifton Spotsman's Fields Lot town of Cumberland Lots town of Cumberland Lot No. 25 Cumberland Lots town of Cumberland Jacob's Ladder Fort Lip and Refurvey Republican Flower Meads Refurvey on Elk Lick The Request Joseph's Folly Lost Glove That's All Milly's Chance Chance Timber Plenty Part of Sugar Bottom Refurvey on Shawney Bottom Bottom Ginlang Part of Mount Airy What you Please Ormes Millake Ormes Trouble The General's Wife White Oak Plats Walnut Ridge Little Worthy Chance Royal Charlotte Beaver Dam

No. of Lots, and the belong, with the an The following lots No. 340, William A No. 298, 315, 326 Beckwith, 931, Valent Boyer, 489, Aquila Br No. 226, 80, 409,holm, 2534, William No. 3163, Samuel 90, 123, 79, 859, 8 1165, 1325, 1125, Thomas Donaldson. No. 2180, 2182 George Fcols, 225, chard Flemming; 40 No. 4152, 214, 8 1171, 3121, 4158, mer, 266, Charles C 3122, 1151, 876, 810, 3129, 2425, 1 1824, 1010, 2548, Philip Archibald, 20 1124, Archibald G 1199, 2401, 2402, No. 4001, 4002 1305, Eljha Hall, Hughs, 1386, Jo Hugo. No. 135, 21, 40 Jurett.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit, To THE VOTERS of PRINCE GEORGES' COUNTY.

A FAMILY of SLAVES, consisting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldest seventeen years of age, the youngest twelve months; the man is honest and sober, a good gardener, a trusty market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honest and sober; the expense of so large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children sold, or even separated from them, is the only reason of their being offered for sale. To a good master in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be disposed of on easy terms.
PHILIP B. KEY.
Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

I AM solicited by my friends to offer myself as a candidate at your next election, and at the particular request of some of the leading characters on Patowmack I now take my pen to address you on that head. It has been said in our county that I am not a decided character, you know my heart too well for me to dwell on that subject—true, I never was of any party in my life; I trust I never shall. I admit our constitution as one of the best in the world, and I hope I ever shall be watchful of the rights and liberties of our citizens.—If you think me a character worthy of your confidence I shall humbly thank you for your votes.—Should I be elected I pledge my honour honestly shall be my motto, sincerity my creed. Give me leave to subscribe myself
Your humble servant,
R. A. CONTEE.

Bladenburg, December 5, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and securing them in goal, so that I may get them, WILL, about sixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty-six or seven years of age, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about seventeen years of age; the last two call themselves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently seen in Annapolis, where I have reasons to suppose they now are. The above reward shall be paid for apprehending the said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought home. All persons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril.
JAMES MORRIS.
Charles county, September 25, 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.
LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 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 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 goal of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.
WILLIAM BROGDEN.
September 10, 1798.

THE creditors of the late HENRY HALL, of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to make known their claims, and those indebted, it is hoped, will make immediate payment, to
RACHEL HALL, } Executors.
HENRY HALL, }
December 31, 1798.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS lost, on the 3d instant, going from Annapolis to Upper-Marlborough, two silver CRUETS, belonging to a set of castors, old fashioned, they are marked E. T. in a cypher. Six dollars shall be paid to any person who will deliver them to Mr. WHARFE, in Annapolis, to Mr. JESSY GREENWELL, in Upper-Marlborough, or three dollars for each of them. The silversmiths are desired to stop them in their hands if offered for sale.
November 4, 1798.

A LIST of TRACTS and LOTS of LAND, in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1798, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Names of Land.	Amt. Tax.	Persons Names.
Lot No. 28 Cumberland	10	Hermanus Aldricks.
Williamson's Discovery	2 9	William Bell.
Clifton	13 4	William Bell, John Steinmitz, and Thomas Jones.
Sportsman's Fields	7 9 1/2	Thomas Beatty.
1st Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	Blackburn and Brent.
8 Lots town of Cumberland	13 4	John Bell.
Lot No. 25 Cumberland	5 5	John Bell.
1st Lots town of Cumberland	5	Charles Beatty.
Jacob's Ladder	8 4	Thomas Beatty.
Fort Lip and Returvey	11 11	Thomas Beatty.
Republican	15	James Beatty.
Flowers Meads	9 6 1/2	James Beatty.
Returvey on Elk Lick	8 3	James Beatty.
The Request	2 10	James Beatty.
Joseph's Folly	1 5	James Beatty.
Left Grove	1 9	James Beatty.
Tha's All	11 2	James Beatty.
Milly's Chance	10 6	Jeremiah Berry, 3d.
Chance	3 8	Thomas Burgefs.
Timber Plenty	2 8 1/2	Leonard Bevins.
Part of Sugar Bottom	1 7 8 1/2	Archibald Chisholm.
Returvey on Shawney Wat	1 6 4	George Cooke.
Bottom	2 9 1/2	Patrick Doran.
Ginjang	8 8 1/2	Patrick Doran.
Part of Mount Airy	10 11 1/2	Peter Engles.
What you Please	4 4	Peter Engles.
Ormes Millake	7 4 1/2	Uriah Forrest.
Ormes Trouble	6 8	Uriah Forrest.
The General's With	12 2 1/2	Uriah Forrest.
White Oak Plats	5 11	Uriah Forrest.
Walout Ridge	2 9 1/2	Frederick Grammer.
Little Worth	3 1	Frederick Grammer.
Chance	2 0 10	Frederick Grammer.
Royal Charlotte	5 11 1/2	George Graham.
Beaver Dam	8 8	Samuel Greenup.
Mount Hope	2 4 1/2	Samuel Godman.
Waterworks	9 9 1/2	Samuel Godman.
Part of Spruce Spring	2 6	James Greenleaf.
Durham	14 1 1/2	James Greenleaf.
New Addition	5 7 1/2	Nathan Gregg.
The Gleenings	10 14 4	Paul Hoyer.
Part of Mount Nebe	12 6	Peter Huff.
Hilton's Chace	6 1	William Hilton.
Walnut Level	6 11 1/2	William Hilton.
Dogwood Plains	8 4	Thomas Hanfon.
Horse Lick	11 1 1/2	Thomas Hanfon.
The Glades	16 6	Thomas Johnson, of Thos, Edward Jones.
Half of Granary	9 2 1/2	Denton Jacques.
Bottom	2 9 1/2	Henry Kemp and Laurance Bringle.
Sugar Land	4 1/2	Henry Kemp.
Partnership	3 1/2	Leonard Lantz.
1 Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	Ebenezer Mackey.
Lot No. 31 town of Cumberland	6 3	Daniel Manedear.
Partnership	1 8 3 1/2	James M Pherison.
The Vale	3 4	John Orme.
Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	John Orr.
Mill Seat	7 9	James Oquin.
Felicity	6 9	Raphael Peale.
1 Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	Charles P. Polk.
Sparkling Camp	6 2 1/2	Pearfal and Rogers.
Half of Granary	9 2 1/2	Walter Roe.
Half of Sanca Panca	3 4	Walter Roe.
Half of Sanca Panca	3 4	Walter Roe.
Bull Pasture	2 4	Walter Roe.
Dunghill	1 5 11 1/2	Walter Roe.
Governor's Neglect	1 8 7 1/2	Walter Roe.
Rooby's Delight	15 6	Walter Roe.
Ormes Attention	1 5 2	Walter Roe.
Chestnut Grove	16 11 1/2	Walter Roe.
Now or Never	1 2 1	Walter Roe.
Ashby's Discovery	2 15 6 1/2	Walter Roe.
William and Joseph's Amendment	4 1	Walter Roe.
Cullom's Lot	8 8	Walter Roe.
Part of Austin's Porchale	1 8	Walter Roe.
Locust Tree Bottom	1 2 5	Walter Roe.
296 Lots from No. 500 to 799 inclusive, except No. 661, 662 and 684	8 1/2 each lot	Walter Roe.

No. of Lots, and the persons names to whom they belong, with the amount of the tax on each lot.
The following lots eight pence half-penny each.
No. 340, William Arnolds, 1071, William Amos.
No. 298, 315, 326 Catharine Boyer, 12, Samuel Beckwith, 931, Valentine Brother, 297, 436, Michael Boyer, 489, Aquila Browne, 1877, William Berryman.
No. 226, 80, 4094, 3127, 4034, Archibald Chisholm, 2534, William Coe.
No. 3163, Samuel Davis, 1397, 1134, 4157, 4156, 90, 123, 79, 859, 84, 130, 3098, 2088, 3632, 11, 1165, 1325, 1125, 1168, 469, 1912, 250, 1131, Thomas Donaldson.
No. 2180, 2182, Adam Fadley, 1423, 3123, George Fcols, 225, William Furgusson, 1963, Richard Flemming, 404, Philip Ford.
No. 4152, 214, 844, 845, 1371, 911, 215, 1106, 1171, 3121, 4158, 846, 847, 213, Frederick Grammer, 266, Charles Giffan, 1135, 174, 825, 976, 1127, 1151, 876, 1838, 101, John Guyer, 1704, 810, 3129, 2425, 1325, 1425, 4055, 1317, 1121, 1834, 1010, 2548, 1009, 310, Robert Gover, 441, Philip Grabbill, 2022, 3126, 1720, Solomon Geer, 1124, Archibald Golden, 141, 953, John Gilmore, 1109, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, John Gephart.
No. 4091, 4092, 4093, 4094, Paul Hoyer, 197, 1305, Eliza Hall, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, Levy Hughs, 1386, John Hamm, 1784, Thomas B. Hugo.
No. 135, 21, 4036, 3935, 56, 131, 932, Eliza Jurett.
No. 188, Henry Myers, 11, 1142, James R. Morris, 885, 931, Gilbert Murdock.
No. 458, 1621, 1182, 192, 95, John Neill, 1558, Greenbury Neall, 1603, 4096, 4097, Samuel Norwood.
No. 131, 1792, William H. Parks, 1777, Richard Pontonby.
No. 334, George Roffe, 1263, Charles Robinson, 301, Joan Reed, 2582, 2586, 2587, 2583, James Robinson, 2746, 2741, 2742, 2743, Christopher Richmond, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, John Randall, 950, 945, 845, 1950, 1130, 130, Thomas B. Randall.
Two shillings and seven-pence on this lot.
No. 2487, Gullavus Scott
The following eight-pence half-penny each.
No. 1237, John Sehley, 3066, James Shaw, 1373, 842, 1172, 930, 858, Robert C. Stanley, 3036, Philip Swaters, 29, 37, 58, 55, 57, 70, 72, 58, 81, 89, 94, 109, 119, 126, 154, 162, 163, 165, 170, 175, 180, 181, 184, 190, 196, 210, 217, 220, 230, 236, 259, 278, 316, 320, 337, 360, 382, 385, 398, 401, 404, 407, 413, 405, 448, 449, 451, 452, 456, 481, 488, 495, 802, 827, 846, 883, 896, 923, 932, 946, 951, 952, 963, 982, 989, 991, 1008, 1009, 1014, 1017, 1037, 1044, 1069, 1083, 1097, 1100, 1111, 1112, 1118, 1121, 1132, 1150, 1161, 1173, 1174, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1196, 1199, 1201, 1209, 1221, 1245, 1277, 1280, 1295, 1299, 1300, 1310, 1312, 1342, 1381, 1384, 1402, 1417, 1422, 1425, 1426, 1433, 1442, 1444, 1462, 1463, 1465, 1469, 1475, 1478, 1496, 1501, 1502, 1508, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1552, 1582, 1590, 1593, 1597, 1598, 1602, 1616, 1624, 1691, 1694, 1695, 1702, 1711, 1712, 1718, 1721, 1730, 1741, 1762, 1766, 1793, 1748, 1714, 1789, 1802, 1819, 1821, 1844, 1849, 1865, 1887, 1804, 1895, 1914, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1938, 1944, 1964, 2010, 2038, 2081, 2085, 2309, 2398, 2517, 2529, 2543, 2548, 3008, 3034, 3043, 3047, 3060, 3092, 3100, 3119, 3125, 3129, 3151, 3164, 3167, 3171, 4023, 4024, 4038, 4053, 4055, 4096, 4098, 4110, 4115, 4031, John A. Samner.
No. 2615, 2616, 2618, 2619, Thomas and Samuel Turner.
No. 4045, John Willson, 217, 3039, 1289, 2540, 4064, 1190, 118, Edward Wright, 2081, 1005, James Weit, junior, 82, Charles Wayman, 2723, 2732, 2733, 2735, William Woods.
No. 3750, Samuel M'Dugle.
NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to ROBERT SINCLAIR, Esquire, collector of Allegany county, on or before the seventeenth day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
JOHN H. BAYARD, } Comm'rs. Tax.
AQUILA A. BROWNE, } Allegany cy.
THOMAS CRESAP, }
December 3, 1798.

An ACT limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the treasury, may be presented for allowance.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all credits on the books of the treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the treasury, have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be for ever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the secretary of the treasury is hereby required to cause this act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each state.

Signed, JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, July 9, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th day of February next, on the premises, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

THAT valuable and beautiful plantation whereon he now lives, STRAWBERRY-HILL, situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to the city of Washington, two miles from the former, and sixteen from the latter, containing 180 acres, with a sufficient proportion of wood and meadow land; the soil is adapted to any kind of grain and tobacco. The situation is very high, and commands a view of six miles round, very healthy and well improved. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may view the premises. The terms of sale are, the purchaser to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale. Bonds with good security, bearing interest from the date, for the other two thirds, payable in one and two years. An indisputable title and immediate possession will be given.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

N. B. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Prince-George's county, December 7, 1798.

LAND for SALE.

I WILL SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the HALF of a TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, adjoining the lands of Mr. NATHAN HARRIS; the whole tract containing eleven hundred sixty one and a half acres.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Annapolis, December 26, 1798.

MR. LEWIS NETH, merchant, of the city of Annapolis, and no person else, except myself, at my residence, is empowered to sell "Doctor FENDALL'S COLUMBIAN ANTISCORBUTIC DENTIFRICE," with directions for using the same.

B. FENDALL.

In CHANCERY, December 22, 1798.

ORDERED, that the sale made by THOMAS DUCKETT, trustee, as stated in his report, of the real and personal property of BENJAMIN BELT, mortgaged to THOMAS O. WILLIAMS, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 1st day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 4th day of January next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of SAMUEL BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, legally proved, for payment, on or before the first day of March, as the executor shall, on that day, finally settle up said estate, and those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment immediately, or suits will be brought against those that fail, by

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, the surviving executor of said Samuel Baldwin.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order,

R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

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

By order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

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.

Isiah Mankin,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken a counting-room in the east side of the house occupied by Messrs. LEMMON and LEVERING, nearly opposite No. 2, Bowley's wharf, for the purpose of transacting business on commission, where all orders from the country or elsewhere will be thankfully received and duly executed, and flatters himself from an assiduous attention to business to meet the patronage of a generous public.

ALL persons having any claims against Mr. GEORGE TUBMAN, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, legally authenticated, within six months from this date, to Mr. WILLIAM M'PHERSON, and all those who are indebted to the estate will please to make payment to Mr. William M'Pherston, who is legally appointed to receive the same.

CHARLES TUBMAN, Executor.

November 26, 1798.

MADE his escape from gaol, early this morning, a bright mulatto lad named RANDOLPH, frail and well made, sprightly and active, sings well, and appears fond of spirituous liquors, he is about eighteen years of age, five feet seven inches high, has smooth, sandy, frail hair, and was handcuffed when he made his escape; he says he is the property of a WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and was committed as a runaway by the name of ROBERT MUNTZ; he has been some months past in the vicinity of Allen's Fresh. Any person delivering him at this place shall receive a REWARD of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable expences, from

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Indian-town, November 27, 1798.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for CASH, on Monday the 14th of January, at the dwelling house of the late CALEB DORSEY, on Elk-Ridge,

A NUMBER of negro men, women and children, oxen, a horse, &c.

ACSHA GWINN, Administratrix of EDWARD GWINN.

Baltimore, December 4, 1798.

BACON'S LAWS FOR SALE.

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

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on Monday the 12th of this instant, a bright mulatto lad, about eighteen years of age, who says he is the property of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and gives himself the name of RANDOLPH. His master is requested to come and pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold agreeably to law for his prison fees.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

November 13, 1798.

Charles Faris, Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a few elegant chamber CLOCKS and Silver WATCHES of the first quality, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch chains, Gold, Gilt and Scotch pebble seals, Holster and Pocket Pistols, with an assortment of Jewellery.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

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 use 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.

I WILL SELL, on moderate terms, several small tracts of LAND, within two miles of the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, November 19, 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: Ewitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-two acres, lying on Ewitt'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 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 Crisp'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

Rain, 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. Roll'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, 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 Wiltshire county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's town; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline county, 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.)

MAR

BRUNN,

THE late governor, is part with retired with poli, where posture of dation prevails through the states, and an infurrection Nantola. Travellers in the tually plundered by bands

PARIS,

For four days the Red have been filled with the parte and Berthier, with the mander issued in Egypt.

By his letters the army account of the loss of the to encounter all dangers with The general's head quarters prisoners he had only a horses he had taken, were which was a secret.

He embraced every opportunity. An air balloon was above the understanding. They thought him a messenger horse artillery had created

A messenger to one of count of a defeat, was French army." He took he threw up in the air, saying

The general's soldiers took from the Mamelukes from 5 to 500 louis d'ors, Buonaparte pictures the beings. In large herds round his army and harraled and murdered even

lands. They have not had concluded on the 5th Is which it was stipulated as many men as were no

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all the lands which Buonaparte, with these ble, where it was forth he who did not fulfil his

flames. Probably the cl what their horses did.

On the 12th July, M of horse troops and batter boats. From both sides 1500 cannon shot. The of our gun boats; but t the third buried. After

rupted on their march. On the 21st July, be The Mamelukes lost 200 and other boys, were baggage, and 50 cannon

so killed, and 120 wounded from Cairo, and plundered their houses, entered the city.

The general issued to Buonaparte to the Chel quarters.

"Yesterday the M taken prisoners! I am Send me the vessels on a deposition, acknowledge bread, meat, straw and army! Be without fear

fare more than I do!" Buonaparte

"People! You have me. I am come to de commerce and the inha fees ought to remain q may return to their h of persons, &c."

A third proclamation signior, declares, he have his effects secured Ibrahim Bey had fle to Salchich, where before the general ent it. Being the last wh

The Mamelukes ha They are well dressed On the 15th August received the unfortu fleet—Having on the to come to anchor in 24 hours, if not, to belonging to the army engineers, that the ro

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 17, 1799.

BRUNN, September 26.

THE late governor of Belgrade, Mustafa, is preparing to set a similar part with Passawan Oglon, and has retired with his troops to Philippopolis, where he has put himself in a posture of defence. A great fermentation prevails through the greater part of the Turkish states, and an insurrection has actually taken place in Nalolia. Travellers in the Turkish territories are occasionally plundered by bands of robbers.

PARIS, October 22.

For four days the Redacteur, and all our papers, have been filled with the official letters from Buonaparte and Berthier, with the proclamations, the commander issued in Egypt.

By his letters the army was not discouraged by the account of the loss of the fleet, but rather enlivened to encounter all dangers with their officers.

The general's head quarters were at Cairo. Of prisoners he had only a few; but the camels and horses he had taken, were reserved for an expedition which was a secret.

He embraced every opportunity to work upon the people. An air balloon which he sent up at Cairo, was above the understanding of these ignorant mortals. They thought him a messenger from Mahomet. His horse artillery had created great consternation.

A messenger to one of the chiefs, bringing an account of a defeat, was asked, "how large is the French army." He took up a handful of sand, which he threw up in the air, saying "there, count them."

The general's soldiers divide the booty which they took from the Mamelukes; on some they have found from 3 to 500 louis d'ors, or the value in gold.

Buonaparte pictures the Arabians as the worst of beings. In large hordes they swarmed like clouds round his army and harassed his rear guards. Plundered and murdered every one who fell into their hands. They have not kept their treaty, which he had concluded on the 5th July, with 13 of their beys. In which it was stipulated, that they should give him as many men as were necessary to oppose the Mamelukes. And, on the other hand, the general had promised to give them back, after he had conquered Egypt, all the lands which had belonged to them.

Buonaparte, with these 13 cheilks, set round a table, where it was further agreed and determined, that he who did not fulfil his promise, should incur hell's flames. Probably the cheilks could not answer for what their hordes did.

On the 12th July, Mourat Bey, had a large body of horse troops and batteries on the Nile, and 10 gun boats. From both sides were exchanged more than 1500 cannon shot. The Turks had already taken 3 of our gun boats; but two of them were retaken and the third burned. After this the army was not interrupted on their march.

On the 21st July, before Cairo, we had a battle. The Mamelukes lost 2000 men, killed. Mourat Bey, and other beys, were wounded. 460 camels with baggage, and 50 cannon, were taken. Our army lost 30 killed, and 120 wounded. In the night the beys fled from Cairo, and burned their ship. The people plundered their houses, and on the 22d the French entered the city.

The general issued two proclamations: Buonaparte to the Cheilks, &c. of Cairo, dated Head quarters, Gazi, July 22.

"Yesterday the Mamelukes were mostly killed, or taken prisoners! I am in pursuit of the fugitives. Send me the vessels on the other side of the water, and a deputation, acknowledging you surrender to me! Let bread, meat, straw and oats, be in readiness for my army! Be without fear, as no body wishes your welfare more than I do!"

Buonaparte to the people of Cairo.

"People! You have done well not to declare against me. I am come to destroy the Mamelukes. To protect commerce and the inhabitants. Every one who is in fear ought to remain quiet; and they who have fled may return to their houses, I shall establish a divan of persons, &c."

A third proclamation to the pacha of the grand signior, declares, he may remain in his place, and have his effects secured to him.

Ibrahim Bey had fled with his family and effects to Salchich, where Buonaparte pursued him; but before the general entered this city the bey had left it. Being the last where fresh water was to be had.

The Mamelukes have defended themselves bravely. They are well dressed and equipped.

On the 13th August, when he left this place, he received the unfortunate account of the loss of the fleet—Having on the 6th July advised admiral Brucey to come to anchor in the harbour of Alexandria within 24 hours, if not, to land the artillery, and the effects belonging to the army. As it was the opinion of our engineers, that the road of Abuckir was not safe for

the fleet—But to his great astonishment he was apprized, on the 27th July, that the fleet remained there at anchor. He dispatched his adjutant to prevail on the admiral to set sail, but unfortunately this messenger came too late.

The general says, under his own hand, "It seems to me admiral Brucey would not sail for Corfu before he was sure he could not enter the harbour of Alexandria, or till the army was in such a situation that no retreat might be necessary." If he has done amiss he has expiated it by his glorious death. Fate, which has in many instances, proved our superiority on land—has, in this, favoured our rivals on the water.—But as great as this misfortune is, it cannot be attributed to the unskilfulness of luck! It will not leave us! When I arrived at Alexandria I was informed that the English had been there, with a much stronger force than ours. I ventured to land in a gale, and was almost shipwrecked in the attempt. When I reached the shore, I threw myself on the ground, (a signal was just then given for an armed ship, which, however, proved to be La Justice) I cried out "Fortune! should thou leave me! No! attend me only a few days longer!" I marched the whole night and attacked, by the break of day, Alexandria, with 3000 men, without cannon, or even cartridges to our guns. And in five days I was master of Rosetta and Demennur, which declared me already established in Egypt!

In these five days our fleet ought to have been in safety from the English. Let their force against us be what it would. But far from it! They remained the whole Messidor, ending July 18, exposed.—They received on the first Thermidor, (10th July) from Rosetta a supply of rice for 2 months; the English showed themselves in ten days with a superior force in these waters; and on the 29th July, our fleet received information of my conquering and entering Cairo; but when fortune saw that her favours were not regarded, she left our fleet to its own fate.

LONDON, October 16.

As soon as the grand signior determined on a war with the French republic, he sent a confidential person to Tunis and Algiers, urging the sovereigns of those countries to declare themselves against the Infidels, and particularly to guard against any supplies being furnished to Malta, or any other of their dependencies. It is expected that both the Tunisians and Algerines will go to war with France.

HOLT, the Irish rebel.

The excesses committed by this daring marauder, and the success with which he has resisted or eluded the force employed for his subjugation have rendered him an object of such universal notoriety, that the following observations, arising from a source of good authority, we deem of sufficient interest to entitle them to publicity.

Holt, previous to the present troubles in Ireland, was a farmer of considerable property and respectability in the neighbourhood of Roundwood, in the county of Wicklow. Being a man of energy, zeal, and uncommon daring, he acted as county keeper; or in other words, chief taker general to the counties of Wicklow, Kildare, and Dublin. He possessed minute local knowledge of the mountainous tract within this district, and so successful were his exertions against those whose licentiousness had driven them here for shelter from the laws, as to inspire terror in breasts before not susceptible of fear. Strange transition of character from the conservator to the violator of the laws. This dereliction of principle is ascribed to disgust and resentment at some excesses committed by the military stationed in his neighbourhood; it is most probable, however, that it originated in ambition, for the indulgence of which the late rebellion seemed to promise occasion.

Several thousand troops of admired zeal and gallantry are now and have for a considerable time been employed against this rebel. Their hitherto want of success is in a material degree to be imputed to the nature of the country, but it proves to a lamentable demonstration, that the banditti which he commands is more formidable than has been represented.

Holt is about 35 years of age, of a stern and manly aspect, strong and well made, singularly athletic, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and possesses those talents best calculated to inspire on the desperate multitude with whom he acts.

BOSTON, January 4. FROM HAMBURG.

An obliging correspondent has furnished us with Hamburg papers to October 30, received by the Barbours, captain Clark, arrived at Salem.

A Hamburg paper of the 26th October, contains the following corroborative account of the fate of Buonaparte. It was received officially at Constantinople, by a courier, the 22d September, by way of Belgrade. "Constantinople, Sept. 28. The Porte has received an official account from the pacha of

Cairo, stating that Buonaparte had left that city for Alexandria. His first intention was to defend the castle of Cairo, at all events; and for this purpose he threw into it a strong garrison. He had taken a position against the Arabs, in advance of Cairo [In a former account it was mentioned that he had thrown up intrenchments four hours (a term meaning leagues) in front of Cairo.] The Arabs did not cease to harass him; and he waited there to sustain the attack meditated against him, by the Arabs, the Beys and the Kopten; and to see the effect of the distribution of money, &c. at Cairo; where he was disappointed. The garrison at the castle had many difficulties to overcome; and notwithstanding, from the mode of attack of the Arabs, Buonaparte always remained master of the field; such were his losses, that he was at last obliged to retreat to Alexandria, where he was determined to make a stand, and defend himself to the last extremity. If the account of the last victory of the Arabs can be credited, Buonaparte's army must be reduced to 8000 men. The Arabian army was 60,000 strong, and do not consider the French invaders as soldiers, but as free booters; and therefore give them no quarters. Their hatred against them is heightened, by the consideration that they deem their object to be the plunder of Mecca, and the overthrow of the religion of their fathers. In this idea they are confirmed, by the declaration of war of the Sublime Porte, and their cautions to all true muselmans. The French, agreeably to Buonaparte's proclamation, have committed various hostilities on those towns which did not readily obey their summons to surrender. This has heightened the rage of the natives, and the young men fly in great numbers to the standard of Mahomet."

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.

The following is the message of the President of the United States, to both houses of congress, received yesterday:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IN compliance with your desire, expressed in your resolution of the 2d of this month, I lay before you an extract of a letter from George C. Morton, acting consul of the United States at the Havanna, dated the 18th of November, 1798, to the Secretary of State, with a copy of a letter from him to L. Trezevant and William Timmons, Esquires, with their answer. Although your request extends no further, than such information as has been received, yet it may be a satisfaction to you to know, that as soon as this intelligence was communicated to me, circular orders were given by my direction, to all the commanders of our vessels of war, a copy of which is also herewith transmitted. I also directed this intelligence and these orders to be communicated to his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and to our minister plenipotentiary to the court of Great-Britain, with instructions to him to make the proper representation to that government upon this subject.

It is but justice to say, that this is the first instance of misbehaviour of any of the British officers towards our vessels of war, that has come to my knowledge. According to all the representations that I have seen, the flag of the United States and their officers and men have been treated by the civil and military authority of the British nation, in Nova-Scotia, the West-India Islands, and on the Ocean with uniform civility, politeness and friendship. I have no doubt that this first instance of misconduct will be readily corrected.

JOHN ADAMS.

January 8, 1799.

Extract of a letter from George C. Morton, acting consul of the United States at the Havanna, dated there the 18th November, 1798, to the Secretary of State.

"By the delegation of Daniel Hawley, Esq; I am at present acting as consul of the United States in this district, with which he will most probably have acquainted you. It imposes upon me the mortifying task of informing you, Sir, of the partial capture of an American fleet, under the convoy of the Baltimore sloop of war, — Phillips, Esq; commander, by a British squadron, off this harbour, accompanied with circumstances rather grating to the feelings of Americans, and by no means analogous to the good harmony which seems to subsist between the two governments.

"The answer of Messrs. Trezevant and Timmons, to my annexed note of the 17th inst. requesting an exact relation of the occurrence, will, I presume, be deemed as impartial a narration as can be given, of the whole transaction, they having been passengers on board one of the captured vessels, and removed to the Baltimore."

Mr. Morton adds, that commodore Loring ordered the 55 men out of the Baltimore, "on board of his ship, previous to any proposal of exchanging the na-

ODMAN.
S. SAMUEL

tives of one nation for those of the other, and retained five of the hands as being British subjects, without giving an equal number of Americans, whom he acknowledged to have on board.

L. TREZEVANT, and } Esquires.
W. TIMMONS, }

Gentlemen,
As acting American consul for this city and district, and of course obliged to forward the most correct statement possible to the government of the United States officially, I would beg the favour of you, gentlemen, to furnish me with an exact relation, under your signatures, of the unpleasant occurrence which took place off the Moro Cattle, on the 16th instant, by which you will much oblige,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

GEO. C. MORTON.

Havanna, Nov. 17, '98.
N. B. It would be proper to premise, that you were passengers, and your distance from the Moro Cattle at the time of capture.

G. C. M.
Havanna, 18th Nov. '98.

SIR,
Agreeably to your request, we now commit to writing the best account we are able to give you, of the conduct of captain Loring, commodore of the British Squadron, which was lately off the Moro towards the United States ship the Baltimore—we must observe, however, that all we can say of it is from the information of captain Philips, as we were not on board of the Baltimore when she was visited by captain Loring's officers.

In the morning of the 16th inst. we discovered this squadron when we were in sight of the Moro, and afterwards found it was composed of captain Loring's ship the Carnatic of 74 guns; captain —'s ship the Thunderer, of the same force; captain Dobson's ship the Queen, of 98 guns; captain Donnelly's frigate the Maidstone, of 32 guns; and captain Hardy's frigate the Greyhound, of the same force. We were passengers in the brig Norfolk, captain Butler, which together with the ship Eliza, captain Baas, and the brig Friendship, captain Fuller, were cut off from their entrance into port, and were all made prizes within gunshot of the Moro. We obtained leave to go on board the Baltimore without our baggage and did so. When captain Philips discovered they were English ships, which was before we were taken, he stood towards them, and spoke the commodore.

After we got on board the Baltimore, the captain informed us, that he had been on board the Carnatic, and the commodore had told him that he should take out of the Baltimore all such men as had not American protections; that he had remonstrated with him against shewing such an indignity to our flag; that to do so would leave his ship in a very defenceless state, and would deprive him of nearly all his men, as not even those who were really Americans, or at least very few of them, could shew protections, because it was always thought that our flag on board a government ship was a sufficient protection. All this, however, was urged in vain. Captain Philips returned to his ship, and the commodore sent an officer on board the Baltimore, who carried away 55 of her men to the Carnatic.

Captain Philips remained in expectation that nearly all the rest would be taken from him; but whether the commodore upon reflection thought better of it, or whatever else might have been his motive, he sent back 50, and kept five, among whom was the ship's boatswain. Captain Loring proposed to give up a number of American seamen, who, he said, were in his fleet, if captain Philips would give him English subjects for them.

Captain Philips refused this offer, and the American seamen were not delivered to him. Before any of the men were returned, he sent a messenger to captain Philips to let him know if he or one of his officers, would go on board of him, and point out who were Americans and who were not, he would return all the Americans; but this was declined also. After we got on board of the Baltimore, he sent a letter to captain Philips which he shewed to us, in which the commodore "demanded" that he would give up all British subjects on board the Baltimore, to this captain Philips replied that he could not know any of his men as British subjects, nor could he, as commander of a ship in the service of the United States, voluntarily give up any of his men; but if he thought fit to send an officer on board, with orders to take any number of his men, he should not oppose it. In this answer captain Philips mentioned he should lay before the executive of the United States a full account of the occurrences of the day. Shortly after sending this reply, the Squadron set sail and left the Baltimore. Commodore Loring was very polite to us, and was so to captain Philips when he went on board; but captain Philips complained of indecent behaviour from the inferior officers.

LEWIS TREZEVANT,
WILLIAM TIMMONS.

G. C. Morton, Esq.
V. Consul of U. S. at Havanna.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the commanders of armed vessels in the service of the United States: given at the Navy Department, December 28, '98.

SIR,
IT is the positive command of the president, that on no pretence whatever, you permit vessels of war under your command to be detained or searched; nor any of their officers or men belonging to her, to be taken from her by the ships or vessels of any foreign

nation, so long as you are in a capacity to repel such outrage on the honour of the American flag. If force should be exerted to compel your submission, you are to resist that force to the utmost of your power, and when overpowered by superior force, you are to strike your flag, and thus yield your vessel as well as your men; but never your men without your vessel.

You will remember, however, that your demeanor be respectful and friendly to the vessels and people of all nations in amity with the United States; and that you avoid as carefully, the commission of, as the submission to, insult or injury.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your obedient servant,
BEN. STODDERT.

Annapolis, January 17.

The honourable William Hindman, Esquire, is elected a senator of this state in the room of William Perry, Esquire, deceased.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

While insinuations injurious to my character, were confined to a few public prints which disgrace our country by the too general abuse of republican citizens, and virtuous strangers, I considered them as unworthy of notice; confident that none but minds, totally devoid of every principal of honour, and truth, would credit or propagate them. But as persons high in office, have become the agents of private slander, it becomes my duty to vindicate myself, by a short statement of facts, leaving to my slanderers the full benefit of invention, surmise, and falsehood.

To defend and support the rights of our country as an independent commonwealth, is certainly the first duty of every good citizen. But a state of war is inevitably attended with so many calamities, that an enlightened nation will seek every honourable means to avoid it. With France, the situation of the United States, appears to me peculiarly delicate, having received from that nation the most essential services during our arduous struggle, against the wanton injuries and oppressions of the British government.

Under these impressions I embarked for Europe; on my arrival at Hamburg, I met with that distinguished friend to our country, general La Fayette. He procured me the means of pursuing my journey to Paris. Regarding himself equally the citizen of the United States as of France, he views with particular anxiety, the existing difficulties between the two republics; and has written to general Washington on this important subject.

I arrived in Paris on the 7th of August, when I received the first certain intelligence, that our commissioners had left that city, without having accomplished the object of their mission; and that all negotiation was at an end. The consul-general of the United States informed me, that an embargo had been recently laid on our shipping in the ports of France; and that many of our seamen were confined as prisoners.

Unacquainted with any law moral or political, by which I was prohibited from benefiting my country, I availed myself of every legal means to procure an interview with influential characters. When as a private citizen of the United States, I gave it as my opinion, that it was in the power of France, by acts of justice and magnanimity worthy of her elevated situation, to restore harmony between the two republics. I suggested the propriety of releasing our seamen confined as prisoners, and raising the embargo on our shipping, detained in their ports. I stated that acts of this kind, taking place immediately after the late declarations of friendship made by the Directory to Mr. Gerry, might become the basis of a happy reconciliation.

In my conversations with the citizens of France, or with strangers whom I met in Paris, I spoke of the situation of my country as I felt, but at all times with respect. I represented that the idea of a party in the United States, ready to sacrifice the government of their own country to that of any other, was totally without foundation; that the people constituting the sovereign authority and enjoying all the advantages of a representative government, had it always in their power to alter the constitution and laws of their country—I observed that the French not being so much attached to commerce as to agriculture and to the arts; it was undoubtedly their true interest, to place the neutral flag on the most respectable footing, by which means, a competition would take place in their own ports, for the produce of their agriculture and manufactures, in exchange for the productions of the United States to the advantage of France—That no people were so well calculated to afford these advantages to France, as the citizens of the United States; and therefore the commerce of the United States in a peculiar manner merited her attention—That it would not only promote the immediate interest of France, but it would redound to her reputation, to recur to the original principles of her own glorious revolution, respecting the neutral flag, and secure by this measure the first step towards a perfect freedom of commerce among all nations.

The politeness of a foreigner of distinguished talents, whom I met with at Paris, procured me an interview with citizen Merlin. My visits to him were those of a private friend, in his own family. On one of these occasions he informed me, that France had not the least intention, to interfere in the public affairs of the United States; that his country had acquired great reputation in having assisted the United States to become a free republic; they would not disgrace their own revolution by attempting its destruction. He observed, that with respect to the

violation of our flag, it was common with all neutrals, and was provoked by the example of England, and intended to place France on an equal ground with her, so long as she should be permitted by the neutral powers to avail herself of their resources. But that the government of France, averse to such a competition, were contemplating measures to make their laws more favourable towards neutral nations. In confirmation of this declaration, I received whilst at Bourdeaux, a letter from the consul-general of the United States, dated Paris, August 30th, in which he says, "the opinion which circulated when you left us, of this government adopting a liberal system, in regard to the flag and property of neutrals, gains ground every hour." When I left Paris, the ministers from the northern neutral powers were earnestly engaged in promoting this event, by friendly negotiation.

These governments are jealous of the commerce of the United States, and it an accommodation should not take place with the French republic, they will seize the opportunity to procure for themselves advantages which it may not afterwards be in the power of the United States to command; and by which means they may become the carriers, even of our own produce.

Whilst I was in Paris Mr. Skipwith, the consul-general of the United States, received officially from the government of France, an arrete, by which the embargo was removed from all American vessels in the ports of France, accompanied by another, directing the release and kind treatment of all our seamen. He was also at the same time informed that the Directory were pursuing measures to promote in the legislative bodies, an alteration in their laws, more favourable to the rights of the neutral flag.

Believing that this manifestation of friendship on the part of the republic of France would be highly acceptable to my country; I offered my services to the consul-general to be the bearer of his dispatches to the president of the United States. I understand duplicates were forwarded at the same time by major Woodward, by the way of Boston.

On my arrival in Philadelphia, I embraced the earliest opportunity of waiting on the secretary of State, with the public dispatches intrusted to my care. I had a long conversation with him. What I knew of the situation of France, I expressed freely—every thing relative to my own conduct, which I thought important, I communicated; and I offered voluntarily, to answer any interrogatories he might think proper to put, and to communicate any papers in my possession. It was then in the power of government to have substituted facts for insinuation. From what motives they have rejected the one, and chosen the other, they best know. I also waited on the president of the United States, soon after his arrival at the seat of government; he received me with politeness, and we conversed for some time respecting the relative situation of France and the United States.

As some of the most respectable citizens of the United States are implicated with myself, respecting my late journey to Europe, I think it necessary more particularly on their accounts, in the most pointed manner, to state the following facts.

I did not go to France, at the request, or on the advice of any person whatever—I went for my own pleasure,—with my own views, and at my own expense.

I did not go, or act as the agent, official or unofficial of any man, or set of men whatever. I did not carry any message, letter or introduction from any citizen of America whatever, addressed to any citizen or public body in France; the two certificates of citizenship which I carried with me were addressed to no one; they were not taken or ever used for the purpose of procuring an interview with any citizen of public body in France, but such as I thought might be necessary in my passage through Germany and Holland—I never conversed with any person in France, in their official capacity, or as being in any public capacity myself—nor did I associate with any person, whose name I am afraid or ashamed to avow.

If after these declarations which I aver to be true, any person shall think fit without proof, to assert or insinuate to the contrary, I shall regard, or rather disregard him, as a contemptible and malignant propagator of falsehood; confident that on the strictest examination, my conduct whilst in Europe will be found neither dishonourable to myself, nor injurious to my country.

GEORGE LOGAN.

Stenton, January 2, 1798.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the north side of Severn, in October last, a red cow, about five or six years old, no perceivable mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

January 12, 1799.

I HEREBY certify that HENDERSON MAGRUDIE brought before me this day as a stray, a small dark bay HORSE, about five years old, thirteen hands one or two inches high, black legs, small mane, short switch tail, no perceivable brand or spot marks, when rode he trots and gallops.

THOMAS DUCKETT.

Prince George's county, January 7, 1799.

MR. LEWIS NETH, merchant, of the city of Annapolis, and no person else, except myself, at my residence, is empowered to sell "Doct. FEN-DALL'S COLUMBIAN ANTISCORBUTIC DENTIFRICE," with directions for using the same.

B. FENDALL.

"Died, on Thursday in attendance on his legislative business, the honourable WILLIAM late president of the senate remains were interred on Sunday by the several departments of government, and a number of persons, in the following order:
Sixteen
Two staff-men, staff
Clerk
Clergymen
Physicians
Pall-bearers
Under-sheriff
H. E. A. R.
Mourning

Messenger with staff in mourning.
President of the Senate
Members of the Senate
Serjeant at arms, with the Speaker of the House
Members of the House
Chief Justice
Assistants
Governor
Council
Chancellor
Judges of the Court
Treasurer
Clerk of the General Court
Registers of Chancery
Auditor
Priests
Citizens, &c.

"By the House of Representatives, January, 1798.
RESOLVED, That the house wear a scarf on days, in respect to the who died in attending pointment.
"By order of the House."
"W."

A LIST of LETTERS received, Port-Tobacco, within the first day of April, at the general Post-Office as directed.

WILLIAM A. M. MESSRS. J. H. STUBBS, Thomas Brown, ditto, Richard Brandt, Charles Doct. Ignatius Simms, Major Saml. Hanson, Robert Guest, Port-Tobacco, Henry T. Jerningham, Capt. Samuel Hamilton, Ignatius Simms, Port-Tobacco, Aaron Moore, ditto, Doct. Samuel Hanson, John Barnes, Esq; clk. Capt. William M'Pherson, Benjamin Douglas, Charles Amelia Smoot, d Thomas Maddox, Port-Tobacco, Clement Kennedy, S. Miss Anne Griffen, P. William Baker, Charles James Freeman, t, Mrs. Judith Latimer,

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers tend to apply at their next April meeting, and bound two tracts of country, the one called the other called FRAZAR assembly in such case as may be directed by the THOMAS Warburton, Janus

N. O. ALL persons having a share in the estate of ROBERT L. deceased, are requested to legally authenticated and debited to said estate, payment to the subscriber, on the 1st of January, 1799, under the following conditions: GEORGE MA

Randa PROPRIETOR of Magothy wheat, corn, and rye to sellers, they will they mean to keep flour, corn meal, &c. keep a quantity of moderate those who with grain to be ground. They expect to be ment of wet and dry for cash or produce Hope Mills, Ju

In CHANCERY, December 19, 1798.

Benjamin Burrell and Jacob Hess, against James Smith. THE object of the bill is to obtain to Jacob Hess, one of the complainants the legal title in a tract of land, lying in Washington county, called Nova Scotia, for which James Smith, the defendant passed his bond of conveyance to Richard Burrell, deceased, dated on the 25th day of August, 1760, which land was devised by Richard Burrell to Benjamin Burrell, the other complainant, and by him sold to the said Jacob Hess; the bill states, that the said James Smith resides out of this State, in Georgia; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of February next, to the intent that the defendant may have notice of the present application, and the substance and object of the bill, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the fourth Tuesday in May next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken up by the first day of April next will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

ELIZA BAKER 2, Nicholas Blacklock, H. T. Compton, Allen B. Duckett, Jess. Doyne, Margaret Hayward, William Hickman, Samuel Hamilton, Magruder and Harwood 3, James A. Magruder 2, John R. Magruder, Richard Smith, Samuel L. Smith, Joseph Simm 3, Joseph Thomas, Susanna Weils, Hezekiah Wailes, Levin C. Wailes, Edward Waters 2, and Edward Willett.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, at the ensuing April term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called AGREEMENT, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

GIDEON IRELAND.

December 15, 1798.

HUGH M'GUIRE,

Opposite the Episcopal Church,

HAS received a quantity of Hare's best Philadelphia PORTER, now ready for delivery, at his bottling cellar, on the same terms as in Philadelphia or Baltimore; also Peters's best strong beer, spirituous liquors, &c. which he intends to be regularly supplied with, and dispose of for the most reduced prices.

N. B. Empty bottles bought. Annapolis, December 4, 1798.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby required to bring them forward, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are also required to make immediate payment;

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, consisting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldest seventeen years of age, the youngest twelve months; the man is honest and sober, a good gardener, a trully market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honest and sober; the expense of so large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children sold, or even separated from them, is the only reason of their being offered for sale. To a good matter in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be disposed of on easy terms.

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

THE creditors of the late HENRY HALL, of Anne Arundel county, are requested to make known their claims, and those indebted, it is hoped, will make immediate payment, to RACHEL HALL, HENRY HALL, } Executors.

December 31, 1798.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of SAMUEL BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, legally proved, for payment, on or before the first day of March, as the executor shall, on that day, finally settle up said estate, and those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment immediately, or suits will be brought against those that fail, by NICHOLAS BALDWIN, the surviving executor of said Samuel Baldwin.

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.

For SALE.

The subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th day of February next, on the premises, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

THAT valuable and beautiful plantation whereon he now lives, STRAWBERRY-HILL, situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to the city of Washington, two miles from the former, and sixteen from the latter, containing 180 acres, with a sufficient proportion of wood and meadow land; the soil is adapted to any kind of grain and tobacco. The situation is very high, and commands a view of six miles round, very healthy and well improved. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may view the premises. The terms of sale are, the purchaser to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale. Bonds with good security, bearing interest from the date, for the other two thirds, payable in one and two years. An indisputable title and immediate possession will be given.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

N. B. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Prince-George's county, December 7, 1798.

LAND for SALE.

I WILL SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the HALF of a TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, adjoining the lands of Mr. NATHAN HARRIS; the whole tract containing eleven hundred sixty-one and a half acres.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Annapolis, December 26, 1798.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order, R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

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

By order, S. MAYNARD, Clk.

ALL persons having any claims against Mr. GEORGE TUBMAN, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, legally authenticated, within six months from this date, to Mr. WILLIAM M'PHERSON, and all those who are indebted to the estate will please to make payment to Mr. William M'Pherston, who is legally appointed to receive the same.

CHARLES TUBMAN, Executor.

November 26, 1798.

MADE his escape from gaol, early this morning, a bright mulatto lad named RANDOLPH, trait and well made, sprightly and active, sings well, and appears fond of spirituous liquors, he is about eighteen years of age, five feet seven inches high, has smooth, sandy, straight hair, and was handcuffed when he made his escape; he says he is the property of a WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and was committed as a runaway by the name of ROBERT MUNTZ; he has been some months past in the vicinity of Allen's Fresh. Any person delivering him at this place shall receive a REWARD of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable expences, from

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Indian-town, November 27, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on Monday the 12th of this instant, a bright mulatto lad, about eighteen years of age, who says he is the property of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and gives himself the name of RANDOLPH. His master is requested to come and pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold agreeably to law for his prison fees.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

November 13, 1798.

Charles Faris, Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a few elegant chamber CLOCKS and Silver WATCHES of the first quality, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch chains, Gold, Gilt and Scotch pebble seals, Holster and Pocket Pistols, with an assortment of Jewellery.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

BACON'S LAWS For SALE.

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

"Died, on Thursday last, in this city, in attendance on his legislative duties, the honourable WILLIAM PERRY, Esquire, late president of the senate of this State; his remains were interred on Saturday last, attended by the several departments and officers of government, and a number of respectable citizens, in the following order:

Sexton, Two staff-men, staves in mourning,

Clerk,

Clergymen,

Physicians,

Pall-bearers,

Undertaker,

H E A R S E,

Mourners,

Messenger with staff in mourning, President of the Senate, Door-keeper with staff in mourning,

Members of the Senate, Serjeant at arms, with the mace in mourning, Speaker of the House of Delegates, Members of the House of Delegates,

Chief clerk,

Assistant clerks,

Governor,

Council,

Clerk,

Chancellor,

Judges of the General Court,

Treasurers,

Clerk of the General Court and Court of Appeals,

Registers of Chancery and Land-Office,

Auditor and Agent,

Printer,

Citizens, two and two.

"By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January, 12, 1799.

"RESOLVED, That the members of this house wear a scarf on their left arm, for ten days, in respect to the president of the senate, who died in attending the duties of his appointment,

"By order, W. HARWOOD, Clk."

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

WILLIAM A. M'PHERSON, Port-Tobacco, 1, Messrs. J. H. Stone, & Co. ditto, 1,

Thomas Brown, ditto, 1,

Richd. Brandt, Charles county, 1,

Doct. Ignatius Simms, Port-Tobacco, 1,

Major Saml. Hanson, sen. near Port-Tobacco, 1,

Robert Guest, Port-Tobacco, 1,

Henry T. Jerningham, Cob Neck, 1,

Capt. Samuel Hamilton, Charles county, 1,

Ignatius Simms, Port-Tobacco, 2,

Aaron Moore, ditto, 1,

Doct. Samuel Hanson, Nanjemoy, 1,

John Barnes, Esq; clk. Charles county, 1,

Capt. William M'Pherston, 1,

Benjamin Douglas, Charles county, 1,

Miss Amelia Smoot, ditto, 1,

Thomas Maddox, Port-Tobacco, 1,

Clement Kennedy, Sandy Point, 1,

Miss Anne Griffen, Port-Tobacco, 1,

William Baker, Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, 1,

James Freeman, 1,

Mrs. Judith Latimer, 1.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to Prince-George's county court, at their next April term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, the one called WARBURTON MANOR, and the other called FRANKLAND, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS ATTWOOD DIGGES.

Warburton, January 9, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT LAWSON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as there can be no indulgence given.

GEO. JENKINS, Administrator, MARY JENKINS, Executrix.

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.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including names like LOGAN, BINSON, MACKENZIE, and others.

A LIST of TRACTS and LOTS of LAND, in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1798, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Names of Land.	Amt. Tax.	Persons Names.
Lot No. 28 Cumberland	10	Harmanus Aldricks.
Williamson's Discovery	2 9	William Bell.
Clifton	13 4	William Bell, John Steinmitz, and Thomas Jones.
Sportman's Fields	7 9 1/2	Thomas Beatty.
1 Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	Blackburn and Brent.
8 Lots town of Cumberland	13 4	John Bell.
Lot No. 25 Cumberland	5 5	John Bell.
3 Lots town of Cumberland	5 5	John Bell.
Jacob's Ladder	8 4	Charles Beatty.
Fort Lip and Refurvey	11 11	Thomas Beatty.
Republican	15	Thomas Beatty.
Flowerly Meads	9 6 1/2	Thomas Beatty.
Refurvey on E. Lick	8 3	Thomas Beatty.
The Request	2 10	James Beatty.
Joseph's Foily	1 5	James Beatty.
Loft Glove	9	James Beatty.
That's All	11 2	Jeremiah Berry, 3d.
Milly's Chance	10 6	Jeremiah Berry, 3d.
Chance	3 8	Thomas Burgefs.
Timber Plenty	2 8 1/2	Leonard Bevens.
Part of Sugar Bottom	1 7 8	Archibald Chisholm.
Refurvey on Shawney War	1 6 4	George Cooke.
Bottom	2 9 1/2	Patrick Doran.
Ginsang	8 1/2	Patrick Doran.
Part of Mount Airy	10 11 1/2	Peter Engles.
What you Please	4	Peter Engles.
Ormes Mistake	7 4 1/2	Uriah Forrest.
Ormes Trouble	6 8	Uriah Forrest.
The General's With	12 2 1/2	Uriah Forrest.
White Oak Flats	5 11	Frederick Grammer.
Walnut Ridge	2 9 1/2	Frederick Grammer.
Little Worth	3 1	Frederick Grammer.
Chance	2 0 10	George Graham.
Royal Charlotte	5 11 1/2	George Graham.
Royal Dam	8 8	Samuel Greenup.

Mount Hope
Water works
Part of Spruce Spring
Durham
New Addition
The Gleanings
Part of Mount Nebo
Hilton's Chace
Walnut Level
Dogwood Plains
Horse Lick
The Glades
Half of Granary
Bottom
Sugar Land
Partnership
1 Lot town of Cumberland
Lot No. 51 town of Cumberland
Partnership
The Vale
Lot town of Cumberland
Mill Seat
Felicity
1 Lot town of Cumberland
Sparkling Camp
Half of Granary
Half of Sanca Panca
Half of Sanca Panca
Bull Pasture
Dunghill
Governor's Neglect
Rooby's Delight
Ormes Attention
Chefnut Grove
Now or Never
Albby's Discovery
William and Joseph's Amendment
Cullom's Lot
Part of Aultin's Purchase
Locust Tree Bottom
296 Lots from No. 500 to 799 inclusive, except No. 661, 662 and 684

2 4 1/2	Samuel Godman.
9 9 1/2	James Greenleaf.
2 6	James Greenleaf.
14 1 1/2	Nathan Gregg.
5 7 1/2	Paul Hoyer.
10 14 4	Peter Huff.
12 6	William Hilton.
6 1	William Hilton.
6 11 1/2	Thomas Hanfon.
8 4	Thomas Hanfon.
11 1 1/2	Thomas Hanfon.
16 6	Thomas Johnson, of Thom.
9 2 1/2	Edward Jones.
2 9 1/2	Denton Jacques.
4 1/2	Henry Kemp and
3 1/2	Laurance Brengle.
1 8	Henry Kemp.
6 3	Leonard Lantz.
1 8 3 1/2	Ebenezer Mackey.
3 4	Daniel Manedear.
1 8	James M'Pherson.
7 9	John Orme.
6 9	John Orme.
1 8	John Orr.
6 2 1/2	James Oquin.
9 2 1/2	Raphael Peale.
3 4	Charles P. Polk.
3 4	Pearfal and Rogers.
2 4	Walter Roe.
1 5 11 1/2	Walter Roe.
1 8 7 1/2	Walter Roe.
15 6	Walter Roe.
1 5 2	Walter Roe.
10 11 1/2	Walter Roe.
1 2 1	Walter Roe.
2 15 6 1/2	Hugh Scott.
4 1	William and Joseph Scott.
8 8	John Spurrier.
1 8	Michael Snabley.
1 2 5	Joseph Usher.
8 1/2 each lot	Thomas Johnson and James Greenleaf.

No. of Lots, and the persons names to whom they belong, with the amount of the tax on each lot. The following lots eight-pence half-penny each.
No. 340, William Arnofs, 1071, William Amos.
No. 298, 315, 326 Catharine Boyer, 12, Samuel Beckwith, 931, Valentine Brother, 297, 456, Michael Boyer, 489, Aquila Browne, 1877, William Berryman.
No. 226, 80, 4094, 3227, 4034, Archibald Chisholm, 2534, William Coe.
No. 3163, Samuel Davis, 1397, 1134, 4157, 4156, 40, 123, 79, 859, 84, 130, 3098, 2088, 3632, 11, 1165, 2325, 1125, 1168, 469, 1912, 250, 1131, Thomas Donaldson.
No. 2180, 2182, Adam Fadley, 1423, 3123, George Frofs, 225, William Furguson, 1963, Richard Flemming, 404, Philip Ford.
No. 4152, 214, 844, 845, 1371, 911, 215, 1106, 1171, 3121, 4158, 846, 847, 213, Frederick Grammer, 266, Charles Giffan, 1135, 174, 825, 976, 1122, 1151, 876, 1838, 101, John Gayer, 1704, 810, 3129, 2425, 1325, 1425, 4055, 1317, 1121, 1834, 1010, 2548, 1009, 310, Robert Gover, 441, Philip Grabill, 2022, 3126, 1720, Solomon Geer, 1124, Archibald Golder, 141, 953, John Gilmore, 2309, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, John Gephart.
No. 4091, 4093, 4094, Paul Hoyer, 197, 1505, Elisha Hall, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, Levy Hughs, 1386, John Hamm, 1784, Thomas B. Hago.
No. 135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, Elisha Jarrett.

No. 188, Henry Myers, 11, 1142, James R. Morris, 885, 931, Gilbert Murdock.
No. 458, 1621, 1182, 192, 95, John Neill, 1558, Greenbury Neall, 1603, 4096, 4097, Samuel Norwood.
No. 331, 1792, William H. Parke, 1777, Richard Ponsonby.
No. 334, George Roffe, 1263, Charles Robinson, 301, John Reed, 2582, 2586, 2587, 2583, James Robinson, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, Christopher Richmond, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, John Randall, 950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130, Thomas B. Randall.
Two shillings and seven-pence on this lot.
No. 2487, Gustavus Scott
The following eight-pence half-penny each.
No. 1237, John Schley, 3066, James Shaw, 1373, 842, 1172, 930, 858, Robert C. Stanley, 3036, Philip Swearer, 25, 37, 38, 55, 57, 70, 72, 58, 81, 89, 94, 109, 119, 126, 154, 162, 163, 165, 170, 175, 180, 181, 184, 190, 196, 216, 217, 220, 230, 236, 250, 278, 316, 320, 337, 360, 382, 385, 398, 401, 404, 407, 413, 403, 448, 449, 451, 452, 456, 481, 488, 495, 802, 827, 846, 883, 896, 923, 932, 946, 951, 952, 963, 982, 989, 991, 1008, 1009, 1014, 1017, 1037, 1044, 1069, 1083, 1097, 1100, 1111, 1112, 1118, 1121, 1132, 1156, 1161, 1173, 1174, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1196, 1119, 1201, 1209, 1221, 1245, 1277, 1280, 1295, 1259, 1300, 1310, 1312, 1342, 1381, 1384, 1408, 1417, 1422, 1425, 1426, 1433, 1442.

1444, 1462, 1463, 1465, 1469, 1475, 1478, 1496, 1501, 1502, 1508, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1551, 1582, 1590, 1593, 1597, 1598, 1602, 1616, 1624, 1691, 1694, 1695, 1702, 1711, 1712, 1718, 1721, 1730, 1741, 1762, 1765, 1793, 1748, 1714, 1789, 1801, 1819, 1821, 1844, 1849, 1865, 1887, 1894, 1895, 1914, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1938, 1944, 1974, 2016, 2038, 2081, 2185, 2309, 2398, 2517, 2521, 2545, 2548, 3008, 3034, 3043, 3047, 3060, 3094, 3106, 3119, 3125, 3129, 3161, 3164, 3167, 3171, 4023, 4024, 4038, 4053, 4055, 4096, 4098, 4170, 4175, 4031, John A. Sumner.
No. 2615, 2616, 2618, 2619, Thomas and Samuel Turner.
No. 4045, John Willson, 217, 3039, 1289, 2540, 4064, 1190, 118, Edward Wright, 2081, 1005, James Well, junior, 82, Charles Wayman, 2723, 2732, 2733, 2735, William Woods.
No. 3756, Samuel McDugie.
NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to ROBERT SINCLAIR, Esquire, collector of Allegany county, on or before the seventeenth day of July next, the lands to be charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
JOHN H. BAYARD, } Comm'r. Tax,
AQUILA A. BROWNE, } Allegany cy.
THOMAS CRESAP,
December 3, 1798.

TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGES'S COUNTY.
I AM solicited by my friends to offer myself as a candidate at your next election, and at the particular request of some of the leading characters on Patowmack I now take my pen to address you on that head. It has been said in our county that I am not a decided character, you know my heart too well for me to dwell on that subject—true, I never was of any party in my life; I trust I never shall. I admit our constitution as one of the best in the world, and I hope I ever shall be watchful of the rights and liberties of our citizens—If you think me a character worthy of your confidence I shall humbly thank you for your votes—Should I be elected I pledge my honour honestly shall be my motto, sincerity my creed. Give me leave to subscribe myself
Your humble servant,
R. A. CONTEE.
Bladenburg, December 5, 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 SAMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.
p 15 of LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

An ACT limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the treasury, may be presented for allowance.
Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all credits on the books of the treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the treasury, have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be for ever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the secretary of the treasury is hereby required to cause this act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each state.
Signed, JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, July 9, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and securing them in goal, so that I may get them, WILL, about sixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty-six or seven years of age, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about seventeen years of age; the last two call themselves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently seen in Annapolis, where I have reasons to suppose they now are. The above reward shall be paid for apprehending the said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought home. All persons are forbidden from harboring them at their peril.
JAMES MORRIS.
Charles county, September 25, 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.

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 printer hereof.
ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

MAR

R A S T A D
HE day be-
loured flag-
the minit-
nounce tha-
18th of Au-
and that t-
Mamelukes were totally de-

M I L A
The desertion of the Ci-
so alarming, that the Direc-
law to prevent it.—Two o-
refused. It is said that
Naples and France hang on
hoped that they will not b-
ambassador La Combe St.
the French charge des affa-
solicited a passport to return
reasons are assigned:
First, that the secretary
usual, to forward the pass-
2dly, Because the court ar-
on the arrival of admiral
friendship and joy injur-
Because lately more Engl-
mitted at Naples, of wh-
port towards the last of S-

V I E N N
Our court paper is yet
the French transport fleet
fest of Buonaparte. We
ceived letters yesterday
October, which mention
Alexandria, informing th-
very severe engagement
Arabs on their side lost
duced to a few thousand
Alex. aria. Other acc-
taken.
It is positively asser-
established in Russia has
order, the grand master
present at the surrende-
livered it up without any
resolution has already be-
master at Trieste, who
burg, in which he pret-
design to surrender, but
been of no avail, and t-
desired it. It is said t-
place the grand matter.

H A G U
The troubles in Belg-
ment of the Scheldt ar-
serious and bloody. A
the rebellious peasants,
forced their way into
liberty, tore the tri-co-
dered the house of th-
neral dispersed them,
and declared the city
23d, the insurgents
gates.
We have not receiv-
to the reports of travel
countries is very form-
is allowed to depart,
the French side, they
needed with a project
cording to report,
several engagements,
men.

S E M
The fortune of w
Pallawan Oglou: he
dangerous situation i
By order of the
against the rebels, w
the 25th of Septem-
mand of Kapudon
and other pichas,
the commencement
some advantage; fo
doubts; but his suc-
awan Oglou was
projected mines not
opponents had reach-
a most heavy can-
made such a terribl-
the assailants, tha-
was not able to for-
were left dead, a
wounded; which
Even now they can-
lost, as the disper-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 24, 1799.

RASTADT, October 25.

THE day before yesterday the tri-coloured flag was flying at the tower of the minister of Strasburg, to announce that Buonaparte had, since the 18th of August, conquered all Egypt, and that the army of the beys and Mamelukes were totally defeated.

MILAN, October 15.

The desertion of the Cisalpine troops is becoming so alarming, that the Directory has insisted on a severe law to prevent it.—Two of our new legislators have resigned. It is said that the negotiations between Naples and France hang on a thread. However it is hoped that they will not be broke off. Before the new ambassador La Combe St. Michel arrived at Naples, the French charge des affaires, La Cheze, had actually solicited a passport to return, for which the following reasons are assigned:

First, that the secretary of state had neglected, as usual, to forward the passport for the new ambassador. 2dly, Because the court and populace at Naples had on the arrival of admiral Nelson manifested signs of friendship and joy injurious to the French. 3dly, Because lately more English men of war had been admitted at Naples, of which about ten were in that port towards the last of September.

VIENNA, October 24.

Our court paper is yet silent about the business of the French transport fleet at Alexandria, and the defeat of Buonaparte. Notwithstanding we have received letters yesterday from Messina to the 10th of October, which mention the arrival of a vessel from Alexandria, informing that Buonaparte's army, in a very severe engagement, in which the victorious Arabs on their side lost 12,000 men, had been reduced to a few thousands, and made their retreat to Alexandria. Other accounts say that Buonaparte is taken.

It is positively asserted, that the Maltese order established in Russia has determined to expel from the order, the grand master and all the knights who were present at the surrender of Malta, because they delivered it up without any resistance. It is said that this resolution has already been communicated to the grand master at Trieste, who has sent a memorial to Peterburg, in which he pretends to prove that he did not design to surrender, but that opposition would have been of no avail, and that all the French and Spanish desired it. It is said the prince of Conde is to replace the grand master.

HAGUE, October 27.

The troubles in Belgium, particularly in the department of the Scheldt and Antwerp, have become very serious and bloody. At Mechlin, on the 13th instant, the rebellious peasants, armed with swords and pistols, forced their way into the city, cut down the tree of liberty, tore the tri-coloured flag to pieces, and plundered the house of the commune. The French general dispersed them, ordered two of them to be shot, and declared the city in a state of siege. On the 23d, the insurgents came again before the three gates.

We have not received later advices; but according to the reports of travellers, the insurrection in the low countries is very formidable. At Antwerp no vessel is allowed to depart, nor any vessel to go out. From the French side, they say, the insurrection was connected with a projected landing by the English. According to report, the French and insurgents had several engagements, in which the latter lost 300 men.

SEMLIN, October 12.

The fortune of war has not yet deserted the rebel Passawan Oglou: he has extricated himself from the dangerous situation in which he was.

By order of the Porte, the Turkish army acting against the rebels, was to storm Widden, which on the 25th of September was executed under the command of Kapudon Pacha, Alio Pacha of Natolia, and other pachas, with their combined forces. At the commencement the Turkish commander gained some advantage; so much so, that he took some redoubts; but his success was of short duration. Passawan Oglou was prepared for this attack, and had projected mines not far from the city—as soon as his opponents had reached the spot that he wished, under a most heavy cannonade, he sprung his mines, and made such a terrible slaughter and confusion amongst the assailants, that the army which blockaded him was not able to form in 3 days. About 2000 men were left dead, and a great number more horribly wounded; which created great confusion in the camp. Even now they cannot give a regular estimate of their loss, as the dispersed men have not yet returned. On

this occasion the 31st attack was repelled. We must now wait the issue.

DONA U, October 24.

We now observe the Imperial declaration of the 10th September, by which the court of Russia confirms and takes under its protection, the body of bailiffs grand croises, commanders and knights of the grand priaror of Russia, and supports them in their protest against the grand master, Von Hombsch, and the knights who, without any resistance, delivered up their capital and island by a dishonourable capitulation; and by which it takes under its direction, and promises to maintain the order of Malta, its institutions, privileges and honours; and orders its ministers at foreign courts to declare, that by so doing, it does not wish to establish any pretensions injurious to the existing rights of other courts. The voice of the other nations is invited to accord with this arrangement.

BASLE, October 9.

The march of 15,000 French troops through this city has just been announced. The whole French army has orders to advance. A demi-brigade is to arrive on the 15th instant, and the remainder is to follow on the 16th and 17th. These troops are destined for the eastern frontiers of Switzerland. One division is to take possession of the ground between Reineck and the lake of Boden, the remainder are pressing towards the Grison country. In the neighbourhood of the lake of Boden, all the prelates and other clergy are packing up their effects, ready for flight. The Grisons are strongly attached to the Austrians.

According to letters from Coire, of the 2d instant, the diet, previous to its separating, issued orders for a general prayer, and for raising 6000 men. Every possible preparation was ordered to be made for putting the frontiers in the best state of defence—each commune to hold its contingent in readiness to march on the first notice—M. de Salis Marchins, a ci-devant lieutenant-general in the French service, has been appointed commander of the levy en masse, under the inspection of a council of war. The French troops have already advanced to the extremity of the Grison frontiers.

ITALY, October 14.

According to letters, the French bomb-ketch 'La Primaire' has brought into Corfu, four vessels under Turkish colours.

The Venetian Gazette states, that according to letters from Bressia, the inhabitants of that town had been required, by order of general Brune, to assemble on the 18th instant to determine by plurality of voices, whether they would retain their present democratical constitution, or throw themselves under a foreign government.—It is asserted that a similar order has been issued at Mantua and Milan. It is recollected that the same was done at Venice, a short time before the arrival of the Austrian troops; the whole of the report, however, appears to require confirmation.

RASTADT, October 21.

The French ministers have not yet returned an answer to the last note of the deputation of the Empire.

It was reported here yesterday, that the Austrian troops had entered the country of the Grisons. The French it was added, had likewise endeavoured to enter; but had been repulsed by the militia of the country.

FRANCFORT, October 13.

A train of 120 pieces of cannon, belonging to the Imperial army, has passed through Bavaria, towards the Lech, and ever since the 4th the Imperialists, with the army of the Empire, have been concentrating their force; after they have received some further reinforcement, it is said this army will move towards Ulm and the Danube. Naples and Switzerland, it is strongly apprehended, will become the first theatres of the war.

The French troops continue to decrease upon the right bank of the Rhine. Eight half brigades are going by forced marches to the Upper Rhine.

The Imperial head quarters in Suabia, are removed from Friedburg to Ebingen.

The French ambassador at Munich, citizen Alquier, has made remonstrances against the recruiting of the Bavarian troops.

REGENSBURG, October 21.

A report gains ground that an English and Russian ambassador are to make their appearance at Rastadt with a prospect for a general peace; and that if not accepted the coalition with increased numbers, will have recourse to arms.

CADIZ, September 28.

Within three weeks we have seen several American vessels with sugar, cocoa, &c. arrive in this port from our colonies. It is supposed that the English who blockade our harbours, have in consideration of the alliance subsisting between England and America, allowed them to pass, while other neutrals, as Swedes and Danes, are daily turned off and refused.

PARIS, November 1.

It having been discovered that the enemies squadrons, privateers and other vessels are partly manned with foreigners, the Directory by an ordinance of the 29th October, decrees; each person a native of countries connected in friendship, alliance or neutral, who bears a commission from the enemies of France, or who belongs to the crew of armed ships or other vessels; shall by this very act be considered as pirates, and as such be dealt with, without any regard to allegations of having been forced, threatened or otherwise compelled to enter that service—the Directory of the Batsavian, Ligurian, Cisalpine and Roman republics shall be notified of this determination; as also all the powers in alliance with France, and also the neutrals.

PLYMOUTH, October 24.

This morning arrived his majesty's ship Cambria, of 44 guns, honourable captain Legge, from a cruise, and brought in with her a very large and beautiful French ship privateer, called the Revenge, of 20 guns and 140 men, which she captured on the 19th instant, within three leagues of the coast of Spain. The Revenge had captured, the 4th instant, in lat. 48, 32, long. 26, 30, the American ship Birmingham, of Baltimore, captain George Cook, from Baltimore, bound to London, laden with tobacco, rice, coffee, and sugar, which ship she had in tow, at the time the Cambria fell in with her, and which was also retaken by that ship, and brought in here this afternoon. The Revenge is gone up Hamoaze.

Several passengers landed here this afternoon from the Birmingham, who took passage in that ship at Baltimore for London. It appears that the French treated them tolerably well, and took but very little of their property.

November 15.

This morning arrived from Falmouth, the Chapman armed ship, of 24 guns, captain Keen, having in tow the Bellone, French frigate of 40 guns, captured by the Ethalion, of 38 guns, on the coast of Iceland; she is totally dismantled, and otherwise a mere wreck.

Five P. M.—His majesty's ship Tigre, of 80 guns, captain Sir Sydney Smith, is now getting under weigh in Cawland Bay, to sail for the Mediterranean.

LONDON, October 24.

Advices were yesterday received at the admiralty office from vice-admiral Sir Richard Ouslow, giving an account of his having effected a landing on the Texel island, taken possession of it, and then secured the command of the Texel river. The safe and capacious bay which this island affords to our shipping, will render it a valuable acquisition.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, October 20.

SEA ENGAGEMENT.

About the middle of June, a most desperate and bloody battle was fought near the island of Corsica, between two French ships of war, and a stout Algerine rover: the action lasted upwards of eleven glasses, with the greatest severity on both sides. At one time the Algerines had much the advantage, and would have certainly beat them both off, but a frigate and a sloop came up, who began such an incessant and well directed fire into the privateer, that in a short time carried away all her masts and rigging which were terribly maul'd before. Notwithstanding this fatal disaster, the undaunted African continued to fight with the utmost fury and desperation; when at last they found it impossible to escape being taken, they set fire to their ship, and all that were left alive jumped into the sea and were drowned. The rover was commanded by Aby Aly, a very desperate daring fellow, and one of the best navigators in the dey's service.

BASSETTERE, December 18.

William Armstrong, Esquire, arrived here on Sunday last from Martinique, he left Falmouth on the 15th November, in the second October packet, and had a passage of 25 days to Barbadoes. We have been favoured with London papers to the 1st of November; one of the 27th October says, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between England and America, is reported to be this moment on the tapis.

The report of the capture of nine sail of French ships of the line is without foundation; for we find that lord Bridport, in the Royal George, had arrived at Spithead the 23d October.

BOSTON, January 12.

WAR—UNAVOIDABLE.

From Guadaloupe—(Late.)

The French are determined to heap on the United States, all the evils of war.—Yesterday Messrs. Joseph Pitte and Charles Loring, who have been prisoners at Guadaloupe 30 days, and experienced the most cruel treatment, arrived here from captivity, via Martinique:—They inform, that above 40 privateers of 12 guns and under, are cruising out of Point Petre, and that five or six American vessels are daily brought in;—amongst these was an American Indiaman which arrived a few days before their departure, richly laden, and supposed to belong to Philadelphia:—That about the 27th November, five French frigates arrived from France; three went to Baltaferre—the other two to windward: That a cutter arrived at Point Petre, from France, bringing orders that all the small privateers should be dismantled, and the large ones fitted for sea.—In consequence of which the small ones skulked out, in quest of booty:—That the privateers were mostly sloops and schooners:—That the island was well fortified; and provisions plenty; but that there was no appearance of government, every one doing as he pleased.—The capture of the Retaliation was ascertained.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

By the Pinckney, from Cadix, we have obtained the following IMPORTANT LETTER from our consul at Algiers, to Joseph Yznardi, Esq;

(CIRCULAR)

Algiers, 9th Oct. 1798.

Sir,

I have to inform you that on the 5th instant was sent into this port, by an Algerine corsair of 16 guns, the brig Mary of Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo of wines. Said brig had an American sea letter and register, but no Mediterranean passport.—The treaty concluded the 5th September, 1798, between the United States and the dey and regency of Algiers, the latter part of the 4th article of said treaty runs thus: "That 18 months shall be the term allowed for furnishing the vessels of the United States with passports."

This vessel having no Mediterranean passport, by the Algerine marine laws, and the custom of this government with all nations they are at peace with, that it is by the Mediterranean passport, and seal American colours, that said vessel is known to be by the Barbary State a vessel they are at peace with. The fatal consequence of having no Mediterranean passport is, that the master and crew are liable to be made slaves, the vessel and cargo declared a legal prize—but the dey and ministry, by the greatest efforts on my part, and by the influence of our friends, finally this day liberated the crew, passengers, vessel and cargo, declaring that if ever any other American vessels should be brought into their ports having no Mediterranean passport, that they will be condemned as legal prizes. If there is a deficiency in the passport, the part which each of the Algerine corsairs have, not agreeing with the cut of the pass which the merchant vessel of the United States has, the cargo will be condemned—this is the custom of this government with all nations they are at peace with, and of which circumstance I have known many instances during my captivity of 10 years and 41 days.—The article of the treaty of the United States with Algiers, is as follows: "That any citizen of the United States, having bought any prize condemned by the Algerines, shall not be recaptured by the corsairs of the regency then at sea, although they have no Mediterranean passport, a certificate from the American consul resident, being deemed sufficient, until such passports can be procured."

By this it is fully clear, that any vessel purchased in Europe by the citizens of the United States, is liable to be made a prize, said vessel having no American passport. In consequence, I forewarn all citizens of the United States of the danger they run in risking their liberty, vessels, and property, for the want of a good Mediterranean passport.

I am exceedingly sorry to observe, that our Mediterranean passports do not agree with the runs with that exactness, which is necessary to ensure safety, and should be some other plan on better parchment adopted—and it is also requisite that all citizens of the United States that are marines and as passengers aboard American or any other vessels, should have a certificate of their citizenship with them, and the seal of the United States or some similar seal thereto, for these people to show thereby that they are Americans—the button seals to a certificate have not the desired effect in this country.

Given from under my hand, the consular seal (Seal) of the United States of America in Algiers, this 8th day of October, 1798.

(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

P. S. Said brig sailed from San Lucar 20th September, captured by the corsair 26th October, lat. 35. 40, long. 10, 50, west. Seven of the crew still remain on board the corsair.

BALTIMORE, January 17.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Betty, says, he was informed the day before he sailed by a gentleman of information, that the court of Spain had sent a special envoy to Great-Britain to negotiate a treaty offensive and defensive between those two powers, and to obtain a convoy for their Vera-Cruz fleet, with money from South-America which was stipulated should be appropriated to the payment of the combined Austrian and Russian armies, acting against France.

Annapolis, January 24.

On Sunday last the General Assembly of this State adjourned, the House of Delegates to the first Monday in October, and the Senate to the first Monday in November next, after having passed the following laws:

No. 1. An ACT to settle and ascertain the salary of members of the council for the ensuing year.

2. An ACT, entitled, An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for electors of the senate.

3. An ACT to authorize and empower the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy annually a sum of money for the support of Honour Bosley, an idiot, of Baltimore county.

4. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the destruction of wolves in Allegany county.

5. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to ascertain the allowance of jurymen and witnesses of the general and the several county and orphans courts in this state.

6. An ACT, entitled, An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, An act to incorporate an insurance company in Baltimore-town, and to enable any one company or stockholder in said company to hold a greater number of shares therein, than by said act it is now permitted any one company or person to hold.

7. An ACT to authorize and empower the levy court of Montgomery county to assess and levy annually a sum of money for the support of Cassandra Thompson.

8. An ACT to authorize and empower the justices of the levy court for Saint-Mary's county to assess and levy annually a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

9. An ACT to authorize and empower the levy court of Saint-Mary's county to assess and levy annually a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

10. An ACT, entitled, An act to revive and continue the several acts of assembly therein mentioned to the end of this present session of assembly, and to establish and confirm all acts done in pursuance of said laws.

11. An ACT to empower the levy court of Harford county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

12. An ACT for the relief of Peter Leatherman, of Frederick county.

13. An ACT for the relief of Margaret Lucorff, of Frederick county.

14. An ACT for the relief of Andrew Buchanan.

15. An ACT to empower Thomas Johnson, James Johnson, Baker Johnson and Roger Johnson, to remove their slaves into this state from Virginia.

16. An ACT relating to the public roads in Caroline county.

17. An ACT for the support of John Thompson.

18. An ACT for making valid a corrected certificate of land therein mentioned.

19. An ACT for the opening of Second-street in the city of Baltimore.

20. An ACT to prevent hogs and geese going at large in the town of William's Port, in Washington county.

21. An ACT to pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government.

22. An ACT for the destruction of wolves in Frederick county.

23. An ACT for the relief of Philemon Dorsey, of Anne-Arundel county, a lunatic.

24. An ACT for the establishment of vestries for each parish in this state.

25. An ACT for the establishment of a new public road in Somerset county.

26. An ACT for the relief of Joseph Forrest, of George-town, Patowmack, and Thomas Earle, of Queen-Anne's county.

27. An ACT for the benefit of Richard Ireland Jones, of Queen-Anne's county.

28. An ACT for changing part of the divisional road between Somerset and Worcester counties, and for changing part of a road in Worcester county called the Black Foot road.

29. An ACT for the benefit of Stephen White, and others, of Worcester county.

30. An ACT to incorporate the Baptist church in the city of Baltimore.

31. An ACT for the relief of Philip Edwards, of Baltimore county.

32. A Further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to straighten and amend the several public roads in several counties, and for other purposes.

33. An ACT for the establishment of a school in Caroline county.

34. A Supplement to the act for the establishment and regulation of levy courts in the several counties of this state.

35. An ACT to authorize and empower the levy court of Harford county, at their discretion, to levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

36. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish and regulate a market at Bridge-town, in Kent county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

37. An ACT for building a new gaol in Dorchester county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

38. An ACT relating to the public roads in Somerset county.

39. An ACT to prevent the firing of woods in the several counties in this state therein mentioned.

40. An ACT to open and establish a road from Worton Neck to Chester-town, in Kent county.

41. An ACT to authorize the building a market-house on the county wharf in Chester-town, in Kent county, and for the regulation of the said market.

42. An ACT for the relief of Henry Clarke, senior, of Montgomery county.

43. An ACT to empower the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

44. An ACT for the relief of certain foreigners therein mentioned.

45. An ACT authorizing the laying out a certain road in Worcester county.

46. An ACT to authorize the levy court of Prince-George's county to assess and levy a sum of money as an additional compensation for John Thomas Bourne, one of the assessors of said county.

47. An ACT to confirm certain proceedings of the levy court of Worcester county.

48. An ACT for the benefit of William Carpenter, of Saint-Mary's county.

49. An ACT respecting public roads in Washington county.

50. An ACT to authorize and empower the levy court of Montgomery county to assess and levy annually a sum of money for the support of Catharine Lanham.

51. An ACT to prevent the going at large of geese and swine in the town of Havre-de-Grace, in Harford county.

52. An ACT to prevent the going at large of swine within three miles of George-town, in Montgomery county.

53. A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to lay out several turnpike roads in Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

54. An ACT to authorize and empower the levy court of Montgomery county to assess and levy annually a sum of money for the support of Joseph Crown.

55. An ACT to open a road from Martin's ford, on the north branch of Patowmack, to intersect the main road leading from the mouth of George's creek to the town of Cumberland.

56. An ACT to establish and confirm certain acts done by persons holding offices of trust and profit under the government of the United States.

57. An ACT to enable the justices of Kent county court to cause to be transcribed the records and papers therein mentioned.

58. An ACT to incorporate a school in Allegany county, by the name of Allegany County School.

59. An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

60. An ACT to enable the trustees of Cokerbury college to dispose of the effects of said college for the purpose therein mentioned.

61. An ACT to empower the levy court of Harford county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

62. An ACT to empower the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

63. An ACT to prevent the going at large of geese and swine in the towns of Upper-Mar-borough and Nottingham, in Prince-George's county.

64. An ACT for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

65. An ACT respecting the criminal business of the city and county of Baltimore.

66. An ACT to repeal certain clauses in the act, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice in testamentary affairs, granting administrations, recovery of legacies, securing filial portions and distribution of intestate estates, as also in the act, entitled, An additional and supplementary act to the several acts for the administration of justice in testamentary affairs.

67. An ACT to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money to clear out the creeks leading to and from Upper-Mar-borough and Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county.

68. An ACT to authorize and empower the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to assess and levy a sum of money annually for the purpose therein mentioned.

69. An ACT to authorize Richard Tilghman, William Hopper, Thomas Wright, of Thomas, and Thomas J. Seth, of Queen Anne's county, to raise by lottery a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

70. An ACT to repeal part of an act, entitled, A supplement to the act for the establishment and regulation of levy courts in the several counties of this state.

71. An ACT to make permanent and to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

72. An ACT for the relief of Ralph Ormiston, of Washington county.

73. An ACT to relinquish to Frederick Eickelberger, of Frederick county, the right of the state to the land therein mentioned.

74. A Further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of Calvert county.

75. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to empower the levy court of Harford county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

76. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

77. An ACT to open and establish a road from Rock creek church to Patowmack river, below the little falls of said river.

78. An ACT to incorporate the trustees of George-town school, in Kent county.

79. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of Joseph Forrest, of George-town, Pa-

townack, and Thomas Ear-

county.

80. An ACT to lay out an

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92. A Further supplement

act to unite the free school

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93. An ACT to enable

merchants in Amsterdam

property in the town of E

county.

94. A Supplement to

the direction of sheriffs:

township, and Thomas Earle, of Queen-Anne's county.

80. An ACT to lay out and establish a road from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington, and to repeal the act therein mentioned.

81. An ACT to alter and change the time for holding the county courts in Washington county.

82. An ACT appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands, commonly called the Choctank Indian lands, in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of this state, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

83. An ACT to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

84. An ACT respecting proceedings in the high court of chancery.

85. An ACT to make valid and confirm the title in the lands therein mentioned to Rebecca Maria Harriet Buchanan.

86. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for establishing and securing the salary of the chancellor.

87. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for building a new gaol in Baltimore county.

88. An ACT to open a road in Cecil county from Archibald Dyfart's towards Hugh Ramsay's tavern.

89. An ACT for the relief of Thomas Randall, of Baltimore county.

90. An ACT to release the right of this state in a lot in the city of Baltimore to Charles Jessop, and others.

91. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorize the building a market-house on the county wharf in Chester-town, in Kent county, and for the regulation of the said market.

92. A Further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to unite the free schools of Saint-Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties.

93. An ACT to enable Wilhem and Jan Willink, merchants in Amsterdam, to purchase and hold real property in the town of Havre-de-Grace, in Harford county.

94. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the direction of sheriffs and coroners in the return of jurors, and for the better regulation of juries.

95. An ACT to authorize and empower the levy court of Saint-Mary's county to assess and levy annually a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

96. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven.

97. An ACT for establishing a mutual insurance company against fire on houses, goods and furniture, in this state.

98. An ACT authorizing Nicholas Watkins, one of the collectors of Anne-Arundel county, to complete his collections.

99. An ACT to authorize an exchange of lands between John Eversfield and the other representatives of Matthew Eversfield, late of Prince-George's county.

100. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

101. An ACT for amending, and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

102. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the present session of assembly.

103. A Further additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

104. An ACT to authorize the justices of the levy court of Prince-George's county to levy a sum of money on the assessable property of said county for the purposes therein mentioned.

105. An ACT to establish and incorporate a medical and chirurgical faculty or society in the state of Maryland.

106. An ACT respecting writs of habeas corpus.

107. An ACT for the promotion of literature in this state.

108. An ACT declaring what shall be evidence in certain cases therein mentioned.

109. An ACT for the relief of Peter Redhead, of Talbot county, an insolvent debtor.

110. A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for building a new gaol in Baltimore county.

111. A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

112. An ACT to authorize Jane Green, administratrix of Valentine Green, to dispose of the real estate of said Green, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

113. An ACT to lay a tax on billiard tables.

114. An ACT to increase the fees of the examiner-general of the western shore and the examiner of the eastern shore.

115. An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, certain parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as are therein mentioned.

116. An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as are therein mentioned.

117. An ACT for the payment of the journal of accounts.

WHEREAS by an act of congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the president of the United States is authorized to borrow, on behalf of the United States, from the bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars—so, however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. *And whereas* it is declared by the said act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid—*And whereas* by the said act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said act. *And whereas* the president of the United States did by an act or commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, authorize and empower the secretary of the treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars, and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the act of congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of the act of congress, and the authority from the president of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby, on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, to wit:

18. A book for receiving subscriptions to a loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the bank of the United States, on Thursday the twenty-eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

19. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed, there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October ensuing. The secretary of the treasury, however, reserves the right of reducing the number of instalments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

20. On the failure of payment of any instalment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceding instalment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed, shall be forfeited to the United States.

21. The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the bank of the United States, or at the offices of discount and deposit of the said bank at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleston, or at either of the banks of Salem, in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the cashiers of the offices of discount and deposit and of the banks aforesaid shall be received at the bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent instalment shall be received at any other place than that where the first instalment was paid, except at the bank of the United States; in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of discount or deposit, or at either of the banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first instalment of subscriptions to the loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the treasury.

22. For the sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates shall be given by the cashier of the bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by endorsement, and delivery of the parties in whose favour the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceding.

23. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceding, shall after the said payments have been completed, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective instalments payable quarterly yearly at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan-offices where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

24. After the last of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of the government of the United

States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the treasury of the United States or at the loan-offices where the same may stand credited.

25. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand, or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferrable by the creditors, or their attorneys, at the treasury and loan-offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States.

26. A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States, are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of, the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the treasury.

Jan. 12.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, on Saturday the 2d day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, A NUMBER of country born negro SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children, being part of the personal estate of JOHN BULLEN, Esq; late of the said city, deceased.

Annapolis, January 23. 1799.

Notice to State Debtors.

THE Agent requests all debtors to the State of Maryland to discharge their respective balances on or before the 10th day of March next; immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the delinquent clerks and sheriffs will be exacted.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent.

January 22, 1799.

ALL persons are forewarned from trusting or crediting any one on account of the subscriber without a line from

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose-Hill, near Annapolis.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claim against the estate of ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to produce the same, without delay, legally proved and authenticated, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to Charles Goldsborough, junior.

MARY E. GOLDSBOROUGH, } Exe-
CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, jun. } cutors
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, }
December 19, 1758.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of JOHN BULLEN, Esq; late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator with the will annexed.

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

WILLIAM A. M'PIERSON, Port-Tobacco, 1,
Messrs. J. H. Stone, & Co. ditto, 1,
Thomas Brown, ditto, 1,
Richd. Brandt, Charles county, 1,
Doct. Ignatius Simms, Port-Tobacco, 1,
Major Saml. Hanson, sen. near Port-Tobacco, 1,
Robert Guest, Port-Tobacco, 1,
Henry T. Jerningham, Cob Neck, 1,
Capt. Samuel Hamilton, Charles county, 1,
Ignatius Simms, Port-Tobacco, 2,
Aaron Moore, ditto, 1,
Doct. Samuel Hanson, Nanjemoy, 1,
John Barnes, Esq; clk. Charles county, 1,
Capt. William M'Pherion, 1,
Benjamin Douglas, Charles county, 1,
Miss Amelia Smoot, ditto, 1,
Thomas Maddox, Port-Tobacco, 1,
Clement Kennedy, Sandy Point, 1,
Miss Anne Griffen, Port-Tobacco, 1,
William Baker, Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, 1,
James Freeman, 1,
Mrs. Judith Latimer, 1.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to Prince-George's county court, at their next April term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, the one called WARBURTON MANOR, and the other called FRANKLAND, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS ATTWOOD DIGGES.

Warburton, January 9. 1799.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the north side of Severn, in October last, a red COW, about five or six years old, no perceivable mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

January 12, 1799.

HEREBY certify that HENDERSON MAGRUDER brought before me this day a stray, a small dark bay HORSE, about five years old, thirteen hands one or two inches high, black legs, small mane, short switch tail, no perceivable brand or spot marks, when rode he trots and gallops.

THOMAS DUCKETT.

Prince George's county, January 7, 1799.

M. R. LEWIS NETH, merchant, of the city of Annapolis, and no person else, except myself, at my residence, is empowered to sell "Doctor FENDALL'S COLUMBIAN ANTISCORBUTIC DENTIFRICE," with directions for using the same.

B. FENDALL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A ROBERT LAWSON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as there can be no indulgence given.

GEO. JENKINS, Administrator,
MARY JENKINS, Executrix.

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.

For SALE.

The subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th day of February next, on the premises, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

THAT valuable and beautiful plantation whereon he now lives, STRAWBERRY-HILL, situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to the city of Washington, two miles from the former, and sixteen from the latter, containing 180 acres, with a sufficient proportion of wood and meadow land; the soil is adapted to any kind of grain and tobacco. The situation is very high, and commands a view of six miles round, very healthy and well improved. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may view the premises. The terms of sale are, the purchaser to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale. Bonds with good security, bearing interest from the date, for the other two thirds, payable in one and two years. An indisputable title and immediate possession will be given.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.
N. B. In place of the cash for the one third, as mentioned above, I will take a good negotiable note, payable in six months at the bank of Columbia, with an approved endorser.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

S. J. C.

Prince-George's county, December 7, 1798.

LAND for SALE.

I WILL SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the HALF of a TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, adjoining the lands of Mr. NATHAN HARRIS; the whole tract containing eleven hundred sixty one and a half acres.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Annapolis, December 26, 1798.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken up by the first day of April next will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

ELIZA BAKER 2, Nicholas Blacklock, H. T. Compton, Allen B. Duckett, Jcis. Doyme, Margaret Hayward, William Hickman, Samuel Hamilton, Magruder and Harwood 3, James A. Magruder 2, John R. Magruder, Richard Smith, Samuel L. Smith, Joseph Simm 3, Joseph Thomas, Susanna Wells, Hezekiah Wailes, Levin C. Wailes, Edward Waters 2, and Edward Willett.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, at the ensuing April term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called AQUAMAR, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

GIDEON IRELAND.

December 15, 1798.

In CHANCERY, December 19, 1798.

Benjamin Burrel and Jacob Heis, against James Smith. THE object of the bill is to obtain to Jacob Heis, one of the complainants the legal title in a tract of land, lying in Washington county, called Nova Scotia, for which James Smith, the defendant passed his bond of conveyance to Richard Burrel, deceased, dated on the 25th day of August, 1760, which land was devised by Richard Burrel to Benjamin Burrel, the other complainant, and by him sold to the said Jacob Heis; the bill states, that the said James Smith resides out of this state, in Georgia; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of February next, to the intent that the defendant may have notice of the present application, and the substance and object of the bill, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the fourth Tuesday in May next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Car. Can.

MADE his escape from gaol, early this morning, a bright mulatto lad named RANDOLPH, stout and well made, sprightly and active, sings well, and appears fond of spirituous liquors, he is about eighteen years of age, five feet seven inches high, has smooth, sandy, straight hair, and was handcuffed when he made his escape; he says he is the property of a WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and was committed as a runaway by the name of ROBERT MURTZ; he has been some months past in the vicinity of Allen's Fresh. Any person delivering him at this place shall receive a REWARD of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable expences, from

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

Indian-town, November 27, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on Monday the 12th of this instant, a bright mulatto lad, about eighteen years of age, who says he is the property of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and gives himself the name of RANDOLPH. His master is requested to come and pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold agreeably to law for his prison fees.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

November 13, 1798.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a few elegant chamber CLOCKS and Silver WATCHES of the first quality, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch chains, Gold, Gilt and Scotch pebble seals, Holster and Pocket Pistols, with an assortment of Jewelry.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

BACON'S LAWS

For SALE.

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

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are also required to make immediate payment, to

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, consisting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldest seventeen years of age, the youngest twelve months; the man is honest and sober, a good gardener, a trusty market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honest and sober; the expence of so large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children sold, or even separated from them, is the only reason of their being offered for sale. To a good master in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be disposed of on easy terms.

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of SAMUEL BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, legally proved, for payment, on or before the first day of March, as the executor shall, on that day. Finally settle up said estate, and those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment immediately, or suits will be brought against those that fail, by

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, the surviving
executor of said Samuel Baldwin.

To THE VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGES COUNTY.

I AM solicited by my friends to offer myself as a candidate at your next election, and at the particular request of some of the leading characters on Patowmack I now take my pen to address you on that head. It has been said in our county that I am not a decided character, you know my heart too well for me to dwell on that subject—true, I never was of any party in my life; I trust I never shall. I admit our constitution as one of the best in the world, and I hope I ever shall be watchful of the rights and liberties of our citizens—If you think me a character worthy of your confidence I shall humbly thank you for your votes—Should I be elected I pledge my honour honestly shall be my motto, sincerity my creed. Give me leave to subscribe myself

Your humble servant,

R. A. CONTRE.

Bladensburg, December 5, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and securing them in gaol, so that I may get them, WILL, about sixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty-six or seven years of age, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about seventeen years of age; the last two call themselves THOMAS; and all of them have been frequently seen in Annapolis, where I have reasons to suppose they now are. The above reward shall be paid for apprehending the said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought home. All persons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril.

JAMES MORRIS.

Charles county, September 25, 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 cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark striped elastic cloth, a white muslin waist-coat, 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.

An ACT limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the treasury, may be presented for allowance.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all credits on the books of the treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the treasury, have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be for ever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the secretary of the treasury is hereby required to cause this act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each state.

Signed, JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, July 9, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ABELT MULLIKIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN H. MULLIKIN, Administrator of ABELT MULLIKIN, deceased.
Forks Patuxent.

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, 1781; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

MAR

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, ORDERED, That the act of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight be published in the Maryland Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, Frederick-town, Green and E town, and in the Eastern paper the space of six weeks.

By order,
NINIA

An ACT to appoint an agent to receive hundred

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly, That William Marbury execute the trust and power of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

II. And be it enacted, That the collection of all arrears of the several collectors of the state; and the said agent required to call upon the shores for an accurate statement of all such balances due from such shales shall be furnished by the said agent to the auditor of the state on the auditor's book, and the said agent shall have of, and, if necessary, to file and the said agent, with the nor and council, may make debtors, and take bonds for security, and give time for years from the first day of and ninety-nine.

IV. And be it enacted, That the state for naval duties and amerciaments, and for ordinary, retailers and require payment, and, if the same; and the said agent and credit any money that with by law, and for he may take the advice writing.

V. And be it enacted, That on occasion to expose to public sale, or his securities already issued, or to be issued, shall cause at least given of such sale, and shall appear that there the debt due to the state shall any property to estate, in payment, or part of the arrears due to the state, may be so purchased, and by this act shall be considered as a public sale, unless a public sale made by the agent, or such sale and purchase, for the use of the state, to public auction on the use of the state, and which shall in no case of said agent shall take before, to be approved, from more, from the public bonds by him so to accurate list thereof of the western shore, property of such purchase, the respective dates, and in the schedule thereof.

VI. And be it enacted, That directed to dispose of that remains unsold, sufficient security, and of, not exceeding two ary, one thousand seven that where the quantity to such sale except such land shall be disposed of, and place of which notice shall be given by the time of any sale shall make known state thereto, and the title to the same, or chase must be in charge.

VII. And be it enacted, That by any officer or person, valid and effectual, western or eastern being, or unless in several counties, in the sheriff are by law.

VIII. And be it enacted, That full power and authority be given to the governor and council to take back any person, and not to having purchased of paying for the upon terms and

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 31, 1799.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 22, 1799.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Rights of Man, Frederick-town, Green and English's paper, at Georgetown, and in the Kaiton paper, once in each week for the space of six weeks.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Council of the State
of Maryland.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That William Marbury be agent of this State, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred.

II. And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this State; and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such accounts shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of balances due to the State on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and, if necessary, to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the State, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the State for naval duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and, if necessary, sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvency, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law, and for his information of the law, he may take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be issued for this purpose, the said agent shall cause at least thirty days public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the State, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the State, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased, and that no purchase authorized by this act shall be considered as made on the part of the State, unless a public declaration to that effect be made by the agent, or his deputy, immediately after such sale and purchase; and any property so purchased for the use of the State, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms, for the use of the State, and if the same be sold on credit, which shall in no case exceed the term of two years, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property, and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, in the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities, from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. And be it enacted, That the said agent is hereby directed to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, and take bonds to the State, with sufficient security, and give time for the payment thereof, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and that where the quantity of land in any one body subject to such sale exceeds the quantity of fifty acres, such land shall be disposed of at public sale, of the time and place of which sale at least thirty days previous notice shall be given by public advertisement; and that at the time of any sale by virtue of this act, the said agent shall make known that he only sells the right of this State thereto, and that the State doth not guaranty the title to the same, or any part thereof, but that the purchase must be in all respects at the risk of the purchaser.

VII. And be it enacted, That no payment in future by any officer or person indebted to the State shall be valid and effectual, unless made to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, or to the agent for the time being, or unless made to the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in the cases where the said clerks and sheriffs are by law authorized to receive the same.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the agent shall have full power and authority, by and with the advice of the governor and council, in all cases of unsatisfied debts, to take back any property heretofore purchased by any person, and not yet paid for, in cases where the person so having purchased, and his securities, are not capable of paying for the same, and to compromise the same upon terms and principles of equity and justice, by and

with the advice and consent aforesaid; and the agent is hereby required to lay a particular statement of his proceedings under this section before the next session of assembly.

IX. And be it enacted, That the agent, with the approbation and consent of the governor and council, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise any suit depending in chancery with any State debtor, upon any terms in their judgment calculated to promote the interest of the State, and to obtain the speedy receipt of the sums due.

X. And be it enacted, That if, under the terms of any compromise made as aforesaid, the property heretofore purchased should be taken back and re-vested in the State, the same may be sold by the agent, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell the same at public sale, giving thirty days notice, on a credit of two years, payable one half of the principal, and the whole interest, annually, on the first day of December in each year, and the bonds, when taken, shall be returned to the treasury of the western shore, and reported to the general assembly at their session next ensuing the taking of such bonds.

XI. And be it enacted, That all cases in chancery, where no compromise under this act is effected, shall be placed under the direction of the agent, who is hereby authorized and required to call on the attorney-general to prosecute or defend the same to immediate final decision; and the governor and council are hereby authorized and empowered, at the request of the agent, in cases of difficulty, to aid the attorney-general, by employing any person to attend to surveys where necessary, or otherwise to assist in the prosecution or defence of said suits, which person or persons are to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds; and the names of the persons so employed, together with the sum allowed for their services, to be laid before the general assembly at their next session.

XII. And be it enacted, That if any bond debtor to the State for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued, and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or, under the direction and with the approbation of the governor and council, be is hereby authorized to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bond taken for taxes due before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds intitled, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XIV. And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XV. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days of sale of property taken by *feri facias*, at the suit of the State, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the State.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XVII. And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore, at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this State as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bond, resides on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the general office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expense of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render to the treasurers of the western shore, distinct quarterly accounts of his receipts of all money, certificates and bonds, in virtue of this act, and shall immediately thereupon pay and deliver the same to the said treasurer, who shall, in his annual report to the general assembly, state fully and particularly the money, certificates and bonds, by him received from the said agent, and the times when the same were received and accounted for;

XX. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act to the general assembly at their next session, and within the first ten days after its commencement, in which account shall be specified, under distinct heads, his own receipts, and those of the treasurer, and of all transfers of stock upon which he may be entitled to commission, and in which shall also be contained a particular estimate of his commission, shewing how and upon what the same arose due.

XXI. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: for all payments actually made to either of the treasurers in virtue of this act, four per cent. and for all bonds taken by the said agent in virtue of this act, four per cent.

XXII. And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the State, before the governor and council, in the penalty of sixty thousand dollars, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties as agent under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, to the best of his skill and judgment, the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That the agent be and he is hereby authorized and directed to collect any sum or sums of money due from persons residents without the State of Maryland, and, if necessary, sue therefor, and he is also authorized to employ counsel for the recovery of the same, and give such fee as he may think reasonable, and draw on the treasurer of the western shore therefor, who is hereby authorized to pay the amount of such order.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after his acceptance he shall not give bond, and take the oath aforesaid, before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said William Marbury by this act, such person first giving security, and taking the oath aforesaid.

Notice to State Debtors.

THE Agent requests all debtors to the State of Maryland to discharge their respective balances on or before the 10th day of March next; immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the delinquent clerks and sheriffs will be exacted.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent.

January 22, 1799.

TRIESTE, October 19.

VESSELS which have lately arrived here from the Adriatic sea, bring accounts that a Russian fleet had arrived in the roads of Zante and Cephalonia, and taken possession of both these islands in the name of the emperor of Russia. There was but a feeble force in both these places: but the island of Corfu is well fortified by the French, and is supposed to be able to stand a siege.—The confirmation of this account, through an official channel, we are in expectation of.

LUBECK, October 25.

LA FAYETTE

Lives now at Wittmold, situated near Ploen, four myriameters from hence.—There he gives himself entirely to study; and although his health is pretty well recovered, he does not wish to embark for America so long as a misunderstanding subsists between the French republic and the United States. Should his wife, who is now in Paris, not succeed to have him re-instated in his property at Auvergne, he then will think of choosing himself a fixed residence.

La Fayette and Dumourier are but a few miles distant from each other; notwithstanding which, there is not the least communication between them.

RASTADT, October 27.

It is certain that the Austrians have entered the country of the Grisons.—It is even assured that the emperor has published a manifesto, by which he declares, that he put himself in possession of that country, for securing to the people their liberty and civil existence.

The French, on their side, have taken possession of the city of Basil.

Letters from Vienna announce war as being very near. The archduke Charles arrived there the 8th October; the general count of Bellegarde departed from thence the 12th, to go to the army of Bavaria, where his royal highness will follow him in a very short time. It is also said, that the Austrian troops will advance as far as Wurtemberg. General D'Alvinzy will command the army of Italy.

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

CHARLES ALEXANDER, (2), Doct. John Archer, jun. Annapolis.

Mr. Brice, John Britton, Annapolis.
John Callahan, (2), Thomas Cromwell, (2), Joseph Carleton, Henry Cross, (2), James Cambell, Nicholas Comerford, Henry Critt, Thomas Clayton, Annapolis; John Chew, West river.

Gabriel Duvall, (3), John Davidson, Walter Dorsey, James Dunlop, Benjamin Discoy, Annapolis.

Thomas Earle, James Earle, Annapolis.

The Guardian to the sons of the late rev. Wm. Ren, Samuel Godman, Mary Geenevell, Aug. Guery, John Gilson; care of John Randall, Caleph Goodwin, Mr. Gray, Annapolis.

Mrs. Hall, John Henry, James Hollyday, John Hurst, Samuel Hutton, Annapolis; Miss Peggy Hall, at Mrs. Howard's, near Annapolis; Charles D. Hodges and Co. (2), Pig Point; Benjamin Harrison, West river.

Baker Johnson, Annapolis; Margaret Jones, West river.

The Masters and Wardens of Amanda Lodge, No. 12, Luther Martin, Richard Mackubin, Gilbert Murock, Elizabeth McDonald, Annapolis; Thomas M'Pherson, Thomas D. Marriott, Anne-Arundel county.

Wm. Russell, Clement Richards, Annapolis; Thomas Reynolds, Anne-Arundel county.

Mariah Small, Dr. James Smyth, care of Dr. Shaaff, John Sullivan, Charles Suell, Hugh Sherwood, Annapolis; Rebecca Stewart, West river.

Richard Tilghman, 5th, Frisby Tilghman, Annapolis.

James Winchester, (5), William Wilkins, Richard Wells or Henry Johnson, Annapolis; Stephen West, near Annapolis.

S. GREEN, P. M.

January 1, 1799

COMMITTED to my custody the 17th instant, a negro man by the name of CHARLES, who says he is a free man, and was set free by JOHN TALBOT, of Frederick county, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 40 years of age, and well made, and says that he was born in Barbadoes, talks in the Guinea language, and marked on the right temple in the Guinea manner, and has lost his two under fore teeth; his clothing is an old hat, short brown jacket with large brass buttons, purple breeches, coarse stockings, and old shoes. His master is desired to come and take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

January 29, 1799.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, about November last, a black and white COW, about seven or eight years old, an under cut in the right ear, and a slit in the left, is remarkable on account of her horns, as they have grown like those of a sheep. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN VENNUMS.

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1799.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, on Saturday the 2d day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

A NUMBER of country born negro SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children, being part of the personal estate of JOHN BULLEN, Esq; late of the said city, deceased.

Annapolis, January 23, 1799.

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

WILLIAM A. M'PHERSON, Port-Tobacco, 1,

Messrs. J. H. Stone, & Co. ditto, 1,

Thomas Brown, ditto, 1,

Richd. Brandt, Charles county, 1,

Doct. Ignatius Simms, Port-Tobacco, 1,

Major Saml. Hanlon, sen. near Port-Tobacco, 1,

Robert Guesit, Port-Tobacco, 1,

Henry T. Jeronigham, Cob Neck, 1,

Capt. Samuel Hamilton, Charles county, 1,

Ignatius Simms, Port-Tobacco, 2,

Aaron Moore, ditto, 1,

Doct. Samuel Hanlon, Nanjemoy, 1,

John Barnes, Esq; clk. Charles county, 1,

Capt. William M'Pherson, 1,

Benjamin Douglas, Charles county, 1,

Miss Amelia Smoot, ditto, 1,

Thomas Maddox, Port-Tobacco, 1,

Clement Kennedy, Sandy Point, 1,

Miss Anne Griffen, Port-Tobacco, 1,

William Baker, Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, 1,

James Freeman, 1,

Mrs. Judith Latimer, 1.

All persons having any just claims against the estate of JOHN BULLEN, Esq; late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator with the will annexed.

WHEREAS by an act of congress, passed on the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the president of the United States is authorized to borrow, on behalf of the United States, from the bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars—so, however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. And whereas it is declared by the said act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid—And whereas by the said act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said act. And whereas the president of the United States did by an act or commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, authorize and empower the secretary of the treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars, and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the act of congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of the act of congress, and the authority from the president of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby, on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, to wit:

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the bank of the United States, on Thursday the twenty-eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed, there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October ensuing. The secretary of the treasury, however, reserves the right of reducing the number of instalments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any instalment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceding instalment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed, shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th. The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the bank of the United States, or at the offices of discount and deposit of the said bank at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleston, or at either of the banks of Salem, in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence, in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the cashiers of the offices of discount and deposit and of the banks aforesaid shall be received at the bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent instalment shall be received at any other place than that where the first instalment was paid, except at the bank of the United States; in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of discount or deposit, or at either of the banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first instalment of subscriptions to the loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the treasury.

5th. For the sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates shall be given by the cashier of the bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by endorsement, and delivery of the parties in whose favour the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceding.

6th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceding, shall after the said payments have been completed, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective instalments payable quarter yearly at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of the government of the United

States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the treasury of the United States or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand, or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferrable by the creditors, or their attorneys, at the treasury and loan offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States.

9th. A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States, are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of, the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the treasury.

Jan. 12.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to Prince-George's county court, at their next April term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in Prince George's county, the one called WARBURTON MANOR, and the other called FRANKLAND, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS ATTWOOD DIGGES.

Warburton, January 9, 1799

ALL persons are forewarned from trulling or crediting any one on account of the subscriber without a line from

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose-Hill, near Annapolis.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claim against the estate of ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to produce the same, without delay, legally proved and authenticated, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to Charles Goldborough, junior.

MARY E. GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, jun. } Executors. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, }
December 19, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, at the ensuing April term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called AORREMENT, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

GIDEON IRELAND.

December 15, 1798.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the north side of Severn, in October last, a red COW, about five or six years old, no perceivable mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

January 12, 1799.

HEREBY certify that HENDERSON MACRUDE brought before me this day as a stray, a small dark bay HORSE, about five years old, thirteen hands one or two inches high, black legs, small mane, short switch tail, no perceivable brand or spot marks, when rode he trots and gallops.

THOMAS DUCKETT.

Prince George's county, January 7, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT LAWSON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as there can be no indulgence given.

GEO. JENKINS, Administrator, MARY JENKINS, Executrix.

LAND for SALE.

I WILL SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the HALF of a TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, adjoining the lands of Mr. NATHAN HARRIS; the whole tract containing eleven hundred sixty one and a half acres.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Annapolis, December 26, 1798.

Charles Faris, Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a few elegant chamber CLOCKS and Silver WATCHES of the first quality, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch chains, Gold, Gilt and Scotch pebble seals, Holster and Pocket Pistols, with an assortment of Jewellery.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

A LIST of TRACTS and LOTS of LAND, in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1798, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Table with 3 columns: Names of Land, Amt. Tax, Persons Names. Lists various land parcels and their owners/tax amounts.

Mount Hope, Water works, Pair of Spruce Spring, Durham, New Addition, The Gleanings, Part of Mount Nebo, Hilton's Chase, Walnut Level, Dogwood Plains, Horse Lick, The Glades, Half of Granary, Bottom, Sugar Land, Partnership, 1 Lot town of Cumberland, Lot No. 31 town of Cumberland, Partnership, The Vale, Lot town of Cumberland, Mill Seat, Felicity, 1 Lot town of Cumberland, Sparking Camp, Half of Granary, Half of Sanca Panca, Half of Sanca Panca, Bull Pasture, Dunghill, Governor's Neglect, Rooby's Delight, Ormes Attention, Chestnut Grove, Now or Never, Ashby's Discovery, William and Joseph's Amendment, Cullom's Lot, Part of Aultin's Purchase, Locust Tree Bottom, 296 Lots from No. 500 to 799 inclusive, except No. 661, 662 and 684.

Samuel Godman, James Greenleaf, Nathan Gregg, Paul Hoyer, Peter Huff, William Hilton, Thomas Hanson, Thomas Johnson, of Thos, Edward Jones, Denton Jacques, Henry Kemp and Laurence Brengle, Henry Kemp, Leonard Lantz, Ebenezer Mackey, Daniel Menedear, James M Pherison, John Orme, John Orr, James Oquin, Raphael Peale, Charles P. Polk, Pearfal and Rogers, Walter Roe, Gustavus Scott, Hugh Scott, William and Joseph Scott, John Spurrier, Michael Snabley, Joseph Uther, Thomas Johnson and James Greenleaf.

No. of Lots, and the persons names to whom they belong, with the amount of the tax on each lot. The following lots eight-pence half-penny each. No. 340, William Arnolds, 1071, William Amos. No. 208, 315, 326 Catharine Boyer, 12, Samuel Beckwith, 931, Valentine Brother, 297, 436, Michael Boyer, 489, Aquila Browne, 1877, William Berryman. No. 226, 80, 4994, 3127, 4034, Archibald Chifholm, 2534, William Cor. No. 3163, Samuel Davis, 1397, 1134, 4157, 4156, 90, 1231, 79, 859, 84, 130, 3098, 2088, 3032, 11, 1165, 1325, 1125, 1168, 469, 1912, 250, 1131, Thomas Donaldson. No. 2180, 2182, Adam Fadley, 1423, 3123, George Frois, 225, William Furgulson, 1963, Richard Flemming, 404, Philip Ford. No. 4152, 214, 844, 845, 1371, 911, 215, 1106, 1171, 3121, 4158, 846, 847, 213, Frederick Grammer, 266, Charles Gillian, 1135, 174, 825, 976, 3122, 1151, 876, 1838, 101, John Guyer, 1704, 810, 3129, 2425, 1325, 1425, 4055, 1317, 1121, 1834, 1010, 2548, 1009, 310, Robert Gover, 441, Philip Grabill, 2022, 3126, 1720, Solomon Geer, 1124, Archibald Golder, 141, 953, John Gilmore, 1309, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, John G-phart. No. 4091, 4092, 4093, 4094, Paul Hoyer, 197, 1305, Elisha Hall, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, Levy Hughs, 1386, John Haum, 1784, Thomas B. Hugo. No. 135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, Elisha Jarrett.

No. 188, Henry Myers, 11, 1142, James R. Morris, 885, 931, Gilbert Murdock. No. 458, 1621, 1182, 192, 95, John Neill, 1558, Greenbury Neall, 1603, 4096, 4097, Samuel Norwood. No. 131, 1792, William H. Parke, 1777, Richard Pontonby. No. 334, George Roffe, 1263, Charles Robinson, 301, John Reed, 2582, 2586, 2587, 2583, James Robinson, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, Christopher Richmond, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, John Randall, 950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130, Thomas B. Randall. Two shillings and seven-pence on this lot. No. 2487, Gustavus Scott. The following eight-pence half-penny each. No. 1237, John Schley, 3066, James Shaw, 1373, 842, 1172, 930, 858, Robert C. Stanley, 3036, Philip Swearer, 25, 37, 38, 55, 57, 70, 72, 58, 81, 89, 94, 109, 119, 126, 154, 162, 163, 165, 170, 175, 180, 181, 184, 190, 196, 216, 217, 220, 230, 236, 250, 278, 316, 320, 337, 360, 382, 385, 398, 401, 404, 407, 413, 403, 448, 449, 451, 452, 456, 481, 488, 495, 802, 827, 846, 883, 896, 923, 932, 946, 951, 952, 963, 982, 989, 991, 1008, 1009, 1014, 1017, 1037, 1044, 1069, 1083, 1097, 1100, 1111, 1112, 1118, 1121, 1132, 1156, 1161, 1173, 1174, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1196, 1119, 1201, 1209, 1221, 1245, 1277, 1280, 1295, 1259, 1300, 1310, 1312, 1342, 1381, 1384, 1408, 1417, 1422, 1425, 1426, 1433, 1442.

1444, 1462, 1463, 1465, 1469, 1475, 1478, 1496, 1501, 1502, 1508, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1552, 1582, 1590, 1593, 1597, 1598, 1602, 1616, 1624, 1691, 1694, 1695, 1702, 1711, 1712, 1718, 1721, 1730, 1741, 1762, 1766, 1793, 1748, 1714, 1789, 1802, 1819, 1821, 1844, 1849, 1865, 1887, 1894, 1895, 1914, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1938, 1944, 1964, 2010, 2038, 2081, 2085, 2369, 2398, 2517, 2529, 2543, 2548, 3008, 3034, 3043, 3047, 3060, 3092, 3100, 3119, 3125, 3129, 3161, 3164, 3167, 3171, 4023, 4024, 4038, 4053, 4055, 4096, 4098, 4110, 4115, 4031, John A. Sumner. No. 2615, 2616, 2618, 2619, Thomas and Samuel Turner. No. 4045, John Willson, 217, 3039, 1289, 2540, 4064, 1190, 118, Edward Wright, 2081, 1005, James Weit, junior, 82, Charles Wayman, 2723, 2732, 2733, 2735, William Woods. No. 3759, Samuel M'Dugle. NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to ROBERT SINCLAIR, Esquire, collector of Allegany county, on or before the seventeenth day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same. JOHN H. BAYARD, AQUILA A. BROWNE, THOMAS CRESAP, } Comm'rs. Tax, Allegany cy. December 3, 1798.

TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY. I AM solicited by my friends to offer myself as a candidate at your next election, and at the particular request of some of the leading characters on Patowmack I now take my pen to address you on that head. It has been said in our county that I am not a decided character, you know my heart too well for me to dwell on that subject—true, I never was of any party in my life; I trust I never shall. I admit our constitution as one of the best in the world, and I hope I ever shall be watchful of the rights and liberties of our citizens—If you think me a character worthy of your confidence I shall humbly thank you for your votes—Should I be elected I pledge my honour honestly shall be my motto, sincerity my creed. Give me leave to subscribe myself Your humble servant, R. A. CONTEE. Bladensburg, December 5, 1798.

For SALE. The subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th day of February next, on the premises, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, THAT valuable and beautiful plantation whereon he now lives, STRAWBERRY-HILL, situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to the city of Washington, two miles from the former, and sixteen from the latter, containing 180 acres, with a sufficient proportion of wood and meadow land; the soil is adapted to any kind of grain and tobacco. The situation is very high, and commands a view of six miles round, very healthy and well improved. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may view the premises. The terms of sale are, the purchaser to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale. Bonds with good security, bearing interest from the date, for the other two thirds, payable in one and two years. An indispensible title and immediate possession will be given. SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE. N. B. In place of the cash for the one third, as mentioned above, I will take a good negotiable note, payable in six months at the bank of Columbia, with an approved endorser. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. S. J. C. Prince-George's county, December 7, 1798.

An ACT limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the treasury, may be presented for allowance. BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all credits on the books of the treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the treasury, have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be forever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the secretary of the treasury is hereby required to cause this act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each state. Signed, JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THEODORE SEDGWICK, President of the Senate, pro tempore. Approved, July 9, 1798. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Thirty Dollars Reward. I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and securing them in goal, so that I may get them, WILL, about sixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty-six or seven years of age, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about seventeen years of age; the last two call themselves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently seen in Annapolis, where I have reasons to suppose they now are. The above reward shall be paid for apprehending the said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought home. All persons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril. JAMES MORRIS. Charles county, September 25, 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. ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, ORDERED, That the act of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, be published in the Maryland Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, Frederick-town, Green and town, and in the Easton paper the space of six weeks. By order, NIN... of... An ACT to appoint an agent... BE it enacted, by the Governor, That William Marbury execute the trust and power... this act, from the first day... seven hundred and ninety... January, one thousand eight... II. And be it enacted, That the collection of all arrears... the several collectors of th... this date; and the said ag... required to call upon the... shores for an accurate sta... balances due from such co... shall be furnished by the... UI. And be it enacted, Th... rited to superintend the... the state on the auditor's... and the said agent shall ha... of, and, if necessary, to... and the said agent, with t... nor and council, may ma... debtors, and take bonds t... curity, and give time for... years from the first day of... and ninety-nine. IV. And be it enacted, Th... rited to superintend the... the state for naval dutie... and amendments, and... for ordinary, retailers a... require payment, and, if... the same; and the said ag... and credit any money th... with by law, and for... he may take the advic... writing. V. And be it enacted, Th... collector, or his securit... already issued, or to be... agent shall cause at leas... given of such sale, and... shall appear that there... the debt due to the sta... choice any property fo... estate, in payment, or p... of the arrearages due t... may be so purchased, a... by this act shall be cou... the state, unless a pub... made by the agent, o... such sale and purchas... for the use of the state... to public auction on t... the use of the state, a... which shall in no case... said agent shall take b... curity, to be approv... tern shore, from the p... all bonds by him fo... accurate list thereof fr... of the western shore, property of such pur... the respective dates, c... in the schedule theret... VI. And be it enacte... directed to dispose o... that remains unsold, sufficient security, an... of, not exceeding tw... any, one thousand se... that where the quan... ject to such sale ex... such land shall be di... and place of which f... tice shall be given by... the time of any let... shall make known... state thereto, and th... title to the same, or... chafe must be in a... chafe. VII. And be it en... by any officer or p... valid and effectual, western or eastern... being, or unless in... federal counties, in... sheriffs are by law... VIII. And be it... full power and aut... governor and coun... to take back any p... person, and not y... so having purchas... of paying for the... upon terms and p...