

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 3, 1799.

MADRID, July 4.

SINCE the news of the departure of the combined fleets from Carthage, we have heard nothing of their farther progress. It appears, however, certain, that they have passed the Straits, and it is expected, that in a day they will enter Cadiz, where, according to all appearance, they will stop a little before continuing their route. The ship Censeur, which the French left in this port, is now, by the care of our marine, completely repaired, and is in condition to put to sea with the rest of the fleet.

MAYENCE, July 10.

The Chouans of the department of the marine and Loire have spread themselves to the number of four hundred over that of Mayence. The chiefs are assembled to the number of forty, and must pass through the ci-devant Beauce, where the superior chiefs continue; they publish that they are going to Lyons; where a great blow is to be struck.

PARIS, July 25.

A telegraphic line, to extend from the mouth of the Meuse to the continent opposite the Texel, is now tracing on the coast of Holland.

The widow of Roberjot has denied, under her own signature, in the Redacteur, that ever the said Deby was privy to the assassination at Raftadt; or that the French government were parties to that atrocious act. She speaks in terms of respect and affection of Deby. The imputation was thrown out by the Jacobin paper, the Journal des Hommes Libres, with the design of calumniating the late directory. Quesette, minister of the interior, officially orders Madame Roberjot's letter to be published.

July 26.

The act of accusation preferred against Merlin, Rewbell, Reveillere, and Treillard, in the council of five hundred, has been signed by Ruelie, Ancient diplomatic agent, and by Carlier and Trehan, citizens of Paris. They are arraigned of treason and conspiracy against the domestic and foreign safety of the republic.

It has been reported for several days past, that Manlius has capitulated, and that the city of Genoa is taken. The report is without any foundation.

July 27.

Five chiefs of the Chouans, were lately guillotined at Rennes.

We hear from Liege, that twenty-three thousand guns of the fabric of that place are ready for the armies of the Rhine and Moselle. It is pretended that the secret expedition which has been for a long time preparing at London, is intended to second a great interior movement. Is not the invisible hand, of which so much is affected to be spoken, the very visible hand, armed with claws of iron, of the minister who reigns in London, that father of La Vendee, which was the mother of the system of terror? Is it then believed that his English directory and all his agents can lull us to sleep? They are grossly deceived, and the event will prove them so.

Le Bordelais privateer of Bourdeaux has taken eight prizes, which will not alienate from us any of our friends of the neutral powers. They are all good English prizes. She has made 369 prisoners, besides 80 passengers.

July 28.

It is reported that Niou, commissary at London for the exchange of prisoners, enraged at the abusive language used by Pitt against the French nation the 12th of July, challenged him, and proposed a meeting in St. James's Park. We are particularly acquainted with Niou. He is as gallant a man as he is a good patriot, but we cannot believe that he could read such abusive language with any other feeling than that of profound contempt.

[La Clef du Cabinet.]

General Morand has succeeded general Verdict in the command at Paris.

Robert Lindet, the new minister of finance is expected here to-day from Caen.

The gaming houses are again opened, by permission of the police.—So much the worse!

General Canclaux is named inspector general of the infantry of the army of England.

It is given out that the directory will soon present a complete picture of the situation of the republic, interior and exterior, and of the grand measures which they have taken to retrieve the affairs of the French nation.

Orders have been given to send a reinforcement of twelve thousand men to the army of England. Three battalions were to arrive in the department of La Vendee about the 20th of this month, besides the columns that are to pass by Tours, Alenquo and Lisieux.

The pope has been removed from Valence to Dijon.

Letters from Cadix state, that on the 21st of Messidor (July 9), the combined squadrons, consisting of 42 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 6 smaller vessels of war, were seen steering towards the Atlantic ocean.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

DECREE of the 20th JULY.

The Executive Directory have decreed, that citizen Rheinhard, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic to the Heivetic republic, shall be appointed minister for foreign affairs, in the place of citizen Talleyrand, resigned.

The Executive Directory to citizen Talleyrand, minister for foreign relations.

The Executive Directory, citizen minister, have received your resignation, communicated to them the 14th July. In compliance with the fresh entreaties you have made, they have accepted it, and appointed in your stead citizen Rheinhard, minister plenipotentiary to the Helvetic republic. The Executive Directory consider it an act of justice, to testify in your favour on this occasion, that they have been perfectly satisfied with the unremitting zeal, civism, and information which you have displayed, as well in the functions of your ministry, as in those of the marine, for a time confided to you. The Executive Directory invite you, nevertheless, to continue to discharge the office of foreign affairs, until the arrival of your successor. They have not the least doubt but that your zeal in it will remain undiminished."

LONDON, July 23.

From the Bee, published at Edinburg by Dr. Anderson.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Accident frequently gives birth to discoveries of the highest importance; as it often happens that men, in very obscure stations in life, are possessed of some useful branches of knowledge, which the keenest researches of philosophy have not been able to discover. An instance of this kind occurred some time ago, that ought to be universally known among all the people of a small nation surrounded and intersected by seas as ours is.

A vessel having sprung a leak in the Atlantic ocean, which admitted more water than could be voided by the pumps, the master and men to the number of — were obliged to betake themselves in haste to their boat, a small Norway skiff, and abandon themselves to the mercy of the waves in that hazardous vehicle. They were tossed about for some time, in the most imminent danger, every wave seeming to threaten their utter destruction; but were providentially preserved. They all watched together for many hours, but at length it was necessary to take some repose. For this purpose the boat's company was divided into two parties; the master at the head of one; and the mate at the other; which was to keep watch by turns. During the time the mate was asleep, the master observed a line, or small rope, hanging over the stern of the boat. Thinking this had fallen over by accident, and that it would retard the motion of the boat, he pulled it in. At this time the sea was still much agitated; but the boat went through the water with tolerable ease and seeming safety. By and by, however, the storm appeared to increase, the sea became more boisterous, the waves broke upon the little skiff, and they were every moment in danger of being swallowed up. In the agitation and bustle which this occasioned the mate was awakened; and seeing the rope away from the stern, he flew into a violent passion, thinking it had been by the carelessness of some person allowed to slip overboard entirely. Being informed of the truth, and seeing the line, he instantly seized it, and threw it out behind the vessel, taking care to fix one end of it very securely to the boat. The other men could not comprehend the meaning of all this; but, to their agreeable surprise, they found that in a few minutes the sea ran more smooth than before, and the little skiff bounded over its surface in a much more easy manner than they had just experienced.

The mate then told them that he himself being a Norwegian, had been bred up as a fisherman on the coast of Norway, and had often experienced the salutary effects of this contrivance. Every person on that coast, he said, knew its effects perfectly, so that no boat ever goes to sea there without a spare line for that purpose, as it has been found, by many trials, that in case of a storm arising, a boat could live in a rough sea with much greater safety with such a line dragging after it, than without it. The boat's company, without being able to assign any reason for this phenomenon, were well convinced of its efficacy on the present occasion, and took care to avail themselves of it until they were providentially taken up at sea, after having suffered great hardships from hunger and thirst.

Captain Kennedy, after he was on shore, took care to communicate an account of this discovery; but

how it happened to be so little adverted to, I cannot tell. He afterwards drew up a narrative in writing, which now lies before me, in which he states another fact that strongly confirms the great utility of this very simple contrivance.

"On our passage to London, on board a large ship deeply loaded, the sea ran high for several days; and scudding, it was thought absolutely necessary to put in the dead lights. The weather being cold, and not having a fire place in the cabin, caused us to constitute in its place a large tub filled with sand, in which we made a fire, and not only dressed victuals for the cabin, but also for the ship's crew, as there was no possibility of making fire on the deck. In this situation my mate applied to the master of the vessel for leave to put on a tow line, which he scornfully refused: however, next morning when the master of the vessel was asleep, we put out the tow line, a coil of lanyard of sixty fathoms, with a piece of wood at the end of the line. To the great astonishment of the mate and crew then on deck, the sea abated, and did not range or come near the ship's stern as it had done before the line was made use of. Next morning two of the middle dead lights were taken down, and the ship's crew were able to make a fire on the deck, though the sea ran as high as before the line was made use of. The line was kept out the remainder of the voyage, when scudding. I have had frequent trials of the line in passages from Jamaica, in the depth of winter, without ever making use of dead lights, unless sometimes in the quarter windows, and in a small vessel, and cold weather, while scudding."

(Signed)

JOHN KENNEDY."

August 3.

This morning lieutenant Truscott, of the Louisa, from Gibraltar, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from general O'Hara and lord St. Vincent. No engagement had taken place between the fleets.—The enemy was blocked up in Cadiz by lord Keith.

Star.

Lieutenant Truscott, of the Louisa gun-brig, has arrived at the admiralty this morning from Gibraltar, with dispatches from earl St. Vincent, announcing that the combined fleets had entered Cadiz, from whence they had not sailed on the 20th. On that day lord Keith was expected to pass the Gut with 33 sail of the line, and would immediately proceed to the blockade of Cadiz.

Courier.

This morning an officer arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from earl St. Vincent at Gibraltar. They state, we understand, that the combined French and Spanish fleets were blockaded in Cadiz harbour by the British force. A disagreement had taken place between the Spaniards and the French, owing to the former having refused to admit the latter into the inner harbour. We are not at present able to state more particulars.

Sun.

The passengers by the King George packet from Lisbon state, that the French and Spanish fleets, before getting into Cadiz, had a very narrow escape of being lost, having got into Tetuan Bay, where there is a very strong current, and it having fallen calm, they were just on the eve of being on shore, when they let go their anchors. They continued firing signal guns for some time, which are supposed to be those heard by the Haerlem.

Immediately on the arrival of the fleets at Cadiz, it is added, that the French admiral Bruix was suspended, by an order from the new directory.

Other accounts state, that it was only the Spanish division that got into Cadiz, the French having proceeded towards the Bay of Biscay; but this is not probable.

Letters from the Mediterranean state, that the 8th regiment of foot landed, to reinforce the garrison of Minorca, on the 16th of June, which made the British force on duty there amount to 6000 effective men; and that several new and commodious works had been erected, for the surer defence of that important island. Majorca was in so distressed a state for want of provisions, that unless succours speedily arrived, a famine was generally dreaded.

In addition to the intelligence brought by the Paris papers, a letter has been this day received by a mercantile house in town, from Venice, stating, that the king of Naples made his re-entrance into his capital on the 20th of June; and that the citadels of Alessandria and Pavia have since surrendered to the Austro-Russian. Mantua, it is said, must soon also surrender, having but little provision, and no hopes of relief.

The Vienna news-paper says, that two Spanish messengers have arrived from Paris, with propositions of peace. It is certain that the Spanish legation at Vienna has laboured for a long time to distract the Imperial court by negotiations. The emperor Paul long since solicited his ally to disengage himself of these diplomatic spies, who are under the direction of the chevalier D'Azara, a man notorious for revolutionary principles.

It has lately been reported at Paris, that the envoy of a neutral power had made proposals of peace to the British ministry, which the public were not without hopes would be attended to; Sieyes being supposed friend to the measure.

A Paris paper says, "Only three or four of our generals remain with the army of Naples, all the rest being either killed or wounded."

August 2.

Official accounts have been received at the E. I. house, of the complete defeat of Tippoo, and of his having been forced to retreat to Seringapatam, with great loss. It was in consequence of the Bombay and Madras armies having marched with a view to effect a junction at a given point, that Tippoo, induced by the hope of defeating one of those armies before it could join the other, attacked the Bombay army. So complete was the overthrow of Tippoo, that it is supposed the East India company will dethrone him and replace the king of the Mysore on his throne.

Paris papers of the 30th ult. reached town yesterday evening. They confirm the accounts of the capture of Naples, and of all Tuscany, excepting Leghorn, where the French had left a small garrison. General Macdonald has escaped to Genoa, with the loss of his baggage, which was captured by the English.

The head quarters of general Suwarrow are stated to be between Tortona and Alessandria, and his army as laid to consist of 60,000 men. One division of it, under general Ott, has advanced from the country of Modena and Tuscany.

These papers bring no account of any important military event. Massena, notwithstanding the superiority which the French papers attribute to him, remains wholly inactive. The internal situation of France appears to become highly interesting, from the predominance of Jacobinism, which now seems to be the ruling faction. From the proceedings of the councils, it will be seen that anarchy is no longer spoken of with horror, and that the republicans are to discontinue swearing hatred to it. Large bodies of troops are marching from distant parts towards Paris, and every preparation is made by the Jacobins to support the authority which they have obtained.

The arrival of the combined fleet at Cadiz, and its having again failed from that port, are mentioned as rumours in the French papers.

The accounts from Buonaparte's army are not so recent as those received from Sir Sidney Smith.

Embargo on Swedish vessels in France.

Translation of a letter from E. Signeur, his Swedish majesty's consul-general at Paris, to Claus Grill, consul-general in London, dated the 5th of July.

"I hasten to advise you, that the directory have decreed an embargo to be laid on all Swedish ships who at present are, or may hereafter arrive, in the ports of France. I hope you will make such use of this advice as you think most proper for the interest of commerce."

FRENCH COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLAN.

The Mercury of Europe (Hamburg paper) under the head Paris, has an article bearing the following title, and which is said to be in general circulation through France:—

PROPOSITIONS

Which are already popular, and are daily becoming more and more so, here; viz.

1. The re-establishment of monarchy in France, on rational terms.
2. The king shall grant a general amnesty, without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.
3. Property which, according to the existing laws of the republic, has been legally acquired, and is now legally held, shall be respected as legal property.
4. Such of the army who shall join the standard of the king, shall be continued in their respective ranks, advancements and pay.
5. The king shall renounce all claim on the territorial acquisitions of the republic; and the king, as well as the powers at war with the republic, shall solemnly guarantee the integrity of ancient France, and shall proclaim a general peace.
6. Every species of vassalage, tithes, corvees, focage, or bound service, and all other contributions in kind, shall be for ever abolished.
7. The impositions or revenues, necessary for maintaining the government, shall be raised upon the produce of the fixed and moveable property of the state, without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.
8. The French people shall all be governed by the same publicly and refined determined laws, both civil and municipal.
9. Honesty and capacity should be the criterion whereby the public functions in the state shall be filled.
10. When these preliminaries are agreed upon the king shall invite the French nation to elect or nominate, from among their sage and discreet men, a representative body, to meet the king at such port or place, in ancient France, as the king may point out, there to consult with him and assist him with their wisdom; to arrange, draw up, and settle a national code or charter, whereby the French people shall be governed, upon the before stated principles.

The members of the present republican government, or other functionaries of the republic, being otherwise qualified, shall be eligible to set in the representative body.

ALBANY, September 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lansingburg, to the printers of this Gazette, September 17.

"We have just accomplished that part of the improvements on the Hudson's river, between this village and Troy, which was allotted for the present

season, and it is with satisfaction I can assure you my most sanguine expectations are fully answered. We have now a channel, through what is called the lower reef, of 30 feet in width and five in depth, at the very lowest water in summer, so that taking advantage of the tides, vessels carrying 2000 bushels of wheat may pass without difficulty. We have one other obstruction which we propose to remove the next season; this being accomplished, I do not hesitate to pronounce, that the navigation will be as good between Lansingburg and Troy, as between Troy and Albany.

Governor Jay, Mr. Rensselaer, the mayor of your city, and several other gentlemen, after visiting the works, expressed themselves highly pleased both with the plan and execution."

NEW-YORK, September 26.

In September, 1795, the population of France was thus computed:—Males, 12,609,369; females, 12,391,628; total, 25,000,997, of whom 11,100,000 were married; 699,756 widowers; 1,212,512 widows, and 5,519,000 men able to bear arms, exclusive of the population of the departments of Mount Blanc, Mount Terrible, and Alpes Maritimes, which was estimated at 542,000 souls.—According to a calculation formed from official documents in March last, the total number of males was 10,275,000, and the number of men capable of carrying arms did not exceed 4,000,000. This deficiency is ascribed not to the sanguinary conflicts, foreign and domestic, which have emanated from the revolution, but to temporary emigration, the consequence of their conquests in Germany, Italy, &c.—This emigration of conquest we believe is pretty nearly at an end; but we question whether the next census will be much increased by the circumstance.

LEXINGTON, September 10.

The two murderers by the name of Harps, who killed Mr. Langford last winter in the wilderness, and were arrested and broke the Danville gaol, killed a family on Pond river, by the name of Staple, on the 22d day of August, and burnt a house: a party of men pursued and overtook them and their women; the Harps parted, Micajah Harp took two of the women off with him, the men pursued him, and in riding about 10 or 12 miles caught him, having previously shot him. He confessed the killing of Mr. Stump on Big Barren; he also confessed of their killing 17 or 18 besides; they killed two men near Robertson's Lick, the day before they burnt Staple's house. They had with them eight horses and a considerable quantity of plunder, seven pair of saddle bags, &c. They cut off his head. The women were taken to the Red Banks. The above took place on Pond river, in the county of Muhlenburg. [Ken. Gaz.]

SAVANNA, September 10.

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Malcolm, late master of the ship Carolina, dated Piampole, 10th May, 1799.

"Before you receive this you must be acquainted of my capture on the 25th February, five weeks out, the Start Point distant four leagues. I was attacked by the French lugger privateer the Courageux, of six guns and fifty men, when after an action of two hours he boarded and carried me with thirty men; having but a slender force to oppose with, which was weakened by two of my men being severely wounded in the early part of the engagement. I defended the property as long as there was a possibility of resisting, and now acquiesce in my fate as a prisoner of war, and can form no idea when I shall be released; my people have been marched about 200 miles into the country. On writing to the consul-general at Paris he promised to demand my release, and if refused, to solicit my absence on parole."

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated September 2, 1799.

"I have had the pleasure of viewing Mr. Borel's saw mill, about a mile from this place. It carries at present only four saws, and with some small alteration in the race will carry eight with ease. There is water enough for forty saws, could the machinery bear it, and it goes with rapidity. It is, I understand, the construction of a gentleman in Charleston, and has one excellent advantage, viz. that ships of any burthen, which come over the bar from the sea, can go up to the mill and take in their lumber dry. He will soon, it is hoped, reap the fruits of his unwearied assiduity and much expence. Already great quantities of plank are bespoke from Charleston and elsewhere."

RALEIGH, September 17.

We learn that the yellow fever is in Newbern—a person direct from that place informs us, that on Tuesday and Wednesday last, inclusive, 16 persons died—Mrs. Cradick has lost during the last week, the whole of her children, 5 in number.—The inhabitants are flying in every direction.

We hear also, that the same disease is raging violently in Washington.

BALTIMORE, September 27.

ARMY OF BUONAPARTE.

The following are extracts of letters from a gentleman on board the Tigre, off Acre, to his friend at Smyrna, the authenticity of which may be depended upon:

Acre, May 2, 1799.

"Captain Davis not having been finally dispatched yesterday, I have time to add, that Buonaparte made last night a fourth attempt to storm the town, and he was repulsed with great loss on the breach and in the ditches; besides the havoc the fire from the Tigre must have made in his trenches and lines. I hope to have soon the pleasure of informing you of his total

expulsion from before the town. The bearer of this, captain Davis, will give you every detail about this siege, from the circumstances and singularity of the personages employed pro and con, it will form an epocha in the history of the present war. When you write to England, I request you will acquaint my friends that I am still among the living, and as well as it is possible to be in the midst of fire, sword, shot, shells and the plague, now unknown, except in the French camp."

Tigre, off Acre, 16th May, '99.

"The enclosed packet was to have gone by captain Davis, but the Fortune having been detached on other services, it has since remained by me until this opportunity. I am happy to inform you that Buonaparte is not yet in possession of Acre. He has made even desperate attempts to take it by storm, in all of which he has been repulsed with great slaughter. He has lost eight generals, more than eighty of his best officers, all his guides, the greater part of his carabineers, grenadiers, and most of his artillery-men—in all, upwards of 4000 men, the flower of his army. Nothing can surpass the bravery of the Turks in the four last attempts; they boldly rushed in upon the republican bayonets, sabre in hand, cutting to pieces every one who bore arms against them, with but little loss to themselves, as the French had never time to fire more than one round before they closed with them. This kind of defence has been enforced at the desire of Sir Sidney Smith, who with his friend captain Miller, are constantly on shore to cheer the garrison, and direct and execute every measure of defence and attack. I hope soon to be able to give you a more detailed account of our operations now in agitation, which if they do not effectuate the total overthrow of the enemy, will place them in a very bad situation. Buonaparte has lost all his popularity and the confidence of his troops. They will all soon be destroyed one way or another, for the princes of the mountains, his only friends in this country, are all come over to us, and have actually withdrawn all supplies from him."

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

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, by the mayor and other respectable citizens of the city of Baltimore, that on Wednesday the 21st day of last month, a most outrageous and shocking murder was committed on the body of a certain GEORGE MILLINGER, while travelling on the high road leading from Baltimore to Belle Air, about twelve miles from the former place; to prevent such enormities, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof to punishment, 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. And I do further offer and promise full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice therein, who shall discover and make known the person or persons by whom the said crime was committed, so that he, she, or they be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

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

JAMES MACKUBIN

HAS received, by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, his FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are teins and sein twine, which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted by bond, note, or open account for more than one year, to make immediate payment.

September 30, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying them to appoint five men to alter and amend all the roads on the north side of Severn ferry to Patuxent ferry, formerly considered as public roads.

September 28, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

w 8
September 23, 1799.

BERNARD O'NEILL.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 10th of October next, if fair, or the first fair day, at the late dwelling house of JOHN MAXWELL, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

TWO negro men and one negro woman. The sale to begin between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of sale for CASH.

All persons having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, as the subscriber is desirous of settling up said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD MARIOTT, Executor.

Head of Severn, September 11, 1799.

Annapolis.

TUESDAY, the 29th pointed for the JO be run for, over the court day following the COL The horses to start each to the rules of the Club.

Those members of the their subscription will p it is absolutely necessary the day of the race.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby g for Anne-Arundel city of Annapolis, on Otober next, to settle the several supervisors of said county.

September 23, 1799.

NO

I INTEND to petition Maryland for an act of F

THE creditors of R insolvent debtor, accounts, legally authen Port-Tobacco, on Mond at 12 o'clock, at which make a dividend of the the said Bennett's effect creditors, according to la

THOMAS

Charles

September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby N tends to make ap assembly for a law to lay his dwelling plantation, terfect the main road lea

ISAAC

Anne-Arundel county

FIFTY DOL

For apprehending

RAN away from t more county, n meeting-house, on the man named PAUL, a or 9 inches high, remar full round face, with queued about 3 inches each ear, walks with uncertain what cloaths his friends may furnish bably change his name, He was raised at Anna and is acquainted in may attempt to go now paid for securing him given to me, so that I

N. B. The evening ed to murder his ma wound on the head v provocation. Masters waned harbouring or S. September 11, 1799.

I HEREBY give n the ensuing genera my debts, which I ficient property, and creditors at a fair valu

Cumberland, Augu

Notice

THAT I intend sembly of Ma to release me from del

Annapolis, Septem

NOTICE is her ply to the g their next session, for which I am unable to

September 17, 17

N C

THE subscriber assembly of M ad of insolvency. w 8 September 18, 17

I INTEND to sp act of insolvency

September 18, 17

TAKEN up as near the For ty, a bay HORSE teen hands high, a the letters I P, has a star in his forehead or mark. The own property and paying

Annapolis Races.

TUESDAY, the 29th of October is the day appointed for the **JOCKEY CLUB PURSE** to be run for, over the course near the city; and on the day following the **COLT'S PURSE** to be run for. The horses to start each day at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the rules of the Club.

Those members of the club that have not paid up their subscription will please to take notice, that it is absolutely necessary the money should be paid by the day of the race.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the **LEVY COURT** for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, to settle and adjust the accounts with the several supervisors of public roads and collector of said county.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

FREDERICK KOONES.

THE creditors of **RICHARD BENNETT**, an insolvent debtor, are requested to produce their accounts, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, at Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 4th day of November, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place he intends to make a dividend of the money arising from the sale of the said Bennett's effects in his hands among all the creditors, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next general assembly for a law to lay out and open a road from his dwelling plantation, near Herring creek, to intersect the main road leading to Tracy's Landing.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of George.

Anne-Arundel county, August 25, 1799.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the murderous villain.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, near the Gunpowder Quaker meeting-house, on the 23d ultimo, a dark mulatto man named **PAUL**, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, remarkably stout and well set, has a full round face, with thick lips, wears his wool queued about 3 inches in length, and plaited over each ear, walks with his toes very much out. It is uncertain what cloaths he has on, as I expect some of his friends may furnish him with others; he may probably change his name, and get some free negro's pass. He was raised at Annapolis by col. Richard Weems, and is acquainted in the lower counties, whither he may attempt to go now. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any goal, and information given to me, so that I get him again.

WILLIAM HALL.

N. B. The evening he made his escape he attempted to murder his master, by giving him a severe wound on the head with a club, without the least provocation. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

September 11, 1799.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the ensuing general assembly to be discharged from my debts, which I am unable to pay. I have sufficient property, and am willing to assign it to my creditors at a fair valuation.

PETER D'VEECMON.

Cumberland, August 21, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

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

MOSES MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ABEL CRANDELL.

September 17, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

VERNON SMITH.

September 18, 1799.

I INTEND to apply to the general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JOHN RIGBY.

September 18, 1799.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living near the Fork Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay HORSE, about sixteen years of age, fourteen hands high, and branded on the off thigh with the letters **I P**, has only one eye, one white foot, and a star in his forehead, and no other perceivable brand or mark. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

CALEB WARFIELD.

NOTICE

is hereby given, that agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC VENDUE**, on Friday the 4th day of October, at the late dwelling house of capt. **BERRAN MAYBURY**, of the city of Annapolis, deceased,

ALL the household goods, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

JOHN B. ONION, Executor.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, and all those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN B. ONION, Executor.

September 18, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 26th of August, a negro man by the name of **ROBERT LOVELESS**, about 28 or 30 years old, five feet nine inches high, flat nose, middling hollow eyes, a small scar on his right hand, apparently by a burn, another on his left leg, several marks on his back, a remarkable scar on the right side of his upper lip, and a small one on his forehead; his cloathing was a blue cloth coat, with a single row of yellow metal buttons, a blue kersey waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, spotted cotton hose, Irish linen shirt, good coarse shoes, and an old felt hat. When committed he said he was free, and was from Louisa county, Virginia, had a forced pass signed **THOMAS CROWDY**; he since says he is lately from the service of a certain **PARK STREET**, about seven miles from Hanover Court-house, Virginia, but does not acknowledge himself a slave. His owner (if any) is desired to release him within two months from the above date, or he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees, &c.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 10, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody, the 4th instant, a negro man who calls himself **DICK**, and says he is the property of **GERARD L. CAWEN**, Esq; he appears to be about 27 years of age, 5 feet high; had on a coarse gray cloth coat, striped cotton waistcoat, coarse ofnabrig shirt, and coarse blue cloth trousers. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 9, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1799, the subscriber will **SELL**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, at Mr. **WHARFE**'s tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 14th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of **WILLIAM ADAMS**, late of Somerset county, deceased, lying in the said city of Annapolis, consisting of lots No. 52, 53 and 55, whereon is an elegant brick dwelling house, fronting on Charles-street, with suitable out houses and other valuable improvements; the said property is now in the possession of general Davidson, and may be viewed at any time before the sale on application to the subscriber; it will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, September 2, 1799.

THE creditors of **JOHN H. MACCUBBIN**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to produce their respective claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and such as may be indebted are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

N. BRICE, Administratrix de bonis non of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN.

Baltimore, September 4, 1799.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government an election will be held, at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in October next, to elect four members to represent Anne-Arundel county in the ensuing general assembly.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff.

September 10, 1799.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he will petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to confirm his right and title to certain personal property acquired by virtue of his intermarriage with Elizabeth, relict of Lloyd Dulany, and which was heretofore laid by for her use at November session, 1782.

WALTER DULANY.

September 8, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOHN BEARD.

September 11, 1799.

THIS is to give notice that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for the benefit of an act of insolvency.

JOHN R. BRYCE.

Annapolis, September 11, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

JAMES BROWN.

September 3, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of the general assembly, for a law to levy on the assessable property of Anne Arundel county, a sum of money sufficient to repair and render passable the high way leading by Mrs. Urquhart's tavern from Baltimore to the city of Annapolis.

Head of Severn, August 23, 1799.

For Rent or Sale.

THE subscriber would rent or sell either 700 or 1200 acres of land, part of Marlborough Neck, on Patowmack river, and in the state of Virginia, comprising either one or two plantations or farms:—These lands lie extending about one mile and an half on the river Patowmack; and about one mile from the mouth of Acquia Creek, on the southern side; at that part of the Northern Neck where the Rappahannock and Patowmack approach, within nine miles, and they are not more than that distance from the Rappahannock markets of Fredericksburg and Falmouth; but their situation is rendered more peculiarly valuable by their convenience to the Patowmack markets of Alexandria, and the Federal city. The improvements consist of overseer's houses, negro quarters and crop-houses. The lands are well enclosed, and in excellent order for cropping. The fertility of the soil is equal to any in the United States, besides which the fields all lay convenient to banks (apparently inexhaustible), of the richest shell-marie, which by repeated experiments already made there, is found to be superior to any other manure whatever. These plantations besides furnishing grafs in abundance for large flocks, would now yield annually for sale, on a moderate computation, 500 tons of exceedingly good natural grafs hay, with no other trouble than cutting and curing. The grafs lands naturally divide with each plantation, and each is furnished with good fishing shores, and high, dry, healthy situations for residence.

If rented to responsible persons (and no other need apply) who will cultivate under certain conditions of manuring, cross cropping, and improving, leases will be given. If sold the purchasers may be accommodated with about 30 or 40 Virginia born slaves, in families, who are resident on the lands, where they have been mostly raised, and to which they are attached—The whole estate is held under indisputable title, derived from the original patentee.

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER.

West-river, near Annapolis, August 5, 1790.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will still continue to favour him with their custom.

He takes this method to inform them that he has removed from his store in Corn-hill-street to a large brick house opposite the market, next door to Mr. Jonathan Pinkney's, where he has opened, and now offers for sale, an assortment of **DRY GOODS**, suitable to the present and approaching season, among which are,

Superfine and coarse broad clothes,	Mens brown thread and cotton hose,
Drab plains & flannels,	Womens cotton ditto,
Stuffs of various kinds,	Mens fine and coarse hats,
Best white ticklenburgs & brown hempen linens,	Brooms and scrubbing brushes,
Russia sheeting,	Blacksmith's files assorted,
5/4 Irish ditto,	Spinning cotton,
Yard wide Irish linens,	Sein twine,
Irish and Dutch dowlas,	Ofnabrig & whited brown threads,
Corded dimities,	Ball shoe thread in 1/2 balls,
Ginghams,	Coloured, stitching and nuns thread,
Plain & striped hankens,	Twists & sewing silk, and an assortment of earthen ware.
Striped & white cottons,	
Stamped calicoes and chintzes,	
Stamped linens and bordered book muslin handkerchiefs,	

A L S O, G R O C E R I E S,
Best fouchong and hyson skin teas,
Brown & loaf sugars,
Coffee & molasses,
with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, and on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

BACON'S LAWS For SALE.

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **ABRICE HOWARD**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ANN HOWARD, Administratrix.

JUST RECEIVED,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
Store Baltimore, and for sale by
GIDEON WHITE, Annapolis.
HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
RECENT CURES.

(From the Baltimore papers.)
An infant (aged 5 week) of Mr. Henry Ewbanks, tailor, Charles Street, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's worm lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

A sister of the above gentleman, aged 22 years, living at New Castle, Delaware, after exhibiting for upwards of 15 months, every symptom of an increasingly dangerous consumption, experienced a rapid recovery, by the use of this medicine.

A letter to the proprietor of Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges.

July 10, 1799.

SIR,
I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my stomach, a dull, heavy continual head-ache, with a frequent swimming in my head, accompanied with dimness of sight, and sometimes partial blindness, and was rendered incapable of attending my business, through loss of strength; some times could scarcely eat a morsel for two or three days; when my appetite would suddenly become astonishingly voracious. I firmly believed myself to be in a consumption, which must soon put a period to my life: when happily hearing of several cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doses, which expelled an incredible number of small sharp pointed worms: in short, I now enjoy as perfect health and strength as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother witnessing its surprising efficacy was induced to take a dose, though in tolerable good health, which occasioned him likewise to void a great quantity of worms of the same kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing those dreadful disorders with which I was afflicted.

A sincere desire that others in similar circumstances may receive the same benefit, is the reason for my sending you this account.

Yours, very respectfully,
AQUILA GOLDING, Harford road
two miles from Baltimore.

The numberless cures performed by this medicine, render it interesting to persons of every age and in every situation. Its efficacy is equally proved in preventing a in removing disease; it effectually cleanses and strengthens the stomach and bowels, so necessary at this season of the year, and the proprietor solemnly assures the public, that it may be administered with the greatest safety to the tenderest infant of a week old, or the most delicate pregnant lady, and he challenges any individual among the hundred in Baltimore who have purchased this medicine to specify any disagreeable or injurious effect that has followed its use.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.
Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor maketh oath, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Prepared by the inventor Dr. JACOB HAHN, late of Calcutta; a medicine unequalled by any in the world for the prevention of
BILIOUS FEVERS,

AND OF
DYSENTERY OR BLOODY FLUX.
Extensive and long experience in the East and West-Indies and in America has proved HAHN'S FEVER PILLS to be without a rival for gently discharging viscid and acrimonious bile, preventing the immoderate secretion thereof, and removing obstinate costiveness, the general causes of fevers of the inflammatory kind.

They possess a peculiar antiseptic quality, which they powerfully communicate to the system, and enable it to resist effectually the attacks of putrid and malignant fevers of every description.

They have never failed producing the happiest effects in cases of lazar and debility; sickness at the stomach, and loss of appetite; giddiness and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on entering a warmer climate than their native—They are of peculiar use to seamen, and ought to have a place in every medicine chest.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
Prepared by Dr. LEROUX.
A safe and effectual remedy for venereal complaints of every description.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD,
(Prepared in pills, and in a fluid state for external use.)
For rheumatism, gout, palsy, numbness, bruises, sprains, &c.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.
Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

MOSCHETTOE TINCTURE.
An immediate and effectual remedy for the sting of poisonous insects of every kind, particularly of moschettoes, gnats, bugs, wasps, bees, &c.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in
Head-aches, Sore throats,
Catarrhs, Wheezings,
Shortness of breath, Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough, Stomach, &c. &c.
Asthmas and consumptions,
And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

Also,
CHURCH'S PECTORAL PILLS.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of Mr. Gideon White.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

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.

Sept. 10, 1798.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given security agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public sale, and that they may count upon his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction.

He has for private sale a tract of land, containing 222 acres, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore; this tract is well watered and timbered, on which is an excellent mill seat.

A quantity of prime shad and herrings for sale.
JAMES WHARFE.
N. B. He will also sell, or barter, a schooner well calculated for the bay trade or West-Indies, and may be fitted for sea at a small expence.
Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

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.

Ship timber wanted.

THE subscriber being authorized to contract with one or more persons for the timber of a seventy-four gun ship, to be built at the Navy Yard, at the city of Washington, will receive proposals for any part thereof until a sufficient quantity is engaged. The timber chiefly to consist of white oak, red cedar, mulberry, and pine, for which good prices will be given.
WILLIAM MARBURY, Naval Agent.
June 10, 1799.

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.

Boarding House,

At the sign of the Scales, Church-Street,
WHERE gentlemen can be elegantly accommodated, &c. by the day, week, month, or year, as I have a good supply of every thing in that way, and hope to merit the favour of the public.

WILLIAM CATON;

The subscriber has horses, servants, and chair, to hire by the day, for the accommodation of gentlemen travellers, at the following prices, horse 1/3, chair, horse and boy, 35/ per day.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.
W. S. HYLAND GEARS.
Kent county, State of Maryland.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, and state aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **JOSEPH CLEMENTS**, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of August, 1799.

FRANKLIN, jun. } Executors.
RICHARD VARDEN, }

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **MORDECAI RIDGELY**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, on or before the 10th of October next. Those that do not comply with the above notice shall be excluded from any part or dividend of the estate.
PEREGRINE RIDGELY, Administrator.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one by the name of **STEPHEN JOHNSON**, committed on the 17th of August, who says that he is free born, he is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and chunky built, has a scar on his upper lip and a great many scars on his back, occasioned by the whip; his clothing is an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and an old woollen cap. The other committed on the 26th of August, by the name of **WILL NORRIS**, who says that he was set free by William Darnall, of St. Mary's county, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and stout made, has a scar on his right hand; his clothing is a new wool hat, striped swanown jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, old shoes, with nails in the soles. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

September 2, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife **VIRLINDA SMALLWOOD** has, for some cause unknown, absconded from my bed and board, on the 8th of April last, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, or entertaining her in any manner whatever, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and am determined to bring suits against any person who may harbour or entertain her. At the time of her going away she took sundry negroes with her, which I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing at their peril.

HENRY SMALLWOOD.

Charles county, Maryland, July 15, 1799.

DESERTER.

ABSCONDED from the City of Annapolis rendezvous, one **JOHN JONES**, born in Anne-Arundel county, aged 22 years and 8 months, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, a joiner by trade, enlisted in the service of the United States on the 5th day of August, 1799. (He is well acquainted on the north side of Severn, and about the Head of South river.) Whoever apprehends and secures the said deserter in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive **TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

REZIN DAVIDGE, Captain
in the 9th reg. U. S. int.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a mulatto man named **ISAAC**, about thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a down look, and is extremely knock kneed; took with him sundry articles of clothing, among them a blue broad cloth coat, a red striped swanown waistcoat, and nankeen breeches. **TEN DOLLARS** will be paid for securing him in any goal, so that he be had again, or the above reward for bringing him home.

EDWARD HALL.

July 21, 1799.

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.

For SALE,
SUNDRY LAW BOOKS.

Inquire at the printing-office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LVth YEAR)

M A

B. E. R. B. R. B. R.
Arburg, where the of Bern places. sage on the body, informing them of those troubles cease, and enact a penal law against guilty of planting the o attachment of horse has been in its birth, the fire of to spread over the neighbor

ROVER

Extra from a letter of a months, so much have berty friends; but now own way. Yesterday when French liberty do The brave Tulcan infur from all Gallic intruder dear friend, of the cour brave fellows. They en under the open canopy of the camp of the enemy, death. Every inhabitant by his own person or pro something to the delivery

Judith of Ma
This has been the anxi for these two months past, of Europe. At last the pr of the contra; the long e spite of all obstacles and is effected primo, by M Tulcan, Leghorn, Luc glione, Piombino, and se by throwing all his amm implements partly into the thus to retreat on the roa can pass, slowly and on fo the Genoese. Tertio, army, (amounting with above 52,000 men, by which have only reach Quarto, by leaving all th dom of Naples, and the own fate and to the men formed almost into one n trebooting apollies of this long expected jun retreat of both Macdon to unite themselves in Fr of Italian conquests.

HAG

General Brune has o ment as commander in a republic.

The new French min though he has not yet d had several conferences endale, and several men

This day the new th legislative body. The English have Ameland.

From Versailles we war against Denmark, fair have already captu

Our directory has p gative assemblies, th would also be entrusted command of the Batav firm, the directory chief command, for th government, in several puring a secret exped to establish a perfect measure ought not to b of the two governme point. That the Freu not be confounded, an feed the requisition of &c. On this occasio following proclamation

Comrades,
Jealous of its libert vian republic now affi acer, and to repel ag citizens for the defen self and adous pro courage, pride and pe two centuries past. By an acknowle from the alliance of conferred on me th

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 10, 1799.

B E R N, July 23.

ERIOUS troubles have broken out at Arburg, and in its neighbourhood, where the old standard of the canton of Bern has been hoisted in different places. Our directory has sent a messenger on that account to the legislative body, informing them of the measures taken to make those troubles cease, and inviting the legislators to enact a penal law against those who shall hereafter be guilty of planting the old standard of Bern. A detachment of horse has been sent to Arburg, to stifle, in its birth, the fire of insurrection which threatens to spread over the neighbouring cantons.

R O V E R B O, July 31.

Extrait from a letter of a merchant at Leghorn, July 25.

"This is the first letter I have written these three months, so much have we been confined by our liberty friends; but now we are free again after our own way. Yesterday I spent the happy day, when French liberty departed from our frontiers. The brave Tuscans insurgents have purged our coast from all Gallic intruders. You have no idea, my dear friend, of the courageous perseverance of those brave fellows. They endure hunger and thirst, sleep under the open canopy of Heaven, venture as far as the camp of the enemy, and dread neither fire nor death. Every inhabitant of Tuscany would blush, if by his own person or property he had not contributed something to the delivery of his country."

Junction of Macdonald and Moreau.

This has been the anxious theme of pro and contra for these two months past, in the whole political world of Europe. At last the pro seems to have got the better of the contra; the long expected junction is effected in spite of all obstacles and non-believers. The junction is effected primo, by Macdonald's secret retreat from Tuscany, Leghorn, Lucra, Pefcia, Grossetto, Castiglione, Piombino, and several other places. Secundo, by throwing all his ammunition, cannon and warlike implements partly into the sea, partly leaving it behind; thus to retreat on the road of mules, where no wagon can pass, slowly and on foot, and in small craft, towards the Genoese. Tertio, by the loss of his formidable army, (amounting with the corps of Montrieux to above 52,000 men, by their own account, 7000 of which have only reached Moreau and the Genoese.) Quarto, by leaving all the French troops in the kingdom of Naples, and the territory of Rome, to their own fate and to the mercy of the enraged inhabitants formed almost into one mass of insurgents against their treacherous apostles of liberty. Quinto and ultimo, this long expected junction was effected by the joint retreat of both Macdonald and Moreau from Italy—to unite themselves in France into an eternal renunciation of Italian conquests. *Quod erat expugnandum.*

H A G U E, July 30.

General Brune has officially notified his appointment as commander in chief over all the troops in our republic.

The new French minister Guyot is arrived here; though he has not yet delivered his credentials, yet he had several conferences with generals Brune and Dandale, and several members of our government.

This day the new third will be introduced in the legislative body.

The English have again taken several ships off Ameland.

From Tariffes we learn, that Tripoli has declared war against Denmark, and that two Tripolitan corsairs have already captured two Danish ships.

August 2.

Our directory has proposed, in a letter to the legislative assemblies, that the French general Brune should also be entrusted, provisionally, with the chief command of the Batavian army. This being confirmed, the directory actually conferred on him the chief command, for the reasons, "that as the British government, in several parts of the channel, are preparing a secret expedition, it was requisite instantly to establish a perfect union of defence, which salutary measure ought not to be delayed until the negotiation of the two governments should be decided on this point. That the French and Batavian divisions should not be contended, and that the general should respect the requisition of all the constituted authorities, &c." On this occasion the French general issued the following proclamation to both armies.

Comrades,

Jelous of its liberty and independence, the Batavian republic now assumes an attitude to despise menaces, and to repel aggressions. It has called on all citizens for the defence of their home; their eagerness and ardent proclaim the same people, whose courage, pride and perseverance astonished the world two centuries past.

By an acknowledgment of esteem, proceeding from the alliance of two nations, this republic has conferred on me the chief command of its army.

Thus, still more closely united, the Batavians and French will push for their tried weapons, to form an insurmountable barrier against the hords hired by a monopolizing government, who drag in their suite chains, confiscations, pillage and ruin. No! never shall barbarians ravage illustrious Batavia, one of the most marvellous creations of liberty. Its frontiers are sacred barriers, before which death only can be found.

Long live the republics of France and Batavia! The union of a free people is the pledge of triumph.

F R A N C F O R T, August 6.

The French troops between the Lahn and the Nidda are gone back to the left bank of the Rhine. The whole force of the French, in and near Mentz, amounts to about 18 or 20,000 men.

On the 5th, orders were received at Mannheim, from Paris, to continue the demolition of the works, as the repairing of them would occasion immense expenses. The Imperial troops augment in the environs of Mannheim, and hussars of Szekler go on the other side of the Maine, even under the cannon of Mentz.

At Ratibon, the majority of votes continue to refer the farther inquiry into the murder of the French ministers, with all confidence, to the wisdom of his Imperial majesty.

As soon as the archduke Charles received the capitulation of Mantua, he sent it to Massena, at his head quarters in Lenzburg. The courier who brought it, stated that when he came away 18,000 men of the besieging army had broke up in two columns, one by Brescia and the other by Milan, to march to Switzerland. In consequence of which, Massena is expected to evacuate that country without hazarding a battle. General Sztary's corps, it is thought, will likewise advance thither.

T U R I N, July 26.

We are informed that a considerable corps of Moreau's army has taken the road to Nice. Five thousand men who compose it, are said to have landed at Port Maurizio. The French have imposed a contribution of four millions upon the city of Genoa, and Savona is to pay two millions. Skirmishes, are daily fought in the environs of Dego, between the French and the insurgents; the latter took 23 prisoners on the 13th. At Mondovi 250 Austrian troops are arrived.

A Russian corps of 15,000 men has passed, in great haste, through this city, going to Coni, and coming from Alessandria.

A L E S S A N D R I A, July 24.

The French garrison in our citadel consisted of 2166 non-commissioned officers, and privates, and 213 officers, who marched out yesterday, under a strong escort, and were conducted as prisoners of war to Germany. In the citadel, which is very much ruined by the bombs, have been found 208 pieces of cannon of different calibre, 40 ammunition and 30 baggage waggons, a great quantity of military stores, but a very scanty lot of provisions. Among the garrison are likewise Swiss, Cisalpine, Piedmontese and Poles, many of whom have immediately entered the Imperial service of their own accord.

V I E N N A, August 3.

Capitulation of the citadel of Alessandria, concluded between field-marshal-lieutenant Bellegarde and general Gardanne, commandant of the citadel.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out by the gate of Aiti with all the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, with two four-pounders and all the train belonging to them, and draw up on the glacis; it shall keep its arms, and return to France, without serving against his Imperial majesty and his allies before it is exchanged, which shall be done immediately. The persons denoted in art. 2, shall not be subject to this exchange, not being prisoners of war.

Ans. The garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, lay down their arms on the glacis, surrender prisoners of war, and be sent into the dominions of his Imperial majesty.

Art. II. The general of brigade Gardanne, commanding the division of the Tanaro, the adjutant-general, Louis, as well as all the officers of the staff, with 300 men whom the general shall pick out, shall not be prisoners.

Ans. General Gardanne, and all the persons here mentioned, shall share the same fate as the garrison.

Art. III. All the officers shall keep their swords, horses, field baggage, and other property; the soldiers their effects, and the persons belonging to the army their horses and baggage. Horses shall be procured from post to post for the sick officers and soldiers, as well as for those who, being entitled to have horses, have lost them. The Piedmontese, Cisalpine and

Swiss, making part of the French army, shall enjoy the advantages stipulated by this article for the French troops.

Ans. The officers of the staff, viz. General Gardanne, adjutant-gen. Louis, the chiefs of engineers and artillery, shall keep their swords; and all the officers in general their horses, baggage, property and effects; and the soldiers their baggage. Care shall be immediately taken to procure horses for such of the prisoners as shall have occasion for them on their march. The Piedmontese, Cisalpine and Swiss, shall, as well as the French troops, be treated as prisoners of war.

Art. IV. Ten covered waggons shall be granted, to transport the effects of the staff of each corps, and the military chests, &c.

Ans. It having been granted that every one should keep his property, this article becomes useless; the military chests, however, as well as all the magazines, stores, plans, archives, artillery, and any effects whatever, belonging to the French, Piedmontese, or any other government, shall be faithfully delivered up.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be treated with the greatest care in the hospitals, and not be prisoners of war.

Ans. They shall be treated with all the humanity peculiar to us; a convenient dwelling shall be chosen for their hospital, which shall be attended by the surgeon of the garrison.

Art. VI. Three hours after the signing of the capitulation, the outward posts before the gates of Vignoble, St. Michael, and St. Antonio, shall be delivered up. None but Austrian commissaries, and such as are sent by the general of the besieging army, shall be permitted to enter the citadel, which the Austrian troops shall not occupy till the French have evacuated it.

Ans. Three hours after signing the capitulation, the troops of his Imperial majesty shall occupy the inside of the gate of Aiti, and the out posts before it.

Art. VII. Should the French army be no longer on the frontiers of the Genoese territory, leave shall be given to dispatch an officer of the garrison to the commander in chief of that army with the capitulation.

Ans. Granted.

Art. VIII. Any thing equivocal or difficult in this capitulation shall be interpreted in favour of the garrison.

Ans. In this case, all proceedings shall be guided by equity.

Art. IX. The garrison shall have a sufficient escort, and general Gardanne a separate one, to conduct them to the Genoese frontier.

Ans. The garrison, agreeably to the purport of the capitulation, shall, for its entire safety, have a sufficient escort.

Additional articles.

Immediately after signing the capitulation, the Piedmontese hostages, detained in the citadel, shall be given up, with their property.

Art. XIV. Till the entire execution of the capitulation, an officer of the staff and a captain shall be given as hostages. Immediately after signing the capitulation, an officer of engineers and of artillery, and a commissary, shall be sent into the citadel from the Austrian army, and all the magazines, plans and depots delivered up to them, without any thing being kept or destroyed. The military chests and other effects belonging to different governments; the cavalry and artillery horses and every thing belonging to the French government shall be given up. The garrison shall march out to-morrow, July 22d, at 4 o'clock, v. m. by the gate of Aiti. Those whom the delivering up of the effects shall oblige to remain longer in the citadel, shall remain there till their business is done. A separate list of non-combatants shall be drawn up, and those shall be sent back to the French army. In fine, all the horses and other objects belonging to his Imperial majesty or to the officers of the Austrian and allied troops shall be delivered up. In faith hereof, two copies of this present capitulation shall be drawn up to be respectively signed and exchanged.

In the camp before the citadel of Alessandria, July 21st, 10 o'clock, '99.

Signed,

Ct. BELLEGARDE, F. M. Lt.
GARDANNE, gen. of brigade.
LOUIS.

"There has been found in the citadel 103 pieces of cannon of different calibre, the rest had not been inventoried when the courier came away; the number of the garrison that marched out prisoners of war, amounted to 2400 men, without the sick left behind.

"According to reports sent by general count Klenau, to general Melas, from Florence, under the 20th ultimo, the people of Tuscany are quite en-

JUST RECEIVED,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
Store Baltimore, and for sale by
GIDEON WHITE, Annapolis.
HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
RECENT CURES.

(From the Baltimore papers.)
An infant (aged 5 week) of Mr. Henry Ewbank's, tailor, Charles Street, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's worm lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

A sister of the above gentleman, aged 22 years, living at New Castle, Delaware, after exhibiting for upwards of 15 months, every symptom of an increasing dangerous consumption, experienced a rapid recovery, by the use of this medicine.

A letter to the proprietor of Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges.

July 10, 1799.

SIR,
I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my stomach, a dull, heavy continual head ache, with a frequent swimming in my head, accompanied with dimness of sight, and some times partial blindness, and was rendered incapable of attending my business, through loss of strength; some times could scarcely eat a morsel for two or three days; when my appetite would suddenly become astonishingly voracious. I firmly believed myself to be in a consumption, which must soon put a period to my life: when happily hearing of several cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doses, which expelled an incredible number of small sharp pointed worms: in short, I now enjoy as perfect health and strength as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother witnessing its surprising efficacy was induced to take a dose, though in tolerable good health, which occasioned him likewise to void a great quantity of worms of the same kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing those dreadful disorders with which I was afflicted.

A sincere desire that others in similar circumstances may receive the same benefit, is the reason for my sending you this account.

Yours, very respectfully,
AQUILA GOLDING, Harford road
two miles from Baltimore.

The numberless cures performed by this medicine, render it interesting to persons of every age and in every situation. Its efficacy is equally proved in preventing a in removing disease; it effectually cleanses and strengthens the stomach and bowels, so necessary at this season of the year, and the proprietor solemnly assures the public, that it may be administered with the greatest safety to the tenderest infant of a week old, or the most delicate pregnant lady, and he challenges any individual among the hundred in Baltimore who have purchased this medicine to specify any disagreeable or injurious effect that has followed its use.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor makes oath, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Prepared by the inventor Dr. JACOB HAHN, late of Calcutta; a medicine unequalled by any in the world for the prevention of
BILIOUS FEVERS,

AND OF
DYSENTERY OR BLOODY FLUX.

Extensive and long experience in the East and West-Indies and in America has proved HAHN'S FEVER PILLS to be without a rival for gently discharging viscid and acrimonious bile, preventing the immoderate secretion thereof, and removing obstinate coliciveness, the general causes of fevers of the inflammatory kind.

They possess a peculiar antiseptic quality, which they powerfully communicate to the system, and enable it to resist effectually the attacks of putrid and malignant fevers of every description.

They have never failed producing the happiest effects in cases of languor and debility; sickness at the stomach, and loss of appetite; giddiness and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on entering a warmer climate than their native—They are of peculiar use to seamen, and ought to have a place in every medicine chest.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
Prepared by Dr. LEROUX.

A safe and effectual remedy for venereal complaints of every description.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD,
(Prepared in pills, and in a fluid state for external use.)
For rheumatism, gout, palsy, numbness, bruises, sprains, &c.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

MOSCHETTOE TINCTURE.

An immediate and effectual remedy for the sting of poisonous insects of every kind, particularly of moschettoes, gnats, bugs, wasps, bees, &c.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches, Sore throats, Catarrhs, Wheezings, Shortness of breath, Congerated phlegm, Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood, Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and Hooping cough, Stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions.

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

Also,

CHURCH'S PECTORAL PILLS.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of Mr. Gideon White.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

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.

Sept. 10, 1798.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given security agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public sale, and that they may count upon his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction.

He has for private sale a tract of land, containing 222 acres, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore; this tract is well watered and timbered, on which is an excellent mill seat.

A quantity of prime shad and herrings for sale.

JAMES WHARFE.

N. B. He will also sell, or barter, a schooner well calculated for the bay trade or West-Indies, and may be fitted for sea at a small expence.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

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.

Ship timber wanted.

THE subscriber being authorized to contract with one or more persons for the timber of a seventy-four gun ship, to be built at the Navy Yard, at the city of Washington, will receive proposals for any part thereof until a sufficient quantity is engaged. The timber chiefly to consist of white oak, red cedar, mulberry, and pine, for which good prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Naval Agent.

June 10, 1799.

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.

Boarding House,

At the sign of the Scales, Church-Street, WHERE gentlemen can be elegantly accommodated, &c. by the day, week, month, or year, as I have a good supply of every thing in that way, and hope to merit the favour of the public.

WILLIAM CATON;

The subscriber has horses, servants, and chair, to hire by the day, for the accommodation of gentlemen travellers, at the following prices, horse 1/3, chair, horse and boy, 35/ per day.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.
w 8
HYLAND GEARS.
Kent county, State of Maryland.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, and state aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSEPH CLEMENTS, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of August, 1799.

Fas. B. FRANKLIN, jun. } Executors.
RICHARD VARDEN, }

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MORDECAI RIDGELY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, on or before the 10th of October next. Those that do not comply with the above notice shall be excluded from any part or dividend of the estate.

PEREGRINE RIDGELY, Administrator.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one by the name of STEPHEN JOHNSON, committed on the 17th of August, who says that he is free born, he is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and chunky built, has a scar on his upper lip and a great many scars on his back, occasioned by the whip; his clothing is an old nabor shirt and trousers, and an old woollen cap. The other committed on the 26th of August, by the name of WILL NORRIS, who says that he was set free by William Darnall, of St. Mary's county, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and stout made, has a scar on his right hand; his clothing is a new wool hat, striped swandown jacket, of nabor shirt and trousers, old shoes, with nails in the soles. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

September 2, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife VIRLINDA SMALLWOOD has, for some cause unknown, absconded from my bed and board, on the 8th of April last, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, or entertaining her in any manner whatever, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and am determined to bring suits against any person who may harbour or entertain her. At the time of her going away she took sundry negroes with her, which I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing at their peril.

HENRY SMALLWOOD.

Charles county, Maryland, July 15, 1799.

DESERTER.

ABSCONDED from the City of Annapolis rendezvous, one JOHN JONES, born in Anne-Arundel county, aged 22 years and 8 months, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, a joiner by trade, enlisted in the service of the United States on the 5th day of August, 1799. (He is well acquainted on the north side of Severn, and about the Head of South river.) Whoever apprehends and secures the said deserter in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

REZIN DAVIDGE, Captain
in the 9th reg. U. S. inf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a mulatto man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a down look, and is extremely knock kneed; took with him sundry articles of clothing, among them a blue broad cloth coat, a red striped swandown waistcoat, and nankeen breeches. TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in any goal, so that he be had again, or the above reward for bringing him home.

EDWARD HALL.

July 21, 1799.

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.

For SALE,
SUNDRY LAW BOOKS.

Inquire at the printing-office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LVth YEAR)

M A

B. E. R.
BRIOUS
Arburg, where the of Bern places. sage on body, informing them of those troubles cease, and enact a penal law against guilty of planting the oachment of horse has been in its birth, the fire of to spread over the neighbor.

ROVER

Extra from a letter of a "This is the first letter months, so much have berty friends; but now own way. Yesterday when French liberty d The brave Tulcan infur from all Gallic intruder dear friend, of the cour brave fellows. They under the open canopy the camp of the enemy, death. Every inhabitant by his own person or pro something to the delivery

Junidion of Ma
This has been the anx for these two months past of Europe. At last the p of the contra; the long e spite of all obstacles and is effected primo, by M Tuicany, Leghorn, Lu glione, Piombino, and so by throwing all his am implements partly into the thus to retreat on the roa cas pass, slowly and on fo the Genoele. Tertio, army, (amounting with above 52,000 men, by which have only reach Quarto, by leaving all t dum of Naples, and the own fate and to the men formed almost into one r treebooting apollies of this long expected jun retreat of both Macdon to unite themselves in Fr of Italian conquests.

HAG

General Bruce has ment as commander in c republic.

The new French min though he has not yet d had several conferences andale, and several men

This day the new th legislative body.

The English have Ameland.

From Larfelles we war against Denmark, fairs have already captu

Our directory has p gicative assemblies, t would also be entrusted command of the Bata firmes, the directory chief command, for th government, in several puring a secret exped to establish a perfect u measure ought not to b of the two governme point. That the Fre not be confounded, an spect the requisition of &c." On this occasio following proclamation

Canrades,
Jealous of its libert vian republic now affi nacer, and to repel ag citizens for the defea self and arduous pro mourage, pride and pe two centuries past. By an acknowle from the alliance of conferred on me th

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1799.

B E R N, July 23.

ERIOUS troubles have broken out at Arburg, and in its neighbourhood, where the old standard of the canton of Bern has been hoisted in different places. Our directory has sent a message on that account to the legislative body, informing them of the measures taken to make those troubles cease, and inviting the legislators to enact a penal law against those who shall hereafter be guilty of planting the old standard of Bern. A detachment of horse has been sent to Arburg, to stifle, in its birth, the fire of insurrection which threatens to spread over the neighbouring cantons.

R O V E R E D O, July 31.

Extrait from a letter of a merchant at Leghorn, July 25.

"This is the first letter I have written these three months, so much have we been confined by our liberty friends; but now we are free again after our own way. Yesterday I spent the happy day, when French liberty departed from our frontiers. The brave Tuscans insurgents have purged our coast from all Gallic intruders. You have no idea, my dear friend, of the courageous perseverance of those brave fellows. They endure hunger and thirst, sleep under the open canopy of Heaven, venture as far as the camp of the enemy, and dread neither fire nor death. Every inhabitant of Tuscany would blush, if by his own person or property he had not contributed something to the delivery of his country."

Junction of Macdonald and Moreau.

This has been the anxious theme of pro and contra for these two months past, in the whole political world of Europe. At last the pro seems to have got the better of the contra; the long expected junction is effected in spite of all obstacles and non-believers. The junction is effected primo, by Macdonald's secret retreat from Tuscany, Leghorn, Lucca, Pefcia, Grossetto, Castiglione, Piombino, and several other places. Secundo, by throwing all his ammunition, cannon and warlike implements partly into the sea, partly leaving it behind; thus to retreat on the road of mules, where no wagon could pass, slowly and on foot, and in small craft, towards the Genoese. Tertio, by the loss of his formidable army, (amounting with the corps of Montrieux to above 52,000 men, by their own account, 7000 of which have only reached Moreau and the Genoese.) Quarto, by leaving all the French troops in the kingdom of Naples, and the territory of Rome, to their own fate and to the mercy of the enraged inhabitants formed almost into one mass of insurgents against their treacherous spoils of liberty. Quinto and ultimo, this long expected junction was effected by the joint retreat of both Macdonald and Moreau from Italy—to unite themselves in France into an eternal renunciation of Italian conquests. *Quod erat expugnandum.*

H A G U E, July 30.

General Bruce has officially notified his appointment as commander in chief over all the troops in our republic.

The new French minister Guyot is arrived here; though he has not yet delivered his credentials, yet he had several conferences with generals Brune and Dandale, and several members of our government.

This day the new third will be introduced in the legislative body.

The English have again taken several ships off Ameland.

From Larfeilles we learn, that Tripoli has declared war against Denmark, and that two Tripolitan corsairs have already captured two Danish ships.

August 2.

Our directory has proposed, in a letter to the legislative assemblies, that the French general Brune should also be entrusted, provisionally, with the chief command of the Batavian army. This being confirmed, the directory actually conferred on him the chief command, for the reasons, "that as the British government, in several parts of the channel, are preparing a secret expedition, it was requisite instantly to establish a perfect union of defence, which salutary measure ought not to be delayed until the negotiation of the two governments should be decided on this point. That the French and Batavian divisions should not be contounded, and that the general should respect the requisition of all the constituted authorities, &c." On this occasion the French general issued the following proclamation to both armies.

Comrades,

Jealous of its liberty and independence, the Batavian republic now assumes an attitude to despise menaces, and to repel aggressions. It has called on all citizens for the defence of their homes, their eagerness and ardour proclaim the same people, whose courage, pride and perseverance astonished the world two centuries past.

By an acknowledgment of esteem, proceeding from the alliance of two nations, this republic has conferred on me the chief command of its army.

Thus, still more closely united, the Batavians and French will push for their tried weapons, to form an insurmountable barrier against the hords hired by a monopolizing government, who drag in their suite chains, confiscations, pillage and ruin. No! never shall barbarians ravage illustrious Batavia, one of the most marvellous creations of liberty. Its frontiers are sacred barriers, before which death only can be found.

Long live the republics of France and Batavia! The union of a free people is the pledge of triumphs.

F R A N C F O R T, August 6.

The French troops between the Lahn and the Nidda are gone back to the left bank of the Rhine. The whole force of the French, in and near Mentz, amounts to about 18 or 20,000 men.

On the 5th, orders were received at Mannheim, from Paris, to continue the demolition of the works, as the repairing of them would occasion immense expenses. The Imperial troops augment in the environs of Mannheim, and hussars of Szekler go on the other side of the Maine, even under the cannon of Mentz.

At Ratibon, the majority of votes continue to refer the farther inquiry into the murder of the French ministers, with all confidence, to the wisdom of his Imperial majesty.

As soon as the archduke Charles received the capitulation of Mantua, he sent it to Massena, at his head quarters in Lenzburg. The courier who brought it, stated that when he came away 18,000 men of the besieging army had broke up in two columns, one by Brescia and the other by Milan, to march to Switzerland. In consequence of which, Massena is expected to evacuate that country without hazarding a battle. General Sztaray's corps, it is thought, will likewise advance thither.

T U R I N, July 26.

We are informed that a considerable corps of Moreau's army has taken the road to Nice. Five thousand men who compose it, are said to have landed at Port Maurizio. The French have imposed a contribution of four millions upon the city of Genoa, and Savona is to pay two millions. Skirmishes, are daily fought in the environs of Dego, between the French and the insurgents; the latter took 23 prisoners on the 13th. At Mondovi 250 Austrian troops are arrived.

A Russian corps of 15,000 men has passed, in great haste, through this city, going to Coni, and coming from Alessandria.

A L E S S A N D R I A, July 24.

The French garrison in our citadel consisted of 2166 non-commissioned officers, privates, and 213 officers, who marched out yesterday, under a strong escort, and were conducted as prisoners of war to Germany. In the citadel, which is very much ruined by the bombs, have been found 208 pieces of cannon of different calibre, 40 ammunition and 30 baggage waggons, a great quantity of military stores, but a very scanty lot of provisions. Among the garrison are likewise Swifs, Cisalpinos, Piedmontese and Poles, many of whom have immediately entered the Imperial service of their own accord.

V I E N N A, August 3.

Capitulation of the citadel of Alessandria, concluded between field-marshal-lieutenant Bellegarde and general Gardanne, commandant of the citadel.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out by the gate of Aiti with all the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, with two four-pounders and all the train belonging to them, and draw up on the glacis; it shall keep its arms, and return to France, without serving against his Imperial majesty and his allies before it is exchanged, which shall be done immediately. The persons denoted in art. 2, shall not be subject to this exchange, not being prisoners of war.

Anfw. The garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, lay down their arms on the glacis, surrender prisoners of war, and be sent into the dominions of his Imperial majesty.

Art. II. The general of brigade Gardanne, commanding the division of the Tanaro, the adjutant-general, Louis, as well as all the officers of the staff, with 300 men whom the general shall pick out, shall not be prisoners.

Anfw. General Gardanne, and all the persons here mentioned, shall share the same fate as the garrison.

Art. III. All the officers shall keep their swords, horses, field baggage, and other property; the soldiers their effects, and the persons belonging to the army their horses and baggage. Horses shall be procured from post to post for the sick officers and soldiers, as well as for those who, being entitled to have horses, have lost them. The Piedmontese, Cisalpinos and

Swifs, making part of the French army, shall enjoy the advantages stipulated by this article for the French troops.

Anfw. The officers of the staff, viz. General Gardanne, adjutant-gen. Louis, the chiefs of engineers and artillery, shall keep their swords; and all the officers in general their horses, baggage, property and effects; and the soldiers their baggage. Care shall be immediately taken to procure horses for such of the prisoners as shall have occasion for them on their march. The Piedmontese, Cisalpinos and Swifs, shall, as well as the French troops, be treated as prisoners of war.

Art. IV. Ten covered waggons shall be granted, to transport the effects of the staff of each corps, and the military chests, &c.

Anfw. It having been granted that every one should keep his property, this article becomes useless; the military chests, however, as well as all the magazines, stores, plans, archives, artillery, and any effects whatever, belonging to the French, Piedmontese, or any other government, shall be faithfully delivered up.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be treated with the greatest care in the hospitals, and not be prisoners of war.

Anfw. They shall be treated with all the humanity peculiar to us; a convenient dwelling shall be chosen for their hospital, which shall be attended by the surgeon of the garrison.

Art. VI. Three hours after the signing of the capitulation, the outward posts before the gates of Vignoble, St. Michael, and St. Antonio, shall be delivered up. None but Austrian commissaries, and such as are sent by the general of the besieging army, shall be permitted to enter the citadel, which the Austrian troops shall not occupy till the French have evacuated it.

Anfw. Three hours after signing the capitulation, the troops of his Imperial majesty shall occupy the inside of the gate of Aiti, and the out posts before it.

Art. VII. Should the French army be no longer on the frontiers of the Genoese territory, leave shall be given to dispatch an officer of the garrison to the commander in chief of that army with the capitulation.

Anfw. Granted.

Art. VIII. Any thing equivocal or difficult in this capitulation shall be interpreted in favour of the garrison.

Anfw. In this case, all proceedings shall be guided by equity.

Art. IX. The garrison shall have a sufficient escort, and general Gardanne a separate one, to conduct them to the Genoese frontier.

Anfw. The garrison, agreeably to the purport of the capitulation, shall, for its entire safety, have a sufficient escort.

Additional articles.

Immediately after signing the capitulation, the Piedmontese hostages, detained in the citadel, shall be given up, with their property.

Art. XIV. Till the entire execution of the capitulation, an officer of the staff and a captain shall be given as hostages. Immediately after signing the capitulation, an officer of engineers and of artillery, and a commissary, shall be sent into the citadel from the Austrian army, and all the magazines, plans and depositions delivered up to them, without any thing being kept or destroyed. The military chests and other effects belonging to different governments; the cavalry and artillery horses and every thing belonging to the French government shall be given up. The garrison shall march out to-morrow, July 22d, at 4 o'clock, P. M. by the gate of Aiti. Those whom the delivering up of the effects shall oblige to remain longer in the citadel, shall remain there till their business is done. A separate list of non-combatants shall be drawn up, and those shall be sent back to the French army. In fine; all the horses and other objects belonging to his Imperial majesty or to the officers of the Austrian and allied troops shall be delivered up. In faith hereof, two copies of this present capitulation shall be drawn up to be respectively signed and exchanged.

In the camp before the citadel of Alessandria, July 21st, 10 o'clock, '99.

Signed,

Ct. BELLEGARDE, F. M. Lt.
GARDANNE, gen. of brigade.
LOUIS.

"There has been found in the citadel 103 pieces of cannon of different calibre, the rest had not been inventoried when the courier came away; the number of the garrison that marched out prisoners of war, amounted to 2400 men, without the sick left behind.

"According to reports sent by general count Klenau, to general Melas, from Florence, under the 20th ultimo, the people of Tuscany are quite en-

raptured with the victories of the combined Imperial arms, and so favourably disposed by religion and loyalty to their prince, as well as by the hatred they bear to the enemy, that he could, without difficulty, take possession of Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca and Peseia.—The main body of his corps marched to Sarzanza, in order to be in a shorter line communicating with the army.

"Agreeable to the same reports, the insurgents of Florence have occupied the fortresses of Antignano and Piombino, made 200 Frenchmen prisoners of war, took 8 pieces of cannon, and a French privateer, carrying three guns and 21 seamen. Volterra, and the whole tract of country towards Rome, is free, and only Perugia and Civita Vecchia remain still occupied by the enemy, a great number of whom fly to Ancona.

"General Kray reports under the 23d ult. that having successfully, and without damage, introduced the night before all the artillery and ammunition in the twelve batteries of the second parallel, he resolved to bombard Mantua immediately the next day with 111 pieces of cannon, besides the 31 Russian pieces of ordnance, directed against the citadel of St. Giorgio. We now expect the result."

The Neapolitan general, Marquis Caraccioli, who went over to the rebels, and fell into the hands of the English, who hung him on board the Minerva, and threw his body into the sea, was formerly 32 years an officer in the king's army. The number of Neapolitan rebels is divided into three classes, most of whom are nobles, viz. Into Jacobins, or seducers, into republicans, and deluded persons. The first will be judged according to law; the second banished the king's dominions, with permission to justify themselves abroad, and if innocent, to return again; the third class will obtain an amnesty and general pardon.

BOURDEAUX, July 25.

What a spectacle our city presents, since the authorities have regenerated! exclaims the editor of the Journal of Bordeaux. The appearance of the armed force cannot mounted at the town hall, all seems calculated to alarm. Our fellow citizens assume grave countenances, and courageous resignation; by which we may calculate how far freemen will suffer the intolerable yoke of the most atrocious despotism. The robbers, amounting to about 1352, breathe nothing but blood and vengeance. The execution of the law is entrusted to men accustomed to brave it. Several arbitrary arrests have taken place, and great alarm prevails.

LYONS, July 27.

Though the cannon continue prepared, and our Menage hold its sittings, the town is tranquil. This may be attributed to the commander, who does not encourage the disorganisers. The club is hitherto not numerous; it is composed of workmen. Its door is guarded by 200 men. Some ridiculous motions have been made; such, for example, as to reduce citizen Tolosan to 3000 francs of income, and to employ the rest of his immense fortune in supporting the patriots. This motion was rejected. All the sittings conclude with singing the Marseillais.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

Arrived this day, ship Castor and Pollux, captain Spence, from Hamburg, which she left on the 18th of August.

By the politeness of a passenger on board the Castor and Pollux, the editors of the Federal Gazette have been favoured with Hamburg Gazettes to the 16th August, inclusive, from which they are enabled to lay before their readers, news 22 days later from the continent of Europe, than any hitherto published in this city. Having received those papers at a late hour, they have time only to extract the following important articles.

LOWER ELBE, August 16.

The telegraphs from London to Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. had been at work two whole days, to collect most of the remaining ships of war into a channel fleet, for the reception of the combined French and Spanish fleets, should they venture to steer towards Ireland.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 3d of August, contains two supplements extraordinary of the 31st July and 2d August—the first with details of the capitulation of Alessandria, and the second with particulars of the siege of Mantua, down to the 26th; but late in the afternoon of the 3d, another supplement extraordinary was published, announcing the surrender of the town and citadel of Mantua, according to our expectation in our last number, and of which we had, however, already received a full confirmation from the empire, on Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

The Paris papers of the 6th of August contain nothing very material, nor any official accounts from the armies of Italy or Switzerland; but, respecting the latter, we know officially, from the Vienna Gazette Extraordinary, that some struggling parties from Moreau's army infest the valley of Bormido, for plunder, which made field-marshal Suwarrow give orders to general Kienau to pursue the French in their rear towards Genoa, and thus effect a closer junction with the main army. Eighteen thousand men had been detached from before Mantua, to join the grand army of the Russian chief. General Joubert will find his hands full on assuming the command of the united forces of Macdonald and Moreau, with the reinforcements from Nice, as the whole will not amount to more than 35,000 men. Moreau goes to the army of Switzerland, and Massena is said to be recalled to Paris.

We also learn officially, that the whole Adriatic coast, except Fano and Ancona, is evacuated by the French; and that they retreat towards Poligno and Spoletto, in the high road to Rome, which private accounts state to be surrounded by the Neapolitan, Roman and Tuscan insurgents.

From Switzerland we hear of no farther operations.

Several rumours prevailed respecting Denmark joining the coalition, by the interference of his Russian majesty; but those rumours cannot yet be traced to an authentic source; thus, we cannot, without impropriety, mention any farther particulars at present.

The Petersburg Court Gazette, of the 26th July, contains a long list of promotions in the army, and the official report of field-marshal Suwarrow of the affairs in Italy until the 19th June; which concludes, "His Imperial highness the grand duke Constantine Pawlowich, from a zeal for the general cause, led the Russian front troops, on the 17th, to the reinforcement of the left wing, and, by his unremitting perseverance, conducted greatly to our victory."

The declaration of war by his Russian majesty, against Spain, on account of her alliance with France, is an event which must render that kingdom very lukewarm in the republican cause, if it does not ultimately detach it.

VIENNA, August 3.

Triumph! triumph! Mantua, the key of Italy has fallen! and its conquest is secured to the victorious arms of our monarch. This day's Court Gazette contains the following three supplements extraordinary, upon our rapid successes in Italy:—

First supplement extraordinary to the Vienna Court Gazette, July 31.

"General Melas sent hither by captain Ertel, of the engineers, the capitulation of the citadel of Alessandria, besides 6 stand of colours, which the garrison has laid down.

Third supplement extraordinary.

August 3.

(Late at night)

SURRENDER OF MANTUA.

"The general of artillery, baron Kray, has sent us by major Fuhsman, of the engineers, the momentous and pleasing intelligence of the surrender of the city and fortresses of Mantua.

"The following events preceded the surrender of this place. Already in the night of the 25th the redoubts on the dyke between Cerefa and Tee were carried by assault. On the 26th the enemy had evacuated fort St. Georgia, leaving behind several pieces of cannon and ammunition, and our troops occupied it immediately. The prisoners brought in declared, that the enemy were so feeble, as to have scarce men left to relieve the posts. On the 27th in the night our third parallel almost ready and advanced to the glacis, the enemy afraid of a storm upon the hornwork of Pradella, left the latter about midnight and retired into the city. Our posts of riflemen, who had silently pushed forward, observing this, patrolled after the enemy, and the works abandoned were immediately occupied by captain, count Bey, of the rangers of d'Alpre, with his company, notice given of it in the trenches and the works in the latter were advanced to the crowning of the glacis and redoubts against the city. In this hornwork the enemy left behind 17 pieces of cannon and 2 mortars most of them dismounted and spiked, with the ammunition belonging to them.

"This induced general Kray, partly to gain time to continue the works, partly to make the enemy's fire cease, to send early in the morning of the 26th, lieutenant-colonel count Orlandini returned to general Kray, accompanied by the French general of brigade Moner, and brought him, amongst other terms of capitulation, that of the free departure of the garrison. General Kray answered, that he neither could nor would grant any terms, without the garrisons surrendering at discretion as prisoners of war. At last in the evening of the 28th the hostile commandant notified in writing, that he would allow the being made prisoners of war, on condition of the garrison's being permitted to return to France, on their parole not to serve till exchanged for Imperial royal prisoners, that, this being granted, he would remain behind three months prisoner of war, with his generals, his staff and other officers, but in no very distant part of the German hereditary dominions of his majesty the emperor, and that at the expiration of the said time only he desired to be escorted back to France on his parole.

"The fire hereupon ceased on both sides, and while general Kray was waiting for the commandant's answer, he gave orders to carry on without interruption the works in that hornwork for mortar batteries, and for battering redoubts in the third parallel, so that should the enemy not agree to the capitulation offered them, a breach could shortly be made and the fortresses taken by storm.

"In the night between the 27th and 28th the said lieutenant-colonel count Orlandini returned to general Kray, accompanied by the French general of brigade Moner, and brought him, amongst other terms of capitulation, that of the free departure of the garrison. General Kray answered, that he neither could nor would grant any terms, without the garrisons surrendering at discretion as prisoners of war. At last in the evening of the 28th the hostile commandant notified in writing, that he would allow the being made prisoners of war, on condition of the garrison's being permitted to return to France, on their parole not to serve till exchanged for Imperial royal prisoners, that, this being granted, he would remain behind three months prisoner of war, with his generals, his staff and other officers, but in no very distant part of the German hereditary dominions of his majesty the emperor, and that at the expiration of the said time only he desired to be escorted back to France on his parole.

"To avoid all farther effusions of blood and to prevent the destruction of the city of Mantua, in fine to save time for our future operations, general Kray found himself induced to accept those proposals.

"In consequence thereof the capitulation was settled on the 30th; on the same day the garrison, about 10,000 men strong, marched out by the citadel,

laid down their arms on the glacis, and was immediately escorted in 3 columns to the French frontier, agreeably to the above-mentioned conditions. Both the capitulations, as well as the particulars relative to this important conquest, will forthwith be published."

The speedy surrender of Mantua secures us the conquest of all Italy. The operations of war will now take a different turn, as Suwarrow and Melas will have free play. Had the commandant of Mantua not surrendered that key of Italy, every preparation had been made to carry it by storm, in which a considerable number of Russians was to be employed. By this important exploit, general Kray has added fresh laurels to his military fame, already so brilliant by his having defeated Scherer, and thus laid the foundation to our successes in Italy. Mantua having fallen, the speedy surrender of every other fortress to the allies, may now be expected. The garrison is not to serve against the emperor and his allies for a twelve-month. The scaling ladders which would have been used to storm that fortress, had it not surrendered, are of a new construction, so that two men might have climbed up one ladder.

In the kingdom of Naples is now a regular army of 25,000 English, Russian and Neapolitan troops. As soon as Ancona is taken, and the Roman territory delivered from the French, this army will join field-marshal Suwarrow, with all the well disposed insurgents. The king of Naples is not yet gone to his capital, but remains in Calabria, till every thing shall have been properly prepared for his reception.

According to some private letters from Italy, general Surruier having been concerned in the conspiracy at Milan, will not be exchanged for general Mac, but remain a prisoner at Venice, and general Pignelli, his accomplice, who was abroad on his parole, will be sent to the fortresses of Russia.

According to letters from Constantinople, Bonaparte is endeavouring to escape from Egypt to France. But commodore Sir Sidney Smith had made such preparations on the coast of Egypt, that it will not be easy for a French ship to get away.

Lord Minto, the new British ambassador, is just arrived in this capital.

October 7.

We are informed, by a gentleman who received a letter from North-Carolina, that the yellow fever rages in all the principal towns of that state.

Extract of a letter from the master of the schooner Carolina, to his owners in this city.

HAVANNA, September 17, 1799.

"I am happy to inform you of my safe arrival here—I have been strictly examined and overhauled by English men of war, and New-Providence privateers—Was boarded first by the York, 64, after detention of 12 hours permitted to proceed; the next day by the Arab frigate, treated politely and permitted to proceed; the next day following, by four New-Providence privateers, carried in to an anchor under St. Rup's key, my hold broke up, down to the keelson fore and aft, and after a detention of 30 hours permitted to proceed.

"I was informed yesterday by the captain of a Philadelphia schooner from New-Providence, that your brig detained there was cleared, and that she was to proceed for this port in a few days."

GEORGE-TOWN, October 4.

COMMUNICATION.

On the 15th of September last, a large shoal of DRUM FISH was discovered in Britain's Bay, St. Mary's county, by a small boy, who gave notice to captain Philip Ford; who immediately took his negroes and laid his seine around part of the shoal and caught between two and three thousand, which on an average weighed seventy-five pounds each. He generously gave immediate notice to his neighbours, who came from all directions within 15 miles, to the place where they were caught, and accepted of as many as they could conveniently carry away.

Annapolis, October 10.

Allen Quynn and Philip B. Key, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this city in the ensuing general assembly.

Agreeably to powers vested in us by the last will and testament of the late WALTER WINTER, of Charles county, deceased, we propose to SELL, at PRIVATE SALE,

ALL those several tracts of LAND, which he held in Nanjemoy, in said county, containing between 700 and 800 acres, the title whereof is indisputable. We wish to sell the whole in a body, but if it should remain on hand till the first day of November next, we will then divide it so as to accommodate purchasers.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Walter Winter will please to bring them in, legally attested, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay, to

JEAN WINTER, Executor,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, } Executors.
JOHN HAW, }

September 28, 1799.

TAKEN up as a stray, a gray MARE, branded on the near buttock O, trots and gallops, and appears to be old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LAWRENCE POSEY.

Allen's Fresh, Charles county.

LIST OF LETTERS

Piscataway, the 1st not taken up before the

sent to the General

JOHN ADDIRSON,

Thomas G. Addison,

Mr. John Boone, near

Miss Ann F. Beall, near

Nicholas Blacklock, Esq.

Capt. Robert A. Beall,

John Smith Brookes, Esq.

Maryland.

Doct. William Baker, near

Mrs. Claryea Bond, near

ryland.

Maj. Joseph Crofs, near

ryland.

Mr. Joseph Coombs, near

The right rev. Thomas

county.

Mr. Henry Davidson, P.

Miss Diggs, Warburton

Miss Margaret Fleming,

cataway.

Mr. W. W. Harwood,

ryland.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton

Mr. Leonard Jenkins, P.

Messrs. Lowes, Prince-C.

Mr. George Lee, Poplar

Mr. Thomas Lansdale,

Mr. Thomas Mundell,

Doct. Thomas Marshall

Maryland.

Mr. Richard Morland,

William Marbury, Esq.

ty.

Mr. Henry M'Pherson,

Mr. Joshua Mudd, near

Mr. William Richardson

Mr. Edward A. Price,

Mr. Robert Simms, near

Mr. William Tyler, P.

Mr. James Virmillion,

Mr. Benoni H. Wade,

Mr. John Woods, merc

Monseigneur Monsieur Ga

Pierre F. B. Dejean

Maryland.

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By his

BENJAMIN

GOVERNOR

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By the Governor,

NICHOLAS PINKNE

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September 30, 179

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September 23, 17

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All persons havin

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RICHARD

Head of Severn,

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, the 1st of October, 1799, which, if not taken up before the first of January, 1800, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDIRSON, Esq; Prince-George's county.
Thomas G. Addison, Esq; Prince G. county.
Mr. John Boone, near Piscataway, 2.
Miss Ann F. Beall, near Piscataway.
Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; near Piscataway, 2.
Capt. Robert A. Beall, near Piscataway.
John Smith Brooks, Esq; Upper-Marlboro', P. G. C. Maryland.
Doct. William Baker, near Piscataway.
Mrs. Clarys Bond, near Piscataway, P. G. C. Maryland.
Maj. Joseph Crofs, near Bladensburg, P. G. C. Maryland.
Mr. Joseph Coombs, near Piscataway, 2.
The right rev. Thomas Jno. Clagett, Prince-George's county.
Mr. Henry Davidson, Piscataway.
Miss Diggs, Warburton.
Miss Margaret Fleming, at Mr. Judson Clagett's, Piscataway.
Mr. W. W. Harwood, Upper-Marlboro', P. G. Maryland.
Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Piscataway, Maryland.
Mr. Leonard Jenkins, Piscataway, 2.
Messrs Lowes, Prince-George's county.
Mr. George Lee, Poplar Hill, Charles county.
Mr. Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.
Mr. Thomas Mundell, mercht. Piscataway.
Doct. Thomas Marshall, Mount Ararat, P. G. C. Maryland.
Mr. Richard Morland, Prince-George's county.
William Marbury, Esq; near Piscataway, P. G. county.
Mr. Henry McPherson, at or near Piscataway.
Mr. Joshua Mudd, near Piscataway, P. G. C.
Mr. William Richardson, Prince G. county.
Mr. Edward A. Price, Port-Tobacco.
Mr. Robert Simms, near Piscataway.
Mr. William Tyler, Piscataway.
Mr. James Vermillion, near Piscataway, Maryland.
Mr. Benoni H. Wade, mercht. Piscataway.
Mr. John Woods, mercht. Piscataway, Maryland.
Monsieur Monsieur Gacua Fenwick, pour remitts a Pierre F. B. Dejean, courgivi, a Piscataway, en Maryland.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

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

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, by the mayor and other respectable citizens of the city of Baltimore, that on Wednesday the 21st day of last month, a most outrageous and shocking murder was committed on the body of a certain GEORGE MILLER, while travelling on the high road leading from Baltimore to Belle-Air, about twelve miles from the former place: to prevent such enormities, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof to punishment, 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. And I do further offer and promise full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice therein, who shall discover and make known the person or persons by whom the said crime was committed, so that he, she, or they be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

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

JAMES MACKUBIN

HAS received, by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, his FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are fairs and fein twine, which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted by bond, note, or open account for more than one year, to make immediate payment.

September 30, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BERNARD O'NEILL.

September 23, 1799.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 10th of October next, if fair, or the first fair day, at the late dwelling house of JOHN MARRIOTT, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

TWO negro men and one negro woman. The sale to begin between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of sale for CASH.

All persons having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, as the subscriber is desirous of settling up said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.
Head of Severn, September 11, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying them to appoint five men to alter and amend all the roads on the north side of Severn ferry to Patapisc ferry, formerly considered as public roads.
September 28, 1799.

Annapolis Races.

TUESDAY the 29th of October is the day appointed for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE to be run for, over the course near the city: and on the day following the COLT'S PURSE to be run for. The horses to start each day at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the rules of the club.

Those members of the club that have not paid up their subscription will please to take notice, that it is absolutely necessary the money should be paid by the day of the race.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, to settle and adjust the accounts with the several supervisors of public roads and collector of said county.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

FREDERICK KOONES.

THE creditors of RICHARD BENNETT, an insolvent debtor, are requested to produce their accounts, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, at Port Tobacco, on Monday the 4th day of November, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place he intends to make a dividend of the money arising from the sale of the said Bennett's effects in his hands among all the creditors, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next general assembly for a law to lay out and open a road from his dwelling plantation, near Herring creek, to intersect the main road leading to Tracy's Landing.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of George.

Anne-Arundel county, August 25, 1799.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the murderous villain.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, near the Gunpowder Quaker meeting-house, on the 23d ultimo, a dark mulatto man named PAUL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, remarkably stout and well set, has a full round face, with thick lips, wears his wool queued about 3 inches in length, and plaited over each ear, walks with his toes very much out. It is uncertain what cloaths he has on, as I expect some of his friends may furnish him with others; he may probably change his name, and get some free negro's pass. He was raised at Annapolis by col. Richard Weems, and is acquainted in the lower counties, whither he may attempt to go now. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any goal, and information given to me, so that I get him again.

WILLIAM HALL.

N. B. The evening he made his escape he attempted to murder his master, by giving him a severe wound on the head with a club, without the least provocation. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

September 11, 1799.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the ensuing general assembly to be discharged from my debts, which I am unable to pay. I have sufficient property; and am willing to assign it to my creditors at a fair valuation.

PETER D'EVERMON.

Cumberland, August 21, 1799.

Notice is hereby given;

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

MOSES MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ABEL CRANDELL.

September 17, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

VERNON SMITH.

September 18, 1799.

I INTEND to apply to the general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JOHN RIGBY.

September 18, 1799.

THIS is to give notice that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for the benefit of an act of insolvency.

JOHN R. BRYCE.

Annapolis, September 11, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

JAMES BROWN.

September 31, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of the general assembly, for a law to levy on the assessable property of Anne-Arundel county, a sum of money sufficient to repair and render passable the high way leading by Mrs. Urquhart's tavern from Baltimore to the city of Annapolis.

Head of Severn, August 23, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1799, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. Wharfe's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 14th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of WILLIAM ADAMS, late of Somerset county, deceased, lying in the said city of Annapolis, consisting of lots No. 52, 53 and 55, whereon is an elegant brick dwelling house, fronting on Charles-street, with suitable out houses and other valuable improvements; the said property is now in the possession of general Davidson, and may be viewed at any time before the sale on application to the subscriber; it will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, September 2, 1799.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he will petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to confirm his right and title to certain personal property acquired by virtue of his intermarriage with Elizabeth, relict of Lloyd Dulany, and which was heretofore laid by for her use at November session, 1782.

WALTER DULANY.

September 8, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOHN BEARD.

September 11, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 26th of August, a negro man by the name of ROBERT LOVELESS, about 28 or 30 years old, five feet nine inches high, flat nose, middling hollow eyes, a small scar on his right hand, apparently by a burn, another on his left leg, several marks on his back, a remarkable scar on the right side of his upper lip, and a small one on his forehead; his cloathing was a blue cloth coat, with a single row of yellow metal buttons, a blue kersey waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, spotted cotton hose, Irish linen shirt, good coarse shoes, and an old felt hat. When committed he said he was free, and was from Louisa county, Virginia, had a forged pass signed THOMAS CROWDY; he since says he is lately from the service of a certain PARK STREET, about seven miles from Hanover Court-house, Virginia, but does not acknowledge himself a slave. His owner (if any) is desired to release him within two months from the above date, or he will be sold agreeable to law for prison fees, &c.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 10, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody, the 4th instant, a negro man who calls himself DICK, and says he is the property of GERARD B. CAUSIN, Esq; he appears to be about 27 years of age, 5 feet high; had on a coarse gray cloth coat, striped cotton waistcoat, coarse osnabrig shirt, and coarse blue cloth trousers. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 9, 1799.

THE creditors of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to produce their respective claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and such as may be indebted are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

N. BRICE, Administrator de bonis non of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN.

Baltimore, September 4, 1799.

BACON'S LAWS
For SALE.

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BRICE HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to ANN HOWARD, Administratrix.

JUST RECEIVED,
 from LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
 Store Baltimore, and for sale by
GIDEON WHITE, Annapolis.
HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
RECENT CURES.

(From the Baltimore papers.)
 An infant (aged 5 weeks) of Mr. Henry Ewbanks, tailor, Charles street, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's worm lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

A sister of the above gentleman, aged 22 years, living at New Castle, Delaware, after exhibiting for upwards of 15 months, every symptom of an increasingly dangerous consumption, experienced a rapid recovery, by the use of this medicine.

A letter to the proprietor of Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges.

July 10, 1799.

SIR,
 I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my stomach, a dull, heavy continual headache, with a frequent swimming in my head, accompanied with dimness of sight, and sometimes partial blindness, and was rendered incapable of attending my business, through loss of strength; some times could scarcely eat a morsel for two or three days; when my appetite would suddenly become astonishingly voracious. I firmly believed myself to be in a consumption, which must soon put a period to my life: when happily hearing of several cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doses, which expelled an incredible number of small sharp pointed worms: in short, I now enjoy as perfect health and strength as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother witnessing its surprising efficacy was induced to take a dose, though in tolerable good health, which occasioned him likewise to void a great quantity of worms of the same kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing those dreadful disorders with which I was afflicted.

A sincere desire that others in similar circumstances may receive the same benefit, is the reason for my sending you this account.

Yours, very respectfully,
AQUILA GOLDING, Harford road
 two miles from Baltimore.

The numberless cures performed by this medicine, render it interesting to persons of every age and in every situation. Its efficacy is equally proved in preventing as in removing disease; it effectually cleanses and strengthens the stomach and bowels, so necessary at this season of the year, and the proprietor solemnly assures the public, that it may be administered with the greatest safety to the tenderest infant of a week old, or the most delicate pregnant lady, and he challenges any individual among the hundred in Baltimore who have purchased this medicine to specify any disagreeable or injurious effect that has followed its use.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor maketh oath, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Prepared by the inventor Dr. JACOB HAHN, late of Calcutta; a medicine unequalled by any in the world for the prevention of
BILIOUS FEVERS,

AND OF
DYSENTERY OR BLOODY FLUX.

Extensive and long experience in the East and West-Indies and in America has proved HAHN'S PILLS to be without a rival for gently discharging viscid and acrimonious bile, preventing the immoderate secretion thereof, and removing obstinate colic-movements, the general causes of fevers of the inflammatory kind.

They possess a peculiar antiseptic quality, which they powerfully communicate to the system, and enable it to resist effectually the attacks of putrid and malignant fevers of every description.

They have never failed producing the happiest effects in cases of languor and debility; sickness at the stomach, and loss of appetite; giddiness and severe headache, and ought to be taken by all persons on entering a warmer climate than their native—They are of peculiar use to seamen, and ought to have a place in every medicine chest.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
 Prepared by Dr. LEROUX.

A safe and effectual remedy for venereal complaints of every description.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD,

(Prepared in pills, and in a fluid state for external use.)
 For rheumatism, gout, palsy, numbness, bruises, sprains, &c.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

MOSCHETTOE TINCTURE.

An immediate and effectual remedy for the sting of poisonous insects of every kind, particularly of mosquitoes, gnats, bugs, wasps, bees, &c.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches, Sore throats, Catarrhs, Wheezings, Shortness of breath, Congealed phlegm, Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood, Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and Hooping cough, Stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions,
 And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

Also,
CHURCH'S PECTORAL PILLS.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

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, to that he be had again, or **FIVE POUNDS** if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

Sept. 10, 1798.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given security agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public sale, and that they may count upon his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction.

He has for private sale a tract of land, containing 222 acres, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore; this tract is well watered and timbered, on which is an excellent mill seat.

A quantity of prime shad and herrings for sale.

JAMES WHARFE.
 N. B. He will also sell, or barter, a schooner well calculated for the bay trade or West-Indies, and may be fitted for sea at a small expence.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

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.

Ship timber wanted.

THE subscriber being authorized to contract with one or more persons for the timber of a seventy-four gun ship, to be built at the Navy Yard, at the city of Washington, will receive proposals for any part thereof until a sufficient quantity is engaged. The timber chiefly to consist of white oak, red cedar, mulberry, and pine, for which good prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Naval Agent.

June 10, 1799.

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, 1786; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

Boarding House,

WHERE gentlemen can be elegantly accommodated, &c. by the day, week, month, or year, as I have a good supply of every thing in that way, and hope to merit the favour of the public.

WILLIAM CATON;

The subscriber has horses, servants, and chair, to hire by the day, for the accommodation of gentlemen travellers, at the following prices, horse 1/3, chair, horse and boy, 35/ per day.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS,
 Kent county, State of Maryland.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, and state aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **JOSEPH CLEMENTS**, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of August, 1799.

Frs. B. FRANKLIN, jun. } Executors.
RICHARD VARDEN. }

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **MORDECAI RIDGELY**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, on or before the 10th of October next. Those that do not comply with the above notice shall be excluded from any part or dividend of the estate.

PEREGRINE RIDGELY, Administrator.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one by the name of **STEPHEN JOHNSON**, committed on the 17th of August, who says that he is free born, he is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and chunky built, has a scar on his upper lip and a great many scars on his back, occasioned by the whip; his cloathing is an olinabrig shirt and trousers, and an old woollen cap. The other committed on the 26th of August, by the name of **WILL NORRIS**, who says that he was set free by William Darnall, of St. Mary's county, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and stout made, has a scar on his right hand; his cloathing is a new wool hat, striped swandown jacket, olinabrig shirt and trousers, old shoes, with nails in the soles. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
 Anne-Arundel county.

September 2, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife **VIRLINDA SMALLWOOD** has, for some cause unknown, absconded from my bed and board, on the 8th of April last, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, or entertaining her in any manner whatever, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and am determined to bring suits against any person who may harbour or entertain her. At the time of her going away she took sundry negroes with her, which I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing at their peril.

HENRY SMALLWOOD.

Charles county, Maryland, July 15, 1799.

DESERTER.

ABSCONDED from the City of Annapolis rendezvous, one **JOHN JONES**, born in Anne-Arundel county, aged 22 years and 8 months, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, a joiner by trade, enlisted in the service of the United States on the 5th day of August, 1799. (He is well acquainted on the north side of Severn, and about the Head of South river.) Whoever apprehends and secures the said deserter in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive **TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

REZIN DAVIDGE, Captain
 in the 9th reg. U. S. int.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a mulatto man named **ISAAC**, about thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a down look, and is extremely knock kneed; took with him sundry articles of cloathing, among them a blue broad cloth coat, a red striped swandown waistcoat, and nankeen breeches. **TEN DOLLARS** will be paid for securing him in any goal, so that he be had again, or the above reward for bringing him home.

EDWARD HALL.

July 21, 1799.

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 JENNINGS, Administrator
 with the will annexed.

For SALE,
SUNDRY LAW BOOKS.

Inquire at the printing-office.

ANNAPOLIS:
 Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LVth YEAR.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 17, 1799.

VERONA, July 23.

SINCE the month of April, the Austrians have taken Peschiera, Brescia, Pizzighetone, Milan, Turin, Ferrara, and the citadel of Alessandria, which has all been effected by regular sieges. The French, on the contrary, starved out both Mantua and Luxemburg, by blockading them, and obtained possession of some other fortresses by treachery.

General Macdonald is said to have requested permission of field-marshal Suwarrow to go to the baths of Pisa, for the recovery of his health, which the latter humanely granted in the kindest terms.

HAGUE, July 19.

The reports which we daily receive here of the proceedings of the partisans of the stadtholder in the different towns, confirm us more and more in the opinion, that a counter-revolution is ready to begin.—The government has hitherto concealed, as much as possible, its disquietude on this subject; but things are now come to that height, that it has thought proper to make known to the people, by a proclamation, the dangers that threaten the country. In it our governors invite all our true patriots to join them in firmly opposing the partisans of the stadtholder, and to fight against the English, who menace our coasts. But if we may judge from the spirit of the public, these proclamations will have but very little effect.

ROTTERDAM, July 19.

The secret and even public meetings of the partisans of the house of Orange, cause here the greatest disquietude. It is estimated that three fourths of the inhabitants are decidedly in favour of the stadtholder, and they are therefore not afraid publicly to make known their sentiments, and even to declare that they will never take up arms but in defence of the stadtholder and his allies.

VIENNA, July 20.

It is reported that the emperor of Russia will send an army of 300,000 men to the banks of the Rhine next spring, should not a termination of the war take place in the present campaign.

July 31.

Official report of general Melas, to count Concaselli, the Imperial commissioner at Milan.

"I have the honour to inform you that the citadel of Alessandria surrendered yesterday, July 21, at 7 o'clock in the evening, by capitulation.

"The garrison will march out to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P. M. with military honours, lay down their arms on the glacis, and be escorted prisoners of war into the dominions of his Imperial majesty.

"This happy and sudden success may justly be ascribed to the perseverance of our brave troops, and particularly to the skilful manoeuvres of general count Bellegarde, who directed the siege, but above all to the terrible effect of our excellent artillery.

(Signed)

MELAS."

From the head quarters before

Alessandria, July 22, '99.

ROVEREDO, July 26.

The following important account has just reached us, respecting a conspiracy at Milan, which we communicate verbatim, waiting its confirmation:—"The conspirators, whose plot has been discovered, were seized in a little theatre of that city. The French generals Serrurier and Fiorella were said to be the heads of it. One of the conspirators is reported to have confessed the whole, and given the names of his accomplices. The city was to have been set on fire in four different places; and, during the confusion, the partisans of the Imperialists were to have been assassinated. In the custom house two guillotines have been discovered. Upwards of 500 conspirators are now in custody."

AUGSBURG, July 27.

Accounts from Florence mention, that the watermen of that city were compelled to carry along the Arno, to Leghorn, the treasures and effects which the French had raised in Italy—but that the inhabitants having risen up against the latter, on the arrival of the Austrians, the watermen, assisted by the neighbouring peasants, attacked the French escort, and conveyed the property to a place of safety. It consisted of gold and silver bullion, and all the valuable effects that were taken away from the palace of the grand duke. The gallery of painting remains untouched.

BRUSSELS, July 28.

Letters from the frontiers of Westphalia state, that an aid-de-camp of the king of Prussia has arrived from Berlin at Minden, with orders for the generals who command the army of observation, said to be of

the greatest importance. This officer, after having remained two days at Minden, set off with the greatest expedition to return to Berlin. From all the accounts which reach us from the interior of Germany, it appears certain that the cabinet of Berlin will soon put an end to all the uncertainty which prevails respecting it, by taking an open part. At a moment when Prussia engages the attention of Europe, in which the fate of war depends, perhaps, on the measures which that court may adopt, it cannot be a matter of indifference to know what is its military situation. The following is the result of it, according to a printed list which is circulated in Westphalia: 199,000 infantry, 41,000 cavalry, 12,000 artillery; total, 252,000 men in arms, a number which may be considerably increased by putting them on the war establishment.—To this force are to be added the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, which are at the disposal of Prussia.

FRANCFORT, August 3.

Upon a moderate calculation it appears, that the French have levied every year contributions and requisitions of every kind in Holland, the right bank of the Rhine, Switzerland, Piedmont, Genoa, Cisalpine, Tuscany, Naples and Rome, to the amount of 300,000,000 of livres. The source is now for the best part drained by the success of the allied arms.

Some letters from Brunswick state, that the king of Prussia, and the electors of Saxony, Bavaria, &c. will all furnish the army of the empire with their contingents in natura.

MUNICH, July 20.

The coalition appears now to be renewed in earnest. The electorate of Bavaria is to furnish 10,000 men, and the orders for their march towards the Rhine, were given yesterday from this residence. In about a fortnight these troops are to be in motion. The participation of the king of Prussia is now looked upon as a certainty, from the intimate connexion which is known to exist between the courts of Berlin and Munich. The elector of Saxony, it is also stated, will supply 12,000 men to act in conjunction with the Bavarians.

LONDON, August 13.

EXPEDITION TO THE CONTINENT.

We have stated that the first division of the armament was embarked and ready to sail, and accordingly they yesterday morning sailed from the Downs with the wind at west; and we have no doubt but their first point of destination is the island of Walcheren. With all the publicity which the expedition has had, we have reason to believe that Sir Ralph Abercrombie and his army will find little or no resistance in their descent, and in a few days we shall have to announce the capture of the island. We have great pleasure in saying, that the proclamation which the commander in chief is charged to distribute as soon as he shall have made good his landing in the Batavian territory in a state paper recommended by its moderation, and calculated to conciliate the people of this country, as well as of Holland, to the object of the expedition, because there is not a syllable in it respecting a crusade in favour of the monarchy of France. It states, in substance, as follows:

"Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercrombie being entrusted by his Britannic majesty, the ancient and good ally of the United Provinces, with the command of an army destined to undertake the important task of delivering these provinces from the degrading tyranny of the French republic, is charged to make a public and explicit declaration of the sentiments and intentions of his majesty, and of the august sovereigns with whom he is allied in this great work.

"He declares then that he and his army come not as enemies, but as friends to the provinces of Holland; to restore them to their rights, and ancient laws and customs—to rescue their persons and properties from the oppressions to which they have been subjected; to re-establish their religion, which has been violated by the infidelity and atheism of France; to revive their trade and commerce, which has been annihilated; their legitimate government, which has been overthrown; and to restore that happy concord and alliance between Great-Britain and Holland, which has been the source of so much benefit to both. In this endeavour it is the sincere desire of his Britannic majesty, and of the other sovereigns, that there should be a complete forgetfulness, oblivion, and amnesty of all that was past; and he hopes and trusts that every true and faithful Dutchman will co-operate with his benevolent intentions in restoring perfect peace, order and tranquillity to the United Provinces, without tarnishing the restoration of these blessings by any act of violence or revenge; but that they will all exert themselves in checking and preventing excesses of every kind. It is the most earnest wish of

his Britannic majesty, and of the sovereigns, his allies, that it should be by the efforts of Dutchmen themselves, that the restoration to the blessings of a regular government should be effected.

"But if, after this gracious declaration of the sentiments and intentions of his Britannic majesty, any Dutchman should be found to treacherous to his country, and to its ancient independence, rights and interests, as to resist the good offices of the troops which are entrusted to the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, then he must consider them as declared enemies to good order and to their country, and they must not only consider themselves as exempted from the amnesty which was held out generally to all, but expect to be treated as enemies, &c."

This is the outline of the proclamation, which has been printed both in Dutch and French, and which was pretty generally circulated yesterday, as all the reasons for concealing the point of destination and object of the descent are now over. From the above sketch our readers will see that no hint is given of any design to penetrate into France. It is a proclamation conveyed in very different terms from that of the duke of Brunswick, the fatal effects of which all Europe has to this day to mourn.

August 15.

The Hamburg mail, which arrived yesterday, brings very little additional information from the armies. A courier to the Neapolitan ambassador, who brought him the satisfactory intelligence of the king having landed, and taken possession of his throne, also announced to him that the French completely evacuated Italy, and that Mantua, Alexandria and Genoa, had all surrendered to the Austro-Russian. We do not find, however, that this report is confirmed by other dispatches; and it is most probable that our own ministers would have accounts direct from the head quarters of the combined armies, as recent as any that the Neapolitan courier could pick up in his rout.

The most important intelligence which the mail brings, is the account of the state of parties in Holland. It is manifest from the letters that have been received, several of which we have seen, that the plan of a counter-revolution is thoroughly digested, and that the party of the stadtholder wait only for the appearance of our armament to declare themselves. They are not merely acquainted with our preparations, but seem to know almost to a day the period of our arrival on their coast—and they speak with so little caution and reserve on the subject, as to shew the confidence which they have in their own strength, and in the success of the expedition. We think it likely, from the tenor of these letters, that the Dutch fleet will declare for their exiled prince. It is not apparently in the power of the directory to stem the spirit of insurrection against their authority. General Brune indeed has received the command of the Batavian as well as the French troops, but he has no time nor means to revive their energy, arouse the patriots, and draw forth the natural resources of that marvellous country. A few days, we conceive, will decide the fate of Holland.

August 17.

Yesterday morning advice was received by the admiralty, that on the 13th instant, the combined fleets of France and Spain got safe into Brest. Whatever the original plan of the French in this expedition may have been, it has thus utterly failed; but in their return to Brest they have taken a most effectual means of securing the fidelity of the court of Spain, by carrying in with them the Cadiz fleet. In the present circumstances of France, this is a material acquisition, since it will enable them to threaten us with a combined force of at least 50 ships of the line, and which will oblige us to keep a proportionate fleet at sea to observe their motions.

Lord Keith, with 13 ships of the line, arrived off the port of Brest on Tuesday afternoon. The utmost exertion was made by every ship of the fleet to come up with the enemy, but they had too much the start of them.

August 19.

The continuance of the very violent westerly wind has prevented us from receiving any further intelligence from the armament under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and considerable uneasiness is felt for their safety, considering the quality of many of the vessels, and the number of men and horses with which they were crowded. We find that some vessels had from forty to fifty horses on board, and that they were scarcely allowed room to lie down. If they have been driven on the Dutch coast during the blowing weather, it is to be feared that much damage has been suffered; the hope, however, is, that they have been able to keep a sufficient offing and that they are still at sea. Whatever was their place of destination, they must have been driven far to the northward. It is said with great confidence, they are to disembark at Emden, and directly to co-operate with the Russian column. This route indicates the acquiescence at least of the court of Prussia in the measure of the attack,

but it certainly does not shew that we have entire confidence in the promise of a friendly reception in Holland. If there be a certainty that three fourths of the people of the United States are attached to the stadholder, and desirous of throwing off the shackles of French tyranny, why not proceed directly to Scheveling, and get into the centre of Holland at once.

But it is possible that the Dutch, though tired of their new masters, may not yet be quite ready to accept of the friendship of the English upon the terms which are held out to them. It is to be observed that the proclamation, which Sir Ralph Abercrombie is entrusted to publish on his arrival, gives no assurance to the Dutch that their possessions in the East and West Indies, which we have seized on, are to be restored to the United States, and consequently no pledge is given upon which an honest and patriotic Dutchman can act. If it were intended by our government to restore the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Demerara, and to hold sacred the principle of the rights of nations, in which we are embarked, it would unquestionably have been a leading feature in the manifesto which is to be issued, and the silence of the cabinet on that point seems to threaten the friends we are going to serve, with the dismemberment of their dominions. However avarice may effect to justify this measure of depredation, and taint it down by the name of indemnity, the great and liberal politician, who regards the relative duties of nations towards one another, as the moralist does those of individuals, will contemplate this resolution of our ministers as pregnant with calamity to England, which, of all others, is the most interested in preserving the rights of nations. It gives our sanction to the spirit of pillage, which is too prevalent in the world, and degrades us to the level of these mercenary states, who in their crusade against French violation, have been actuated by the principle at which they rail.

Surely if any of the places we have seized on since the war broke out are considered as essential to our eastern empire, and we believe that Ceylon is so considered, it would have been better to have procured it by negotiation than to keep it by the equivocal right under which it is to be retained; for no price is equal to character. There may be some parade of cession extorted from the party we are about to fight, but under the circumstances in which such a cession can be made, it will not possess the honour nor the quality of an honest acquisition. We sincerely hope, that the more dignified course of magnanimity and good faith will be pursued, and that we shall strive to conciliate the hearts of our ancient allies, by shewing that we are influenced by no views of personal aggrandizement in the expedition we have prepared for their deliverance.

A negotiation is understood to be going on at this time with the Dutch governor and people of Batavia in the East-Indies, which is likely to come to a favourable termination. By the events of the war this immense repository of all the products of the East has been rendered useless to the inhabitants, and has been lost to Europe, by the utter inability of the Dutch to bring home the goods they had amassed. There is consequently now lying in that unhealthy and yet populous settlement the collected produce of several years; and the proposition is, that these goods should now be sent to Great-Britain in British vessels, or under their convoy, and thus, without taking possession of Java, or having any thing to do with it as a settlement, we should derive all the benefits of its capital and industry, by being its merchants and carriers. This is also one of the gifts we are to confer on our ancient allies, the United States!

August 20.
There were many reports yesterday respecting the armament under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, all of them unauthorized and contradictory. Agreeably to these reports, the disembarkation had taken place at Bremerlehe, at Embden, at Scheveling, at Grece, at Flushing, and various other parts. No such accounts have arrived. We believe that the only genuine advice from this fleet states, that on Friday evening they were still at sea, and that the commander in chief, signified his earnest wish, that more cavalry should be sent to him with all possible expedition, as from information received, he had resolved to exercise the discretion with which he was entrusted, to land at a different point from that originally settled. It was said that the court of Denmark, ready to its resolution of neutrality, had positively refused to the Russian troops leave to march through the Dutchy of Holstein.

A report was yesterday in circulation, upon the authority of the master of the Sophia brig, who left Bologne on the 14th, that considerable disturbance had taken place in several parts of France, principally at Lille and Amiens. The preparations for the sailing of our expedition gave rise to the circumstance, in which they originated. The appearance of our transports, desiried from the coast of France, produced an alarm. It was conjectured, that its destination was for Holland, or Flanders, and orders were given for the conscripts on the coast to march for Flushing. The conscripts refused to march, and in the attempt to compel them, great riots ensued. The populace shewed a disposition to espouse the cause of the conscripts. The tree of liberty was cut down, and every place resounded with the cries of down with the Jacobins, and, according to this account, every thing was in confusion.

A single Paris paper of the 10th was received yesterday. It contains nothing new, except that the appointment of Rheinhard, as minister of foreign affairs, has been recalled, and Lacombe St. Michael, appointed in his stead.

BOSTON, October 5.

American Commissioners.

We are authorized to say, that the American commissioners at London are not about to return home, in consequence of the temporary suspension of their functions there, as has been suggested in a Philadelphia paper. On the contrary, it is expected, that the two governments will satisfactorily arrange the subject of controversy between the American and British commissioners at Philadelphia, and the treaty be carried into effect with mutual fairness and good faith.

Last evening arrived ship Mercury, captain Pearson, from Embden, 48 days.—By which we learn, that 35,000 Prussians were marching to augment the expedition against Holland; and that the hereditary prince of Orange, and two Prussian general officers, had arrived at Embden, to examine the coast, and ascertain a proper place for the debarkation of the troops.

Captain Seward, who arrived last evening, took dispatches from Mr. Murray, for our government, with written directions to destroy them, in case he met with any cruiser—which captain S. did on sailing in with the Andromeda British frigate.

When captain S. was at Norway, the Danes and Swedes were embargoed, in expectation of a war with France. French privateers were not allowed to tarry longer than 24 hours in Norway.

The buoys in the Texel were all taken up, in expectation of a visit from the British.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

OUR ENVOYS.

We have it from good authority that orders from the president have been received by the envoys to France, suspending the time at which they were to have embarked for that country.

[Farmers Museum]

SAVANNA, September 20.

The following letter from Timothy Pickering, Esq; secretary of state, to James Seagrove, Esq; conveying the president's approbation of his answer to the talk of Methlogy, the Indian chief, as published in our Museum of June 28th, together with an extract from a late letter from John Kinnard, king of the Hitchitaw tribe of Creek Indians, has been obligingly handed to us by a merchant of this city.

DEPARTMENT of STATE,

Philadelphia, 27th July, '99.

SIR,

I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed duplicate of my letter of the 13th of this month, for my opinion concerning your answer to the speech of the Creek chief Methlogy. I have now to add, that in a letter this day received from the president, he gives to your answer his unreserved approbation.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

P. S. By letters lately received from Mr. Escort, I find that colonel Hawkins stands high in the confidence of the Creek nation.

To James Seagrove Esq; St. Mary's.

Extract of a letter from John Kinnard, king of the Hitchitaw tribe of Creek Indians to James Seagrove, Esq; dated in the Creek nation, 28th August, 1799.

"At the time your talk came to me, there was great confusion in the towns below me about the running of the line, which was stopped for some time, and it was all owing to colonel Hawkins's never seeing the people or giving them any of his talk. The Indians stole a great many horses from the people at work on the line but they have now all agreed to the line being run according to your advice, and they have returned all that they stole. They came on with the line within twenty miles of the Fork of the Chatahoochee and Flint river, where they were stopped two and a half moons, but have gone on now and got over Flint river. They made a mistake in leaving their compass when they started from Conasa river, near Pensacola, and had to send back their captain to take another start. I expect he has got back by this time and will go on with the line. They intend to start again with the line in 16 days. They have great plenty of provisions, as two vessels lie loaded at the forks of the Chatahoochee and Flint river, which is but 80 miles from my house—I am very glad to tell you my friend, that there is nothing now on the part of the Creek nation, to hinder the line being run and completed—I have had so much running about on this business, and to put the Indians right by explaining your talk, that I am almost worn out with fatigue."

We are informed that all the principal chiefs of the Simanoliis; and some chiefs of the Lower towns and the Chatahoochee and Flint rivers, are on their way to Colerain to consult with Mr. Seagrove, and that the 16th instant is appointed for their meeting at that place.

* Supposed to be one of the survivors, or perhaps Mr. Ellicott the commissioner.

ALEXANDRIA, October 10.

An attempt was made yesterday morning to rob the mail coach from this place to Baltimore, by three black fellows who suddenly rushed from a place of concealment near the four mile run, between this and George-town—at which the horses started and the driver immediately gave them the whip, and by that means they were fortunately prevented from accomplishing their design.

BALTIMORE, October 12.

CONSULATE of HAVANNA,

September 20, 1799.

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

REFERRING to the advice of J. M. D. Yznardi, Esq; late pro-consul of the United States for this city, of the 27th ult. I have, in addition thereto, the satisfaction to inform you that the exclusive privileges lately revived to certain individuals for the importation of flour from the United States, have been taken off by the government of this island—and no more than the former established duties of twenty-one and an half per cent. on the valuation here will be required on the future importation of that article.

You will be pleased to give publicity to this information for the government of the merchants of your district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MORTON, Consul U. S.

The collector of the port

of Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated,

LONDON, August 13.

"An embargo is now laid in consequence of 90,000 English and Russians who are going to Holland; and I have no doubt will succeed in re-establishing good government. The French have returned from the Mediterranean, and lord St. Vincent was within two days sail of them.

October 14.

The contents of the following article of intelligence will certainly be interesting to merchants, if it is true, as by the death of Rigaud, the contentions that have for some time past torn the colony of St Domingo may cease, and the privateers which were hitherto under the orders of the (said to be) deceased general, caused in; consequently the trade to that island will be more secure:

SAVANNA, September 27.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois to a gentleman in this city, dated September 3d, via Charleston.

"The Mole and Jean Rabel, near it, are taken by Toussaint—Rigaud is dead, he died of the wounds he received in his arm, which mortified. General Beauvais succeeds him. A captain of an English vessel, from New-Providene, bound for this port, is imprisoned, and his vessel under adjudication—we are anxious for the event."

WEYMOUTH, August 16.

"A vessel is just arrived here under the direction of the prince de Bouillon, from Jersey with dispatches from the prince.—The captain says, that seven French ships of the line had hoisted the French royal white flag, and were seen steering for Lisbon. His dispatches, he supposes, are to this purport."

The above article appears in the Morning Chronicle without a single comment.

The same paper says, Napper Tandy, it is stated, has at length been delivered by the senate of Hamburg to the British envoy, and is now on his way to England.

[Phil Gaz]

Annapolis, October 17.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, to wit:

For Anne Arundel county, Richard H. Harwood, Edward Hall, William Brogden and John Worthington, Esquires.

For Charles county, Henry H. Chapman, John Perham, William H. McPherson and Francis Digges, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, Alexis Lemmon, Elias Brown, James Carroll and Thomas Love, Esquires.

For Talbot county, John Edmondson, William Rose, James Nabb and Thomas Skinner Denny, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Thomas G. Addison, Allen B. Duckett, William Marbury and George Calvert, Esquires.

LONDON, September 3.

At a very late hour yesterday afternoon, when a considerable part of our impression was worked off, we stopped the press to announce the arrival of captain Hope, first captain to admiral lord Duncan, and captain Oughton, first captain to vice admiral Mitchell, with dispatches for the admiralty; and of colonel Maitland of the guards, with dispatches from general Abercrombie to Mr. Dundas, containing the official details of the success of our gallant troops in Holland, with the farther intelligence of the surrender of part of the Dutch fleet.

SURRENDER

Of the whole of the Dutch fleet!

Our readers will see by lord Duncan's letters, that he had no doubt of the remainder of the Dutch fleet being at the time of his writing in the possession of admiral Mitchell.

As there is a greater depth of water on the side of the Mars Diep, which is next to the Helder Point, than on the side close to the Texel Island, our line of battle ships were enabled to follow the Dutch fleet into the Texel, when those already mentioned in the Gazette surrendered. Admiral Mitchell, in his letter to lord Duncan, states, that he was determined to follow the remainder even to the walls of Amsterdam, and the gallant admiral has indeed kept his word, for this forenoon an officer of the navy arrived at the admiralty with an account of his success. The admiral, after

the first surrender of part in the Gazette, failed up two deckers, and moon-lander, the whole of v. Eight sail of the line Texel, have surrendered. The following is the mayor, Lloyd's coffee administration:

"Admi

"Te

"Lieutenant Collier count of the surrender of one of 74 guns, five one of 32, and one of 1

We stated in our paper journal of a late date containing an account of the ber's army, by marshaling this paper, the only session of government taken place at Novi, a ten miles west of To west of Genoa.

Boyd's Mill

On Wednesday, the 20th not the first fair day premises, for READ

ONE hundred and George's county, present in the occupat this land is a valuable improvements.

N. B. Boyd will be inclinable to purchase.

Annapolis, October

NOTICE is hereby intend to apply court, for a commission tract of land, in Fre the subscribers, called

directions of the act of marking and bounding MARY a Frederick county, S

ALL persons having WILLIAM WH Arundel county, depe them, properly authen wife indebted are her to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WH Annapolis, October

COMMITTED to 23d September himself BENNETT. CHARLES EVERSFIE he appears to be abn high, has lost the fig dnabrig cap, an old waitcoat, dnabrig sh coarse shoes. His own take him away, or be for his prison fees, &c

THOM Chan

A LIST of LETTE fice at Port-To

THOMAS ARV William Bofwe John or William Barr John Barnes, Esquire John Barnes.

Jacob Clements, Stephen Cawood Doct. Hezekiah Dent Andrew Flood.

James Gardiner, John Griffin. Rhody Hambleton, John Hare,

William Hate, John Haw. Jesse Jackson. Notley Luckett.

John Maddox. Alexander Scott. William Timms,

William Thompion. Charles Williamson, Levin Wailes.

Port-Tobacco, O

NOTICE is he be made to t assembly, for a law to Anne-Arundel cou repair and render Mrs. Urquhart's ta Annapolis.

Head of Severn,

NOTICE is he tends making by of this State, ut from debts which h w 8 Kent county, S

the first surrender of part of the Dutch fleet, as stated in the Gazette, failed up the Texel with eight sail of two deckers, and moored his ships along side the remainder, the whole of which, viz.
Eight sail of the line, and every other ship in the Texel, have surrendered!

The following is the official notice sent to the lord mayor, Lloyd's coffee house, and to the members of administration:

"Admiralty-Office, September 10,
"Ten minutes past one.

"Lieutenant Collier has just arrived with an account of the surrender of the Dutch fleet, consisting of one of 74 guns, five of 68, two of 54, two of 44, one of 32, and one of 16, without firing a gun."

We stated in our paper of yesterday, that a French journal of a late date had been received in town, containing an account of the total defeat of general Jourdan's army, by marshal Suwarrow. We now learn, that this paper, the only one in town, is in the possession of government.—The battle is said to have taken place at Novi, a town in the Genoese territories, ten miles west of Tortona, and twenty-two north-west of Genoa.

[Baltimore Telegraph.]

Boyd's Mill and Land for Sale.

On Wednesday, the 20th November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises, for READY MONEY,

ONE hundred and twenty acres of land in Prince-George's county, part of AMPLE GRANGE, at present in the occupation of Benjamin Boyd. On this land is a valuable mill, and other valuable improvements.

N. B. Boyd will shew the property to any person inclinable to purchase.

CHARLES WALLACE.

Annapolis, October 16, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to apply to the next Frederick county court, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land, in Frederick county, the property of the subscribers, called HEDGES HOG, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

MARY and WILLIAM HEDGES.

Frederick county, September 7, 1799.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WHETCROFT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and all those in any wise indebted are hereby requested to make payment to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Administrator.
Annapolis, October 10, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on 23d September last, a negro man, who calls himself BENNETT, and says he is the property of CHARLES EVERSFIELD, of Prince-George's county, he appears to be about 60 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, has lost the sight of his right eye; had on an unbrag cap, an old searought coat, an old cotton waistcoat, of nabrig shirt and trousers, and a pair of coarse shoes. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold, as the law directs, for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Port-Tobacco, October 1, 1799.

THOMAS ARVIN.

William Boswell,

John or William Barnes,

John Barnes, Esquire, 2,

John Barnes.

Jacob Clements,

Stephen Cawood,

Doct. Hezekiah Dent.

Andrew Flood,

James Gardiner,

John Griffin,

Rhody Hambleton,

John Hare,

William Hate,

John Haw,

Jesse Jamerton.

Notley Luckett.

John Maddox.

Alexander Scott.

William Timms,

William Thompson.

Charles Williamson,

Levin Wailes.

SAMUEL HANSON, P. M.

Port-Tobacco, October 7, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of the general assembly, for a law to levy on the assessable property of Anne-Arundel county, a sum of money sufficient to repair and render passable the high way leading by Mrs. Urquhart's tavern from Baltimore to the city of Annapolis.

Head of Severn, August 23, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this State, at their next session, to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland.

By his EXCELLENCY
BENJAMIN OGLE,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, by the mayor and other respectable citizens of the city of Baltimore, that on Wednesday the 21st day of last month, a most outrageous and shocking murder was committed on the body of a certain GEORGE MILLINGER, while travelling on the high road leading from Baltimore to Belle-Air, about twelve miles from the former place; to prevent such enormities, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof to punishment, 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. And I do further offer and promise full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice therein, who shall discover and make known the person or persons by whom the said crime was committed, so that he, she, or they be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

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

JAMES MACKUBIN

HAS received, by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, his FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are fairs and sein twine, which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted by bond, note, or open account for more than one year, to make immediate payment.

September 30, 1799.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, the 1st of October, 1799, which, if not taken up before the first of January, 1800, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDIRSON, Esq; Prince-George's county.
Thomas G. Addison, Esq; Prince G. county.

Mr. John Boone, near Piscataway, 2.
Miss Ann F. Beall, near Piscataway.

Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; near Piscataway, 2.
Capt. Robert A. Beall, near Piscataway.

John Smith Brookes, Esq; Upper-Maribro', P. G. C. Maryland.

Doct. William Baker, near Piscataway.

Mrs. Claryea Bond, near Piscataway, P. G. C. Maryland.

Maj. Joseph Crofs, near Bladensburg, P. G. C. Maryland.

Mr. Joseph Coombs, near Piscataway, 2.
The right rev. Thomas Jno. Clagett, Prince-George's county.

Mr. Henry Davidson, Piscataway.

Miss Diggs, Warburton.

Miss Margaret Fleming, at Mr. Judson Clagett's, Piscataway.

Mr. W. W. Harwood, Upper-Maribro', P. G. Maryland.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Piscataway, Maryland.

Mr. Leonard Jenkins, Piscataway, 2.

Misses Lowes, Prince-George's county.

Mr. George Lee, Poplar Hill, Charles county.

Mr. Thomas Landale, Queen-Anne.

Mr. Thomas Mundell, mercht. Piscataway.

Doct. Thomas Marshall, Mount Acreatt, P. G. C. Maryland.

Mr. Richard Morland, Prince-George's county.

William Marbury, Esq; near Piscataway, P. G. county.

Mr. Henry M'Pherson, at or near Piscataway.

Mr. Joshua Mudd, near Piscataway, P. G. C.

Mr. William Richardson, Prince G. county.

Mr. Edward A. Price, Port-Tobacco.

Mr. Robert Simms, near Piscataway.

Mr. William Tyler, Piscataway.

Mr. James Vermillion, near Piscataway, Maryland.

Mr. Benoni H. Wade, mercht. Piscataway.

Mr. John Woods, mercht. Piscataway, Maryland.

Monsieur Monsieur Gacqua Fenwick, pour remitta a Pierre F. B. Dejsan, courgivi, a Piscataway, en Maryland.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BERNARD O'NEILL.
September 23, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying them to appoint five men to alter and amend all the roads on the north side of Severn ferry to Patapsco ferry, formerly considered as public roads.

September 28, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next general assembly for a law to lay out and open a road from his dwelling plantation, near Herring creek, to intersect the main road leading to Tracy's Landing.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of George.
Anne-Arundel county, August 25, 1799.

Agreeably to powers vested in us by the last will and testament of the late WALTER WINTER, of Charles county, deceased, we propose to SELL, at PRIVATE SALE,

ALL those several tracts of LAND, which he held in Nanjemoy, in said county, containing between 700 and 800 acres, the title whereof is indisputable. We wish to sell the whole in a body, but if it should remain on hand till the first day of November next, we will then divide it so as to accommodate purchasers.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Walter Winter will please to bring them in, legally attested, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay, to

JEAN WINTER, Executrix,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, } Executors.
JOHN HAW,

September 28, 1799.

8 w

TAKEN up as a stray, a gray MARE, branded on the near buttock O, trots and gallops, and appears to be old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LAWRENCE POSEY.

Allen's Fresh, Charlescounty.

Annapolis Races.

TUESDAY the 20th of October is the day appointed for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE to be run for, over the course near the city; and on the day following the COLT'S PURSE to be run for. The horses to start each day at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the rules of the club.

Those members of the club that have not paid up their subscription will please to take notice, that it is absolutely necessary the money should be paid by the day of the race.

September 23, 1799.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the ensuing general assembly to be discharged from my debts, which I am unable to pay. I have sufficient property, and am willing to assign it to my creditors at a fair valuation.

PETER D'EVECMON.

Cumberland, August 21, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

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

MOSES MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ABEL CRANDELL.

September 17, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

VERNON SMITH.

September 18, 1799.

I INTEND to apply to the general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JOHN RIGBY.

September 18, 1799.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, without any provocation, on the 31st of August, 1799, an apprentice lad named VACHEL JOHNSON, a shoemaker by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a down fallen look when spoken to, has sandy or reddish hair, tied behind; had on a new black calico hat, a long striped nankeen coat, a spotted Mar-illes under jacket, nankeen trousers, and took with him nankeen breeches and white stockings, and other clothing; he has since been seen in Baltimore.

All matters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off the ungrateful fellow at their peril. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any goal, so that I get him again, by

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, September 4, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

JAMES BROWN.

September 3, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

FREDERICK KOONES.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, and state aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSEPH CLEMENTS, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of August, 1799.

Frs. B. FRANKLIN, jun. } Executors.
RICHARD VARDEN,

" *Vive le roi.*
" *By the king.*
" It is ordered,
themselves with me
them. The news f
perfect," so that ou
by all the provinces

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

RODEZ, August 26.

LETTER dated Lech, the 19th instant, and signed Guyot, states, that a memorable victory was gained over the archduke, on this side of the lake of Zurich, on the 15th. The Austrian army is reported to have lost 11,000 men. If this account was true, Massena's dispatches of the 21st, would have mentioned it.

A letter from Massena, dated August 21, contains the following result of the late affairs: "The attack of Mount St. Gothard has perfectly succeeded; the enemy have lost 21 pieces of cannon; we have made 8,400 prisoners." (Official article)

HAGUE, September 3.

All the members of our government were yesterday greatly surprised at an account, which certainly was to be expected in a short time, to wit: that our whole fleet in the Zuyder sea, consisting of 9 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and some cutters, surrendered to the English without firing a gun. Already on the 21st of August, all the buoys had been removed out of the channel, and it was therefore hoped that the British would not venture to enter the Texel, but they did it nevertheless, and the British admiral Mitchell demanded a surrender, which admiral Story answered scornfully, but without effect; because the greatest part of the crews refusing to fight, and great riots breaking out on board of the fleet, he was obliged to surrender the same. The former flag of our marine was then hoisted on board the ships thus surrendered, and the English flag flies along side of it. By this acquisition the English are masters of the whole Zuyder sea, and can appear before Amsterdam whenever they please; all that is left us now, are a few ships in the Meuse and at Vlissingen. Meanwhile, our courage does not fail us yet, and we hope every thing from general Brune, and the troops under his command.

As for our troops, nothing material has as yet happened between them and the English, since the landing of the latter, these being busily employed to intrench themselves at the Helder, in order to maintain this important position, whereby they are masters of the Zuyder sea, and the borders thereof. Our troops wait for the reinforcements of the French troops, who join them from all parts. During this time the troops, who were on the other side of the Yssel, have been ordered home, and are to be embarked for North Holland. General Daendels had taken, on the 30th August, a position from Alkmaar to Schermerhorn, for the purpose of facilitating the junction of these troops. The day before yesterday he changed this position again somewhat further back, yet in such a manner, that his centre remains at Schermerhorn, his right wing is near Purmerend, and his left on the North Sea, because this passage had been left open, and the British had actually advanced the day before as far as Medemblick, and great apprehensions were entertained for Enkhuysen. The day before yesterday early, general Brune went away from hence, in order to take the chief command of all our troops, which amount, as it is said, already to upwards of 30,000 men.

Though nothing has happened between the troops since the 27th August, yet we have seen some things which seem to indicate some important communications between our government and the English. General Daendels informed yesterday that general Abercrombie had demanded of him an escort to send an English general officer to the Hague, with dispatches, which he had received from his government. General Daendels demanded instructions how to act. A committee was thereupon sent to him consisting of the director Van Hout and four representatives out of the two chambers, who went in three carriages, to his head quarters. But the intention in sending this committee is, according to a notification of the legislative body, to make known to the troops, that they are determined to defend themselves to the utmost, and that the French republic demands the same; who by a letter which an extraordinary courier brought yesterday, gave our directory the assurance that all the French troops were at their disposal, and as the greatest part of these reinforcements is already arrived, we expect to-morrow a decisive battle.

PARIS, August 24.

The ROYALIST ARMY.

Head quarters at Cointe Gabelle, this 12th August, 1799.

"VIVE LE ROI LOUIS XVIII!"

By the king.

"It is ordered, that all brave royalists do unite themselves with me. I pledge myself never to desert them. The news from Toulouse states—"They are perfect," so that our good king will be acknowledged by all the provinces of the south.

La Comte de Pauls,
General of the province of Poix."

It is said the king of Prussia hearing that Batavian emigrants assembled on the frontiers of Westphalia, sent orders to them to dissolve, or remove out of the Prussian territories.

The French garrison of Rome has retired by capitulation, and embarked at Civita Vecchia—We are unacquainted with the details.

It appears certain that Austria and Russia are divided with respect to their objects. The first, always ambitious, notwithstanding fatal experience, forms claims which offend the rigid faith of Paul, and derange the plans of other courts. We are assured it refuses to allow the return of the king of Sardinia, and has taken possession of the strong places of Piedmont, in the name of the emperor, without mentioning Russia, or any others of the allies. This way of making conquests, adopted by Thugut, has excited the indignation of Britain, and threatens to dissolve the coalition.

August 25.

A letter from Genoa, dated August 14, the day the army of Helvetia resumed the offensive, states, that the army under general Joubert, was engaged in a general action with that under Suwarrow. When the courier came away the result was not known.

August 26.

The Executive Directory sent a message to the council of Five Hundred, proposing to the council to declare, as in a state of insurrection,

"Three cantons (counties) in the department of Orne. Six in the department of Morbihan. Three in the department of Cote-du-Nord. Four in the department of Maine and Loire. Two in the department of Calvados. Two in the department of Mayenne. Three communes (towns) in the department of Eure. Two in La Manche. Four in the department of La Sarthe. Two in the department of Deux Sevres. Four in the department of the Lower Loire; and Ville-Dieu, in the department of Loire and Cher.

(Signed)

SIEYES, president.

"Legarde, sec. gen."

ARMY OF ITALY—GENERAL ORDERS.

Head quarters, Corregliano, 19 Thermidor, August 5.

General Moreau, in circumstances the most difficult, has had the skill to preserve the army of Italy. The directory recal him to command an army where his experience is necessary, and send me to fight along with you. I bring you the assurance that henceforth you will only conquer for the republic, for its tranquillity and the independence of its allies. The armies are no longer abandoned to themselves; France rises in a mass, and numerous battalions issue armed from her bosom. Every eye is fixed on you. We must vanquish, comrades. Glory and freedom dictate to us the necessity of victory.

(Signed)

JOUBERT.

Extract of two letters from general Championet to the minister of war.

Head quarters, at Grenoble, 1 Fructidor, August 18.

"My light columns have already pushed forward. Two days ago I gave orders to general Grenier to carry the post of La Thuile on Mount Bernard, and to clear the valley of Aost. The troops of Mount Cenis have made themselves masters of La Ferriere and the Novalaise, and are to penetrate as far as Suza. Those of Mount Ceneva will carry d'Oulx and d'Exilles, and penetrate likewise to Suza. The advanced guard of the camp of Tournoux, under the command of general Flamgy has carried the important post des Baracades, defended vigorously by the Russians, who suffered much in this attack, I must inform you, that some days ago I introduced a considerable supply of provisions into Fenestrelles.

"The escort, entirely composed of conscripts, fought with courage remarked even by their veteran comrades. They repulsed the enemy on every side, and entered the place without much loss. The generous youths vie in steadiness with the oldest soldiers."

Second letter.

"I mentioned to you the order I had given to attack the port of La Thuile.—General Grenier has just informed me of the success with which it was executed by the general of brigade, Campus. On the 30th Thermidor (August 17) all the enemy's posts on Little St. Bernard were attacked with vigour. After an obstinate engagement which lasted six hours, the enemy abandoned all the posts, which were immediately occupied by our troops. We have made 16 prisoners, and killed or wounded about 100 men. We had only a grenadier of the 104th wounded. I am on the march to Embrun, where I shall arrive the day after to-morrow. I shall take the earliest opportunity to inform you of my position, and that of the enemy, when I reach the spot.

(Signed)

CHAMPIONET.

LONDON, September 3.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

Downing Street, September 2.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B.

HELDER, August 28.

SIR,

From the first day after our departure from England, we experienced such a series of bad weather, as is very uncommon at this season of the year. The ardour of admiral Mitchell for the service in which we were jointly engaged, left it only with me to follow his example of zeal and perseverance, in which I was encouraged by the manner that he kept a numerous convoy collected. It was our determination not to depart from the resolution of attacking the Helder unless we should have been prevented by the want of water and provisions. On the forenoon of the 21st inst. the weather proved so favourable that we stood in upon the Dutch coast, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to fly by a heavy gale of wind. It was not until the evening of the 25th that the weather began once more to clear up. On the 26th, we came to anchor near the shore of the Helder, and on the 27th in the morning, the troops began to disembark at day light. Although the enemy did not oppose our landing, yet the first division had scarcely begun to move forward, before they got into action, which continued from five in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had assembled a very considerable body of infantry, cavalry and artillery, near Callenstroot, and made repeated attacks on our right with fresh troops. Our position was on a ridge of sand hills, stretching along the coast from north to south. Our right wing was unavoidably exposed to the whole force of the enemy. We had no where sufficient ground on our right to form more than a battalion in line; yet, on the whole, the position, though singular, was not in our situation disadvantageous, having neither cavalry nor artillery. By the courage and perseverance of the troops, the enemy was fairly worn out and obliged to retire in the evening to a position two leagues in his rear. We have to regret many valuable officers lost to the service, who have either fallen or been disabled by their wounds. The corps principally engaged were the reserve under the command of colonel Macdonald, consisting of the 23d and 55th regiments. The regiments of major general Coote's brigade, which have been much engaged, were the queen's, the 27th, 29th, and 85th regiments. Major-general Oydey's brigade was brought in to action towards the close of the day, and has sustained some loss. As the enemy still held the Helder with a garrison of near 2000 men, it was determined to attack it before day break on the morning of the 28th, and the brigade under major-general Moore, supported by major-general Burrard's, were destined for this service: but about eight o'clock yesterday evening, the Dutch fleet in the Mars Diep got under weigh, and the garrison was withdrawn, taking their rout through the marshes towards Medemblick having previously spiked the guns on the batteries, and destroyed some of the carriages. About nine at night major-general Moore, with the second battalion of royals, and the 92d regiment, under the command of lord Huntley, took possession of this important post, in which he found a numerous artillery of the best kind, both of heavy and field train. All that part of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuwe Diep, together with their naval magazine at Nieuwe Werk, fell into our hands this morning; a full detail of which it is not in my power to send. This day we have the satisfaction to see the British flag flying in the Mars Diep, and part of the 5000 men under the command of major-general Dym, disembarking under the batteries of the Helder. During the course of the action, I had the misfortune to lose the service of lieutenant-general Sir James Fulteney, from a wound he received in his arm, not before he had done himself the greatest honour, and I was fully sensible of the loss of him. Major-general Coote supplied his place with ability. Colonel Macdonald, who commanded the reserve, and who was very much engaged during the course of the day, though wounded, did not quit the field. Lieutenant-colonel Maitland, returning to England, to go on another service, and major Kempt, my aid-du-camp and bearer of this letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to your notice and protection, will be able to give any further information which may be required.

A list of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, accompanies this letter.

(Signed)

RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

To the right hon. HENRY DUNDAS,

&c. &c. &c.

Head quarters, Klein Keeten, August 28, 1799.

NEW-YORK, October 16.
From London papers to September 4, received at the
office of the Daily Advertiser.

RUSSIA.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration of war of the emperor of all the Russias,
against Spain.

We, by the grace of God, Paul, I. &c. &c. do
herewith make known to all our faithful subjects, that
we and allies have resolved to overthrow the lawless
government now ruling France, and we have there-
fore risen against it with all our forces. The Al-
mighty has blessed our arms to this very day, and
crowned all our enterprises with victory and success.
Among the small number of European powers ap-
parently attached to the French government, but in
fact, powers that are only afraid of the vengeance of
this government, the outcast of God, struggling with
the last agonies of dissolution, Spain has, more than
all the rest, shown her fear of, or attachment to
France, not by giving her actual succours, but by ar-
maments. In vain have we made use of all our re-
sources to open to that power the real path to honour
and glory, by combining with us; she has persisted
obdurately in the measures and wanderings destructive
of herself; and thus have we at last found ourselves
under the necessity of sending back her charge d'aff-
airs at our court, Odiz. But having since that re-
ceived information, that our own charge d'affairs,
too, counsellor Butzow, has been compelled to quit
the king of Spain's dominions within a term unto
him limited, we deem this an insult, committed upon
our imperial dignity, and do hereby declare war;
giving orders at the same time, to impose sequestration
on all Spanish ships in our harbours, and to confiscate
the same, and to send orders to the commanders of
all our land and sea forces, to act with hostility every
where against all the subjects of the king of Spain.
Done at Peterhoff, July 26, 1799, in the year of
our reign.

(Signed)

PAUL.

PETER'SBURG, August 2.

The Court Gazette contains a letter from Ghezar
Pacha, dated 30th Stegitha (May 24);—"Buona-
parte thought on his arrival at Jaffa, to intrench him-
self there, and ordered the corps of Gaza, Acana,
Anica, to join him. He also began to draw ditches,
and to erect batteries; but as soon as he learned that
troops were sent out to cut off his retreat, for which
the necessary orders had been dispatched to the Arabs,
he feared to be totally lost at Jaffa; thus supposing
that it would be impossible for him any longer to re-
sist, he took his flight from thence to Gaza on the
26th. One corps were immediately ordered in pursuit,
and another took possession of Jaffa, where I opened
a mullim.

"On the flight to Jaffa, the enemy has given proofs
of his savageness, by destroying all works and setting
the town on fire in several places. His own batteries
and intrenchments however remained—"With assist-
ance of the Most High, those outcasts of infidels have
been completely defeated, and their total destruction
is now unavoidable." On the 2d, the sublime Porte
received by a tartane from Ghezar Pacha, news, that
during the 56 days of the siege of Acre, there had
not been a day without hard fighting, which reduced
the Turkish force so far as to be very near surrender-
ing, if they had not received a timely reinforcement
from Rhodes of 6000 men, under command of Haf-
sen Bey. Ghezar Pacha profited by this lucky mo-
ment, paid every man of his corps in full, and or-
dered them to be prepared for the next day, the 10th
of May, when he made such a sortie, which the
French could not resist, but took to flight, after
having burnt every thing they could not carry off.
The cavalry was sent in pursuit, which killed a num-
ber of Frenchmen. According to the assertion of
prisoners, Buonaparte received several wounds, and
only reached Jaffa with the utmost difficulty. The
Pacha also advises, that the tribe of Arabs, called
Urban, has risen against Buonaparte, and joined him,
the Pacha, against the common enemy. Buonaparte
has been twice wounded in Syria.

BALTIMORE, October 21.

Important Decision.

Very interesting to American merchants.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, August 23.

The case of the Nymph and Minerva.

IS of very great importance to American merchants.
The first ship sailed from Philadelphia on a voyage to
Corunna in Spain. She mounted 16 guns and car-
ried 40 men; she met with a French privateer, and
after an action in which there were four killed and
seven wounded, the captain was obliged to strike.
The second day afterwards she was retaken by his ma-
jesty's ship Sea Horse. Ship and cargo being Ameri-
can property, the same was claimed by the proprie-
tors, after allowing a salvage of one eighth part.
The captors claimed the whole, the ship having been
in the enemy's possession, or, in the language of Ci-
vilians, *perdu* with the captors above 24 hours,
which makes it the property of the enemy, and, of
course, a full prize to the ship that makes the recap-
ture. Three special arguments have already been had
upon this case, and yesterday it was agreed that the
main question should stand over for further evidence.

The agent for the American merchants personally
addressed the court. He prayed that the ship and car-
go might be bailed out, upon paying down the salvage
of one eighth. Dr. Nicoll, for the captors, resisted
this prayer, because the whole property ought to be
sold, and the net proceeds vested in the funds, to ap-
ply the profits to the party that should ultimately pre-
vail. The agent then proposed to bail the property,

and give security for five per cent. interest, until the
great question was finally settled. This was rejected,
on account of the risks in trade. Dr. Lawrence ob-
served, that to shut up from circulation so much pro-
perty frequently occasioned failures; and that the
Swedes and Danes had experienced that lenity. The
court replied, that the favour to those two nations
was sanctioned by a late act of parliament, especially
passed for that purpose, which bore not the least ana-
logy to the present case. The agent still pressing the
court to favour the claimants, the judge in very plain
terms told him, that he could see no ground or reason
why the colonies, which had separated from the mo-
ther country, should have more favour than any other
people. The court gave judgment, that the re-cap-
tors were entitled to one eighth part for salvage, in
the first instance: that the ship and cargo should be
subject to the final adjudication respecting the seven
eighths. A further application was attempted to be
made, when the judge replied, "I have given my
decree"—The ship *Minerva* being in the same pre-
dicament a similar judgment was given.

Annapolis, October 24.

The following gentlemen are elected members of
the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly,
to wit:

For Calvert county, Walter Mackall, William M.
Carcaud, Roger B. Tancy and William Brome, Es-
quires.

For Cecil county, Philip Thomas, Job Haines,
Joseph Wallace and John Rumsey, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, Thomas Wright,
Charles Frazier, Joseph Thompson and Stephen Low-
ry, Esquires.

For Frederick county, Francis B. Sappington,
Henry R. Warfield, John Thomas and David Shriver,
Esquires.

For Harford county, John Street, Nicholas D.
McComas, Thomas Ayres and James Bond, Es-
quires.

Baltimore city, Archibald Buchanan and George
Johnson, Esquires.

For Washington county, John Buchanan, Ambrose
Geoghegan, James McCaine and John Cellar, Es-
quires.

For Montgomery county, Robert P. Magruder,
George Riley, Thomas Turner and Emeleck Swear-
ingen, Esquires.

To be SOLD,

By private bargain,

THREE tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in
Anne-Arundel county, two of which are part
of Anne-Arundel Manor, lying about half a mile
from the cross roads, the other about the same distance
from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the Mount Pleasant
road to Marlborough from Annapolis; they will be
sold altogether, separately, or in lots, as purchasers
may incline. For terms apply to the subscriber, at
Doden, near South river church.

DAVID STEUART.

October 23, 1799.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-
Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC
SALE, on Tuesday the 26th of November, at the
subscriber's dwelling house,

THE personal property of KITTY MARIOTT,
late of said county, deceased, consisting of a
negro woman and a boy. The terms will be made
known on the day of sale.

THOMAS WARFIELD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 23, 1799.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending the three following villains,
namely, negro TOM, who calls himself captain
MAYNARD, a low chunky fellow, of a yellowish
complexion, about 32 years old, bow-legged, when
spoken to is apt to stoop his head, and move his eye-
lids quickly, leers, and thereby discovers the whites
of his eyes.

TONEY who calls himself ANTHONY SMALLE-
WOOD, a black fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches
high, and about 31 years of age, stout and well made;
both of said fellows speak softly and smoothly.

TOM, who calls himself TOM TILLARD, a black
fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, bow-legged, and
although young has a wrinkled face, wears his wool
in whiffers, if closely examined flammers much.

Captain Maynard, the above negro Tom, returned
late on Monday evening last, being absent since the
Saturday morning before, when the overseer spoke to
him he was insolent, and being apprehensive of cor-
rection, Tom, with his axe, and the other two with
long tobacco knives kept off the overseer, and went
off. These fellows have wives in Prince George's
county, in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne and
Upper-Marlborough, and are well acquainted for
many miles round those places. The above reward will
be given for securing them in goal, so that I get them
again, or proportionably for each, and all reasonable
charges, if brought home, will be paid by

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY,

near South river ferry, Anne-
Arundel county,

October 21, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the general assembly of
Maryland for an act of insolvency.

w6

JOHN BALZER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Levy Court
of Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city
of Annapolis, on the first Monday of November next,
to settle and adjust the accounts of the several super-
visors of public roads in said county, who have not
heretofore settled the same.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. court A. A. C.
October 18, 1799.

Boyd's Mill and Land for Sale.

On Wednesday, the 20th November next, if fair, if
not the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the
premises, for READY MONEY,

ONE hundred and twenty acres of land in Prince-
George's county, part of AMPLA GRANGE, at
present in the occupation of Benjamin Boyd. On
this land is a valuable mill, and other valuable im-
provements.

N. B. Mr. Boyd will shew the property to any per-
son inclinable to purchase.

CHARLES WALLACE.

Annapolis, October 16, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers
intend to apply to the next Frederick county
court, for a commission to mark and bound part of a
tract of land, in Frederick county, the property of
the subscribers, called HANCOCK HOD, agreeably to the
directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for
marking and bounding land.

MARY and WILLIAM HEDGES.

Frederick county, September 7, 1799.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Of-
fice at Port-Tobacco, October 1, 1799.

THOMAS ARVIN.

William Boswell,

John or William Barnes,

John Barnes, Esquire, 2,

John Barnes,

Jacob Clemments,

Stephen Cawood

Doct. Hezekiah Dent.

Andrew Flood.

James Gardiner,

John Griffin.

Rhody Hambleton,

John Hare,

William Hate,

John Haw.

Jesse Jamieson.

Notley Luckett.

John Maddox.

Alexander Scott.

William Timms,

William Thompson.

Charles Williamson.

Levin Wallis.

SAMUEL HANSON, P. M.

Port-Tobacco, October 7, 1799.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office,
Piscataway, the 1st of October, 1799, which, if
not taken up before the first of January, 1800, will
be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDIRSON, Esq; Prince George's county.

Thomas G. Addison, Esq; Prince G. county.

Mr. John Boone, near Piscataway, 2.

Miss Ann F. Beall, near Piscataway.

Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; near Piscataway, 2.

Capt. Robert A. Beall, near Piscataway.

John Smith Brookes, Esq; Upper-Marlboro', P. G. C.

Maryland.

Doct. William Baker, near Piscataway.

Mrs. Claryea Bond, near Piscataway, P. G. C. Ma-

ryland.

Maj. Joseph Crofs, near Bladenburg, P. G. C. Ma-

ryland.

Mr. Joseph Coombs, near Piscataway, 2.

The right rev. Thomas Jno. Clagett, Prince-George's

county.

Mr. Henry Davidson, Piscataway.

Miss Diggs, Warburton.

Miss Margaret Fleming, at Mr. Judson Clagett's, Pi-

scataway.

Mr. W. W. Harwood, Upper-Marlboro', P. G. Ma-

ryland.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Piscataway, Maryland.

Mr. Leonard Jenkins, Piscataway, 2.

Messrs Lowes, Prince-George's county.

Mr. George Lee, Poplar Hill, Charles county.

Mr. Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.

Mr. Thomas Mundell, mercht. Piscataway.

Doct. Thomas Marshall, Mount Ararat, P. G. C.

Maryland.

Mr. Richard Morland, Prince-George's county.

William Marbury, Esq; near Piscataway, P. G. coun-

ty.

Mr. Henry M'Pherson, at or near Piscataway.

Mr. Joshua Mudd, near Piscataway, P. G. C.

Mr. William Richardson, Prince G. county.

Mr. Edward A. Price, Port-Tobacco.

Mr. Robert Simms, near Piscataway.

Mr. William Tyler, Piscataway.

Mr. James Vermillion, near Piscataway, Maryland.

Mr. Benoni H. Wade, mercht. Piscataway.

Mr. John Woods, mercht. Piscataway, Maryland.

Monsieur Monsieur Gacqua Fenwick, pour remitta

Pierre F. B. Dejean, courgivil, a Piscataway, en

Maryland.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

I INTEND to apply to the general assembly for an

act of insolvency.

JOHN RIGBY.

September 18, 1799.

Anne-Arundel W H
county, ff. d
in the said county, in w

Name

Five lots in the city of

One lot in ditto,

Three lots in ditto,

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Four lots in ditto,

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Anne-Arundel W HEREAS William Alexander, collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath this day returned to the commissioners of the tax for said county, the following lists of lands in the said county, in which there is no personal property to pay the said taxes, to wit:

Names of Land.	Amt. Tax.	Names of Persons.
Five lots in the city of Annapolis,	4 4 0	Elizabeth Bordley's heirs.
One lot in ditto,	0 5 9	Elizabeth Dowson.
Three lots in ditto,	3 10 8	Doct. John Daniel.
One lot in ditto,	0 14 9	James Elliott.
Four lots in ditto,	4 10 11	Joshua and Richard Fraizer.
One lot in ditto,	1 2 10	Richard Lee's heirs.
One lot in ditto,	0 4 9½	Philip Lee's heirs.
One lot in ditto,	3 5 0½	Benjamin Oden for Stephen West's heirs.
One lot in ditto,	0 2 5	Joseph Sands for Maynard's heirs.
One lot in ditto,	0 14 9	Philip Sower.
Gov's Purchase and part of Padget,	2 5 11½	Joseph Gov's heirs.
Part of Burrage,	0 10 10	Henry Hall.
Carl's Inheritance,	0 19 6	Benjamin Norman.
Hunt's Chance,	1 9 9	Mary Evans.
Gover's Venture,	2 14 0	Samuel Gover.
Part sundry tracts,	2 19 5	James Pattison's heirs.
Land, name unknown,	12 16 7	Richard Wootton.
Shelley's Chance,	0 15 0	Francis Essex.
Grammar's Chance, Purnell's Angle, and Harrison's } Enlargement,	3 0 2	Samuel Lane's heirs.
Grammar's Parrot,	1 14 2½	Nathan Smith.
Hill's Purchase,	1 5 0	Anne Vernon.
Hopkins's Fancy, and lot at Pig Point,	1 13 0	Stephen West.
Two lots in London-town,	0 4 9½	Anne Caton.
Three lots in ditto,	0 7 2½	John Clervo.
Part of Holland's Choice,	0 14 5	William Boyer's heirs.
Land, name unknown, part of Yates's Contrivance, } part Howard's Range,	1 7 3½	Hockley Company.
Part Rockhold's Purchase, part Point Lookout, and } part Best Success,	0 16 9½	Joseph Hawkins.
Hopkins's Lot,	0 15 1½	Benjamin Ricketts.
Turkey Quarter,	7 16 0	Thomas Cockey Dye.
Part Howard's Fancy,	0 9 2½	Samuel Chase, Esq.
Part Abington, Hereford, and Addition to Here- } ford,	4 10 5½	William King.
Preston's Fancy, Barber's Addition, and part Ridge- } ley's Chance,	2 4 1½	Nicholas Ridgely.
Part of Washington's Beginning,	4 16 0	Thomas Worthington, of John.
Part Duvall's Range,	3 0 0	Thomas Contee.
Part Duvall's Range,	1 8 4	Stephen Steward.
Part Hog Neck,	0 6 0	James Cooksey.
Part Merriken's Contract,	0 9 8	Philip Downey.
Part Dawson's Chance, Forked Creek, Chance, } Athley's Adventure, Friendship, Foothold, Brushey Bottom, part Dawson's Chance, Luckey Point, Brushey Neck, and other lands, names unknown,	9 3 11	James Lloyd.
Egleston's Range and Philk's Rest,	3 11 5	Kitty Stevens's heirs.
Philk's Rest,	0 6 0	Thomas Todd.
Cheney's Purchase,	0 9 0	Elizabeth Day.
Taylor's Settlement,	14 14 0	Benjamin Galloway.
Crabb's Purchase and Widow's ditto,	2 14 0	Richard Wootton.
Poplar Plains	5 5 0	William Goodwin.
Part of Milford,	0 4 8½	Nathan Hall.
Part of Gosnell's Adventure,	0 8 4½	Mary Powell.
Part of Seven Mountains,	1 18 6	James Lloyd.
Timber Neck,	2 3 3½	Thomas Mortimer.
Part of Green Spring,	0 3 0	Capt. Marbury.
Blays Neck, Homewood's Chance, Young's Land, } and other lands,	7 1 11½	John Small's heirs.
Dort, Galloway's Purchase, and Gift,	10 5 1	Philip Thomas.
Sherwood Forest,	0 4 7	Henry Gaither's heirs.
Part of Mansell's United Friendship, and Belmont,	9 0 7	Samuel Chase, Esq.
White Oak Bottom,	0 1 0	Nathan Musgrove.
Point Lookout and Good will to his Lordship,	0 19 8½	Anthony Musgrove, of Samuel.
Blooming Plains	4 8 9	Isaac Pollock.
Lots in Elk-Ridge Landing,	1 5 6½	Dennis Griffith, and others, heirs of Joshua Griffith.
Land formerly affixed to Dennis Griffith,	2 3 5	William Urquhart.
Part of Rebecca's Lot,	1 0 0	Peter Bond's heirs.
Part of Invasion, part Conclusion, and part of } What's Left,	1 12 0½	John Brown, of Adam's heirs.
Part of Half Pine,	0 9 7½	John Barlow, sen. heirs.
Victory and Eagle's Tower,	0 5 11	John Brown, shoemaker.
Part of Invasion and Any Thing,	1 9 0½	Vachel Barnes.
Part of Hebron and part of Batchelor's Choice,	0 18 6½	Valentine Brown.
Carter's Rocks and Patapco Mill Seat,	3 2 8	John Cornelius.
Yates's Contrivance and Cockey's Neglect,	2 12 4½	Edward Dorsey, of John's heirs.
Part of Invasion, Jason's Mistake, and Briar Bottom,	1 14 0	John Hood's heirs.
Selby's Inheritance,	0 17 8	Mordecai Selby.
Part of sundry tracts,	1 3 2½	William Shipley, sen. heirs.
Land formerly affixed to John Sterrett,	4 4 0	Samuel Sterrett.
Talbot's Resolution Manor,	7 10 6	Stephen West.
Part of Young's Chance and part of Hammond's } Contrivance,	0 9 8	Nicholas Boyer.
Part of Stamp Act Repealed,	0 12 0	Samuel Dodges.
Part First Choice and Addition to ditto,	0 0 10	Elie Griffith.
Part McCubbin's Search and Honesty is the Best } Policy,	3 9 6	Philip Hammond.
Part of Weedy Glade,	1 2 9	William Smith.
Part of Stamp Act Repealed,	0 9 0	Sufanna Stansbury.
Part Woodstock Enlarged,	0 16 9½	Thomas Waters.
Part Forest Range,	0 4 2½	William Wood.
Part Bite the Biter,	0 4 6½	Elisba Kennedy.
Part Worthington's Range,	0 12 6	Beal Israel.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. Com. Tax A. A. county.

October 18, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying them to appoint five men to alter and amend all the roads on the north side of Severn ferry to Patapco ferry, formerly considered as public roads.

September 28, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ABEL CRANDELL.

September 17, 1799.

Agreeably to powers vested in us by the last will and testament of the late WALTER WINTER, of Charles county, deceased, we propose to SELL, at PRIVATE SALE,

ALL those several tracts of LAND, which he held in Nanjemoy, in said county, containing between 700 and 800 acres, the title whereof is indisputable. We wish to sell the whole in a body, but if it should remain on hand till the first day of November next, we will then divide it so as to accommodate purchasers.

All persons having claim against the estate of the said Walter Winter will please to bring them in, legally attested, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay, to

JEAN WINTER, Executor.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, }
JOHN HAW, } Executors.

September 28, 1799.

8 w

Annapolis Races.

TUESDAY the 29th of October is the day appointed for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE to be run for, over the course near the city; and on the day following the COLT'S PURSE to be run for. The horses to start each day at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the rules of the club.

Those members of the club that have not paid up their subscription will please to take notice, that it is absolutely necessary the money should be paid by the day of the race.

September 23, 1799.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the ensuing general assembly to be discharged from my debts, which I am unable to pay. I have sufficient property, and am willing to assign it to my creditors at a fair valuation.

PETER D'VECMON.

Cumberland, August 21, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

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

MOSSES MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 13, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

VERNON SMITH.

September 18, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BERNARD O'NEILL.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next general assembly for a law to lay out and open a road from his dwelling plantation, near Herring creek, to intersect the main road leading to Tracy's Landing.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of George.

Anne-Arundel county, August 25, 1799.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, without any provocation, on the 31st of August, 1799, an apprentice lad named VACHEL JOHNSON, a shoemaker by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or inches high, has a down fallen look when spoken to, has sandy or reddish hair, tied behind; had on a new black calico hat, a long striped nankeen coat, a spotted Marfelles under jacket, nankeen trousters, and took with him nankeen breeches and white stockings, and other clothing; he has since been seen in Baltimore.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off the ungrateful fellow at their peril. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any way, so that I get him again, by

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, September 4, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

JAMES BROWN.

September 3, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

FREDERICK KOONES.

JAMES MACKUBIN

HAS received, by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, his FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are fairs and fein twine, which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted by bond, note, or open account for more than one year, to make immediate payment.

4 w

September 30, 1799.

TAKEN up as a stray, a gray MARE, branded on the near buttock O, trots and gallops, and appears to be old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LAWRENCE POSEY.

Allen's Fresh, Charlescounty.

JUST RECEIVED,
LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
 Store Baltimore, and for sale by
GIBSON WHITE, Annapolis.
HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
RECENT CURES.
 (From the Baltimore papers.)

An infant (aged 5 weeks) of Mr. Henry Ewbanks, tailor, Charles-street, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's worm lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

A sister of the above gentleman, aged 22 years, living at New Castle, Delaware, after exhibiting for upwards of 15 months, every symptom of an increasingly dangerous consumption, experienced a rapid recovery, by the use of this medicine.

A letter to the proprietor of Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges.

July 10, 1799.

Sir,
 I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my stomach, a dull, heavy continual head-ache, with a frequent swimming in my head, accompanied with dimness of sight, and sometimes partial blindness, and was rendered incapable of attending my business, through loss of strength; some times could scarcely eat a morsel for two or three days; when my appetite would suddenly become astonishingly voracious. I firmly believed myself to be in a consumption, which must soon put a period to my life: when happily hearing of several cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doses, which expelled an incredible number of small sharp pointed worms: in short, I now enjoy as perfect health and strength as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother witnessing its surprising efficacy was induced to take a dose, though in tolerable good health, which occasioned him likewise to void a great quantity of worms of the same kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing those dreadful disorders with which I was afflicted.

A sincere desire that others in similar circumstances may receive the same benefit, is the reason for my sending you this account.

Yours, very respectfully,

AQUILA GOLDING, Harford road
 two miles from Baltimore.

The numberless cures performed by this medicine, render it interesting to persons of every age and in every situation. Its efficacy is equally proved in preventing as in removing disease; it effectually cleanses and strengthens the stomach and bowels, so necessary at this season of the year, and the proprietor solemnly assures the public, that it may be administered with the greatest safety to the tenderest infant of a week old, or the most delicate pregnant lady, and he challenges any individual among the hundred in Baltimore who have purchased this medicine to specify any disagreeable or injurious effect that has followed its use.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Prepared by the inventor Dr. JACOB HAHN, late of Calcutta; a medicine unequalled by any in the world for the prevention of

BILIOUS FEVERS,

AND OF

DYSENTERY OR BLOODY FLUX.

Extensive and long experience in the East and West-Indies and in America has proved HAHN'S FEVER PILLS to be without a rival for gently discharging viscid and acrimonious bile, preventing the immoderate secretion thereof, and removing obstinate constiveness, the general causes of fevers of the inflammatory kind.

They possess a peculiar antiseptic quality, which they powerfully communicate to the system, and enable it to resist effectually the attacks of putrid and malignant fevers of every description.

They have never failed producing the happiest effects in cases of languor and debility; sickness at the stomach, and loss of appetite; giddiness and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on entering a warmer climate than their native—They are of peculiar use to seamen, and ought to have a place in every medicine chest.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by Dr. LEROUX.

A safe and effectual remedy for venereal complaints of every description.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD,

(Prepared in pills, and in a fluid state for external use.)
 For rheumatism, gout, palsy, numbness, bruises, sprains, &c.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, alter the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

MOSCHETTOE TINCTURE.

An immediate and effectual remedy for the sting of poisonous insects of every kind, particularly of mosquitoes, gnats, bugs, wasps, bees, &c.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS.

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches, Sore throats, Catarrhs, Wheezings, Shortness of breath, Congealed phlegm, Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood, Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and Hooping cough, Stomach, &c. &c.

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

Also,

CHURCH'S PECTORAL PILLS.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gibson White*.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given security agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public sale, and that they may count upon his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction.

He has for private sale a tract of land, containing 222 acres, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore; this tract is well watered and timbered, on which is an excellent mill seat.

A quantity of prime shad and herrings for sale.

JAMES WHARFE.

N. B. He will also sell, or barter, a schooner well calculated for the bay trade or West-Indies, and may be fitted for sea at a small expence.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

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.

February 8, 1798.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

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.

Boarding House,

At the sign of the Scales, Church-street, WHERE gentlemen can be elegantly accommodated, &c. by the day, week, month, or year, as I have a good supply of every thing in that way, and hope to merit the favour of the public.

WILLIAM CATON.

The subscriber has horses, servants, and chair, to hire by the day, for the accommodation of gentlemen travellers, at the following prices, horse 1/3, chair, horse and boy, 35¢ per day.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one by the name of STEPHEN JOHNSON, committed on the 17th of August, who says that he is free born, he is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and chunky built, has a scar on his upper lip and a great many scars on his back, occasioned by the whip; his clothing is an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and an old woollen cap. The other committed on the 26th of August, by the name of WILL NORRIS, who says that he was set free by William Darnall, of St. Mary's county, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and stout made, has a scar on his right hand; his clothing is a new wool hat, striped swandown jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, old shoes, with nails in the soles. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
 Anne-Arundel county.

September 2, 1799.

THIS is to give notice that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for the benefit of an act of insolvency.

JOHN R. BRYCE.

Annapolis, September 11, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1799, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 14th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of WILLIAM ADAMS, late of Somerset county, deceased, lying in the said city of Annapolis; consisting of lots No. 52, 53 and 55, whereon is an elegant brick dwelling house, fronting on Charles-street, with suitable out houses and other valuable improvements; the said property is now in the possession of general Davidson, and may be viewed at any time before the sale on application to the subscriber; it will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, September 2, 1799.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he will petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to confirm his right and title to certain personal property acquired by virtue of his intermarriage with Elizabeth, relict of Lloyd Dulany, and which was heretofore laid by for her use at November session, 1782.

WALTER DULANY.

September 2, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOHN BEARD.

September 11, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 26th of August, a negro man by the name of ROBERT LOVELESS, about 28 or 30 years old, five feet nine inches high, flat nose, middling hollow eyes, a small scar on his right hand, apparently by a burn, another on his left leg, several marks on his back, a remarkable scar on the right side of his upper lip, and a small one on his forehead; his clothing was a blue cloth coat, with a single row of yellow metal buttons, a blue kersey waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, spotted cotton hose, Irish linen shirt, good coarse shoes, and an old felt hat. When committed he said he was free, and was from Louisa county, Virginia, had a forged pass signed THOMAS CROWDY; he since says he is lately from the service of a certain PARK STREET, about seven miles from Hanover Court-house, Virginia, but does not acknowledge himself a slave. His owner (if any) is desired to release him within two months from the above date, or he will be sold agreeable to law for prison fees, &c.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of
 Prince-George's county.

September 10, 1799.

DESERTER.

ABSCONDED from the City of Annapolis rendezvous, one JOHN JONES, born in Anne-Arundel county, aged 22 years and 8 months, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, a joiner by trade, enlisted in the service of the United States on the 5th day of August, 1799. (He is well acquainted on the north side of Severn, and about the Head of South river.) Whoever apprehends and secures the said deserter in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

REZIN DAVIDGE, Captain
 in the 9th reg. U. S. int.

COMMITTED to my custody, the 4th instant, a negro man who calls himself DICK, and says he is the property of GERARD B. CAUSIN, Esq; he appears to be about 27 years of age, 5 feet high; had on a coarse gray cloth coat, striped cotton waistcoat, coarse osnabrig shirt, and coarse blue cloth trousers. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
 Charles county.

September 9, 1799.

THE creditors of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to produce their respective claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and such as are indebted are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

N. BRICE, Administrator de bonis non
 of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN.

Baltimore, September 4, 1799.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a mulatto man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a down look, and is extremely knock kneed; took with him sundry articles of clothing, among them a blue broad cloth coat, a red striped swandown waistcoat, and nankeen breeches. TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in any goal, so that he be had again, or the above reward for bringing him home.

EDWARD HALL.

July 21, 1799.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR.)

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(Signed)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 31, 1799.

LOWER ELBE, August 4.

THE Paris letters of the 26th ult. contain an official message from the directory to the two councils, giving copious details, from Moreau, respecting the battle of the 15th, in which the French seem to have performed prodigies of valour. Joubert was killed in the onset of the action: rushing forward to animate his troops in a charge with the bayonet, crying *advance!* a ball smote him on the right side, piercing his heart, and falling to the ground, he waved his hand, exclaiming *march on!* and expired almost immediately.

General Moreau then commanded in chief, exposed himself to every danger, having a horse killed under him: a ball grazed his right side.

General Moreau concludes his dispatches thus:—
"Our troops performed prodigies of valour. The artillery did wonders. The corps of Russians were cut to pieces: it attempted four attacks, and was repulsed. The corps of general Kray charged with the attack of the left, was almost driven from the field of battle at 5 o'clock: every thing seemed to promise a happy success. Generals St. Cyr, Perignon, Croucy, distinguished themselves particularly. I am perhaps wrong to mention some, for all did their duty. There are very few who are not wounded, with their horses. General Partonieu was made prisoner; but the hostile general Lusignon was also taken, being wounded in the charge. I sent him back to be exchanged. Joubert died at six in the morning, and the action continued till evening."

MILAN, August 17.

Letter from general Melas to count Coccastelli, commissary of government.

"I hasten to inform you of one of the most splendid victories we have gained in the present campaign. The enemy's army, 50,000 strong, had advanced to relieve Tortona. Our army quitted its positions in the mountains, and retreated into the plains, in hopes the enemy would follow us; but he would not advance, and we resolved to attack him. For this purpose general Kray attacked the left wing, and the Russians the centre. The battle commenced on the 15th August, and was extremely bloody. Thrice the Russians stormed the enemy's centre, but they were repulsed each time with loss. I now took the command of our right wing, consisting of 8 battalions of grenadiers and 6 of Austrian infantry, and attacked the left wing of the enemy. In spite of the most obstinate resistance, and a dreadful fire of artillery, we gained the heights; the enemy was overthrown in every quarter, driven to flight and pursued till late last night.

"General Joubert remained dead on the field of battle, and Moreau was mortally wounded. We have taken prisoners the four generals Grouchy, Perignon, Bellegarde and Corli, from 4 to 5000 inferior officers and privates, and the whole of the enemy's artillery is in our possession. Our own loss in this most brilliant victory is likewise not inconsiderable; but its consequence will no doubt be glorious; and we may hope to see the French entirely driven out of Italy.

(Signed)

"MELAS."

VIENNA, August 24.

The battle of Novi was the most dreadful and bloodiest, that has taken place since the renewal of the war, and general Melas has gained never fading laurels. Had Joubert not fallen, and thus the French army brought into confusion, the carnage might have lasted much longer. This is the fourth defeat of the French in Italy: Kray defeated Scherer; Suwarrow and Melas, Moreau, then Macdonald; and now Joubert. Only Championnet remains now to be conquered.

Fort Brunette, in Piedmont, nine miles from the fortress of Briançon, on the frontiers of France, is said to be occupied by the allies, from whence they mean to bombard fort Sals, opposite to it.

Last night a courier arrived here from the archduke Charles, who brings intelligence of an action having commenced between his royal highness and Massena, which, at the departure of the courier, was in favour of the archduke. Further accounts are anxiously expected.

TOULOUSE, August 12.

On the 20th the ci-devant count Paulon rung the tocsin at Centogobelle, where all the royalists assembled. The next day he marched against Calmont, at the head of 500 men, with a heavy piece of cannon in their front. On entering the place, he himself cut down the tree of liberty, called for all the arms to be given up to him within half an hour, threatening on refusal to inflict the severest tortures. He then ordered the place to be pillaged, and the patriot Gilashe was murdered with the most shocking

ferocity—Chamayn, Leblondin, Moxetex, and other patriots, were arrested and shot upon the bridge.

Paulon sent the following summons to the commune of Calmont:

"Inhabitants of Calmont,

"I summon you in the name of the king, immediately to lay down your arms, and then I promise you, in his name, a general pardon and protection; if you refuse, the first that fires against our troops shall be the signal for putting you all to the sword, and shall moreover set fire to every part of the town. All the country as far as Toulouse, is in the possession of the royalists. We have taken hostages, who are answerable to us for your conduct. Decide, therefore, and send your answer.

"August 7th 4 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed)

"COUNT PAULO."

The most accurate information makes the royalist army in our department (the *Haute Garonne*) amount to 16,000 effective men. These troops, posted at different points, keep up a correspondence, and concert and combine all their operations. In all quarters the republican authorities are taking active measures to stem at its source this devastating torrent.

The head quarters of the Roman Catholic army are now at Muret. The head quarters of count Paulo, who takes the rank of brigadier of the king's armies are at his country seat at Nailchoux.

Catenat, a royalist general, who penetrated with his royalist corps to Blagnaw, has been killed.

FRANCFORT, August 18.

There were printing at Milan an immense number of copies of the following proclamation, which are to be distributed when the Imperial armies enter the French territory:

MANIFESTO.

"Suwarrow, commander in chief of the Imperial royal and Imperial Russian armies, &c. &c. &c.—Italy is re-conquered! and to you, Frenchmen, remains nothing but the remembrance of your atrocities and robberies. As long as the world exists, the infamy of your rulers will remain, and future generations will curse for ever these ruthless men. The last hour of those ruffians is come! Russians that have plunged you in the deepest misery! and who are desirous of ruining the world by a total overthrow of the established religion and government of every civilized state. Five hundred thousand brave warriors are either already upon your frontiers, or advancing thither; they come to you, not as you were wont to come to other countries—to desolate and lay waste—no; they come as your friends and saviours, your deliverers from tyranny and oppression; not, as your rulers would wish you to believe, to enslave, conquer, partition, and dismember France.—They come only to restore your lawful royal government, to renew the sacred rights of religion, to save you from the abyss, and make you a happy people again. Ten years bitter experience must have taught you to be wise, good, honest Frenchmen! I come as your friend: oblivion to the deluded, the sword of justice shall only fall on him who oppresses what is good. Remain, ye citizens, in peace! ye peasants, remain quietly with your herds and flocks! to us, property is sacred—no contribution, no requisition, shall rob you of it."

ROVEREDO, August 3.

At the head quarters of the Austro-Russian grand army, has been published the following

MANIFESTO.

"The army is on the eve of entering the territory of the republic of Genoa; it does not come as an enemy, but to free that republic from the yoke of her oppressors and their satellites. It comes to restore the old government, and holy religion, polluted with impiety. It grants a general oblivion of the past to the malevolent, if they will return to virtue, good order and their lawful government."

HAMBURG, September 6.

We have a right to contradict, upon the best authority, several articles contained in the last Holland papers, respecting the summons sent by admiral Duncan to admiral Story. This summons, which was generally looked upon as official, is totally erroneous; in the first place, the summons was sent in the name of admiral Mitchell, not in that of Duncan; the latter only added the postscript, by which he invites the Dutch officers to join him, and offers them his friendship and protection: it is entirely unfounded, that any mention was made by the British admiral, respecting the landing of 20,000 troops at the Helder; for such was the position of the Dutch fleet at that time, that to effect such landing without their knowledge, must have been utterly impossible, this, therefore, is contradictory in itself; it is equally unfounded and erroneous, that any mention has been made by the British admiral respecting the sovereignty of the prince of Orange.

The Danish Imperial colonel De Frusman is arrived at St. Petersburg, in which place, according to our information, the king of Prussia will keep a charge d'affaires, after the departure of the ambassador.

Our correspondent in Mayland says, that the Imperial general Kray has been obliged to march suddenly with a considerable corps, towards Novarra and the county of Wallis, in consequence of the French general Lecourb's threatening to invade Lombardy.

PORTLAND, October 14.

Arrived the 10th instant, schooner Huldah, captain Riggs, from Port-au-Prince.

He informs, that the contention between Touffaint and Rigaud was severe, as no quarter was given on either side. Rigaud took Petit Gauve while capt. R. was there, and massacred all the whites, men, women and children. Four days previous to his sailing, Touffaint retook Cape Nicholas Mole, but particulars had not transpired: It was supposed that the affair was very bloody—200 mulattoes gave themselves up to Touffaint, being unwilling to take up arms on either side. They were put on board the prison ship, and three days after were all drowned. Ten days before captain Riggs sailed, Touffaint gave out word that no mulatto should be suffered to reside within his territory after 7 days from that time; and his word was verified, for every one of that description that could be found, was either shot or drowned. Every morning not less than four or five might be seen, whose lives had thus been destroyed. One man in particular, who had in the day been taking an account of lumber with captain Maxfield's mate, was seized as soon as it was dark, and shot the next morning. The unhappy man was never told what his crime was.

MIDDLETOWN, October 18.

We are informed by a gentleman direct from the West-Indies, that—"Letters from his grace the duke of Portland have been circulated throughout the English West-India colonies, prohibiting the exportation of sugar, in any other bottoms than British."—The above took place the 15th September.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

From the New York Gazette.

As much has been said on the subject of our further negotiation with France, and the general belief that the appointed envoys would not at present be sent to Europe, we again assure the public, from authority not to be questioned, that the frigate *UNITED STATES*, commodore BARRY, is now lying at Newport, to receive our envoys, who are on their way to that place, and are to sail by the first of November. Judge Eliworth passed through this city on Saturday from Trenton, where we are told, he left governor Davis, to receive some papers which were not ready when he left that place.

By late arrivals we learn that Rigaud afraid of an attack being made on Aux Cayes by Touffaint has returned thither with all his forces in order to oppose him.

By arrivals from Africa, we hear that a number of Danish vessels are sailing at Angola and other parts of the coast; the vessels have on board Frenchmen, who are in the capacity of supercargoes, and in fact are the real owners. They are mostly bound for the Havana, and it is to be hoped that our cruisers will be lucky enough to fall in with them.

The French cartel row boat, that arrived here from the Mole, sailed again on Thursday morning for that place.

The officer who arrived in the cartel from the Mole was on board a prize, and chased into the Mole, thinking it in possession of Touffaint, by two privateers, but on landing, found it in possession of Rigaud's party who made him a prisoner, and confined him in one of the forts—Shortly after Touffaint's party regained possession of it, when he was set at liberty and sent down here: the prize is however retained.

A Dutch schooner from Curacao, bound to Jerusalem, with provisions, prize to his majesty's cutter Sparrow, arrived on Wednesday evening.

A very well informed supercargo or owner of a vessel from Aruba, bound to —, and recently in Curacao, has been brought into this port by one of his majesty's ships. He reports having received Hamburg Gazettes of a very recent date, wherein it is expressed that the king of Prussia had headed in person an army of 45,000 men, and that the major part thereof, were so far advanced in the interior (Amsterdam) that the burghers in general were in the utmost expectancy of his advanced guard establishing the entire conquest of the late states.

It was so generally accredited in Curacao that the republican flag staff was levelled to the ground; and the many republican French that were then on the

island, were solicitous to depart the colony by any means.

The informant believes the report to be true, and from his respectability, little doubt may be entertained of what he advances being confirmed by the first arrival from Falmouth.

M. Camus has lately discovered a bible, printed at Mentz, in 1462. It is said to be imperfect, the book of kings being wanting.

Arrived, brig Sally, Hampton, St. Thomas, 19 days—Sugar and coffee—R. Ralston.

Handed for publication by captain Hampton.

Sailed from St. Thomas on the 1st instant, under convoy of a Danish frigate, after waiting in that island for 20 days, in daily expectation of an American convoy, to take such vessels as might be ready to sail; but there was no more appearance of one the day of his departure than on his arrival thirty days before, further than that a number of vessels had collected at St. Kitts for that purpose, where they had been waiting for some time, but no prospect of any yet. The Ganges, Delaware and Pickering had been heard of off St. Bartholomews, the only account he could hear of any of the American vessels in those seas, except the Portsmouth, which he left off the river Surinam, on the 20th of July.—He ran that coast down to the island of Trinidad, where the Americans have at present considerable trade, and at the time of his departure, on the 25th August, there had not been an American government vessel there.

During his stay at St. Thomas, a number of French cruizers frequented that port, sending their prizes to Porto Rico, where, he was well informed, above 20 sail of American vessels had been sent in, in the course of last month, and that 6 had been sent in on the 5th ult. by one privateer of 12 guns—among these were the Little John Butler, and Experiment, of this port. He was informed by captain Forester, who went from this in May last, to Guadaloupe, and who had arrived at St. Thomas, that the galls and prison ships were full of American seamen, from the vessels carried in there. The ship Rose, captain Forester, of Newburyport, which had been captured on her passage to Surinam, after a severe action; having been purchased by Frenchmen and Danes, their interest procured the release of a number of Americans for the purpose of navigating her to St. Thomas, where she was purchased by Mr. John Inlay, and was to sail for this port the day after the Sally.

Left in the harbour of St. Thomas, the following American vessels:—

Ship America, Meak, of Boston, from the Straits, for this port or Boston; ship Carolina, Clark, Baltimore, from Surinam for Baltimore; brig Betty, Manning, of and for Baltimore, and a number of others, their names not recollected, most of which were to sail under convoy of captain Meak, in the America. That ship being armed with 20 six pounders, and from 60 to 70 men, will be able to stand more than any one French cruiser in those seas. When on her passage to St. Thomas, she chased a French corvette of the same force, the only one of that size out of Guadaloupe, who escaped from the America, by superior sailing, and after having part of her guns thrown overboard, went into Guadaloupe and reported that she was chased by an American frigate. Had the American come up with her, there is not the least doubt, from the abilities and bravery of captain Meak, but the French ship would have proved as easy a capture as the Insurgent.

The ship Kitty, Bafwell, of New-London, for New York; schooner Betsey, Stanwood, of and for New-Haven, and the Danish snow —, capt. Foster, for Charleston, all sailed in company with the Sally, who parted with them on the 3d instant, in lat. 23. N. long. 65. W. and on the 15th inst. lat. 37. long. 74. 30. spoke the ship General Greene, of and from Baltimore, out 24 hours, all well, bound for Falmouth, England.

On the 27th September there arrived in the harbour of St. Thomas, a sloop from the coast of Africa, with the captains and crews of four American vessels that were taken on that coast by three French frigates, the Concord, Medea, and one other, this sloop being of little value, they gave her to the captains and crews of the four vessels, one of which was a ship belonging to New-York, and the other three to Rhode Island.—The voyage these vessels were on, was of such a nature, that no American can regret their loss—it was that of carrying slaves to the West-Indies. The frigates were supposed to be bound for the Isle of France.

On the 17th inst. spoke the schooner Dolphin, from Rhode Island, bound to Washington, (N. C.) Cape Henry bearing west by south 15 leagues.

A report prevailed in St. Thomas, which was believed, when capt. Hampton failed, that Curacao was in the possession of the British.

Annapolis, October 31.

On Tuesday lay the Jockey Club purse of one hundred pounds was run for over the course near this city, and won by Mr. Duvall's horse Hamlet, and

Yesterday the Colt's purse of fifty pounds was run for and won by Mr. Duvall's horse Leboe.

TAKEN up adrift, on the 26th of September, 1799, a large strong built BOAT, with two new thwarts, and some new knees not bolted fast, with a new piece in her gunwale, and a small quantity of stone in her; she is marked "Ship C. GREEN." The owner may her again by proving property and paying charges, by applying to SOLOMON CLARIDGE, living in Broad Neck, near Sandy Point.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY and CITY of ANNAPOLIS.

GENTLEMEN,
ENCOURAGED by the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens, I have been induced to offer as a candidate at the ensuing election for Sheriff. I must earnestly request those persons who are unacquainted with my character to investigate my conduct, and ascertain my qualifications. To the good wishes, and favourable sentiments of my neighbours, I confidently refer you for testimonials of my deportment through life. If the result of your inquiries should prove that I am diligent and attentive to business, that I am competent to discharge the duties of the office with ability and integrity, I shall be very happy to obtain your preference.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH M'CENEY.

October 25, 1799.

To be SOLD.

On Tuesday the 26th day of November next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises,

SUNDRY stock, consisting of horses, cattle, and hogs, with other things too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be made known on the day.

He has also for sale, several thousand chestnut rails, locust and mulberry posts, at a moderate price for CASH, and deliver them at the landing.

T. BEARD, jun.

Beard's Point, October 28, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

REDMOND GRACE.

Prince-George's county, October 24, 1799.

THIS is to give notice, that from the variety of misfortunes and losses I have met with, I am reduced to the disagreeable necessity of applying to the general assembly for an act of insolvency, to relieve me from debts I am totally unable to pay.

HENRY GASSAWAY.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, a mulatto man named JOHN, but if he does not change his name he probably will call himself JOHN WHITTINGTON, he is about twenty-one years of age, a short well set fellow, but rather clumsy, he has a broad full face, has his hair commonly queued, a large mouth, and his lips rather thick, with remarkable broad teeth, which are wide apart in front; what clothing he had and took with him is not known, but it is probable he has on a light coloured coat and black breeches, and will likely appear decently dressed; he will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man, and his intention is, I suppose, to get either to Baltimore or the Federal city. Whoever apprehends said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive (if taken up thirty miles from home) the above reward, and thirty dollars if a smaller distance, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

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

SAMUEL ANDERSON, Annapolis.
John C. Brooke, David Bangs (2), Annapolis; Thomas Bicknell, near Annapolis; Frederick Brown or Samuel Brown, Anne-Arundel county.
Right rev. Bishop Claggett, Anna Castle, Nancy Croo, Richard Chase, Mr. Chambers, Annapolis; Richard Chew, Herring Run.

Gabriel Duvall (2), Rezin Davidge, Wm. Darley (3), David Downie, Henry Deal, Mr. Darby, Annapolis.
William Elliot, Annapolis; James Edwards, care of John Fairbank, Anne-Arundel county.
William Francis, Annapolis.

The Gentlemen of the Board College, John Gwinn (4), John Gassaway, Anne Gauthier, Annapolis.
Alexander C. Hanson, John Henry, Elizabeth Hazel, William Henry, John Hurst, I. S. Hanson, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay; Francis Holland, George Hardey, Anne-Arundel county.

Ann Johnson, George Jennings, Annapolis; Philip Jones, Anne-Arundel county.

Justus King (2), Annapolis.
Nyol De lalie, Annapolis.
Richard Mackubin, Luther Martin, Thos. M'Laughlin, rev. O. F. Magrath, Gilbert Murdoch (3), Annapolis; Wm. M'Crea, near Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Thomas Rowse, Simon Retalick Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Mrs. Stevens, Rachel Stevens, Mr. Stephens, Vachel Stevens, William H. Shrive, Robert Smith, Philip Swarer, Annapolis; Geo. Smith, Samuel Smith; Pig Point; Caleb Sapington, David Stewart, latter, John Sewel, jun. Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. West, Lydia West, Saml. Winchester, negro Will, at Vachel Stevens's, Annapolis; Charles Warfield, John Worthington, Henry Wakefield, William Woodward, jun. J. and N. G. Watkins, near Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.
October 1, 1799.

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

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, by the mayor and other respectable citizens of the city of Baltimore, that on Wednesday the 21st day of last month, a most outrageous and shocking murder was committed on the body of a certain GEORGE MILLINGER, while travelling on the high road leading from Baltimore to Belle-Air, about twelve miles from the former place; to prevent such enormities, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof to punishment, 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. And I do further offer and promise full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice therein, who shall discover and make known the person or persons by whom the said crime was committed, so that he, she, or they be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

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

To be SOLD,

By private bargain,

THREE tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, two of which are part of Anne-Arundel Manor, lying about half a mile from the cross roads, the other about the same distance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the Mount Pleasant road to Marlborough from Annapolis; they will be sold altogether, separately, or in lots, as purchasers may incline. For terms apply to the subscriber, at Dodep, near South river church.

DAVID STEUART.

October 23, 1799.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 26th of November, at the subscriber's dwelling house,

THE personal property of KITTY MARRIOTT, late of said county, deceased, consisting of a negro woman and a boy. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS WARFIELD,

Anne-Arundel county, October 23, 1799.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending the three following villains, namely, negro TOM, who calls himself captain MAYNARD, a low chunky fellow, of a yellowish complexion, about 32 years old, bow-legged, when spoken to is apt to stoop his head, and move his eyelids quickly, leers, and thereby discovers the whites of his eyes.

TONEY who calls himself ANTHONY SMALLWOOD, a black fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 31 years of age, stout and well made; both of said fellows speak softly and smoothly.

TOM, who calls himself TOM TILLARD, a black fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, bow-legged, and although young has a wrinkled face, wears his wool in whiffers, if closely examined flammers much.

Captain Maynard, the above negro Tom, returned late on Monday evening last, being absent since the Saturday morning before, when the overseer spoke to him he was insolent, and being apprehensive of correction, Tom, with his axe, and the other two with long tobacco knives kept off the overseer, and went off. These fellows have wives in Prince George's county, in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne and Upper-Marlborough, and are well acquainted for many miles round those places. The above reward will be given for securing them in gaol, so that I get them again, or proportionably for each, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, will be paid by

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY,
near South river ferry, Anne-Arundel county,

October 21, 1799.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, without any provocation, on the 31st of August, 1799, an apprentice lad named VACHEL JOHNSON, a shoemaker by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a down fallen look when spoken to, has sandy or reddish hair, tied behind; had on a new black castor hat, a long striped nankeen coat, a spotted Marfelles under jacket, nankeen trousers, and took with him nankeen breeches and white stockings, and other clothing; he has since been seen in Baltimore.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off the ungrateful fellow at their peril. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol, so that I get him again, by

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, September 4, 1799.

For SALE,
SUNDRY LAW BOOKS.
Inquire at the printing-office.

Anne-Arundel county, ff. WHE
in the said county, in wh

Names

Five lots in the city of A

One lot in ditto,

Three lots in ditto,

One lot in ditto,

Four lots in ditto,

One lot in ditto,

One lot in ditto,

One lot in ditto,

One lot in ditto,

Gov's Purchase and part

Part of Burrage,

Car's Inheritance,

Hun's Chance,

Gover's Venture,

Part sundry tracts,

Land, name unknown,

Shewell's Chance,

Grammar's Chance, Part

Enlargement,

Grammar's Parrot,

Hill's Purchase,

Hopkins's Fancy, and lo

Two lots in London-tow

Three lots in ditto,

Part of Holland's Choice

Land, name unknown,

part Howard's Range,

Part Rockhold's Purchase

Part Best Success,

Hopkins's Lot,

Turkey Quarter,

Part Howard's Fancy,

Part Abington, Herefor

ford,

Preston's Fancy, Barber's

ley's Chance,

Part of Washington's Be

Part Duvall's Range,

Part Duvall's Range,

Part Hog Neck,

Part Meriken's Contract

Part Dawson's Chance,

Ashley's Adventure,

Brushey Bottom, part

Point, Brushey Neck

unknown,

Egleston's Range and Ph

Philk's Rest,

Cheney's Purchase,

Taylor's Settlement,

Crabb's Purchase and W

Poplar Plains

Part of Milford,

Part of Goinell's Adven

Part of Seven Mountai

Timber Neck,

Part of Green Spring,

Blays Neck, Homewoo

and other lands,

Dort, Galloway's Purch

Sherwood Forest,

Part of Mansell's Unite

White Oak Bottom,

Point Lookout and Goo

Blooming Plains

Lots in Elk-Ridge Lan

Land formerly affixed

Part of Rebecca's Lot,

Part of Invasion, pa

What's Left,

Part of Half Pone,

Victory and Eagle's T

Part of Invasion and A

Part of Hebron and p

Curter's Rocks and Pat

Yates's Contrivance an

Part of Invasion, Jalor

Selby's Inheritance,

Part of sundry tracts,

Land formerly affixed

Talbot's Resolution M

Part of Young's Char

Contrivance,

Part of Stamp Act Re

Part First Choice and

Part M'Cubbin's Sea

Policy,

Part of Weedy Glade

Part of Stamp Act Re

Part Woodstock Enlar

Part Forest Range,

Part Bite the Biter,

Part Worthington's R

NOTICE is hereby
lication of this notice
thereon, will be sold
for the more effectual

October 18, 1799.

NOTICE is her
presented to th
them to appoint five
roads on the north
ferry, formerly confis
September 23, 17

Anne-Arundel **W**HEREAS William Alexander, collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath this day returned to the commissioners of the tax for said county, the following lists of lands in the said county, in which there is no personal property to pay the said taxes, to wit:

Names of Land.	Amt. Tax.	Names of Persons.
Five lots in the city of Annapolis,	4 4 0	Elizabeth Bordley's heirs.
One lot in ditto,	0 5 9	Elizabeth Dowson.
Three lots in ditto,	3 10 8	Doct. John Daniel.
One lot in ditto,	0 14 9	James Elliott.
Four lots in ditto,	4 10 11	Joshua and Richard Fraizer.
One lot in ditto,	1 2 10	Richard Lee's heirs.
One lot in ditto,	0 4 0 1/2	Philip Lee's heirs.
One lot in ditto,	3 5 0 1/2	Benjamin Oden for Stephen West's heirs.
One lot in ditto,	0 2 5	Joseph Sands for Maynard's heirs.
One lot in ditto,	0 14 9	Philip Swearer.
Gov's Purchase and part of Padget,	2 5 1 1/2	Joseph Gov's heirs.
Part of Burroughs,	0 10 10	Henry Hall.
Gov's Inheritance,	0 19 6	Benjamin Norman.
Hunt's Chance,	1 9 9	Mary Evans.
Gover's Venture,	2 14 0	Samuel Gover.
Part sundry tracts,	2 19 5	James Patison's heirs.
Land, name unknown,	12 16 7	Richard Wootton.
Shelley's Chance,	0 15 0	Francis Effex.
Grammar's Chance, Purnell's Angle, and Harrison's Enlargement,	3 0 2	Samuel Lane's heirs.
Grammar's Parrot,	1 14 2 1/2	Nathan Smith.
Hill's Purchase,	1 5 0	Anne Vernon.
Hopkins's Fancy, and lot at Pig Point,	1 13 0	Stephen West.
Two lots in London-town,	0 4 9 1/2	Anne Caton.
Three lots in ditto,	0 7 2 1/2	John Clervo.
Part of Holland's Choice,	0 14 5	William Boyer's heirs.
Land, name unknown, part of Yates's Contrivance, part Howard's Range,	1 7 3 1/2	Hockley Company.
Part Rockhold's Purchase, part Point Lookout, and part Best Success,	0 16 9 1/2	Joseph Hawkins.
Hopkins's Lot,	0 15 1 1/2	Benjamin Ricketts.
Turkey Quarter,	7 16 0	Thomas Cockey Dye.
Part Howard's Fancy,	0 9 2 1/2	Samuel Chase, Esq.
Part Abington, Hereford, and Addition to Hereford,	4 10 5 1/2	William King.
Preston's Fancy, Barber's Addition, and part Ridgeley's Chance,	2 4 1 1/2	Nicholas Ridgely.
Part of Washington's Beginning,	4 16 0	Thomas Worthington, of John.
Part Duvall's Range,	3 0 0	Thomas Contee.
Part Duvall's Range,	1 8 4	Stephen Steward.
Part Hog Neck,	0 6 0	James Cookley.
Part Merriken's Contract,	0 9 8	Philip Downey.
Part Dawson's Chance, Forked Creek, Chance, Ashley's Adventure, Friendship, Foothold, Brushy Bottom, part Dawson's Chance, Luckey Point, Brushy Neck, and other lands, names unknown,	9 3 11	James Lloyd.
Egleston's Range and Philk's Rest,	3 11 5	Kitty Stevens's heirs.
Philk's Rest,	0 6 0	Thomas Todd.
Cheney's Purchase,	0 9 0	Elizabeth Day.
Taylor's Settlement,	14 14 0	Benjamin Galloway.
Cabb's Purchase and Widow's ditto,	2 14 0	Richard Wootton.
Poplar Plains,	5 5 0	William Goodwin.
Part of Millford,	0 4 8 1/2	Nathan Hall.
Part of Goinell's Adventure,	0 8 4 1/2	Mary Powell.
Part of Seven Mountains,	1 18 6	James Lloyd.
Timber Neck,	2 3 3 1/2	Thomas Mortimer.
Part of Green Spring,	0 3 0	Capt. Maybury.
Blays Neck, Homewood's Chance, Young's Land, and other lands,	7 1 11 1/2	John Small's heirs.
Dart, Galloway's Purchase, and Gift,	10 5 1	Philip Thomas.
Sherwood Forest,	0 4 7	Henry Galtner's heirs.
Part of Mansell's United Friendship, and Belmont,	9 0 7	Samuel Chase, Esq.
White Oak Bottom,	0 1 0	Nathan Mulgrove.
Point Lookout and Good will to his Lordship,	0 19 8 1/2	Anthony Mulgrove, of Samuel.
Blooming Plains,	4 8 9	Isaac Pollock.
Lots in Elk-Ridge Landing,	1 5 6 1/2	Dennis Griffith, and others, heirs of Joshua Griffith.
Land formerly affixed to Dennis Griffith,	2 3 5	William Urquhart.
Part of Rebecca's Lot,	1 0 0	Peter Bond's heirs.
Part of Invasion, part Conclusion, and part of What's Left,	1 12 0 1/2	John Brown, of Adam's heirs.
Part of Half Pine,	0 9 7 1/2	John Barlow, sen. heirs.
Victory and Eagle's Tower,	0 5 11	John Brown, shoemaker.
Part of Invasion and Any Thing,	1 9 0 1/2	Vachel Barnes.
Part of Hebron and part of Batchelor's Choice,	0 18 6 1/2	Valentine Brown.
Carter's Rocks and Patapco Mill Seat,	3 2 8	John Cornelius.
Yates's Contrivance and Cockey's Neglect,	2 12 4 1/2	Edward Dorsey, of John's heirs.
Part of Invasion, Jalon's Milkake, and Briar Bottom,	1 14 0	John Hood's heirs.
Selby's Inheritance,	0 17 8	Mordecai Selby.
Part of sundry tracts,	1 3 2 1/2	William Shipley, sen. heirs.
Land formerly affixed to John Sterrett,	4 4 0	Samuel Sterrett.
Talbot's Resolution Manor,	7 10 6	Stephen West.
Part of Young's Chance and part of Hammond's Contrivance,	0 9 8	Nicholas Boyer.
Part of Stamp Act Repealed,	0 12 0	Samuel Dodges.
Part First Choice and Addition to ditto,	0 0 10	Elie Griffith.
Part McCubbin's Search and Honeily is the Best Policy,	3 9 6	Philip Hammond.
Part of Weedy Glade,	1 2 9	William Smith.
Part of Stamp Act Repealed,	0 9 0	Sufanna Stansbury.
Part Woodstock Enlarged,	0 16 9 1/2	Thomas Waters.
Part Forest Range,	0 4 2 1/2	William Wood.
Part Bite the Biter,	0 4 6 1/2	Elisba Kennedy.
Part Worthington's Range,	0 12 6	Ben Israel.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. Com. Tax A. A. county.

October 18, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying them to appoint five men to alter and amend all the roads on the north side of Severn ferry to Patapco ferry, formerly considered as public roads.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ABEL CRANDELL.

September 17, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of November next, to settle and adjust the accounts of the several supervisors of public roads in said county, who have not heretofore settled the same.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. court A. A. C.
October 18, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN BALZER.

Boyd's Mill and Land for Sale.

On Wednesday, the 20th November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises, for READY MONEY,

ONE hundred and twenty acres of land in Prince-George's county, part of AMPLE GRANGE, at present in the occupation of Benjamin Boyd. On this land is a valuable mill, and other valuable improvements.

N. B. Mr. Boyd will shew the property to any person inclinable to purchase.

CHARLES WALLACE.

Annapolis, October 16, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to apply to the next Frederick county court, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land, in Frederick county, the property of the subscribers, called HADON HOO, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

MARY and WILLIAM HEDGES.

Frederick county, September 7, 1799.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Port-Tobacco, October 1, 1799.

THOMAS ARVIN.

William Boswell,
John or William Barnes,
John Barnes, Esquire, 2,
John Barnes.
Jacob Clements,
Stephen Cawood.
Doct. Hezekiah Dent.
Andrew Flood.
James Gardiner,
John Griffin.
Rhody Hambleton,
John Hare,
William Hare,
John Haw.
Jesse Jamieson.
Notley Luckett.
John Maddox.
Alexander Scott.
William Timms,
William Thompson,
Charles Williamson,
Levin Wailes.

SAMUEL HANSON, P. M.

Port-Tobacco, October 7, 1799.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the ensuing general assembly to be discharged from my debts, which I am unable to pay. I have sufficient property, and am willing to assign it to my creditors at a fair valuation.

PETER D'VECMON.

Cumberland, August 21, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next general assembly for a law to lay out and open a road from his dwelling plantation, near Herring creek, to intersect the main road leading to Tracy's Landing.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of George.

Anne-Arundel county, August 25, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

FREDERICK KOONES.

I INTEND to apply to the general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JOHN RIGBY.

September 18, 1799.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WHETCROFT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and all those in any wise indebted are hereby requested to make payment to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Administrator.
Annapolis, October 10, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on 23d September last, a negro man, who calls himself BENNETT, and says he is the property of CHARLES EVERSFIELD, of Prince-George's county, he appears to be about 60 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, has lost the sight of his right eye; had on a dsnabrig cap, an old searought coat, an old cotton waistcoat, dsnabrig shirt and trousers, and a pair of coarse shoes. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold, as the law directs, for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

JUST RECEIVED.
 from LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
 Store Baltimore, and for sale by
GIDEON WHITE, Annapolis.
HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
RECENT CURES.

(From the Baltimore papers.)
 An infant (aged 5 weeks) of Mr. Henry Ewbank's, sailor, Charles-street, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's worm lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

A sister of the above gentleman, aged 22 years, living at New-Castle, Delaware, after exhibiting for upwards of 15 months, every symptom of an incredibly dangerous consumption, experienced a rapid recovery, by the use of this medicine.

A letter to the proprietor of Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges.

July 10, 1799.

Sir,
 I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my stomach, a dull, heavy continual head-ache, with a frequent swimming in my head, accompanied with dimness of sight, and some times partial blindness, and was rendered incapable of attending my business, through loss of strength; some times could scarcely eat a morsel for two or three days; when my appetite would suddenly become astonishingly voracious. I firmly believed myself to be in a consumption, which must soon put a period to my life: when happily hearing of several cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doses, which expelled an incredible number of small sharp pointed worms: in short, I now enjoy as perfect health and strength as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother witnessing its surprising efficacy was induced to take a dose, though in tolerable good health, which occasioned him likewise to void a great quantity of worms of the same kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing those dreadful disorders with which I was afflicted.

A sincere desire that others in similar circumstances may receive the same benefit, is the reason for my ending you this account.

Yours, very respectfully,
AQUILA GOLDING, Harford road
 two miles from Baltimore.

The numberless cures performed by this medicine, render it interesting to persons of every age and in every situation. Its efficacy is equally proved in preventing as in removing disease; it effectually cleanses and strengthens the stomach and bowels, so necessary at this season of the year, and the proprietor solemnly assures the public, that it may be administered with the greatest safety to the tenderest infant of a week old, or the most delicate pregnant lady, and he challenges any individual among the hundred in Baltimore who have purchased this medicine to specify any disagreeable or injurious effect that has followed its use.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
 Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor makes oath, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Prepared by the inventor Dr. JACOB HAHN, late of Calcutta; a medicine unequalled by any in the world for the prevention of

BILIOUS FEVERS,

AND OF

DYSENTERY OR BLOODY FLUX.

Extensive and long experience in the East and West-Indies and in America has proved HAHN'S PILL to be without a rival for gently discharging viscid and acrimonious bile, preventing the immoderate secretion thereof, and removing obstinate costiveness, the general causes of fevers of the inflammatory kind.

They possess a peculiar antiseptic quality, which they powerfully communicate to the system, and enable it to resist effectually the attacks of putrid and malignant fevers of every description.

They have never failed producing the happiest effects in cases of languor and debility; sickness at the stomach, and loss of appetite; giddiness and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on entering a warmer climate than their native—They are of peculiar use to seamen, and ought to have a place in every medicine chest.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by Dr. LEROUX.

A safe and effectual remedy for venereal complaints of every description.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.

(Prepared in pills, and in a fluid state for external use.)
 For rheumatism, gout, palsy, numbness, bruises, sprains, &c.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

MOSCHETTOE TINCTURE.

An immediate and effectual remedy for the sting of poisonous insects of every kind, particularly of moschettoes, gnats, bugs, wasps, bees, &c.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches, Sore throats, Wheezings, Congealed phlegm, Spitting of blood, Soreness of the breast and stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

Also,

CHURCH'S PECTORAL PILLS.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of Mr. Gideon White.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given security agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public sale, and that they may count upon his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction.

He has for private sale a tract of land, containing 222 acres, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore; this tract is well watered and timbered, on which is an excellent mill seat.

A quantity of prime shad and herrings for sale.

JAMES WHARFE.

N. B. He will also sell, or barter, a schooner well calculated for the bay trade or West-Indies, and may be fitted for sea at a small expence.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

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.

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.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.
BERNARD O'NEILL.
 September 23, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.
VERNON SMITH.
 September 18, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one by the name of STEPHEN JOHNSON, committed on the 17th of August, who says that he is free born, he is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and chunky built, has a scar on his upper lip and a great many scars on his back, occasioned by the whip; his clothing is an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and an old woollen cap. The other committed on the 26th of August, by the name of WILL NORRIS, who says that he was set free by William Darnall, of St. Mary's county, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and stout made, has a scar on his right hand; his clothing is a new wool hat, striped swandown jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, old shoes, with nails in the soles. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

September 2, 1799.

THIS is to give notice that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for the benefit of an act of insolvency.
JOHN R. BRYCE.
 Annapolis, September 11, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1799, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 14th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of WILLIAM ADAMS, late of Somerset county, deceased, lying in the said city of Annapolis, consisting of lots No. 52, 53 and 55, whereon is an elegant brick dwelling house, fronting on Charles-street, with suitable out houses and other valuable improvements; the said property is now in the possession of general Davidson, and may be viewed at any time before the sale on application to the subscriber; it will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, September 2, 1799.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he will petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to confirm his right and title to certain personal property acquired by virtue of his intermarriage with Elizabeth, relict of Lloyd Dulany, and which was heretofore laid by for her use at November session, 1782.

WALTER DULANY.

September 8, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JOHN BEARD.

September 11, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 26th of August, a negro man by the name of ROBERT LOVELESS, about 28 or 30 years old, five feet nine inches high, flat nose, middling hollow eyes, a small scar on his right hand, apparently by a burn, another on his left leg, several marks on his back, a remarkable scar on the right side of his upper lip, and a small one on his forehead; his clothing was a blue cloth coat, with a single row of yellow metal buttons, a blue kersey waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, spotted cotton hose, Irish linen shirt, good coarse shoes, and an old felt hat. When committed he said he was free, and was from Louisa county, Virginia, had a forged pass signed THOMAS CROWDY; he since says he is lately from the service of a certain PARK STREET, about seven miles from Hanover Court-house, Virginia, but does not acknowledge himself a slave. His owner (if any) is desired to release him within two months from the above date, or he will be sold agreeable to law for prison fees, &c.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of
Prince George's county.

September 10, 1799.

Agreeably to powers vested in us by the last will and testament of the late WALTER WINTER, of Charles county, deceased, we propose to SELL, at PRIVATE SALE,

ALL those several tracts of LAND, which he held in Nanjemoy, in said county, containing between 700 and 800 acres, the title whereof is indisputable. We wish to sell the whole in a body, but if it should remain on hand till the first day of November next, we will then divide it so as to accommodate purchasers.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Walter Winter will please to bring them in, legally attested, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay, to

JEAN WINTER, Executrix,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, } Executors.
JOHN HAW,

September 28, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

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

Annapolis, September 13, 1799.

THE creditors of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to produce their respective claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and such as may be indebted are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

N. BRICE, Administrator de bonis non

of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN.

Baltimore, September 4, 1799.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a mulatto man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a down look, and is extremely knock kneed; took with him sundry articles of clothing, among them a blue broad cloth coat, a red striped swandown waistcoat, and nankeen breeches. TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in any goal, so that he be had again, or the above reward for bringing him home.

EDWARD HALL.

July 21, 1799.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVth YEAR

MA

B O S T O N

Of and from the public sale of the mulatto boats of them, the devoted vict with the bayonet and the between the blacks and war of extermination. Mole, from Rigaud, it Petit Guave also.

A decree has passed British vessels into To continues under Spanish Captain Homes, from Tonsaint was there, a paring to march for Au ters. It had been reported not much credited.

Captain Chipman from it was the general opinion inhibiting the payment of 7th year of the republic against neutrals.

A letter from the H mentions the sailing from of war, with troops for whites against the blacks.

BRITIS

The president of the numberless proofs that his interest and honour of A causing remonstrances to verment against the illi tion of our vessels, pra and courts, and the ill our seamen. Justice m of the transactions to be able. The examination ducted dispassionately ar far, will be exactly the the present preachers of want a war with Engla juries we experience fro them; and rave at ever deration and accommo

NEW-BED

FROM FRA

Since our last, the has arrived at this p We are verbally info of France continues to that the government l people, who are parti from their present situ

Insurrection shows in lity in the fourth. Fr and to be purchased at of a foreign growth, ceived by this arrival information. The cou tion to the means of n proposed to organize le Joubert, &c. The lat 13th Fructidor (30th A

An obliging friend translations.

Nothing is said in th United States. Presi a renewal of trade wit a London paper witho

T R A N

For the New- Bedford C

DEATH OF G

Extra2 of a letter fr

Fruti

My Friend, The death of the cents all our operations the dire story are about immediately re-organ any thing. An inerp throughout the camp manimate the soldier among the troops, with merely destroy us: n to the contrary, every to us. Audacity incr is affronting not to f courage which animat

I returned from what my station was brave Joubert commat