

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20.

WITHIN these few days the proclamation which Buonaparte issued in the Arabic language, on his landing in Egypt, has been made public. The following is a faithful translation of it—
In the name of the gracious and merciful God. There is no God but God; he has no son or associate in his kingdom. The present moment, which is destined for the punishment of the Beys, has been long anxiously expected. The Beys coming from the mountains of Georgia and Bejars, have defiled this beautiful country—long insulted and treated the French nation with contempt, and oppressed her merchants in various ways. Buonaparte, the general of the French republic, according to the principles of liberty, is now arrived. He is here; and the Almighty, the Lord of both worlds, has sealed the destruction of the Beys.

Inhabitants of Egypt, when the Beys tell you the French are come to destroy your religion, believe them not!—It is an absolute falsehood, believe it not. Answer these deceivers, that they are only come to rescue the rights of the poor from the grasp of their tyrants, and that the French adore the Supreme Being, and honour the prophet and his holy Koran.

All men are equal in the eyes of God—Understanding, talents, and science alone make a difference between them: as the Beys, therefore, do not possess any of these qualities, how can they be worthy to govern the country?

Yet are they only possessors of extensive tracts of land, beautiful female slaves, excellent horses, magnificent palaces! have they, then, received an exclusive privilege from the Almighty?—If so let them produce it. But the Supreme Being, who is just and merciful towards all mankind, wills that in future none of the inhabitants of Egypt shall be prevented from attaining to the first employments and highest honours. The administration, which shall be conducted by persons of intelligence, talents, and foresight, will be productive of happiness and security. The tyranny and avarice of the Beys have laid waste Egypt, which was formerly so populous and well cultivated.

The French are true muslims. Not long since they marched to Rome, and overthrew the throne of the Pope, who excited the Christians against the professors of Ham (the Mahometan religion.) Afterwards they directed their course to Malta, and drove out the tabellevers, who imagined they were appointed by God to make war on the muslims. The French had at all times been the true and sincere friends of the Ottoman emperors, and the enemies of their enemies. May the empire of the sultan therefore be eternal; but may the Beys of Egypt, our opposers, whose insatiable avarice has continually excited disobedience and insubordination, be trodden in the dust and annihilated.

Our friendship shall be extended to those of the inhabitants of Egypt who shall join us: as also to those who shall remain in their dwellings and observe a strict neutrality, and who, when they shall have seen our conduct with their own eyes, shall hasten to submit to us. But the dreadful punishment of death awaits those who shall take up arms for the Beys and against us:—for them there shall be no deliverance, nor shall any trace of them remain.

Article 1. All places which are no more than three leagues distant from the rout of the French army, shall send one of their principal inhabitants to the general, to declare that they submit, and will hoist the French flag, which is blue, white and red.

2. Every village which shall oppose the French army, shall be burned to the ground.

3. Every village which shall submit to the French, shall hoist the French flag; and that of the Sublime Porte, their ally, whose duration be eternal.

4. The Sheiks and principal persons of each town and village shall seal up the houses and effects of the Beys, and take care that not the smallest article shall be lost.

5. The Sheiks, Cadies, and Imams shall continue to exercise their respective functions, and put up their prayers, and perform the exercises of religious worship in the mosques and houses of prayer. All the inhabitants of Egypt shall offer up thanks to the Supreme Being, and put up public prayers for the destruction of the Beys.

May the Supreme God make the glory of the sultan of the Ottomans eternal, pour forth his wrath on the Mamelukes, and render glorious the destiny of the Egyptian nation!

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

N A P L E S, 24th Thermidor.

Since the arrival of a courier from Vienna the preparations for war are pushed with redoubled activity. Some days past there has been published an edict of his majesty, in which the leading article is, "the great changes which have taken place for some years

in Europe in political affairs, relative to the organization and employment of the military, have engaged us to direct our attention particularly to the re-organization of the army and the other forces of the state, in order to provide for the defence of our dominions, and to secure the lives and property of our dear subjects.—With this view we have taken successively such measures to bring the royal troops to as great perfection as they can be brought:—but the necessity to augment and to re-organize the forces of the state is become more pressing, since the government of Italy, bordering on this kingdom begin to assume a warlike aspect.—The Barbarian powers have likewise redoubled their audacity. More particularly since the last events which have taken place at Malta, which gives birth to serious apprehensions for the tranquillity of the country under our government.—In order to oppose a powerful obstacle to the attempts which may be made by one or other of the powers to the prejudice of our states, we have already made the dispositions for augmenting the regular forces in our kingdom, particularly in Sicily, which appears principally menaced, but to raise one insurmountable barrier to every hostile attempt, we have judged it proper to declare by this edict that all the individuals of our states are born and must be bred soldiers, and are obliged to take up arms for the defence of our holy Catholic religion, of our crown and of their lives in case these sacred objects shall be attacked by the Barbarians, or by any nation which may be unfriendly.

"Upon this principle all our subjects from the age of 17 to 45 years, are to be enrolled in different corps of the army, and they must, when circumstances require it, present themselves to their corps to do military duty according to the established rules. Ourself, as commander in chief of our royal troops, as well as our august son, are principally comprised in this illustrious role; and we will be the first to sacrifice our lives for the defence of our religion, our government, and our country."

Citizen Joseph Buonaparte had shipped a large quantity of effects on board a Genoese vessel. This vessel was taken by a Barbary corsair, and afterwards retaken by two Neapolitan armed ships. The French minister has reclaimed the vessel as French property; but agreeable to report, no satisfactory answer has been given to him on the subject.

H U N G A R Y, September 9.

Orders have been sent through all the Turkish provinces, requiring in the name of God and the prophet, all muslims capable of bearing arms to repair to the standard, and assist in defending the just cause of the Porte. A Tartar has arrived with this declaration at Belgrade, where the war banner is already displayed. According to these letters, the exportation of provisions from the Turkish empire is forbidden.

L I V E R P O O L, September 22.

Near seven thousand militia troops embarked here last week for Ireland, under the immediate inspection of general Nichol, and commissioner Onway, of the transport board.

Upwards of fifty sail of transports were completely victualled and watered within five days, by Mr J. Hay, of Liverpool, a government contractor.

L O N D O N, September 18.

The following particulars come from a gentleman who was on the scene of action during the late momentous business in Ireland, to his friend in Bath. The circumstances may have appeared in the public papers before, but their being written by a private hand, adds to their interest and establishes their authenticity.

After giving an account of the surrender of the French troops as appeared in the Gazette, he says, "The rebels who were with them are completely cut to pieces; they were put in the front of the battle by their new friends, and from their great slaughter, it is generally understood on their giving way before our troops, they were cannonaded by the French according to their plan at the battle of Jemappe.—The French would have surrendered some days previous provided the Irish who were in their camp, should be included: this lord Cornwallis absolutely refused, and the deluded rebels in consequence, had no quarters given them."

"You have no idea how admirably lord Cornwallis conducts himself; he adheres to no party whatever; he listens attentively to all, but judges and acts for himself."

"The Limerick militia have gained immortal honour; they sustained the shock of the army for upwards of two hours. Col. Vereker has got infinitely credit by it.—Lord Roden greatly distinguished himself, and his regiment behaved in a most gallant manner. In the first charge, to animate his men, he ad-

vanced so far before his regiment, that he fell into the hands of the enemy; which, when the regiment perceived, they determined to a man to retake him, or perish in the attempt—they accordingly charged again with such firmness and impetuosity, that they brought off their adored colonel in triumph. This little business has given such an energy to the army, and to militia regiments in particular, that I verily believe were the French to effect another landing, they would not keep their ground a second day."

We have been told of the immense sums gained by our naval commanders. The public should also be acquainted with their liberality. The wife of Rovere, one of the deputies sent to Cayenne, and one of those who are now arrived in England, was, with a great number of priests, taken some time ago by Sir Edward Pellew, in a French frigate going to Cayenne. She had sold all her property in France, to go to join her unhappy husband, and had with her about 3000l. Sir Edward has given back to her the 3000l. and has paid the sailors their share out of his own purse.

Wednesday last upwards of 300 French prisoners, taken by the Hazard, sloop of war (coming from the Mauritius,) were landed at Liverpool; amongst many females captured, one heroic Joan of Arc was seen, who stood to her gun, and commanded the men during the action; her child accompanied her as she marched along guarded by British soldiers.

The books, manuscripts and curiosities, sent from the Vatican at Rome, and the library of St. Mark at Venice, to Paris, have not received any damage in carriage. The manuscripts are in the highest preservation, and are bound with much elegance. Among the antiquities are a sacred vessel in gold filigree, of singular workmanship; two gold crosses, enriched with precious stones; two golden crowns, one of which belonged to king Flavius Agilius, and the other to queen Theolinda. They are of a circular form, ornamented with stones, and were used at the coronation of the Lombard kings. There are also some large tables of marble and porphyry, with Greek inscriptions upon them. All the curiosities have been placed in the cabinet of antiquities at Paris.

Several accounts have been given of large floating vessels, but none equal to the following:—Philopater, an Egyptian king, built a vessel of 40 ranks of oars, more like a castle or palace than a ship, being in length 420 feet, and in breadth 72, containing 4000 rowers, 400 mariners, and 3000 soldiers.

It appears by a private letter from that excellent prelate, the bishop of Killala, that the expences in keeping his visitants, the French, at his palace, in 6 days, amounted to 500l.

The French general who commanded at Killala, told the bishop, that during all the campaigns he had made with Buonaparte, he had never suffered so much as in the small stay he made in Ireland.

September 21.

Extract of a letter from capt. F. Berry, of his majesty's ship Vanguard.

"Vanguard, at sea, off Candia, July 9, 1798.

"We left the Rock of Gibraltar on the 9th of May, and arrived off Toulon the 17th; on the 20th took a brig from Smyrna; on the same night a most tremendous storm arose, in which we carried away all our topmasts, and lastly our foremast, which rendered us a complete wreck; on the 23d we arrived at Sardinia and refitted, and went to sea again in 4 days; on the 7th of June were joined by 10 sail of the line and a 50 gun ship; on the 17th we looked into Naples bay, and communicated with Sir W. Hamilton; in 6 days from Sicily, we arrived at Alexandria; they had heard the French were coming, and were determined to repel them. The governor was determined, should they land, to begin by cutting off the head of their consul, and all that were in the French interest; and said he would serve us the same, if we attempted to land any force; he said this to the officer we sent on shore. We are now going into Syracuse to wood and water."

"Admiral Nelson, and the fleet, are all in good health."

Copy of a letter from the honourable captain Stopford, of his majesty's ship Phaeton, to admiral lord Bridport, dated at sea, 8th September, 1798.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that having received intelligence of a French frigate being about to sail from Bourdeaux, I stood to the southward, in company with the Anson, to try to intercept her; and after a search of seven days, and a chase of twenty hours from yesterday noon, I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that La Flora, French frigate, of thirty-six guns, and two hundred and fifty-five men, was captured by the Anson and Phaeton. She has been eight days from Bourdeaux, bound on a cruise.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

September 30.

There are now at Cherbourg, 17 gun brigs, 18 flutes, and one corvette ready for sea, besides several vessels of various descriptions in preparation. Almost every day the greater number of the prepared armament manœuvres within the Cane; but though the Camilla, of 20 guns, has in general been the only vessel we have had off that port, they have not ventured out to attack her. They have of late frequently exchanged shot with her, but never out of reach of the batteries.

The French force at Havre is daily increasing, and will doubtless be speedily much augmented, in consequence of the arrival of a convoy yesterday week, which comprised five ships, said to be laden with naval stores.

Several cartel vessels are now preparing at Dover to convey the French prisoners in this country to France, and to bring, in exchange, the British prisoners now in that country.

The sloop Corfu lately purchased and paid for some live stock at Tangiers, was about to depart when the articles were taken away, and the officers and crew of the vessel grossly insulted. Lord St. Vincent has demanded from the Moor the most satisfactory apology, and in the event of a refusal, threatening to knock his town about his ears.

DUBLIN, September 22.

Wednesday night, a numerous gang of above 100 desperadoes, entered the house of Mrs. Lamb, near Old Bawn and Tallagh, in the county of Dublin, and plundered it of cash, and every portable article of value it contained. While the villains were in the house, they appeared to be under great apprehension, for they were frequently heard to say, "boys, mind the piquet," which we supposed was a guard of their party they stationed at the outside, to be on the watch. They were going to hang a gentleman who was a visitor in the house, and had a rope about his neck for the purpose; but some less cruel than their comrades, interfered, and saved his life.

On Wednesday last a poor inoffensive man, named James Miley, was seized by a party of Wicklow rebels, as he was saving his little crop of hay on the lands of Morganstown in that county: he was carried by them to a short distance from his own habitation, and placed against a wall by the merciless villains, who fired at him, and lodged three balls in his head. This unhappy man was by trade a carpenter; had not been enrolled in any yeomanry corps, or been at all forward in opposition to the rebels; indeed, the remorseless villains did not accuse him of any other crime than that of being a protestant.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) September 27.

A Spanish ship of 74 guns, and two frigates arrived at Port Rico 3 weeks past from Old Spain, with 1200 troops; at the time these ships appeared in sight of the island, the United States frigate was lying off and on waiting for a reply to some dispatches sent on shore to the governor; upon sight, however, of such a superior force the American frigate steered away without any answer, being doubtful in what manner the Spanish ships would conduct themselves, in consequence of the approaching rupture between France and the United States.

BASSETTERRE, (St. Kitts) September 4.

We are informed that the French at St. Bartholomews will not believe that the United States is an American frigate, but actually assert that she is an English ship which has disguised herself for the purpose of irritating them more against the Americans.

PORTSMOUTH.

Twenty-nine pounders for the sloop of war Portsmouth, arrived yesterday—Capt. Shaw has returned from Guadaloupe, with the loss of his vessel. He was imprisoned with his crew in company with the captains and crews of fifty other American vessels, including captains Raynes and Moulton of Old York, Strong, of Portland, and Treadwell and Hutchins of Newburyport. They were allowed at three ounces of fish and a pound of bread per day, with water, only, to drink. A Jacobin captain addressed a letter to Hughes, flating his merits, but he was laughed at—Victor knew nothing about principles.

NEW-YORK, November 23.

Yesterday arrived in this city J. Scheffelin, Esq; agent of Indian affairs, and Whitmore Knapps, interpreter, with five grand sachems or principal chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippawa, and Pontewetamy nations of Indians, (commissioners from the northern nations) on their way to the seat of the general government on public business.

Abyeway Matchipisquigan—Ottawa nation.

Ningy—Chippawa nation.

Kisses on the Sun, Okia—Pontewetamy nation.

From Detroit territory, north-west of the river Ohio.

These Indians are the representatives of 21 tribes of considerable numbers and importance, situated 3 or 400 miles north-west of Detroit. They have never yet had any treaty with us, which they appear desirous of forming. They mention that a number of French emissaries have at different times visited them, and had endeavoured to excite a hostile disposition both towards the British and American governments. They particularly mention with astonishment and indignation, that we were represented to be weak and unwelcome, and to live in small huts like themselves. One of the chiefs has declared, with fury darting from his eyes, that his hatchet shall drip the blood of the miscreant that will again insult him with such a lie.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS

IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thomas Tingay, captain.
Jonathan Chapman, captain.
Samuel Barron, captain for the brig purchased by the citizens of Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.
Moses Tryon, captain.
Moses Brown, captain.
John M'Rea, lieutenant for brig Norfolk.
Peulip Brum, first mate of revenue cutter Eagle.
Nathaniel Pearson, 2d mate do.
Samuel Gilman, 3d mate do.
John Hart, surgeon's mate for the Retaliation.
Thomas Robbins, midshipman do.
Thomas Reynolds, surgeon do.
Samuel Hayward, captain for galleys at Charleston.
James Payne, captain.
Jeffrey Dillon Shally, surgeon for Montezuma.
Michael Titcomb, jun. of Newburyport 1st lieutenant.

Samuel Chase, do. 2d do.
Jonathan Titcomb, jun. do. sailing-master.
David Stickney, do. 1st lieutenant of marines.
Nathaniel Bradstreet, do. surgeon.
Joseph Hooper, do. purser.
Joseph Brum, do. midshipman.
Nathan Fletcher, do. do.
Francis Salter, do. gunner.
John Couch, do. carpenter.
James Bouff, of Norfolk, 1st lieutenant.
John Ballard, do. 2d do.
John Cowper, do. sailing master.
Richard H. L. Lawton, do. midshipman.
Roe Lintner, do. do.
Buller Cocke, do. purser.

Robert Hamilton, of New-York, 1st lieutenant of marines.
John Waddell, of Trenton, 1st do.
Lloyd S. Daubeny, of New-York, 1st do.
Abner Woodruff, of Trenton, midshipman.
William Lewis, do. do.
Theodore Hunt, do. do.
James Lawrence, of Burlington, do.
Miltigan Allison, do. do.
William Carmichael, of Eastern-shore, Maryland, midshipman.

George Hughes, Burlington, purser.
John S. Lewis, of New-Jersey 2d lieutenant of marines.
John Maine, of South-Carolina, do.
John F. Randolph, of Georgia, captain of a galley in Georgia.

John Braddock, do. do.
Wilson Jacobs, 1st lieutenant.
John Warner, 2d do.
Zachariah Rhodes, 3d do.
Joseph Lee, surgeon.
George A. Hallowell, sailing master.
John Martin, purser.
Arnold Whipple, midshipman.
John C. Kinnicutte, do.
Wilson Jacobs, jun. do.

FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

The following interesting particulars were handed us this morning.

Extracts from letters to a respectable mercantile house in this city.

Cape Francois, October 22.

"Six o'clock A. M.—At this instant the general is beating, the troops are all under arms at the news of general Touffaint marching with an army of 30,000 men, with an intention, as it is said, to embark the agent Hedouville and to declare the independence of the colony.

"Ten o'clock—This is confirmed by an address made by the agent to the people of the place assembled, in which he represents to them, that his force being totally inadequate to any opposition to Touffaint, he conceives it his duty, to save the useless effusion of blood, the pillage of the city, and all the horrors of another 20th of June, to withdraw himself and those who wish to accompany him.—He is accordingly to embark this evening on board the frigate that brought him out, when we may expect the entry of Touffaint and the proclamation of the independence of St Domingo.

"23d. About 2 o'clock the agent embarked, and an hour afterwards the general Touffaint entered the city with his cavalry, took possession of the arsenal and Fort Picotet, which commands the harbour.—The prisoners which had been taken at Fort Dauphin, had been sent on board the frigates, he insisted on their release, and that the schr. Maria Antoniette and her prize, a small tender of the British Squadron, cruising off Statia a few days ago, should be left to carry his dispatches to France: these two demands, were, after some consideration, complied with by the agent.

"October 29. The frigates blocked up by an English 74 and a sloop of war of 26 guns, had no wind for several days—at length the fastest sailer went out yesterday before daybreak, was chased by the English to leeward all day without any effect; and last night the other two frigates, one of which had the agent on board, got out.

"General Touffaint, the day after his arrival, had a proclamation published, in which he writes the municipality to assist him in quieting the apprehensions of the citizens, assuring them they have nothing to fear from the army, whose discipline is such, that not one soldier would behave amiss, calls on all the inhabitants to conduct themselves agreeably to the laws and constitution of the French republic, which

he should support in the absence of the agent, and until the orders of the Directory should be known. His army have now left the place, and every thing is in perfect tranquillity.—The agent carries with him in the three frigates 2600 persons, with whom he might have made a defence had he thought fit."

BALTIMORE, November 30.

A curious experiment was made not long since on the Seine, at Paris.—Twelve soldiers entered the water in order of battle, and with the aid of a machine, which embraces the body, they traversed the Seine with great celerity, and after having drawn up in a platoon on the opposite bank, re-entered the river, and in the middle of it set up a fire of musketry well sustained, and charged with bayonets, though they had under them at least 21 feet of water.—Besides the weight of the men, this machine will carry a burthen of five myriagrammes, without sinking! The inventor is citizen Margat, adjutant-general with the minister of the interior.

December 3.

The following is extracted from the Norfolk account of the action at the mouth of Nile.

The French fleet was anchored at the port of Alexandria—the British fleet did the same, and in this position both fleets fought.

On the 3d of August, the ship Leander of 50 guns, was dispatched with the news by the brave Nelson, to lord St. Vincent, but was not arrived; on the 8th of August, the Mutin brig was also sent with duplicate dispatches, and on the 26th September arrived at Gibraltar, from whence, after having given the news to the governor, she proceeded to lord St. Vincent's fleet off Cadiz, and gave him the official account of the action.

The ships Guiliam Tell, and Genereux, mentioned in the list to have escaped, where in such a terrible condition, that to save their lives, their crews thought proper to run them on shore on the coast of Alexandria, and abandon them, but the poor wretches were put to the sword by the Arabs. Thus they have only saved two frigates of their whole fleet; and it is most probable that before they reach any port, they may fall into the hands of some of the English cruisers.

The transports were all anchored in the Nile, and admiral Nelson was preparing fire ships to burn them.

A French sloop of war was also taken by the Alcmens British frigate, and they found in her dispatches for the French Directory from the commissary of the French army, which mentions that on their landing they met with great resistance from the natives, which cost them 2000 of their best troops, which were killed. They all found themselves surrounded by immense numbers of Arabs; the greatest scarcity of provisions prevailed amongst them; even to get a little water they are obliged to risk an engagement; the plague had got amongst the troops, and had already made great ravage. Buonaparte was in the most deplorable state imaginable, and at a loss what to do, deprived of his fleet, and surrounded by hosts of Arabs, who murder every Frenchman they can get hold of. The number of troops landed was about 30,000 men.

The Culloden having got aground at the time of going to anchor, did not get into action; she was, however, got off afterwards.

Doct^r FENDALL, Operator upon Teeth.

IS just arrived in this city, and may be seen, and consulted, at Mr. Wharfe's tavern, until the thirtieth of December, when, if not before, he will certainly leave the city for his residence, from which place he has been long absent. Dr. Fendall cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, in a short time; fastens loose teeth, by making the gums grow firm up to them; renders teeth white and beautiful; prevents their decay; keeps such as are so from becoming worse, even to old age; fills up those that are hollow with gold or lead, which will not only render them useful, but prevents their aching and further decay; extracts teeth and stumps with ease; makes and fixes artificial teeth. His Columbian antiseptic Dentifrice for preserving the teeth, gums, sockets, &c. and superior both in elegance and efficacy, is still sold by the Doctor.

Annapolis, November 29, 1798.

HUGH M'GUIRE,

Opposite the Episcopal Church,

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

N. B. Empty bottles bought.

Annapolis, December 4, 1798.

MR. GENERES

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL on the 14th of this month, he will teach the ladies on Fridays and Saturdays at ten o'clock in the morning, and three in the afternoon, and gentlemen at five in the evening; those who wish to become scholars will apply at Mr. STEVENS'S and Mr. MARVA'S.

December 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

CLEON CLEMENTS.

By his Excellency
BENJAMIN

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it has been the dwelling house of the county, was, on the 11th of August, and nine o'clock, and that some malicious persons, to have wilfully set fire to the house, by and with the thought proper, by and with the council, to issue this proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars, for the discovery of the person who shall discover the person thereof, so that he, she, or it, convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the under the seal of this twenty-sixth day of our Lord dred and ninety-eight.

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

By virtue of a decree of the will be SOLD, at PUBLIC MONDAY the seventeenth of the premises,

THE following tracts of land in Prince-George's Chappel, late the property deceased, viz. Part of H. 48 acres, ABRAM'S L. Lot, 69 acres, The CHAR. INDUSTRY, 100 acres, tract of 260 1/2 acres of land, together, or in separate lots, to purchasers. The terms or money to be paid on 1/4 sale, at the election of the A large proportion of 1/4 to a fine range for a dwelling house, kitchen, hen house, and tobacco repair, two valuable apple, and a variety of other lands will be shown on commence at 12 o'clock by the chancellor, and received, a deed of conveyance or purchasers, by SAMUEL

November 23, 1798.

I WILL sell my plant Charles county, for is solely in the subscriber respecting it, as out viewing the premises JOHN RANDALL, Esq;

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC the 7th of December day, Sunday excepted, of JOHN MARRIOTT deceased,

SUNDRY personal cattle, hogs, and plantation utensils, also der, and rye straw, &c. the hours of ten and The terms of sale for All persons having fired to exhibit themselves is desirous of indebted to make immediate

RICHARD

Head of Severn, N

Isaiah

BEGS leave to in general, the in the east side of the MON and LIVERING wharf, for the purpose million, where all where will be thank and flatters himself business to meet the

N C

ALL persons h BELT M county, deceased, counts, legally auth those indebted are ment, to

BENJAMIN of BELT M Forks Patuxent.

COMMITTEE Monday the lato lad, about the property of W county, Virginia, RANDOLPH.

pay charges and agreeably to law

TH

November 13,

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

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

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

BEN. OGLE.

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

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be **SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION,** on Monday the seventeenth day of December next, on the premises,

THE following tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in Prince-George's county, near Henderson's Chapel, late the property of ABRAHAM CLARKE, deceased, viz. Part of HIGGINS'S LOT, containing 48 acres, ABRAHAM'S LUCK, being part of Peache's Lot, 60 acres, The CHARLES, 45 1/2 acres, CARRICK'S INDUSTRY, 100 acres, making in the whole one entire tract of 260 1/2 acres of land, which will be sold together, or in separate lots, as may be most convenient to purchasers. The terms of sale are for ready money, or money to be paid on the chancellor's ratifying the sale, at the election of the purchaser or purchasers.

A large proportion of the above lands are in woods, open to a fine range for stock; the improvements are, a dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, hen house, and tobacco house, all in tolerable good repair, two valuable apple orchards of excellent fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. A plot of the said lands will be shown on the day of sale, which will commence at 12 o'clock. When the sale is ratified by the chancellor, and the whole purchase money received, a deed of conveyance will be given the purchaser or purchasers, by

SAMUEL TYLER, sen. trustee.

November 23, 1798.

I WILL sell my plantation, near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, for cash; the title to the property is solely in the subscriber; it is unnecessary to say any thing respecting it, as no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms of sale apply to **JOHN RANDALL,** Esq; of the city of Annapolis.

JOSIAS W. KING.

To be **SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,** on Friday the 7th of December next, if fair, or the first fair day, Sunday excepted, at the late dwelling house of **JOHN MARRIOTT,** of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, and some household furniture, and plantation utensils, also a small quantity of corn, fodder, and rye straw, &c. 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.

RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.

Head of Severn, November 27, 1798.

Isaiah Mankin,

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

November 13, 1798.

THE subscribers hereby forwarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on their lands, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on West river, formerly the property of Peter Parrish, deceased.

**MARY PARRISH,
SARAH PARRISH.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **RICHARD WELLS,** late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD WELLS, Administrators.
HENRY JOHNSON,

November 26, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the first instant, a negro man by the name of **NACE,** who says that he belongs to **JOHN E. HOWARD,** Esq; of Baltimore county, state of Maryland, he is about thirty-six or seven years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, and of yellow complexion, with a scar on his first joint of his left thumb; his clothing is a country cloth full coat, white country cloth jacket, and striped ditto trousers, coarse hat, and old shoes. His master is desired to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expenses, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

November 17, 1798.

NOTICE.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, the first of this instant, a small female **MARE,** about thirteen hands and a half high, a blaze in her face, both hind feet white, and a mealy nose, no particular brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

R. GREENWELL.

November 10, 1798.

By the **COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.**

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

By order,

R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the **COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.**

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

By order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

RECEIVED

By the latest importations from **EUROPE,**

A GENERAL assortment of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines; also a variety of perfumes, &c. which may be had on the most reduced prices of **THOMAS EDGAR,** at his medical shop, near Mr. Alexander's store—Dock.

Annapolis, November 17, 1798.

JOSEPH WYATT,

Has for Sale,

A FEW DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will make as low as possible.
Annapolis, November 13, 1798.

Six Dollars Reward.

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

November 4, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody, on September the 19th, a negro man by the name of **ABRAHAM,** who says that he belongs to **DR. JAMES BLAKE,** of George-town, he is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made; his clothing is a nanken upper jacket, swandown under jacket, white linen shirt, oldnabrig trousers, blue ribbed cotton stockings, and coarse shoes, and sundry other cloaths. His master is desired to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expenses, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

October 3, 1798.

**CASH given for Clean
Linen and Cotton
RAGS,
At the Printing-Office.**

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four

February 28, 1798.

SAMUEL GODMAN,

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

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their present session, for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay, and to discharge him from confinement.

JAMES M'COY.

Elkton, November 10, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS CROMWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to HANNAH CROMWELL, Administratrix. HANNAH H. CROMWELL, Administratrix. November 13, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Monday last, from the subscriber, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, a country born negro man by the name of BEN, who calls himself BEN ANDERSON, a tall slim made fellow, about 6 feet high, 25 years of age, has short wool brushed up in front, a gap in his teeth, which he cannot hide when he speaks, and is bow legged; its probable he will change his dress, as he has a variety of cloths with him, and that he will obtain a pass as a free man, having plenty of money. All persons are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off: The above reward will be given to any person who will take up and secure the said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again.

DAVID STEUART.

November 12, 1798.

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

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

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

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April 7, 1798.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he is under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

EDWARD PYE.

Charles county, October 5, 1798.

WHEREAS William Morgan, late of Harford county, deceased, did, by his last will and testament, order and direct sundry parcels of his real estate to be sold by his executors, by the said will appointed, to wit: by Robert Morgan and Edward Prigg, who have refused to execute the trust reposed in them; this is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that we, the subscribers, the administrators of the said William Morgan, deceased, intend to petition the next general assembly for a law authorizing us to sell and convey the said lands so devised, to be sold by the last will of the said William Morgan, deceased.

CASANDRA MORGAN, Administratrix.
THOMAS-CHEW, Administrator.

October 4th, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Queen-Anne's county, October 1, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN M'IVER.

October 14th, 1798.

Charles Faris, Clock and Watch-Maker,

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, to much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

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

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

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

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOSEPH HARDESTY, deceased, will please to hand them in immediately to capt. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, of Calvert county, who will forward them to me, and those indebted will please to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD G. HARDESTY, Administrator.
George-town, October 10, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

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

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, November 10, 1798.

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 mullinet waist coat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new small round hat, bound, and a pair of black shoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in the gaol of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

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 cloths 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, Jr.

February 8, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

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

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

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES MORRIS.

Charles county, September 25, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for a law to prevent geese and swine from going at large in the town of Upper-Malborough in Prince-George's county.

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, 1773; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

BACON'S LAWS For SALE.

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

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency in my favour.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Jun.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

MAR

CONSTANTIN

HE following war by the published year. At this vizier Mehe of this station attentive to the welfare of the Empire, and never to lose his enemies: but notwithstanding self interest engrossed the w he did not provide himself with hostile preparations making nor did he acquaint the new habitants of Egypt.

"The unfortunate tiding not to our Imperial ears till agreeable circumstances happy our sorrow and uneasiness to take God to witness) our deprived of sleep and tranquility.

"Wherefore, we have just said Mehemet Pacha from Erzerum; and until his Mustapha Bay, to fill his And as it becomes the make war against those it is the unalienable duty deliver these blessed and perfidious hands, and to injuries done by them to the can be suffered until the vizier; but the stronger oppose and attack them by

"Wherefore, consulting learned in our law, the our subjects, and in a full prophet, you are to execute fates to deliver the province of the French.

"You are to announce said country, that we are by day and night you treasures to take vengeance to be careful to watch, Roman provinces, and ticks and the iniquities purpose, to secure every necessary strength, troop

"Also on the same all your zeal and attention our Imperial residence and in the whole to be individual; until the w "We will be attentive the Almighty God, w our undertakings, and fence of our cause.

V I E N

It is supposed that t ker, in its consequence in the history of the Nelson has determined France; against a nat a long time in friend send an army against Europe, which was i now in warlike connec of the West against h As the French m confined in the state are anxious to know minister in Paris. The French adm up owing to the mag her was the milita Malta.

In consequence o gyprians have kept coast.

A private letter the grand signior h our admiral Nelson least 80,000 dollars rich ornament is never worn by any on his turban. only allowed to the Admiral Nelson many, who wound although bleeding, the whole of the dressed. He exp French warfaring ing this battle the death of gold and

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1798.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 6.

THE following is the declaration of war by the Porte against France, published yesterday:—

"At this moment when the grand vizier Mehemet Pacha took possession of this station, it was his duty to be attentive to the welfare of the States of the Ottoman Empire, and never to lose sight of the conduct of its enemies: but notwithstanding his duty, motives of self interest engrossed the whole of his attention, and he did not provide himself with the knowledge of the hostile preparations making by the faithless French, nor did he acquaint therewith in due time the inhabitants of Egypt.

"The unfortunate tidings from that quarter came not to our Imperial ears till one month after the disagreeable circumstances happened, which have increased our sorrow and uneasiness to such a degree that (we take God to witness) our tears flowed, and we were deprived of sleep and tranquillity.

"Wherefore, we have judged it proper to dismiss the said Mehemet Pacha from the station of grand vizier; and have named in his stead Jusuf Pacha, governor of Erzerum; and until his arrival, we nominate you, Mustapha Bey, to fill his station.

"And as it becomes the duty of all the faithful to make war against those infidels, the French, and as it is the unalienable duty of our Imperial person, to deliver these blessed and holy countries from their perfidious hands, and to take vengeance for those injuries done by them to the Musselmans; so no delay can be suffered until the arrival of the new created vizier; but the stronger measures are to be taken to oppose and attack them both by sea and land.

"Wherefore, consulting to the wisdom of the most learned in our law, the ministers and the chiefs of our subjects, and in a full confidence in God and his prophet, you are to execute the most efficacious measures to deliver the province of Egypt from the hands of the French.

"You are to announce to the true believers in the said country, that we are at war with France; and by day and night you are to use the most effectual measures to take vengeance on them. You are also to be careful to watch, and to secure the other Matmetan provinces, and our frontiers, against the attacks and the iniquities of the enemy; and for this purpose, to secure every harbour and place with necessary strength, troops and war materials.

"Also on the same principles, you are to employ all your zeal and attention, to provide the subjects of our Imperial residence with the necessary provisions; and in the whole to watch for the concerns of every individual; until the new grand vizier shall arrive.

"We will be attentive to your conduct—and may the Almighty God, with his Godly grace, support our undertakings, and make us prosperous in the defence of our cause.

—SELIM."

VIENNA, September 22.

It is supposed that the naval engagement near Abuker, in its consequences, may be viewed as an epoch in the history of the present times.—The victory of Nelson has determined the Porte to declare war against France; against a nation with whom they were for a long time in friendship and alliance.—It will even send an army against Buonaparte in Egypt.—Eastern Europe, which was in tranquillity until this time, is now in warlike connexion against the leading power of the West against France.

As the French minister Ruffin, at Constantinople, confined in the state prison of the Seven Towers, we are anxious to know what will become of the Turkish minister in Paris.

The French admiral's ship L'Orient, was blown up owing to the magazine taking fire. On board of her was the military chest and all the treasures of Malta.

In consequence of the victory of Nelson, the Egyptians have kept rejoicings for 3 days along the coast.

September 29.

A private letter from Constantinople mentions that the grand signior has given as a present to the victorious admiral Nelson an Aigrette of the value of at least 80,000 dollars currency of Constantinople. This rich ornament is of so much distinction, that it is never worn by any person but by the grand signior on his turban. In former times this privilege was only allowed to the khan of the Tartars.

Admiral Nelson, at the beginning of the engagement, was wounded in the face by a splinter; but, although bleeding, he continued on deck during the whole of the battle, without having his wound dressed. He expects Turkish fire ships to destroy the French warships in the harbour of Alexandria.—During this battle the French threw into the sea, several chests of gold and silver.

BASLE, September 9.

The following article has been published here, and forms the subject of conversation in every quarter. It is a note which citizen Zeltner, our plenipotentiary at Paris, has transmitted to the minister of foreign affairs, with a request to communicate it to the Directory. The language which it holds does honour to the courage of the man by whom it is employed.

Our minister, after recapitulating the vexations which certain French commissaries have exercised in Switzerland, adds—

"The consequences of a conduct so irritating ought to be seriously apprehended from a people who are neither distracted by pleasure, nor to be intimidated by force, and with whom gentleness alone will succeed. It is exceedingly impolitic not to study their character better, and to act towards them as if they possessed that happy thoughtlessness with which the French adopt novelties, the apathy of the Batavians, or the docile pliability of the Italians. This irritable and courageous people adhere firmly to their religion, and to their ancient manners. Every thing which bears the stamp of infidelity and oppression fills them with indignation and resentment. When they have nothing more to lose, when they are driven to despair, they are capable of every excess, and Helvetia may become the theatre of scenes still more horrible than those of La Vendee. The undersigned trembles to use this language, but it is his duty to employ it. Not to unveil to the French Directory the whole truth were a crime.

"The Grisons have already discovered a disposition to decline all connexion with us, on hearing of the deplorable state into which Switzerland is plunged. They prefer a yoke which formerly inspired them with horror. The chains of the Tyrol are rivetted. Subbia, on the point of embracing the system of liberty, rejects it with disdain. Those who formerly had sworn to propagate it, now swear to oppose it with all their might; and the neighbours of Helvetia refuse with horror fruit which seems poisoned.

"The true republicans of Helvetia will be the first victims of so great disorders. The towns, the only support, the only asylums of the new order of things, will be exposed to the fury of the inhabitants of the country, who accuse them of having caused their misery and ruin, by giving the first impulse to the revolution. Upon them will fall the first ebullition of their frantic rage. The English consider themselves as protected from the resentment of the great nation, because the latter allows useful neighbours to tear their own vitals, and allows her enemies to avail themselves of the most valuable advantages. Situation, history, experience, every thing proves the importance of this neighbourhood to France; every thing excites the enemies of France to unite themselves with a brave and estimable people, whose fate at present inspires such general interest."

The minister plenipotentiary concludes with the following demands on the part of the Helvetic republic:

1. That the funds of every denomination which have been sequestered, or which have been taken from the Helvetic nation, should be restored to its new government, to enable it to meet the expences of its revolution; to organize an armed force which may render the Helvetic republic worthy of an alliance with the French republic; to pay for articles of the first necessity which France may furnish to Switzerland; such as grain, salt, &c. &c.
2. That the different parts of Helvetia on which contributions have been laid, should be exempted from them.
3. That the artillery, arms, magazines, and in general, every thing taken from the Helvetic nation, should be restored to the constitutional government.
4. That the number of French troops in Switzerland, especially cavalry, be reduced to what shall be absolutely necessary; and that these troops evacuate the country as soon as possible.
5. That the constitutional government of the Helvetic republic be favoured, in every possible way, in the exercise of its authority; and for this purpose it is necessary,

That orders be given to the agents of the French government in Helvetia to take measures, in concert with the Directory of the latter power, upon every point in which it is concerned, to act only in its name, with its consent, of serving at the same time all the respect which is due to it:

That the French troops which remain in Switzerland be auxiliaries; that instead of traversing the operations of the government, they shall support it; that they shall assist it as often as required:

That the advantages given to the canton of Bern respecting the maintenance of troops, be extended to all Helvetia.

(Signed)

ZELTNER.

PARIS, September 15.

Preparations are making in Rome for an expedition against Naples. All kinds of arms are collecting for

that purpose, and our troops in Italy are advancing on this side and drawing near the frontiers. But whatever discontent the Directory may entertain against that court, as it is connected by the ties of blood with those of Madrid and Vienna, its fate will probably depend on the issue of the negotiations which are still carrying on with the emperor.

LONDON, October 2.

On Sunday afternoon Sir Sidney Smith again left town for Portsmouth, being appointed to a separate command. As we know that an English officer is about to leave this country for Constantinople, to take the command of the Turkish fleet, we think it highly probable that Sir Sidney is the man.

The French Directory are said to have made propositions to Russia and Austria, to effect the conquest of the Turkish empire, and divide it between the three nations.—If this be acceded to, the long projected revolution of Spain is to be achieved, without delay, by general Angereau, whose head quarters are now at Perpignan, who is only waiting for the conclusion of peace with Germany to enter the Spanish territory.

During the absence of the director Rewbell, at Plombieres, Barras is said to have detected a plot, the object of which was to send him and his associate La Reveillere Lepeaux to Cayenne, to declare the three lawyers, Rewbell, Merlin and Treillard, perpetual dictators until a general peace, and to suspend the operation of the constitution, and consequently to dismiss the councils, during the war. This discovery it is reported, has made a great noise in the directorial circles at Paris, and has accelerated the return of Rewbell, although his health is not perfectly re-established. Talleyrand and Remel (the minister of finance) are stated to have been inserted in the list of intended proscription. Barras, assisted by Buonaparte, (brother to the general), is reported to have gained over the two councils; and a new and serious struggle between the contending factions is expected soon to take place.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Dublin, which we have the pleasure to say, confirms the advices received on Sunday, of the total defeat of the rebels in the north-west of Ireland. It appears that they were attacked on Sunday evening by general Trench, in the town of Killala, and after a short conflict, completely routed.

The letters vary as to the number of rebels killed; some estimate their loss at 3500 men, while others mention only 2000. The wretched remnant of their force (commanded by some of the French officers left behind) surrendered at discretion, and several of their Irish leaders were immediately executed.

The bishop of Killala, so long a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, has by this event recovered his liberty; nearly 300 protestants who had been captured from time to time, have also been released.

The Armagh regiment composed the greater part of the troops under general Trench, in the attack upon Killala.

The rebel Holt still continues his depredations in the county of Wicklow, the mountainous situation of which country renders it difficult to drive him from his fastnesses.

NASSAU, (N. P.) October 23.

The recent evacuation of Cape-Nichols-Mole by the British forces, is unquestionably an event of the most interesting nature to the whole of the European establishments in the West-Indies. The report of its being in contemplation, excited a very strong sensation in Jamaica; and it is said that the people of that island actually offered to defray the expence of maintaining the garrison; but the offer came too late, as, in consequence of peremptory orders from England, a treaty for the abandonment of the place had already been concluded with Toussaint.

The principal rendezvous of the Jamaica squadron, is in future to be Port Antonio. All the naval stores, &c. were removed from the Mole thither; and it was understood that Sir Hyde Parker had determined on having a dock-yard, with the necessary store houses, &c. immediately established there.

From the out islands of this government, our accounts are favourable. The injury sustained at Crooked Island, in consequence of the gale in September, is said not to be so great as was at first imagined. Long Island, Exuma, and St. Salvador, are represented as affording the most promising appearance of the most abundant crops ever known.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

A French mercantile gentleman now in this city, has received a letter from his brother in Cape Francois, which confirms the news of Hedouville's departure for France, and of Toussaint's declaring that place independent.

All the letters from the right shore of the Rhine and the interior of Germany, speak of the immense warlike preparations carrying on there, and of the apprehension of a new coalition in the north, directed against the French republic. The conduct of Prussia is wary and politic; that power, however, is at this moment augmenting its army very considerably. The French government, on its part, is preparing for any event that may happen. The armies of the Rhine become daily more formidable—upwards of 60,000 men are already collected between the Lahn, the Sieg, the Wupper and the Nidda—200 pieces of ordnance are assembled on the plain of Neuwied.

[Brussels paper]

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.

From the answer of the deputation of the Empire to the notes of the French minister, we shall be able to conclude whether there is to be peace or war on the Continent.—The following article, which we translate from the Gazette de France gives us reason to believe the tenor of their answer will be favourable to the former.

RASTATT, September 20.

The deputation of the Empire, yesterday, held a sitting to consider the notes of the French plenipotentiaries of the 14th inst. The director of Mayence presented two notes, one from the bishop of Liege, the other from that of Bale, in which they complain that the French ministers, in their last note, give to understand, that it is the intention of the French republic, to make a difference between the countries situate on the left bank of the Rhine, and to divide them into conquered territory and territory re-united. They pray the Imperial deputation to use their interest, that the said bishops of Liege and Bale may procure peace on the same conditions as the other countries situate on the left bank of the Rhine.

The greatest part of the deputies are well satisfied with the last note of the French.—It appears that a good understanding is likely to take place between the plenipotentiaries of the two powers; and we daily expect a peace will be finally concluded.

A MOST BLOODY BATTLE

Has been fought at the town of Stantz, canton of Unterwald, in Switzerland, between the French troops and the inhabitants. Our readers will recollect that general Schawenburg was ordered against Unterwald to force the inhabitants to accept the new constitution. Faithful to his orders, the general proceeded against this unfortunate and bold people; however, he met a reception he did not expect. The Swiss fought like lions for 13 hours, and the most dreadful carnage ensued. Old men, and even the women, all joined in this terrible conflict. The French, irritated by such obstinate resistance, wreaked upon them the most terrible vengeance! All the habitations between Stantz and Stantzat were pillaged and destroyed.—At Stantz, 17 houses only escaped the ravages of the flames. Stantzat, and several other villages, were reduced to ashes. Several capuchins and the curate of Stantz were found among the killed. Those who escaped fled to the mountains and were closely pursued. We may form some idea of the fury and despair which animated this wretched people, when we consider that with a force far inferior, without discipline or officers, they resisted the French army for 13 hours, and were almost all cut to pieces.

The surrounding country (say the German and French papers) afterwards presented nothing but a soil covered with smoking ruins and dead bodies.

Our German papers assert that the Ottoman ministers have daily conferences with those of England and Russia; and that the latter power will vigorously second the Porte. Twenty-five thousand Russian troops are marching to aid the Porte in the siege of Widdin. The declaration of war against the French has been sent throughout the Ottoman empire, the standard of Mahomet is erected and every Musselman exhorted to repair to it.

December 5.

FRENCH ACCOUNT

OF ADMIRAL NELSON'S VICTORY.

Hardly our joy for the supposed victory of Buonaparte over Nelson subsided than a dreadful reverse took place.

The 7th of September, the advice boat L'Assailante, arrived from Malta. The private letters brought by her were not distributed until the 11th. From them we learn the following:

On the 1st of August, at half past six o'clock in the evening, the English appeared in the road of Alexandria to the west of the castle of Beguieres, with 13 ships of the line, and a brig. They were soon joined by two others, making in all 15 vessels.

Our number was 13, anchored in a line at two thirds of a cable's length from each other with springs on our cables. We occupied the anchorage of Beguieres.

We did not believe it was possible for the English to attack us on the land side, seeing the very small space which was between us and the shallow water; but the English pushed in with such great skill, that only their leading vessel got aground; the remainder passed up on the larboard and starboard of our head vessels. Thus our line found itself between two fires as far as the L'Orient, which was in the centre.

Admiral Brucey, who was first wounded in the leg, was afterwards killed by a bullet. Immediately after, the L'Orient took fire and it was found impossible to extinguish it. At length the blew up and created the utmost disorder in the squadron. The rear, which was in a good state for action, did not begin till day break. Then we beheld 6 English ships of

the line and five French closely engaged, viz. Le Mercure, Le Heureux, Le Genereux, Le Timolen and Le Tonnant, and the frigates La Justice and La Diane. But in a short time the Le Heureux and Le Mercure struck and the English re-commenced their fire. The two frigates Le Genereux and Le Guillaume Tell bore away for Candia where the Genereux stopped. The other is at Malta.

Another letter written on board Le Guillaume Tell, August 23.

Like Malta, Egypt attempted to oppose our phalanxes, but its resistance was equally ineffectual. The famous cavalry of the Mamelukes dared to attack our brave soldiers; but in two rencontres the greatest part was cut to pieces and the remainder drowned.

It is said, that generals Kleber and Menou are wounded. We are in possession of Alexandria, Cairo, Rosetta, &c. and the organization of the municipalities is commenced. After informing you of our successes it is but just also to inform you of our losses.

The English attacked us in the bay of Beguieres on the 1st of August, at half past six in the evening. Out of 13 ships of the line and four frigates, which constituted our force, 11 ships and two frigates, only were engaged. However had it not been for the explosion of the L'Orient, our courage supplying the place of numbers and the talent of our enemy for manœuvring, we should have made havoc amongst the English and rendered the defeat mutual. Only six of the enemy's ships remain in good condition. Be assured there never was a more dreadful engagement; we were not a pistol shot from each other.

Another letter from on board La Justice, dated September 1st.

The English attacked us in the evening of the 1st of August, with superior force, and with the most inconceivable fury. Our vessels were placed between two fires to the centre of the line. The rear did not engage until late in the action.

The superb vessel, L'Orient, took fire at 10 o'clock. She was so closely engaged, that it was the wads of the English cannon which set fire to her. The gunners fought with their rammers. It was impossible to extinguish the flames; and it was a deplorable spectacle to see this vessel, devoted to certain destruction, fighting to the last extremity.

At length the blew up at midnight. Disorder immediately took place among us, each having cut his cables to get clear of the explosion.

The morning after, the two fleets offered the most dreadful appearance of ruin and destruction.

The loss of the English, in men, must have been greater than ours. Many of ours even of the L'Orient, were saved by jumping overboard. Among those who saved themselves by swimming are captain Gantheaume.

Brucey, Cassa Bianca, Racors and Petet Thouars, are killed, as well as Peyset, Dumanas, Standlet, and the commissary and the ordonateur of the squadron.

BALTIMORE, December 8.

A writer in a late South-Carolina paper says, that several explosions were heard in the air on the 26th ultimo, about ten o'clock P. M. in Williamsburg, Indian-town, and in general over the adjacent neighbourhood; that every person with whom he conversed, heard the same, and described it in a similar manner, as if a rifle was fired about 400 paces distant from the hearer, and succeeded by a rumbling and tremulous noise, which continued for a considerable space of time after the loud report, and after a short interval was again repeated. The preceding night was very cold, and about the time that the explosions were heard it was very sultry, and the atmosphere charged highly with electric matter. No rain had fallen for some weeks in that neighbourhood.

Extra of a letter from a respectable mercantile house at Bourdeaux, dated September 25.

"We continue still in a state of uncertainty with respect to the decisions at Rastadt. It is, however, presumed, that the last ultimatum of the Directory, and the conclusion presented by the deputation of the Empire, are about terminating the conferences, and fixing ultimately the destinies of Europe.

"We consider peace as consolidated with the United States, from the recent measures of our government to re-establish harmony between the two nations."

By an order of the orphans court will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th of this present month, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of the subscriber, about one mile from the Indian Landing, and two miles from Gambrell's tavern,

A NUMBER of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, a quantity of corn fodder, tobacco in bulk, household furniture, a negro woman and her child, and sundry plantation utensils, belonging to the estate of the late John Thompson, deceased. The terms of sale are, cash for any sum not exceeding eight dollars, for any sum exceeding eight dollars a credit of six months will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with security.

All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, and those indebted to it are requested to make speedy payment, to

ELIZABETH THOMPSON, Administratrix of JOHN THOMPSON. Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1798.

NOTICE

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

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

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

In CHANCERY, December 10, 1798.

THE sale made by JOHN CAMPBELL and HENRY H. CHAPMAN, trustees, as stated in their report, of certain lands of WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, deceased, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 15th day of said January.

Lot No. 8, of Monocacy Manor, 140 acres, is stated to have been sold at £.5 1 0 per acre; lot No. 9, of said Manor, 199 acres, at £.6 7 0; several tracts on Chickamuxon, containing between 475 and 582 acres, have been sold at £.5 per acre; Corlies Island, 1½ acre, hath been sold for £.30 7 6.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the levy court of Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the thirty-first day of December, instant, to appoint supervisors of public roads in said county.

By order, NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. A. Co. December 10, 1798.

WE, the subscribers, do hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner whatever on our land from Short's Gut to Hackett's Point, as we are determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

JAMES MOSS. JOHN MERRIKEN, RICHARD MERRIKEN.

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

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of capt. ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor. December 12, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT STEUART, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make payment, or suits will commence against them to April term without respect to persons.

DAVID STEUART, Executor. December 12, 1798.

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

CHARLES TUBMAN, Executor. November 26, 1798.

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

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county. Indian-town, November 27, 1798.

MR. GENERES

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL on the 14th of this month, he will teach the ladies on Fridays and Saturdays at ten o'clock in the morning, and three in the afternoon, and gentlemen at five in the evening; those who wish to become scholars will apply at Mr. STEVENS'S and Mr. MARY'S.

December 6, 1798. I WILL sell my plantation, near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, for cash; the title to the property is solely in the subscriber; it is unnecessary to say any thing respecting it, as no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms of sale apply to JOHN RANDALL, Esq; of the city of Annapolis. JOSIAS W. KING.

By his Excellency BENJAMIN GOVERNOR of MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it has been the dwelling house of the said county, was, on the 11th of August, and nine o'clock, and that some malicious person to have wilfully set fire to the house, thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover the person or persons who shall have set fire to the dwelling house, so that he, she, or they, may be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the dwelling house of the said county, on the 11th of August, 1798. This twenty-sixth day of October, 1798. Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

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

HUGH M. Opposite the Ep

HAS received a quantity of this PORTER, now bottling cellar, on the corner of Baltimore; also Peppery's liquors, &c. which he intends to sell at a low price. N. B. Empty bottles bought. Annapolis, December 4.

By virtue of a decree of the court, the premises will be SOLD, at Public Vendue, on Monday the seventeenth day of December, 1798.

THE following tracts of land, in Prince George's Chappel, late the property of the late RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; deceased, viz. Part of 148 acres, ABRAHAM'S Lot, 69 acres, The CHAMBERLAIN'S Lot, 100 acres, a tract of 260½ acres of land, together, or in separate lots, to purchasers. The terms of sale, or money to be paid on sale, at the election of the purchaser.

A large proportion of open to a fine range for a dwelling house, kitchen, hen house, and tobacco house, two valuable appurtenances, and a variety of other lands will be shown on application to the subscriber, by the chancellor, and received, a deed of conveyance of purchase, by SAMUEL STEUART, Executor. November 23, 1798.

Isiah

BEGS leave to inform in general, that in the east side of the bay, on a wharf, for the purpose of a mill, where all or where will be thankful and flatters himself business to meet the public.

N O

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late BELT MULLEN, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, for payment, to

BENJAMIN H. of BELT MULLEN. Forks Patuxent.

COMMITTED Monday the 12th inst. about eight o'clock, the property of WILLIAM RANDOLPH. H. pay charges and take agreeably to law for THO

November 13, 1798.

The subscriber OF property, in

THE house in formerly lived RICHARD OWEN; occupied as a cabin that of the dwelling either for a store or tenements, between which I will either part of this property, or the whole, to Wm. River, Au

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

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

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

BEN. OGLE.

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

HUGH M'GUIRE,
Opposite the Episcopal Church,

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

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

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the seventeenth day of December next, on the premises,

THE following tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in Prince George's county, near Henderson's Chapel, late the property of ABRAHAM CLARKE, deceased, viz. Part of HIGGINS'S LOT, containing 48 acres, ABRAHAM'S LUCK, being part of Peach's Lot, 69 acres, The CHARLES, 43½ acres, CARRICK'S INDUSTRY, 100 acres, making in the whole one entire tract of 260½ acres of land, which will be sold together, or in separate lots, as may be most convenient to purchasers. The terms of sale are for ready money, or money to be paid on the chancellor's ratifying the sale, at the election of the purchaser or purchasers.

A large proportion of the above lands are in woods, open to a fine range for stock; the improvements are, a dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, hen house, and tobacco house, all in tolerable good repair, two valuable apple orchards of excellent fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. A plot of the said lands will be shown on the day of sale, which will commence at 12 o'clock. When the sale is ratified by the chancellor, and the whole purchase money received, a deed of conveyance will be given the purchaser or purchasers, by

SAMUEL TYLER, sen. trustee.

November 23, 1798.

Isaiah Mankin,

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

November 13, 1798.

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

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

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.
West River, August 4, 1798.

JUST IMPORTED.

And for sale by the Subscriber;

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

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

JAMES WILLIAMS.

November 7, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the first instant, a negro man by the name of NACE, who says that he belongs to JOHN E. HOWARD, Esq. of Baltimore county, State of Maryland, he is about thirty-six or seven years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, and of yellow complexion, with a scar on his first joint of his left thumb; his clothing is a country cloth full coat, white country cloth jacket, and striped ditto trousers, coarse hat, and old shoes. His master is desired to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

November 17, 1798.

NOTICE.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, the first of this instant, a small sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, a blaze in her face, both hind feet white, and a mealy nose, no particular brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

R. GREENWELL.

November 10, 1798.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order,

R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

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

By order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

RECEIVED

By the latest importations from EUROPE,

A GENERAL assortment of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines; also a variety of perfumes, &c. which may be had on the most reduced prices of THOMAS EDGAR, at his medical shop, near Mr. Alexander's store—Dock.

Annapolis, November 17, 1798.

JOSEPH WYATT,

Has for Sale;

A FEW DRY GOODS and GROCERIES,
which he will make as low as possible.
Annapolis, November 15, 1798.

THE subscribers hereby forwarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on their lands, lying in Anne-Arundel county; on West river, formerly the property of Peter Parrish, deceased.

MARY PARRISH,
SARAH PARRISH.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD WELLS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD WELLS, } Administrators.
HENRY JOHNSON, }

November 26, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody, on September 19th, a negro man by the name of ABRAHAM, who says that he belongs to Dr. JAMES BLAKE, of George-town, he is about 24 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made; his clothing is a blanket upper jacket, swandown under jacket, white linen shirt, olivabrig trousers, blue ribbed cotton stockings, and coarse shoes, and sundry other cloaths. His master is desired to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

October 3, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four

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

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

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

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their present session, for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay, and to discharge him from confinement.

JAMES MCCOY.

Elkton, November 10, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **THOMAS CROMWELL**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

HANNAH CROMWELL, Administratrix.
HANNAH H. CROMWELL, S. rators.
November 13, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Monday last, from the subscriber, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, a country born negro man by the name of **BEN**, who calls himself **BEN ANDERSON**, a tall slim made fellow, about 6 feet high, 25 years of age, has short wool brushed up in front, a gap in his teeth, which he cannot hide when he speaks, and is bow legged; it is probable he will change his dress, as he has a variety of cloaths with him, and that he will obtain a pass as a free man, having plenty of money. All persons are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off. The above reward will be given to any person who will take up and secure the said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again.

DAVID STEUART.

November 12, 1798.

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

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.
June 12, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

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

p15 tf
April 7, 1798. **LANCELOT WARFIELD.**

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he is under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

EDWARD PYB.

Charles county, October 5, 1798.

WHEREAS William Morgan, late of Harford county, deceased, did, by his last will and testament, order and direct sundry parcels of his real estate to be sold by his executors, by the said will appointed, to wit: by Robert Morgan and Edward Prigg, who have refused to execute the trust reposed in them; this is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that we, the subscribers, the administrators of the said William Morgan, deceased, intend to petition the next general assembly for a law authorizing us to sell and convey the said lands so devised, to be sold by the last will of the said William Morgan, deceased.

CASANDRA MORGAN, Administratrix.
THOMAS CHEW, Administrator.
October 4th, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Queen-Anne's county, October 1, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN MEYER.

October 14th, 1798.

Charles Faris, Clock and Watch-Maker.

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

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

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

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

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

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

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **Mr. JOSEPH HARDESTY**, deceased, will please to hand them in immediately to capt. **CHARLES WILLIAMSON**, of Calvert county, who will forward them to me, and those indebted will please to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD G. HARDESTY, Administrator.
George-town, October 10, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN P. BEALL

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

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

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, November 10, 1798.

RAN away, on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of **WILLIAM SANDERS**, on South river, a negro man named **DENBY**, a stout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of speaking; took with him sundry 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; he is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of **TEN DOLLARS** will be paid for securing him in the goal of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or **FIVE POUNDS** if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

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.

Randall and Dobbin,

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

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

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES MORRIS.

Charles county, September 25, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Charles county, November 21, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for a law to prevent geese and swine from going at large in the town of Upper-Matborough in Prince-George's county.

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.

BACON'S LAWS FOR SALE.

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

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency in my favour.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Jan.

ANNAPOLIS.

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LIVth YEAR.)

MAR

R O M E, S. LL the inhabitants capable of being enrolled, in order to march, if from Naples expected the on the 18th instant.

There has passed through Malta, who it is said is to the Directory of great importance relative to his deplorable situation pretend that he only carries the situation of Malta.

The French have disarmed Roman republic on the coast of Anghelucci, who reside place.

V E N I C E

In our neighbourhood even appearance. In the magazines are employed day and night deposit of gunpowder and army in Italy. Our garrison near Verona the Imperial of 30,000 men; another near Padua. The archduke to review the troops. The tua consists of 6000 men.

H A M B U R G

LETTERS from Vienna, du The latest intelligence the way of Constantinople, battles having recently taken but mention, that the situation unfavourable, and that were marching to surround. We are anxious to be informed propositions made by the which were said to have mating that peace should be actually at war with the F that the situation of Europe with it that war should be ascertain also, that the O mined, if this happy event to participate.

V I E N N A

The Turkish embassy from Constantinople, by which mention that the between England, Russia by the report was spread, Buonaparte would induce appears that all these resources brought no success but merely dispatches relationship and alliance, which poised to form between B is certain that Buonaparte of the French fleet, sent and informed of this it suffered very much from He requests the Director expedition a reinforcement and to send out the fleet, to place admiral B he may have no reason to contents of the dispatch made known at Comitat Turkish ministers, to th A part of the Russian on the march; are said to the 3d of October the troops is expected at C of the Morte have taken Turkish emporia, and the first rank for the full There will yet be 100,000 men.

The brigantine **Aigle** prior has made a pre-estimated at 20,000 pia A letter from Comitat is making every possible Dutch ambassador ex means to counteract it from Seville, dated that the greatest part parted from Widdens, destined with 30,000 At present the city of information; and B bombardment with the consequence: so that material has been effect

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1798.

ROME, September 28.

ALL the inhabitants of our republic, capable of bearing arms, have been enrolled, in order to be in readiness to march, if necessary. They write from Naples that admiral Nelson was expected there with a part of his fleet on the 18th instant.

There has passed through our city, a French officer from Malta, who it is said is charged with dispatches to the Directory of great importance from Buonaparte, relative to his deplorable situation in Egypt. Others pretend that he only carries an account of the present situation of Malta.

The French have disarmed all the inhabitants of the Roman republic on the borders of Naples. The consul Angelucci, who resides here, has resigned his place.

VENICE, September 30.

In our neighbourhood every thing assumes a warlike appearance. In the magazines and foundries, they are employed day and night incessantly. Here is the deposit of gunpowder and artillery for the Imperial army in Italy. Our garrison consists of 14,000 men. Near Verona the Imperial troops have formed a camp of 30,000 men; another of 18,000 men is formed near Padua. The archduke Joseph is daily expected to review the troops. The French garrison of Mantua consists of 6000 men.

HAMBURG, October 15.

Letters from Vienna, dated September 29, say—

The latest intelligence from Egypt, received by the way of Constantinople, do not mention any new battles having recently taken place in that quarter—but mention, that the situation of Buonaparte was very unfavourable, and that an army of 60 or 70,000 men were marching to surround him.

We are anxious to be informed of the result of the propositions made by the French minister at Rastadt which were said to have actually taken place; intimating that peace should be made with all the powers actually at war with the French republic, considering that the situation of Europe is such, that the general wish is that war should be at an end. They positively ascertain also, that the Ottoman ministry are determined, if this happy event should be agreed upon, to participate.

VIENNA, October 3.

The Turkish ambassador has received dispatches from Constantinople, by an extraordinary courier, which mention that the treaty of alliance is signed between England, Russia and the Porte. Immediately by the report was spread, that the present situation of Buonaparte would induce him to capitulate; but it appears that all these reports were fabricated. The courier brought no account relative to Buonaparte; but merely dispatches relative to this treaty of friendship and alliance, which the sublime Porte was disposed to form between Russia and other powers. It is certain that Buonaparte, a few days after the defeat of the French fleet, sent dispatches to the Directory, and informed it of the state of his army, which had suffered very much from the climate and bad water. He requests the Directory to send him with the greatest expedition a reinforcement of a large body of troops; and to send out the second division of the Toulon fleet, to place admiral Bruys in such a situation that he may have no reason to fear the English fleet. The contents of the dispatches of Buonaparte had been made known at Constantinople officially, through the Turkish ministers, to the foreign ministers.

A part of the Russian troops, which are at present on the march, are said to be destined for Italy. On the 3d of October the first column of the Russian troops is expected at Cairo. The Greek inhabitants of the Morea have taken the oath of allegiance to the Turkish emperor, and have pledged the children of the first rank for the fulfilment of their obligations.

There will yet be raised in the Turkish empire, 100,000 men.

The brigantine *Aigrette*, which the Turkish emperor has made a present of to admiral Nelson, is estimated at 20,000 piastres.

A letter from Constantinople advises, that the Porte is making every possible preparation for war. The Dutch ambassador exists himself, by every possible means, to counteract it. Agreeable to private letters from Sevilin, dated 25th September, it is asserted that the greatest part of the Turkish army has departed from Widdin, and the Pacha of Natolien is destined with 30,000 men to oppose Paskwan Oglou. At present the city of Widdin, is bombarded without intermission; and Paskwan Oglou replies to this bombardment with the most terrible and well directed cannonade; so that to the present moment nothing material has been effected against him.

Thirty different attacks by the Turkish army he has most fortunately counteracted, and we are at present waiting the result of the 31st. After the last battle with the governor of Romelia, where, on both sides, upwards of 1400 Turks have fallen, the said Pacha has been compelled to retreat to Nissa, where by the loss of his head he will be obliged to account for those lost battles; as also for immense unnecessary expense. At present he had proceeded to Smyrna, to reinforce his army with 30,000 mountaineers; and he has wrote to the grand sultan that he would appear himself at Constantinople to give an account of his conduct.

By letters from Paris of the 4th October last, it is said, yesterday the Neapolitan and Portuguese ambassadors had left that city, but this is hitherto without any foundation. However, it would seem that the Portuguese minister will not remain here long, as his powers are not satisfactory enough; his secretary is an Englishman.

ITALY, September 28.

By the last enrolment, 40,000 men have been enlisted in the territory of Naples.

A very mortal disorder, it is said, rages at Cairo.

We have at present another detail respecting the defeat of the French in Egypt.—Agreeably thereto, the 1st of August was appointed by the French admiral to celebrate Buonaparte's entry into Cairo. The French admiral's ship was most superbly dressed with colours of every description, when the British fleet appeared in sight of the French. The British tars huzzed in such a manner as if they were certain of victory. It is reported that admiral Nelson said, "tomorrow I shall be either a Lord or an Angel."

NAPLES, September 11.

They say the Viceroy of Sicily has advised our court at the time when they were carrying off all the silver and utensils at Malta, very serious disturbances had arisen, in which the malcontents gained some advantage.—Other reports add, that the French, who had retreated to the Fort of Elgo, had been compelled to bombard the city of Valetta; and that the malcontents of that city had kept up so heavy a fire on the French ship of the line which had fled from Alexandria, that she soon after sunk.

As things are situated, in case of a war with France, after the fate of the Toulon fleet, the island of Sicily need not be under any apprehension of an attack from the French. Therefore most of the regiments which have been raised will be transported with dispatch to the kingdom of Naples.

LEYDEN, October 3.

We have received by the post of the Empire, on the 3d of this month the order of the Porte, addressed to Camacan, by which, in announcing the dismissal of the grand vizier, Izzed Mehmet Pacha, "as abettor of crafty designs of France," and the appointment of his successor Jusuf Pacha, governor of Erzerum, orders the publication by him of war against the French, and the adoption of measures to repress their hostilities.

October 9.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 2.

"The return of the division of Bompard to Brest, appears to be confirmed: He had not been able to continue his course for Iceland, on account of the English squadrons which he knew to be in those quarters. We are without any further news from Malta, much less from Buonaparte, nor from Egypt."

PARIS, October 4.

The frigates *La Volontaire* and the *Insurgente* sailed from Port d'Orient to their respective destinations. General Desbournes (agent for Guadaloupe) is on board the first mentioned, and on board the second is citizen Burner for Cayenne.

Letters from Brest of the 26th September mention, that as yet of the squadron that sailed out of this port, consisting of one ship of the line and three frigates, none have yet returned; and that since the day of their departure, no news or accounts have been received concerning them.

Our Toulon squadron that sailed from thence lately of three line of battle ships and one frigate, with some transports, has returned to this port; it was reported (but without ground) that they were to take possession of Leghorn.

One of our papers contains letters from Ancona of the 18th September, wherein mention is made, that the *Generoux* ship of the line, had arrived at Corfu, with the English line of battle ships; the *Stenton*, of 74 guns, which the *Generoux* fell in with on her voyage in a very shattered condition. On board the ship of war which brought this news to Ancona came passenger citizen Comteyris.

Yesterday Bergasse Lantoul laid in the Council of Five Hundred that there was at present a deficiency of

300 millions now existing, and that means must be resorted to for reinstating that sum; upon which it was resolved to unite the old finance commission, with the new commission of indirect expences, and to make a report to them thereof; as also of the means for reinstatement, and establish an equal balance between the receipts and the expenditures.

The taxes and assessments for the 7th year are fixed at 210 millions, and the plan for raising the same is already accepted.

The Directory sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred, wherein they strongly recommend the raising the necessary contributions for the 7th year, which are valued at 600 millions.

In Turin there still reigns a kind of dissatisfaction between the French troops and the inhabitants of that place.

LONDON, October 5.

Admiral Nelson and the captains of his ships will be complimented with the rights of citizenship of this metropolis. Two months and more had elapsed before we received the news of Nelson's victory.

All ships or vessels coming into British ports from Philadelphia or Pennsylvania, are obliged, on account of the present prevailing contagious disorder in those parts, to lay quarantine.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) October 13.

By the vessels from the Mole, we learn, that the evacuation of that place took place on Wednesday se'night, when the French troops took possession of it. All the troops, stores, &c. have been brought down in the vessels from thence, which amount to upwards of 40 sail.

We understand that immediately after the evacuation of the Mole, admiral Bligh, in his majesty's ship *Brunswick*, with two or three other vessels of war sailed on a cruise, supposed to be off Cape Francois.

Hedouville has declared, that if war commences between France and the United States of America, the Cape shall be a neutral port.

Reports from Cape Francois authorize a belief that Hedouville is preparing for his departure from that place. The clamours of the people rendering his stay there longer uncomfortable and dangerous.

Two smart shocks of an earthquake were felt in this town, on Wednesday morning between five and six o'clock.

One hundred and sixty of prince Edward's West-India regiment have arrived at St. Anne's Bay, from St. Domingo.

Two companies of the 66th regiment, and one company of the 17th foot, arrived from St. Domingo, marched into the barracks of this town on Wednesday.

A company of the 60th regiment goes immediately for Port Antonio, and another for Port Maria Bay.

NEW-YORK, December 6.

A writer in Europe predicts some good effects from the French taking Malta. He remarks that the Algerines have always alleged, in excuse of their piracies, that they could not alter their piratical way of life, while the Maltese were cruising against them. As this reason no longer exists, he is inclined to think they may quit the profession; especially as the French insist on it. What glorious times for trade, when the Algerines and French quit piracy!

The French pirates, which for a long period had infested the port of Havana, became at length so offensive, that the government of Cuba has given orders to expel them therefrom.

December 8.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, October 13.

"The political atmosphere between your country and the French republic begins to brighten; and in our opinion, there exists no danger of a war between the United States and the French republic, she having at present matters of greater consequence in view."

BALTIMORE, December 15.

Interesting—(if true)

FROM THE AUTHOR.

A letter received by way of New-York by a gentleman in this city, from Banbridge in the county of Down, Ireland, dated the 11th of October, says, that the whole of that island was at that time in a general convulsion. The important and strong position of Derry, had been taken from the British by a most daring and well executed enterprise, but with the loss of a great many lives. The Brest and another squadron had landed 11,000 men in different parts of the west and north. The Irish troops were regularly embodied and their right wing covered Derry, which was made the grand depot and head quarters; the left wing marched against Carrickfergus, where the people had already formed a voluntary army and cut off all supplies from the English garrison. The

letter further adds, that general Lake had been de- seated in three several actions, and that the Irish rebels were carrying every thing before them, in conse- quence of the distraction which the universality of the rising had occasioned—Several of the nobility had been made prisoners, with two general officers, who were taken care of in the court-house of Derry, and to be kept as hostages.

A second letter of the same date from Billanahinch, corroborates the above particulars, but says that Car- rickfergus had been already taken possession of by the people, and that the English troops were flying in a disorganized state in every direction. Belfast was ex- pected to be in the hands of the revolutionists on the 12th of October. A great part of the English fugi- tives had fled towards Dublin, where it was expected a last and decisive stand would be made.

Annapolis, December 20.

The Christmas vacation in St. John's College be- gins on Monday the 24th instant, and continues dur- ing the remainder of the month only.

On the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States met both houses of congress in the representatives chamber and delivered the following

S P E E C H :

Gentleman of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WHILE with reverence and resignation we con- template the dispensations of Divine Providence, in the alarming and destructive pestilence, with which several of our cities and towns have been visited, there is cause for gratitude and mutual congratulations, that the malady has disappeared; and that we are again permitted to assemble in safety, at the seat of government, for the discharge of our important duties. But when we reflect that this fatal disorder has within a few years made repeated ravages in some of our principal sea ports and with increased malignancy, and when we consider the magnitude of the evils arising from the interruption of public and private bu- siness, whereby the national interests are deeply af- fected, I think it my duty to invite the legislature of the union to examine the expediency of establishing suitable regulations in aid of the health laws of the respective states; for these being formed on the idea, that contagious sickness may be communicated through the channels of commerce, there seems to be a neces- sity that congress, who alone can regulate trade, should frame a system, which, while it may tend to preserve the general health, may be compatible with the in- terests of commerce and the safety of the revenue.

While we think on this calamity and sympathize with the immediate sufferers, we have abundant rea- son to prefer to the Supreme Being our annual obla- tions of gratitude for a liberal participation in the ordinary blessings of his providence. To the usual subjects of gratitude, I cannot omit to add one of the first importance to our well being and safety; I mean that spirit which has arisen in our country against the menaces and aggressions of a foreign nation. A manly sense of national honour, dignity and inde- pendence has appeared, which if encouraged and invigorated by every branch of the government, will enable us to view undismayed, the enterprises of any foreign power, and become the sure foundation of national prosperity and glory.

The course of the transactions in relation to the United States and France, which have come to my knowledge during your recess, will be made the sub- ject of a future communication—that communication will confirm the ultimate failure of the measures which have been taken by the government of the United States towards an amicable adjustment of dif- ferences with that power. You will at the same time perceive, that the French government appears solicitous to impress the opinion, that it is averse to a rupture with this country, and that it has in a qualified manner declared itself willing to receive a minister from the United States for the purpose of restoring a good un- derstanding. It is unfortunate for professions of this kind, that they should be expressed in terms which may countenance the inadmissible pretension of a right to prescribe the qualifications which a minister from the United States should possess, and that while France is asserting the existence of a disposition on her part to conciliate with sincerity the differences which have arisen, the sincerity of a like disposi- tion on the part of the United States, of which so many demonstrative proofs have been given, should even be indirectly questioned. It is also worthy of observation, that the decree of the Directory alleged to be intended to restrain the depredations of French cruizers on our commerce, has not given and cannot give any relief; it enjoins them to conform to all the laws of France relative to cruising and prizes, while these laws are themselves the sources of the depreda- tions of which we have so long, so justly, and so fruit- lessly complained.

The law of France enacted in January last, which subjects to capture and condemnation neutral vessels and their cargoes, if any portion of the latter are of British fabric or produce, although the entire property belong to neutrals, instead of being rescinded, has un- lately received a confirmation, by the failure of a proposition for its repeal. While this law, which is an unequivocal act of war on the commerce of the nations it attacks, continues in force, those nations can see in the French government only a power regardless of their essential rights, of their independence and sovereignty; and if they possess the means, they can retaliate nothing with their interest and honour, but a firm resistance.

Hitherto, therefore, nothing is discoverable in the conduct of France, which ought to change or relax

our measures of defence—on the contrary to extend and invigorate them, is our true policy. We have no reason to regret that these measures have been thus far adopted and pursued, and in proportion as we enlarge our view of the portentous and incalculable situation of Europe, we shall discover, new and cogent mo- tives for the full development of our energies and re- sources.

But in demonstrating by our conduct that we do not fear war in the necessary protection of our rights and honour, we shall give no room to infer that we abandon the desire of peace. An efficient prepara- tion for war can alone insure peace. It is peace that we have uniformly and perseveringly cultivated, and harmony between us and France may be restored at her option.—But to send another minister, without more determinate assurances that he would be re- ceived, would be an act of humiliation, to which the United States ought not to submit. It must therefore be left to France, if she is indeed desirous of ac- commodation, to take the requisite steps. The U- nited States will readily observe the maxims by which they have hitherto been governed. They will respect the sacred rights of embassy. And with a sincere disposition on the part of France to desist from hostility, to make reparation for the injuries heretofore inflicted on our commerce, and to do jus- tice in future, there will be no obstacle to the restora- tion of a friendly intercourse. In making to you this declaration I give a pledge to this country that I will adhere to the humane and pacific policy which has in- variably governed its proceedings in conformity with the wishes of the other branches of the government and of the people of the United States. But con- sidering the late manifestation of her policy towards foreign nations, I deem it a duty deliberately and solemnly to declare my opinion, that whether we negotiate with her or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable. These alone will give to us an equal treaty, and ensure its observance.

Among the measures of preparation, which appear expedient, I take the liberty to recal your attention to the naval establishment. The beneficial effects of the small naval armament, provided under the acts of the last session, are known and acknowledged.—Per- haps no country ever experienced more sudden and remarkable advantages from any measure of policy, than we have derived from the arming for our mari- time protection and defence. We ought, without loss of time, to lay the foundation for an increase of our navy to a size sufficient to guard our coast and protect our trade. Such a naval force, as it is doubt- less in the power of the United States to create and maintain, would also afford to them the best means of general defence, by facilitating the safe transpor- tation of troops and stores to every part of our exten- sive coast. To accomplish this important object, a prudent foresight requires that systematical measures be adopted for procuring at all times, the requisite timber and other supplies. In what manner this shall be done, I leave to your consideration.

I will now advert, gentlemen, to some matters of less moment, but proper to be communicated to the national legislature.

After the Spanish garrisons had evacuated the posts they occupied at the Natchez and Walnut Hills, the commissioner of the United States commenced his observations, to ascertain the point near the Mississip- pi, which terminated the northern most part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. From thence he proceeded to run the boundary line between the United States and Spain. He was afterwards joined by the Spanish commissioner, when the work of the for- mer was confirmed; and they proceeded together to the demarkation of the line. Recent information renders it probable, that the Southern Indians, either intiguated to oppose the demarkation, or jealous of the consequences of suffering white people to run a line over lands, to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, have ere this time, stopped the progress of the commissioners. And considering the mischief which may result from continuing the demarkation, in opposition to the will of the Indian tribes, the great expense attending it, and that the boundaries which the commissioners have actually established, probably extend at least as far as the Indian title has been extinguished, it will perhaps become expedient and necessary to suspend further proceedings by recal- ling our commissioner.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the fifth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britan- nic majesty, to determine what river was truly in- tended under the name of the river St. Croix, men- tioned in the treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, have finally decided that question. On the twenty-fifth of October, they made their declaration that a river called Scodiac, which falls into Passamaquoddy Bay, at its north- western quarter, was the true St. Croix intended in the treaty of peace, as far as its great fork, where one of its streams comes from the westward and the other from the northward, and that the latter stream is the continuation of the St. Croix to its source. This deci- sion, it is understood, will preclude all contention a- mong individual claimants, as it seems that the Scodiac and its northern branch, bound the grants of the lands which have been made by the respective ad- joining governments.

A subordinate question, however, it has been sug- gested, still remains to be determined. Between the mouth of the St. Croix, as now settled, and what is usually called the Bay of Fundy, lie a number of valuable islands. The commissioners have not con- sidered the boundary lines through any channel of these islands, and unless the Bay of Passamaquoddy

be a part of the Bay of Fundy, this further adjustment of boundary will be necessary. But it is apprehended that this will not be a matter of any difficulty.

Such progress has been made in the examination and decision of cases, of captures and condemnations of American vessels, which were the subject of the 7th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and na- vigation, between the United States and Great Bri- tain, that it is supposed the commissioners will be able to bring their business to a conclusion in August of the ensuing year.

The commissioners acting under the twenty-fifth article of the treaty between the United States and Spain, have adjusted most of the claims of our citi- zens, for losses sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic majesty, during the late war between France and Spain.

Various circumstances have concurred to delay the execution of the law for augmenting the military establishment. Among these, the desire of obtaining the fullest information to direct the best selection of officers. As this object will now be speedily accom- plished, it is expected that the raising and organizing of the troops will proceed without obstacle and with effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations which will be necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be laid before you, accompanied with a view of the public receipts and expenditures to a recent period. It will afford you satisfaction to infer the great extent and solicitude of the public resources from the pro- perous state of the finances, notwithstanding the un- exampled embarrassments which have attended com- merce. When you reflect on the conspicuous exam- ples of patriotism and liberality, which have been exhibited by our mercantile fellow-citizens, and how great a proportion of the public resources depends on their enterprise, you will naturally consider whether their convenience cannot be promoted and reconciled with the security of the revenue by a revision of the system by which the collection is at present regu- lated.

During your recess, measures have been steadily pursued for effecting the valuations and returns, di- rected by the act of the last session, preliminary to the assessment and collection of a direct tax—no other delays or obstacles have been experienced, except such as were expected to arise from the great extent of our country, and the magnitude and poverty of the opera- tion, and enough has been accomplished to assure a fulfilment of the views of the legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I cannot close this address, without once more adverting to our political situation and inculcating the essential importance of uniting in the maintenance of our dearest interests; and I trust, that by the temper and wisdom of your proceedings, and by a harmony of measures, we shall secure to our country that weight and respect to which it is so justly entitled.

JOHN ADAMS.

On the 12th the Senate, in a body, waited on the President of the United States, and presented him the following

A N S W E R.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

S I R,

THE senate of the United States join you in thanks to Almighty God for the removal of the late afflicting dispensations of his Providence, and for the patriotic spirit and general prosperity of our country. Sympathy for the sufferings of fellow-citizens, from disease, and the important interests of the union, demand of the national legislature a ready co-operation with the state governments, in the use of such means as seem best calculated to prevent the return of this fatal calamity.

Although we have sincerely wished that an adjust- ment of our differences with the republic of France might be effected on safe and honourable terms, yet the information you have given us of the ultimate failure of the negotiation has not surprised us. In the general conduct of that republic, we have seen a design of universal influence, incompatible with the self government, and destructive of the independence of other states. In its conduct towards these United States, we have seen a plan of hostility pursued with unremitted constancy, equally disregarding the ob- ligation of treaties, and the rights of individuals. We have seen two embassies formed for the purpose of mutual explanations, and clothed with the most ex- tensive and liberal powers, dismissed without recog- nition, and even without a hearing.

The government of France has not only refused to repeal, but has recently enjoined the observance of its former edict, respecting merchandise of British fabric or produce, the property of neutrals, by which, the interruption of our lawful commerce, and the spoliation of the property of our citizens, have again received a public sanction.—These facts indicate no change of system or disposition—they speak a more intelligible language than professions of solicitude to avoid a rupture, however ardently made. But, if after the repeated proofs we have given of a sincere desire for peace, these professions should be accom- panied by insinuations, implicating the integrity with which it has been pursued.—If neglecting and passing by the constitutional and authorized agents of the government they are made through the medium of individuals without public character or authority,—and above all, if they carry with them a claim to prescribe the political qualifications of the minister of the United States, to be employed in the negotiation, they are not entitled to attention or consideration, but

ought to be regarded as designed from their government, and to be that which open force could not

We are of opinion with you, nothing yet been discovered in the which can justify a relaxation of adopted during the last session, of which is so strongly a result of which is to strongly a If the force by sea and land w authorize should be judged in defence, we will perform the bringing forward such other call forth the resources and force

A steady adherence to this a proper direction of the nob which has arisen in our countr be cherished and invigorated government, will secure our lib against all open and secret attac We enter on the business of as anxious solicitude for the below that consideration on the out in your communication, merit.

Your long and important ser- vices to so often displayed in and most critical situations, in arduous co-operation, in ever secure us justice and respect.

To which the President

R E P I

To the Senate of the

Gentlemen,

I thank you for this address spirit of our constitution, and of the senate of the United and virtue.

I have seen no real eviden- tem or disposition in the Fre United States.—Although the individuals, without public is not entitled to any credit, sidered, whether that teme individuals, affecting to in- between France and the U their secret correspondence tended to impose upon the from their government, oug and corrected.

I thank you, gentlemen, will below that considera- pointed out in my commu- spectively merit.

If I have participated in- cency and constancy, whic my fellow-citizens and cou- times and critical situatio- to them, I am happy. Th the United States, in a honourable reward, which grateful acknowledgements in measures necessary to- deration, may be always o-

Philadelphia, December

To THE VOTERS of

COU

I AM solicited by m- candidate at your next e- request of some of the- mack I now take my pet- It has been said in our- character, you know m- dwell on that subject—t- in my life; I trust I n- dition as one of the- lever shall be watchful- our citizens.—If you th- your confidence I shall- votes.—Should I be ele- nelly shall be my mot- we leave to subscribe m- Your humb

Bladenburg, Decem

Josep

R E S P E C T F U L L Y public in gener- fore in the house form- ALEXANDER, next d- maker, Corn-Hill, dre- allotment of WET- will dispose of on th- will favour him with- Annapolis, Decem

ALL persons hav-

A of SAMUEL Arundel county, de- their accounts, legal- fore the first day of- that day, finally set- are indebted to said e- immediately, or fin- that fall, by

NICHOL

INTEND to per-

at their next sess-

ought to be regarded as designed to separate the people from their government, and to bring about by intrigue that which open force could not effect.

We are of opinion with you, Sir, that there has nothing yet been discovered in the conduct of France which can justify a relaxation of the means of defence adopted during the last session of congress, the happy result of which is so strongly and generally marked. If the force by sea and land which the existing laws authorise should be judged inadequate to the public defence, we will perform the indispensable duty of bringing forward such other acts as will effectually call forth the resources and force of our country.

A steady adherence to this wise and manly policy—a proper direction of the noble spirit of patriotism which has arisen in our country, and which ought to be cherished and invigorated by every branch of the government, will secure our liberty and independence against all open and secret attacks.

We enter on the business of the present session with an anxious solicitude for the public good, and shall below that consideration on the several objects pointed out in your communication, which they respectively merit.

Your long and important services—your talents and finances so often displayed in the most trying times and most critical situations, afford a sure pledge of a zealous co-operation, in every measure necessary to secure us justice and respect.

To which the President made the following

REPLY:

To the Senate of the United States.

Gentlemen,

I thank you for this address, so conformable to the spirit of our constitution, and the established character of the senate of the United States, for wisdom, honour and virtue.

I have seen no real evidence of any change of system or disposition in the French republic, towards the United States.—Although the officious interference of individuals, without public character or authority, is not entitled to any credit, yet it deserves to be considered, whether that temerity and impertinence of individuals, affecting to interfere in public affairs, between France and the United States, whether by their secret correspondence, or otherwise, and intended to impose upon the people, and separate them from their government, ought not to be inquired into and corrected.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your assurances that you will below that consideration on the several objects, pointed out in my communication, which they respectively merit.

If I have participated in that understanding, sincerity and constancy, which have been displayed by my fellow-citizens and countrymen, in the most trying times and critical situations, and fulfilled my duties to them, I am happy. The testimony of the senate of the United States, in my favour, is an high and honourable reward, which receives, as it merits, my grateful acknowledgements. My zealous co-operation, in measures necessary to secure us justice and confidence, may be always depended on.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1798.

TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGES'S COUNTY.

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

Your humble servant,

R. A. CONTEE.

Bladensburg, December 5, 1798.

Joseph Brewer,

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

Annapolis, December 17, 1798.

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

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, the surviving executor of said Samuel Baldwin.

NOTICE.

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

CLEON CLEMENTS.

In CHANCERY, December 15, 1798.

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

against The heirs of Alexander Anderson.

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

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

Five Dollars Reward.

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

NINIAN PINKNEY, Jun.

December 15, 1798.

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

PHILIP HOPKINS.

December 15, 1798.

By his EXCELLENCY

BENJAMIN OGLE, GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

BEN. OGLE.

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

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

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

By order, R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

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

By order, S. MAYNARD, Clk.

Isaiah Mankin,

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

WE, the subscribers, do hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner whatever on our land from Short's Gut to Hackett's Point, as we are determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

JAMES MOSS, JOHN MERRIKEN, RICHARD MERRIKEN.

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

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

ACSHA GWINN, Administratrix of EDWARD GWINN.

Baltimore, December 4, 1798.

In CHANCERY, December 16, 1798.

THE sale made by JOHN CAMPBELL and HENRY H. CHAPMAN, trustees, as stated in their report, of certain lands of WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, deceased, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 11th day of said January.

Lot No. 8, of Monocacy Manor, 140 acres, is slated to have been sold at £. 5 10 per acre; lot No. 9, of said Manor, 199 acres, at £. 6 7 0; several tracts on Chickamuxon, containing between 475 and 582 acres, have been sold at £. 5 per acre; Corlies Island, 12 acre, hath been sold for £. 30 7 6.

True copy,

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

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

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of capt. ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

December 12, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT STEUART, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make payment, or suits will commence against them to April term without respect to persons.

DAVID STEUART.

December 12, 1798.

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

CHARLES TUBMAN, Executor.

November 26, 1798.

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

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Indian-town, November 27, 1798.

MR. GENERES

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL on the 14th of this month, he will teach the ladies on Fridays and Saturdays at ten o'clock in the morning, and three in the afternoon, and gentlemen at five in the evening; those who wish to become scholars will apply at Mr. STEVENS's and Mr. MARX's.

December 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

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

Forks Patuxent.

HUGH M'GUIRE,

Opposite the Episcopal Church.

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

N. B. Empty bottles bought.

Annapolis, December 4, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

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

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

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

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

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

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward,

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

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

WANTED,

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

NOTICE.

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

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

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

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

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

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

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

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

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward,

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

JAMES MORRIS.

Charles county, September 25, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

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

p 15 of

April 7, 1798.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

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

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, November 10, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1798.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 20.

are searching till after French republicans, who are carried as prisoners into the palaces of the French consuls, guarded by 200 Janissaries. Those Frenchmen which were at Adrianople and Rodosto, were all transported to this place, and confined in the aforesaid palaces.

In that port, as also in all the harbours of the Levant, orders have been issued to sequester all French merchandise and property, which has every where been done. The commissioners Ruffin, the two interpreters, Danton and Franchini, Fleuzat, the secretaries Tiler and Tidous—and general Menan, who formerly was in the service of this government, have all been arrested, and thrown into the prison of the lower towers.

VIENNA, September 17.

The captain Pacha has returned to Constantinople, and is preparing to sail with the Ottoman squadron, to proceed, as it is thought, to Egypt with the troops that are assembling from all points of the Ottoman empire.

September 20.

Our court continues its warlike preparations with increased vigour, since the news of the defeat of the French fleet. The Hungarian grenadiers, and five regiments of horse, have received orders to proceed to Italy, and the Waradins are in Dalmatia. The Austrian army extends from Zara to Carlsbad, Laimbach, Klagenfurt, Brizen, and Verona; it consists of 130,000 foot, and 30,000 horse.

The Russians march in two columns, one of which proceeds from Kainick and the other from Brodi. Several Russian officers are already arrived at Lemberg, to make the necessary preparations for the march of their columns, one of which is to proceed to Cachenau and Hungary, and the others to Teichen and Moravia.

September 20.

The latest accounts from Egypt received at Constantinople, although they do not make mention of any engagement between Buonaparte and the Arabs, yet represent his situation as very critical; an army of from 60 to 70,000 men is said to have nearly surrounded him.

When the Russian fleet under vice-admiral Ushakov at first appeared in the channel before Constantinople, his men received every kind of refreshments, and the best provisions, by order of the Sublime Porte. The lately appointed grand vizier, Jussuf Pacha, who has already been twice before appointed to this station, was also formerly Turkish ambassador at the court of London, and is favourably disposed towards the British. The displacement of the late grand vizier, Mahmet Pacha, and the mufti, both of whom, against the knowledge of the divan, wished to see the expedition of the French in Egypt prosper, and are even said to have sanctioned it, took place on the 21st August, immediately after which the declaration of war against France was made by the Porte.

No doubt is at present entertained that a triple alliance is formed between Russia, England, and the Porte.

General Buonaparte, after his landing in Egypt, issued a proclamation, wherein he ordains that every soldier who is guilty of plundering or any other atrocity, or who of his own will levies contributions, shall be shot; and every division shall be responsible for the irregularity of each individual member. The authorized commissaries only are empowered to levy contributions for the army, and the money is to be placed immediately in the military chest.

Last Thursday the Turkish ambassador accidentally passed one of the most populous squares of our city. The people, who had collected in crowds, clapped their hands and cried, "Long live the Ottoman Porte." The ambassador, not understanding this, was very uneasy; when, however, the cause was explained to him, he commanded his coach to stop, and alighted, and thanked the public in such an engaging manner, that it produced redoubled applause.

FRANCFORT, October 9.

We have just received the pleasing intelligence that a number of the French troops are on the point of leaving their position on the right side of the Rhine. This movement is accredited, and we believe has already taken place; as the head quarters of the French have removed from Friedberg towards Wetzlar; and the number of French troops this side the Rhine, may not exceed 10,000 men; but notwithstanding these favourable appearances, our government will preserve its warlike attitude, as there is reason to suspect the sincerity of the French to conclude a peace with the Empire. Their late memorial on that subject did not meet with general belief. O-

pious, however, are various. Some view it as the forerunner of a sudden peace; while others, who pretend to understand matters more profoundly, assert that a new breach between this government and the French republic will take place. And it is certain, that the reinforcements of both parties continue still in Italy, while the courier for public dispatches between Berlin and Paris is continually going and coming.

A courier from admiral Nelson has arrived at Naples, in which he informs the English ambassador, Hamilton, that he would not leave the coast of Egypt before he had destroyed entirely the remaining French vessels lying at Alexandria, to prevent general Buonaparte's retreat to Europe.

The latest dispatches received from Naples bring an account also of an unexpected infraction of the inhabitants of Malta against the French, because they intended to rob them of the silver work and ornaments of the churches.

REGENSBURG, October 4.

The general Van Staader, who is stationed at Friedberg, has issued orders, on the receipt of a courier from Vienna, to all the artillery stationed at Braunau to join him immediately. It is said that another body of 25,000 men, of the Imperial troops, are ordered to be stationed about Ulm.

Yesterday passed through here two Imperial regiments of cavalry of Ulm.

Two Imperial officers of distinction have been dispatched from hence as couriers to count Leutbach at Ratis.

H A G U E, October 9.

The new French envoy, Lombard Van Lingres, arrived here on the 5th, when citizen Schindler, a ninick, who had hitherto deferred his acceptance of the appointment of envoy extraordinary to Paris, accepted the appointment, and actually departed a few hours afterwards. The sudden appointment and arrival of the new French envoy, must have been produced by reasons of importance, and created among different parties, much speculation. General Dandels dined with him on the first day of his arrival, and the day before yesterday the minister presented his credentials. Busy report asserts that the new French minister has for one of his objects, the raising of 70,000 young men; but we hope it is without foundation.

COPENHAGEN, October 9.

From the embassy of the chamberlain Bille to the emperor of Morocco, we have to relate the following:—The present emperor is an uncommonly well made man; his age may be 30 years; he is of a very social disposition, and appears to govern with much energy and humanity. He is not a warrior, after the usage of Mussulmen; but has resigned the military department to his brother Muley Sajib. In the civil department his confidence rests on his first (or prime) minister, Ben Ottoman. Of the nations which are closely allied with the emperor, the Spanish seems to be the most favoured, and the British the least. The esteem in which the Danish nation is held in that country is fully evinced by the manner in which our ambassador has been received and is treated.

P A R I S, September 30.

On the subject of increasing our army with 200,000 men, the following proclamation, dictated by Chenier to the French people, was yesterday decreed: Frenchmen, in the moment that the legislative body, the representatives of a happy people, recommend to you the necessity of enrolling yourselves, imperious circumstances demand of us to represent to you all the advantages which will result therefrom. It calls for 200,000 additional men to participate the honour of defending their country. This is not done with an idea of setting aside the desire of peace, which is ardently wished: No—it wishes constantly for this happy event, when the sword shall remain amongst the trophies of this great nation, which may then be able to apply itself to agriculture, to science, and to the encouragement of the fine arts. The clouds which darken the political horizon of Europe cannot be too soon dispersed. France has made every sacrifice which humanity and honour warranted. In the midst of her glorious conquests, she has set to herself bounds; she has ceased to combat when she had it in her power to extend her victories. But if we must have recourse again to arms, the two constituted authorities of the republic will give the signal for victory. Hasten, therefore, Frenchmen, to join the army.

October 8.

The minister plenipotentiary of Portugal has set out on his return to Madrid. He was not in possession of sufficient powers, but if he received those of a more extensive nature from his court, and more conformable to the wishes of the French government,

it is probable enough that the negotiation will be carried on through the channel of the Spanish cabinet.

PLYMOUTH, October 8.

This morning arrived in Haroon, the Lurher cutter, of 12 guns, lieutenant Betts, from the fleet under the command of lord Bridport; she left them last Friday, off Ullant, consisting of 9 sail of the line, all well, at which time they had not seen any thing of the French fleet from Arest. His lordship had dispatched four ships of the line in quest of them; but no news has been received from them since they parted. It is generally conjectured that they are gone to Newfoundland.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.

The Dublin papers of Wednesday and Thursday last which we received this morning, contain some most dreadful details of atrocities committed by Holt's banditti, which, in spite of every exertion, continues to harass and distress a very large tract of country in the vicinity of Dublin, and always escapes into the mountains when pursued or menaced with a superior force.

Among others, captain Hume, one of the members in parliament for the county of Wicklow, was lately shot at the head of a party of his corps by some of Holt's gang, who immediately effected their escape. The lord-lieutenant, notwithstanding many assertions and insinuations to the contrary, continues to be extremely popular with all parties; and his merciful and moderate, though vigorous proceedings (except by a very few whom a party zeal has irritated to extravagance) are applauded by every one.

October 15.

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, October 10th.

"I have just seen a letter from Middleton, near Cork, which states, that a tremendous cannonade was heard at sea on the 7th instant, that an American vessel had just come in, which had been captured by the French fleet, and retaken by one of our frigates; and that the English and French fleets on Saturday were very near each other.

"There is no doubt but an engagement of some sort has taken place off the west coast of Ireland, but whether between single ships or squadrons I cannot judge, but the prevailing opinion is, the squadrons.

"The state of the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, is dreadful to a humane mind; twenty or thirty people are assassinated every week by the murderous banditti who are no longer styled rebels, as they have no other object in view but murder and plunder. Holt still bids defiance to all the forces that have been sent against him."

F A L M O U T H, (Jam.) October 20.

Extract of a letter from Honduras, dated August 6.

"My situation with that of every one here, is very uncertain; at present the Spaniards are within 42 miles of us, in large force, coming to attack us, two detachments from their army have come in, and are kept on board the Merlin sloop of war. A boat came in yesterday, in six hours from reconnoitring them; their force is computed to be about four or five thousand; the force we have to oppose them may be about nine hundred men, seven hundred of whom are negroes; but the finest fellows I ever saw together; all able bodied men."

Extract of a letter from Honduras, dated August 18.

"By the public dispatches which go by this conveyance, and the advice of other friends, you will, no doubt, be made fully acquainted with the unfortunate situation of this country. The near approach of a Spanish fleet has rendered it necessary to collect the whole of our negro strength, who, with ourselves, are at present performing military duty under martial law, and are in daily expectation of an attack. The fleet lies about 45 miles to the northward of this, in number about 15 sail, consisting of six gun-boats, four of which carry an eighteen-pounder in the bow, and the other two a twenty-four; a schooner of 20 guns, and seven or eight other schooners and sloops otherwise equipped; however, the length of time they have given us, has enabled us to get into a tolerable good state of defence, and we are in hopes to give them a warm reception."

Extract of another letter, dated August 21.

"Since my letter, two days ago, I find there is a request going forward from many of our inhabitants, that in case there should not be any prospect of a speedy peace, and if it should not be possible to send any further protection a ship of war or two, it is their wish that transports may come down for a removal from hence, either to your place, or to the Bahama Islands."

B O S T O N, December 11.

Notwithstanding what is contained in letters received at the southward, we believe Touissant will de-

clare Hispaniola independent of France. Frequent intelligence has been brought by respectable captains, who had conversed with Toussaint and his friends, that he meant to take the government into his own hands, and declared the island independent—a part of this verified—and the other is from this the more to be expected. Another circumstance affords greatly in making us tenacious of our opinion. General Maitland, before the evacuation of Port-au-Prince, the Mule, &c. had many secret conferences with Toussaint—and British West-India papers assert, that the evacuation was by no means necessary from the want of ability to maintain the possessions to the English. Suspensions of general Maitland's fidelity were publicly expressed. Yet the general embarked for England, after the evacuation. Is it not then probable that the plan of neutralizing Hispaniola, was submitted to and approved by him—and that the evacuation by the British was a consequence? If divulged to the world it might have been prevented.

Toussaint may have sent dispatches to France to inform the Directory of the event, to tell them of his ability to maintain his pretensions—and to assure them they might trade there, if agreeable to them, as other foreigners should do.

British papers speak with confidence of the rapid approach of a new convulsion at Paris. The Directory, they seem assured, will make an effort to establish their supremacy and permanency—and to overthrow the legislative bodies.

Some French papers praise the measures of our government, and the spirit of federal citizens. They confess we are real republicans—that we have repented British innovations—and should be inconsistent not to resent French.

Violent disturbances prevail in the Roman and Helvetic republics. It is said the emperor demands the suppression of the former.

By some articles under our foreign head, it is highly probable the British Squadron has met the late fleet from Brest. If so no one can doubt of the proper disposal of them.

A well contrived plan for setting fire to Port Malou in France, was discovered and frustrated.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.

Last evening arrived in this city, Mr. Jacob Mayer, consul of the United States at St. Domingo, accompanied by a French gentleman, who we are informed is intrusted with an important mission from general Toussaint, to the executive of the United States. The source from which our information is derived, precludes the smallest doubt of its authenticity.

Annapolis, December 27.

The following answer to the President's speech was agreed upon, on the 14th instant, in the House of Representatives of the United States.
To JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,
THE House of Representatives unite with you in deploring the effects of the desolating malady, by which the seat of government, and other parts of our country, have recently been visited. In calling our attention to the fatality of its repeated ravages, and inviting us to consider the expediency of exercising our constitutional powers in aid of the health laws of the respective states, your recommendation is sanctioned by the dictates of humanity and liberal policy. On this interesting subject we feel the necessity of adopting every wise expedient for preventing a calamity so distressing to individual sufferers, and so prejudicial to our national commerce.

That our finances are in a prosperous state, notwithstanding the commercial derangements resulting from this calamity, and from external embarrassments, is a satisfactory manifestation of the great extent and solidity of the public resources. Connected with this situation of our fiscal concerns, the assurance that the legal provisions for obtaining revenue by direct taxation will fulfil the views of the legislature, is peculiarly acceptable.

Desirous as we are that all causes of hostility may be removed by the amicable adjustment of national difference, we learn with satisfaction, that, in pursuance of our treaties with Spain and with Great-Britain, advances have been made for definitively settling the controversies relative to the southern and the north eastern limits of the United States.—With similar sentiments have we received your information, that the proceedings under commissions, authorised by the same treaties, afford to a respectable portion of our citizens, the prospect of a final decision on their claims for maritime injuries committed by subjects of those powers.

It would be the theme of mutual felicitation, were we assured of experiencing similar moderation and justice from the French republic, between which and the United States differences have unhappily arisen. But this is denied us by the ultimate failure of the measures which have been taken by this government towards an amicable adjustment of those differences and by the various inadmissible pretensions on the part of that nation.

The continuing in force the decree of January last, to which you have more particularly pointed out our attention, ought, of itself, to be considered as demonstrative of the real intentions of the French government.—That decree proclaims a predatory warfare against the unquestionable rights of neutral commerce, which with our means of defence, our interest and our honour command us to repel. It is therefore, now becomes the United States to be as determined in resistance as they have been patient in suffering, and condescending in negotiation.

While those who direct the affairs of France persist in the enforcement of decrees so hostile to our essential rights, their conduct forbids us to confide in any of their professions of amity.

As therefore the conduct of France hitherto exhibits nothing which ought to change or relax our measures of defence, the policy of extending and invigorating those measures demands our sedulous attention. The sudden and remarkable advantages which this country has experienced from a small naval armament, sufficiently prove the utility of its establishment. As it respects the guarding of our coast, the protection of our trade, and the facility of safely transporting the means of territorial defence to every part of our maritime frontier, an adequate naval force must be considered as an important object of national policy. Nor do we hesitate to adopt the opinion, that, whether negotiations with France are resumed or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable.

In this conjuncture of affairs, while with you we recognize our abundant cause of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of events for the ordinary blessings of Providence, we regard, as of high national importance the manifestation, in our country, of a magnanimous spirit of resistance to foreign domination. This spirit merits to be cherished and invigorated, by every branch of government, as the estimable pledge of national prosperity and glory.

Disdaining a reliance on foreign protection; wanting no foreign guarantee of our liberties; resolving to maintain our national independence against every attempt to despoil us of this inestimable treasure; we confide, under Providence, in the patriotism and energies of the people of these United States for defeating the hostile enterprises of any foreign power.

To adopt with prudent foresight such systematical measures as may be expedient for calling forth those energies wherever the national exigencies may require, whether on the ocean, or on our own territory,—and to reconcile with the proper security of revenue the convenience of mercantile enterprise, of which so great a proportion of the public resources depends—are objects of moment, which shall be duly regarded in the course of our deliberations.

Fully as we accord with you in opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the humiliation of sending another minister to France, without previous assurances sufficiently determinate that he will be duly accredited, we have heard, with cordial acquiescence, the declaration of your purpose, readily to observe those maxims of humane and pacific policy by which the United States have hitherto been governed. While it is left with France to take the requisite steps for accommodation, it is worthy the chief magistrate of a free people, to make known to the world, that justice on the part of France will annihilate every obstacle to the restoration of a friendly intercourse, and that the executive authority of this country will respect the sacred rights of embassy. At the same time, the wisdom and decision, which have characterized your past administration, assure us that no illusory professions will seduce you into any abandonment of the rights which belong to the United States, as free and independent.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

GENTLEMEN,
MY sincere acknowledgments are due the House of Representatives for this excellent address, so consonant to the character of representatives of a great and free people. The judgment and feelings of a nation I believe were never more truly expressed by their representatives, than those of our constituents by your decided declaration that with our means of defence, our interest and honour command us to repel a predatory warfare against the unquestionable rights of neutral commerce. That it becomes the United States to be as determined in resistance as they have been patient in suffering, and condescending in negotiation. That while those who direct the affairs of France, persist in the enforcement of decrees so hostile to our essential rights, their conduct forbids us, to confide in any of their professions or amity.—That an adequate naval force must be considered as an important object of national policy, and that whether negotiations with France are resumed or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable.

The generous disdain you so coolly and deliberately express, of a reliance on foreign protection, wanting no foreign guarantee of our liberties, resolving to maintain our national independence against every attempt to despoil us of this inestimable treasure, will meet the full approbation of every sound understanding, and exulting applauses from the heart of every faithful American.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your candid approbation of my sentiments on the subject of negotiation, and for the declaration of your opinion that the policy of extending and invigorating our measures of defence, and the adoption with prudent foresight of such systematical measures as may be expedient for calling forth the energies of our country, whatever the national exigencies may require, whether on the ocean or on our own territory, will demand your most sedulous attention.

At the same time, I take the liberty to assure you, it shall be my vigilant endeavour that no illusory professions shall seduce me into any abandonment of the rights which belong to the United States as a free and independent nation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, December 14.

THE GAZETTE, No. 2711, completes the year
under all our customers.

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

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

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

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, July 9, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

For SALE.

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

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

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

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

LAND for SALE.

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

WILLIAM WALKER.

Annapolis, December 26, 1798.

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

B. FENDALL.

In CHANCERY, December 22, 1798.

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

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Joseph Brewer,

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

Annapolis, December 17, 1798.

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

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, the surviving executor of said Samuel Baldwin.

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

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

November 13, 1798.

By his Excellency
BENJAMIN
GOVERNOR of

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it has been the dwelling house of the county, was, on the 1st day of August and nine o'clock, and that some malicious persons to have willfully set fire to the thought proper, by and with the council, to issue this offering a reward of one hundred dollars, for the discovery thereof, so that he, she, or convicted thereof.

Given in council, under the seal of this twenty-sixth year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, C. of the governor and

In CHANCERY: E. E. Howard, Jacob B. Thomas Beatty, and R. Cumming.

against the heirs of Alexander And.

gal title and estate of and berty, in Frederick county, for which Alexander An bond of conveyance to B 7th day of March, 1786, the said Musgrove to Jacob two of the complainants, a said Ephraim Howard, v lot from Robert Cumming plaintiffs, who was appo Musgrove; the bill state dead, without leaving any of inheriting the said lot, of the complainants, orde cause a copy of this order in each of three success Gazette before the 12th instent that the heirs of may have notice of the mayed to appear in the Tuesday of May next, have, why a decree should Tell. SAMUEL Reg. C

Five Doll

STRAYED, or STC planation, in Mid about the middle of MARE, about thirteen three years old, unbrok not has the any natur her forehead. Whoever bid mare shall receive

December 15, 1798.

CAME to the sub Head of South r HORSE, with a bald teen and an half hands ten years old, and is a desired to prove proper away.

December 15, 1798.

By the COMMITTEE of THE COMMITTEE of JUSTICE will morning until three o'clock.

By the COM THE COMMITTEE during the pre morning until three o'clock.

Isaia

BEGS leave to in in general, tha in the east side of the mon and LEVERING wharf, for the purpo million, where all where will be thank and flatters himself business to meet the

WE the subscriber from hunting in any manner what to Hackett's Point, law in force against

By his EXCELLENCY
BENJAMIN OGLE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

BEN. OGLE.

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

In CHANCERY, December 15, 1798.

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

against
The heirs of Alexander Anderson.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain to Ephraim Howard, one of the complainants, the legal title and estate of and to a lot in the town of Liberty, in Frederick county, known by lot No. 38, for which Alexander Anderson, deceased, passed his bond of conveyance to Benjamin Musgrove, on the 7th day of March, 1786, which bond was assigned by the said Musgrove to Jacob Boyer and Thomas Beatty, two of the complainants, and by them assigned to the said Ephraim Howard, who also purchased the said lot from Robert Cumming, one of the complainants, who was appointed a trustee of the said Musgrove; the bill states, that the said Anderson is dead, without leaving any heirs known of and capable of inheriting the said lot; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 15th day of January next, to the intent that the heirs of the said Alexander Anderson may have notice of the present application, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the 2d Tuesday of May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

Five Dollars Reward.

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

NINTIAN PINKNEY, Jun.

December 15, 1798.

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

PHILIP HOPKINS.

December 15, 1798.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order,

R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

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

By order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

Isaiah Mankin,

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

WE, the subscribers, do hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner whatever on our land from Short's Gut to Hackett's Point, as we are determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

JAMES MOSS,
JOHN MERRIKEN,
RICHARD MERRIKEN.

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

JACSHA GWINN, Administratrix of

EDWARD GWINN.

Baltimore, December 4, 1798.

In CHANCERY, December 10, 1798.

THE sale made by JOHN CAMPBELL and HENRY H. CHAPMAN, trustees, as stated in their report, of certain lands of WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, deceased, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 20th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 11th day of said January.

Lot No. 8, of Monocacy Manor, 140 acres, is rated to have been sold at £.5 1 b per acre; lot No. 9, of said Manor, 199 acres, at £.6 7 0; several tracts on Chickamuxon, containing between 475 and 582 acres, have been sold at £.5 per acre; Corlies Island, 15 acres, has been sold for £.30 7 6.

True copy,

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

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

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

December 12, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT A. STEUART, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make payment, or suits will commence against them to April term without respect to persons.

DAVID STEUART.

December 12, 1798.

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

CHARLES TUBMAN, Executor.

November 26, 1798.

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

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

Indian-town, November 27, 1798.

MR. GENERES

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL on the 14th of this month, he will teach the ladies on Fridays and Saturdays at ten o'clock in the morning, and three in the afternoon, and gentlemen at five in the evening; those who wish to become scholars will apply at Mr. STEVENSON's and Mr. MARY's.

December 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

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

HUGH M'GUIRE,

Opposite the Episcopal Church,

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

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

JUST IMPORTED,

And for sale by the Subscriber,

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

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

JAMES WILLIAMS.

November 7, 1798.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

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

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

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

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

BACON'S LAWS

For SALE.

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

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

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

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

West River, August 4, 1798.

I WILL sell my plantation, near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, for cash; the title to the property is solely in the subscriber; it is unnecessary to say any thing respecting it, as no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms of sale apply to JOHN RANDALL, Esq; of the city of Annapolis.

JOSIAS W. KING.

Six Dollars Reward.

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

November 4, 1798.

PEALE,

Portrait, Miniature and Landscape Painter,

In Mr. JOHNSON'S house, on the Hill,

INFORMS those who may please to encourage him in the practice of his profession, that none but approved likenesses shall leave his house.

"Blest be the pencil! whose consoling power,
Soothing soft friendship in her pensive hour,
Disperses the cloud; with melancholy fraught,
That absence throws upon her tender thought.
Blest be the pencil! whose enchantment gives
To wounded Love the food on which he lives:
Rich in this gift, tho' cruel ocean bear
The youth to exile from his faithful fair,
He in fond dreams hangs o'er her glowing cheek,
Still owns her present; and still hears her speak!"

NOTICE.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, the first of this instant, a small foal MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, a blaze in her face, both hind feet white, and a mealy nose, no particular brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

R. GREENWELL.

November 10, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

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

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

WANTED,

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

NOTICE.

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

JOHN P. BEALL.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

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

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

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

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

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

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

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES MORRIS.

Charles county, September 25, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

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

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LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

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

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, November 30, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

MAR

LONDON

THE following accurate calculation from administration of the taken sum of eight goes to the flag office eighth to the commander in chief and the remaining two thirds. The other flag officers not bound to share. Thus of 270,000 out of the value of the prize money, one eighth will be paid to the captors of the prize. The captors of the prize will produce the flag office eighth to the commander in chief and the remaining two thirds. The other flag officers not bound to share. Thus of 270,000 out of the value of the prize money, one eighth will be paid to the captors of the prize. The captors of the prize will produce the flag office eighth to the commander in chief and the remaining two thirds. The other flag officers not bound to share. Thus of 270,000 out of the value of the prize money, one eighth will be paid to the captors of the prize. The captors of the prize will produce the flag office eighth to the commander in chief and the remaining two thirds. 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