

(LIVth YEAR.)

THE



(No. 2703.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1798.

VENICE, August 17.

ACCORDING to the latest dispatches from the interior of Germany, the Austrian army, commanded by general Saxe, is about to move from the banks of the Leck, where it is at this moment, towards Franconia, and that its head quarters will be established at Wurtemberg. On the other side a considerable body of Austrian troops has entered into Suabia. The same account adds, that a body of 15,000 troops is about to join the army of the Empire, and that 60,000 Russians are on their march for Bohemia.

GENOA, July 15.

The brig le Lodi, captain Leneguer, which had passed this place for Alexandria, whither she was bound with dispatches, was attacked at Porto Longone by the English brig Eagle, of double her force in men and guns; after an action of 4 hours, the English lost 25 men, and being disabled, were obliged to make off in order to regain their port. The Frenchman continued his rout, and did not appear to have suffered. This combat, sustained in view of a crowd of spectators, is infinitely honourable to our flag, and is a good omen for the fleet to which the brig belongs. The Lodi carries the ex-deputy Tallien, who is bound for Malta, as also the brave general Lanus.

VIENNA, August 25.

It is confidently asserted here, that the court of Russia has concluded an alliance with the Porte, and that a great body of Russian troops is on its march for the Turkish frontiers.

STRASBURG, August 20.

Hostilities will commence in a few days. Our garrison, composed of 10,000 men, has received orders to prepare for passing the Rhine. The engineers are employed upon the plan of a camp at Kehl: 60,000 men are ready on the Upper Rhine, under the command of Lefebvre; they are going to pass the Rhine also. All the French deputations that was at Rastatt is upon its return hither—Bonnier and his two secretaries are still at Rastatt. Bonnier has declared to the princes, that those who sought a separate peace, shall furnish men, and march against the emperor. The design is to republicanize all the countries between the Rhine and the Danube. All Europe is in fermentation. The emperor means to attack at the same time, Switzerland by the Valteline, and the country of the Grisons; France by Kehl and Mentz; and Italy by Mantua. Prince Charles is appointed generalissimo of the Imperial troops. General Devins has witnessed the cordon at Hungary, where he is establishing an army to watch the motions of Pashawan Oglou, who is advancing against Belgrade, and making an astonishing progress on the left bank of the Danube, where his strength is constantly increasing, by means of his exact discipline and punctual pay of his troops. The king of Prussia demanded the neutrality of Germany in the event of a new war between France and Austria. But Sieyes answered, "the emperor wishes for war, he shall have it, but the French directory cannot agree to any other neutrality than that pointed out by the present demarcation." Prussia persists in demanding from Austria an indemnification for the expenses of the siege of Mentz, and the demand is countenanced. We are assured the kings of Prussia, Sweden and Denmark, will preserve an armed neutrality.—The emperor of Russia and the king of England have emissaries at all the courts of Europe for the purpose of effecting a coalition against France and the other republics.

COLOGNE, August 30.

On the 28th inst. our whole garrison marched to Gießen. We have now here only four companies of new corps, which arrived a few days since, and do duty with the city guard. The 6th regiment of dragoons has marched through Brussels for the Rhine, and will be followed by 8000 men. Great quantities of artillery and ammunition are in readiness at Lille and Bouay, for the same destination.

Letters from the frontiers of Italy, dated the 16th of August, state a war between France and Naples as certain. The French are forming two armies in Italy—the one to act against his Sicilian majesty—the other is assembling near Praceenza.

LEGHORN, August 15.

Letters received here to day from Naples, bring advice that the English fleet which sailed to Alexandria without meeting with the French fleet, has returned to Syracuse, in Sicily, and taken in fresh water; after which it sailed again for the coast of Africa. It is now confidently asserted, that the troops of general Buonaparte are landed, part at Alexandria in Egypt, and part at Alexandretta in Syria.

BERN, August 17.

Yesterday the two French camps near this city were hastily broken up, and several half brigades marched with all speed for the frontiers of the Grisons. Other bodies of troops will follow with forced marches. The head quarters will be removed to Sargans.

LIVERPOOL, August 20.

The Americans are giving a noble example of independency.—Friends originally to the French revolution, are earnestly desirous to be upon terms with them, they used every effort for that purpose, but in vain, and have therefore taken a decided measure, by the capture of a French privateer, and a determination to repel force by force. The veteran Washington comes from his retirement to direct their armies, and the people are resolved on the support of their government, for which purpose they are subscribing most liberally and with the highest spirit.

LONDON, August 2.

A very extraordinary phenomenon, from the refraction of the moon, was witnessed on the evening of the 28th ultimo, by some gentlemen off Brighton, while sailing in a pleasure boat in that direction, one of whom has favoured us with the following description of it: "We touched at Brighton on Thursday the 28th last month, and were agreeably surprised with a most extraordinary phenomenon, from the refraction of the moon, soon after its rising, on some cloud or fog behind it and the sea.—It had the appearance of a prodigious volcanic mountain, with the lava flowing down its sides into the ocean: it preserved this shape about ten minutes, and then gradually stretched into an immense and regular formed column of fire, continuing in this state about an equal time; from thence it changed to the most perfect resemblance of a castle, or rather an immense bastion of transparent fire, which remained entire, preserving this most beautiful and astonishing appearance above half an hour. We found, on walking to the Telegraph next morning, that it had been seen by the officer stationed there, who remarked, that, in the course of above thirty years constant service, he had never before witnessed any effect of the moon so uncommonly grand and awful."

PORTSMOUTH, October 13.

On Thursday last, at a few moments past 11 P. M. a most beautiful copper bottomed 20 gun ship, called *The Portsmouth*, and built for the service of the United States, was launched from the continental navy yard, Langdon's Island.

SALEM, October 12.

On Wednesday evening, captain John Devereux, in the schr. Rambler, arrived at Marblehead in 33 days from Lisbon. He informs, that Mr. Bulkeley had received a letter from Mr. Humphreys, the American minister at Madrid, dated August 15, stating, that an account was received there, that Buonaparte sailed from Malta on the 22d of June; that admiral Nelson arrived there soon after and immediately failed in pursuit of him, whom he overtook about the 1st of July, when an engagement ensued, in which admiral Nelson was defeated, with the loss of three ships of the line.

Captain Devereux brought from Lisbon a number of English papers (which he gave to the officers of an English man of war from India, which he fell in with) and one of which, of the 18th of August, contained a similar account with the above, received in England from Holland. It did not rest on any official authority, and the English news writers gave no credit to it. We have seen a gentleman who was at Naples as late as the 4th of July. Admiral Nelson's fleet of fourteen sail of the line passed that place about the 23th of June, in pursuit of Buonaparte.

BOSTON, October 20.

A Hamburg paper of September 1, observing on the letter of gen. Washington, accepting of the lieutenant-generality of the new American army, says, "FILLS the world with a confidence against the French it never before knew."

Extract of a letter from an American in England, dated September 1, 1798.

"I re-echo what you relate of the politics of America. Never was there a man like Washington, whom so many circumstances have combined to raise above all the rest of the world. He is almost worshipped even in this country. His letter on accepting his appointment and the president's answers to the address, have been printed in every paper. By calling forth the venerable and able founders and supporters of our liberty, our cause is rendered doubly interesting. Thank Heaven, the friendship of our allies is exposed while the spirits of our first warriors animate us. We and England are the only nations who have seasonably shown a proper resentment of

injuries; a proper contempt and detestation of a government, which subsists by plunder and fear. The sovereign people of France are truly to be pitied! The legislative corps are about establishing again a salt tax, equal to the ancient *Gabelle*!!

"The French have thrown a few troops into Ireland—but too late—and in a firm, peaceable part of the country. How happens it, that these enthusiastic revolutionizers fancy the whole world in love with them? And so misinformed with regard to that country and our own."

Let our grumblers about a land tax look at the re-establishment of a salt tax in France, which was one of the most odious and oppressive taxes under the old government.

Translated for the Centinel.

From Dutch papers, furnished us by captain Gale.

Tripoli, August 8.

The complete destruction of the French fleet is confirmed by number of late informations. The 5th of July the English fleet overtook the French fleet in the waters of Candia. Nelson having previously dispatched some of his vessels, had but 13 sail of the line, while Buonaparte's fleet consisted of 17. Two days the fleets were unable to come to an action, it being a dead calm. On the 8th the wind blowed fresh from the westward, when the English admiral broke the French line, and cut off 8 vessels, one of which was the admiral's vessel, the *L'Orient*, of 120 guns, on board of which was general Buonaparte. After a terrible battle, in which Nelson was mortally wounded, the 8 French vessels were taken, and Buonaparte had to deliver up to Nelson his sword, as a prisoner of war. When the English learned the death of their admiral they got enraged, and no quarters were given; thus numbers of transport ships were sunk, the other flying French vessels were pursued, and the 11th of July the English effected a great destruction among them.

Venice, August 10.

Six French frigates, who escaped the fate of the Toulon fleet, have arrived at Moreau, in a most shattered condition, and totally unfitted for action. In other harbours of the Mediterranean, have likewise arrived several damaged French vessels of war. Some French vessels arrived at Candia, and all their crews, and officers were immediately killed by the inhabitants.

Immediately after the action, the English took possession of the island Carigo.

During the action, Buonaparte had 3 reinforcements of men brought on board the *L'Orient*, from which may be concluded how great the slaughter on board his ship must have been.

Buonaparte expressed himself frequently during the action: such a cannonade I did never hear in my life. The misfortune of the French fleet may, in a great measure, be ascribed to their vessels being manned with a rabble of Malteseans, Venetians, Romans, Cisalpinians, &c. who, not knowing or minding their duty, thus contributed to the unsuccessful event.

Captains arrived this day from Zante, confirm the news of Nelson's victory over Buonaparte. This news has caused a revolution at Malta, Corfu, Zephaloussa and Zante.

August 11.

It is reported that the Malteseans have revolted against the French, and killed the greatest part of 7000 French inhabitants of that island.

Paris, August 17.

Several bodies of the cavalry, of the army of the Rhine, have received orders to march for Italy.

TRENTON, October 17.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Dennis Walsh, at Barcelona, dated 25th August, 1798.

"An Ottoman captain arrived yesterday, in 34 days from the island of Idra in the Moreau, bringing advice of general Buonaparte's having landed after a short and fruitless opposition on the part of the inhabitants, at Alexandria in Egypt. This news was received at Idra by a vessel from Alexandria. I can answer for the captain's having made the report, and the truth of its purport is believed by the best informed people here. The Ottoman adds, that several vessels had arrived at Idra, from Alexandria, all concurring in the French having landed at the latter place. They met with the English fleet, 23 sail of the line and 7 frigates, in the channel between the Island of Rhodes and Alexandria, steering for the French fleet. It would appear that the landing took place about the 8th or 10th of July."

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.

Accounts from Constantinople mention the conflagration of Aymouteul, a large town on the Bosphorus, which has been completely destroyed in the space of six hours.

The captain of the *La Scyllée*, French frigate, (taken by the British frigate the *Sea Horse*) has been broken by a decree of the Directory.

The communit of Paris alone is in arrear for 27 millions of livres of the contributions imposed upon it.

The king of Prussia has invited the merchants of Konigsburg, Dantzick, Breslaw, and Elbing, to stand god fathers to his new born prince. Kings begin to see the necessity of gaining the good will of their subjects.

The Batavian republic has offered its mediation in adjusting the existing differences between France and America. Shimmelpennick, the Dutch minister at Paris, is engaged in the subject.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By captain Gibson, of the ship George, in 34 days from Bourdeaux, arrived at Chester.

The express which we dispatched to Chester, did not arrive till late last evening. We, however, have endeavored to translate a few articles, for this day. To-morrow we shall present our readers with much interesting intelligence. It does not appear that hostilities had actually commenced between the emperor and the French, though every appearance existed that they would in a short time. An article in a Paris paper of the 10th of September mentions, that a letter from Dusseldorf says the French army is in full march towards Hanover.

In consequence of an expedition at Vienna of hostilities recommencing, every person who had any connexion with Bernadotte, from his physician to his cook, have been arrested. It is said the number imprisoned amounts to 60.

An article from Cologne, dated September 4, says, "An express which arrived here this day, brings intelligence that the French troops entered Arensburg, on the Roer (circle of Westphalia) the day before yesterday. Thus the line of demarcation must be either broken or annulled."

The Neapolitan ambassador was about to quit Paris. M. de Noruna is arrived at Paris in quality of ambassador extraordinary from the court of Portugal.

Under the head of Constantinople, August 17, we find it confidently asserted that Buonaparte is in possession of Alexandria and Alexandretta, but had experienced much greater opposition than he expected. Particulars to-morrow.

FROM THE COURIER DE PARIS.

BRUSSELS, September 4.

All that remained of the troops on the left bank of the Rhine, without excepting even the garrisons of Cologne and Bonn, are in motion to join the main body of the army of Mayence, which occupies positions between the Lahn and the Nidda. General Joubert has issued the same orders to the troops which are in the electorate of Treves and the Luxemburg. Letters from the head quarters of the army of Mayence continue to assure us, that the campaign will be immediately opened unless the deputations of the empire at Rastadt agree to all the demands that shall be made by the French ministers without any exception.

Annapolis, November 1.

Yesterday morning the roof of the house in the occupation of H. J. Stier, Esquire, caught fire in several places, but by timely exertions the fire was prevented from doing any damage, except to the roof, which was considerably injured.

On Tuesday last the Jockey Club purse of two hundred dollars was run for over the course near this city, and won by Mr. Taylor's horse Leviathan.

A sweepstakes was then run for and won by Mr. Taylor's horse Florizel.

On Wednesday the colts purse of one hundred dollars was run for and won by Mr. Ridgely's horse Gunpowder.

IN COUNCIL.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives—we, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John Chew Thomas, William Craik, George Baer, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Christie, Joshua Seney and John Dennis, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state in the congress of the United States.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk of the governor and council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis.

the Easton, George-town, Frederick-town, and one of the Baltimore papers, once in each week, for the space of four weeks successively.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

THE HEROES OF MARYLAND.

A SONG—To the tune of the President's March.

HAIL ye guardians of the State,
Who careful watch its freedom's fate,
And do celestial aid impart;
And do celestial aid impart;
To make its fame with radiance shine,
For virtue pure, and laws divine.
Whilst France our jills demands neglects,
And ev'ry claim of peace rejects;
Our nation's call we'll all obey,
And curb their proud imperious sway.

CHORUS.

Ye heroes now come forth again,
Who fought upon the ensanguin'd plain,
And gain'd the reward of victory,
Your rights secure, and liberty.

The golden age again restored,
Doth peace throughout the state afford;
While Heaven itself defends our cause,
While Heaven itself defends our cause,
And doth dispense with bounteous hand,
It's grateful blessings o'er the land.
The eagle now its wings hath spread,
In glory o'er Columbia's head,
To save her sons from tyranny,
From despots vile, and anarchy.

CHORUS.

Ye heroes now come forth again, &c.

When Britain once with pride elate,
Prepar'd to check each rising state,
And spread confusion thro' the land;
And spread confusion thro' the land;
Our Patriots firm 'midst war's alarms,
With valiant ardour beat to arms.
'Twas then by Washington inspir'd,
Their breasts with virtuous rage were fir'd,
And feeling for their country's woes,
Rush'd on to meet their daring foes.

CHORUS.

Ye heroes now come forth again, &c.

Let Howard's honour'd name be sung,
With fond delight by ev'ry tongue,
'Till Eutaw Springs shall cease to flow;
'Till Eutaw Springs shall cease to flow;
For there the hero's worth was known,
His noble spirit there was shewn.
Great Stone and Smith, may all proclaim,
Their valiant deeds, and warlike fame,
And grant the warriors just applause,
For fighting in our glorious cause.

CHORUS.

Ye heroes now come forth again,
Who fought upon the ensanguin'd plain,
And gain'd the reward of victory,
Your rights secure, and liberty.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the tavern of Mr. WHARRE, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock.

THE HOUSE now occupied by the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, and opposite the government house; the improvements are, a good garden, a large stable, smoke house and kitchen, all in perfect repair, and well calculated for the accommodation of any family whatever. The terms of sale are the following, to wit: one third of the purchase money to be paid on the delivery of the house, the other two thirds in payments of six months each. Bonds, with approved security, will be required for the semi-annual payments. The house and improvements may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber.

F. PERIER.

N. B. On Friday the ninth of November, will be exposed to public sale, at the house above-mentioned, a valuable collection of kitchen and household furniture, consisting of pots, kettles, plates, dishes, an elegant mahogany wardrobe, mahogany chairs, tables, of the newest fashion, looking glasses, &c. &c. and other articles too numerous to mention.

The furniture will be sold for CASH only.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WYVIL, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS M'NEIR, Administrator de bonis hon to WILLIAM WYVIL.
Annapolis, October 29, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SARAH WYVIL, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment; as I am anxious to settle the estate no indulgence can be given.

THOMAS M'NEIR, Administrator of SARAH WYVIL.
Annapolis, October 29, 1798.

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 FYE.

Charles county, October 5, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 17th instant, negro SUKEY, a strong, stout, and lusty woman, of a brown complexion, with a flatish nose, and thick under lip, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, with short wool, used to plantation work, can spin, knit, &c. her clothing uncertain, as she took with her a striped jacket, two white calico jackets, and white calico petticoats, and sundry other cloaths; she was bought of Mrs. LUSBY about five years ago, and has a cousin living there, but she may be about Queen Anne, as her mother lives with Solomon Sparrow; her acquaintance being pretty numerous she may be about Annapolis, or made her way for Baltimore, there passing for a free woman. I will give EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her in any goal, so that I get her again.

JOSEPH LEONARD.

October 23, 1798.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 17th of February, from the subscriber's plantation, five miles from Annapolis, a negro man named HARRY, he is 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, strong made, bow leg, and very black; had on an osenabrig shirt, nankeen pantaloons, with strings, coarse cloth short coat, much worn, and coarse hat half worn; he had my leave to go to see his wife who then lived at the college in Annapolis, but she has since gone to Upper Marlborough, where she has all her family, by the name of CHUBB, or CHUR, the mother's name is Peggy Chubb, and herself Ester, she has several sisters and brothers in Prince George's county, particularly in town; it is supposed he is harboured by them, or may be furnished with a pass by them. I bought the said negro from Mr. Hammond, at the iron works, who had him of Mr. Lawson, on the turnpike road, two or three miles from Baltimore, where he has a brother and sister, and one sister free in Baltimore by the name of Suke. Whoever will take up and secure said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS if taken within this state, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

J. F. LEBRE.

I will give a generous reward to any person or persons who can bring proof against those who concealed him so that they be brought to justice.

October 29, 1798.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the subscriber's, near Herring creek.

PART of the PERSONAL PROPERTY, of JOSEPH HILL, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of discharging the debts of the deceased.

SUSANNA HILL, Administratrix.

October 16, 1798.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, on Monday the fifth day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

A PARCEL of LAND, on the Head of Severn, and joining the land of col. Rezin Hammond, about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, with a good meadow; the land to be laid off as will best suit the purchasers. The terms will be two thirds of the purchase money, the other one third the purchaser to give bond and security, if required. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, for ready cash, all the crop of corn and fodder, a good stock of cattle, hogs, and sheep, some good work steers, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious to mention. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, Jun.

October 15, 1798.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, on the second day of November next,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONAS TUCKER, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, consisting of a variety of household furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, &c. The terms of sale will be made known on the above day.

ANNE TUCKER, Administratrix.

October 11, 1798.

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

WILLIAM G. SMOOT, 2.
Mr. Barnes, clk. of Chas. county, 1.
Ignatius Matthews, 1.

Townley Madox, 1.
George Dent, Nanjemoy, 1.
Barton Walton, 1.

Dolley Norwood, living in Cob Neck, 1.
Mrs. Mary Clements, 1.
John Fenwick, 1.

Mrs. Rachel Alexander, 1.
Jacob Dodson, 1.
Nicholas Blacklock, Esq. 1.

Henry Hazan, 1.
Richard Virden, 1.
Piercy & Graham, 1.

Charles Thompson, 1.
Doct. Charles Lancaster, 1.
Samuel M. Douglas, 1.

Widow Phillips, care of Samuel Cox, 1.
Notley Luckey, 1.
James Payne, 1.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC BIDDING, on Thursday the next,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY, of JONAS TUCKER, late of said county, deceased, consisting of a variety of household furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, &c. desired to exhibit them on or before the first day of January next, and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

NANCY LACKLIN.

October 14, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to attend the next general assembly of Maryland, in the county of Queen Anne's county, October 14, 1798.

JOSEPH LEONARD.

Queen Anne's county, October 14, 1798.

A DAY SCHOOL.

IS opened by the subscriber, in a brick house, for the instruction of children, in writing, &c. The subscription is open, for accounts, post books, &c. for mechanics, with secrecy, punctuality, and the most moderate terms. The subscriber will be happy to receive the acknowledgment, by the public's, WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

September 22, 1798.

N. B. A Night School, hours of 6 to 9 o'clock, for persons convenient to attend in the day.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SEDWICK.

Calvert county, October 29, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a negro woman, twenty-three years of age, high, of a yellowish complexion, with a yellowish complexion, and all her clothing unknown; it is supposed she is in the Chesler river, having a number of children. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS will be given to any person who takes up in any goal in this state, taken out of the state.

JOHN SEDWICK.

Calvert county, October 29, 1798.

A LIST of LETTERS.

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

THOMAS W. ARMA, 1.

William Broome, 1.

Thomas Bicknell, 1.

Clerk of the House of Representatives, 1.

Chase, Monf. Changeover, 1.

Richard Cromwell, 1.

Gabriel Duval (2), 1.

Duval, care of Lewis, 1.

poli; Robert Duval, 1.

Eliza Evans, Jesse E.

Elder, son of John, An.

John Gwinn (8), M.

viere, Mr. Green, Fre.

napolis; John Groves,

Alexander C. Han.

Euphane Hamilton,

Hammond, care of M.

stone, Nicholas Har.

Hazel, Samuel Hutto.

Francis Holland, A.

Hall (2), West Riv.

Bay; C. D. Hodges,

George Jennings, A.

Nathan Levy, car.

Lowe, Annapolis,

country.

Madame Marie, A.

William Muskrat,

Anne Arundel count.

Jane Owens, Wel.

Henry Ridgely, 1.

gold; Annapolis; J.

Sheriff of Anne

Anne Arundel coun.

Mont. Vergne, A.

James J. Wilme

Ridgely, Thomas V.

White (2), Annapo.

Waters, Anne Aru.

Joseph Yates, A.

N. B. Persons

are requested to se

delivered,

Notice.

THAT a per

general asse

twine from going

through in Prince

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 15th of November next,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of JOSHUA LACKLIN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to exhibit them on or before the day of sale, and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to
NANCY LACKLIN, Administratrix.
October 14, 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.

A DAY SCHOOL

IS opened by the subscriber, at Captain West's brick house, for the instruction of children in reading, writing, &c. The subscriber will likewise settle accounts, post books, &c. for either merchants or mechanics, with secrecy, punctuality and dispatch, upon the most moderate terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant,
WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

September 22, 1798.

N. B. A Night School will be opened from the hours of 6 to 9 o'clock, for boys that cannot make it convenient to attend in the day time.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to said estate for property purchased at the sale, are requested to come in and discharge their bonds, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons.
JOHN BEARD.
Beard's Point, October 20, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro woman called POLL, about twenty-three years of age, four feet four or five inches high, of a yellowish complexion, well made, has a scar on her face, and also on one of her arms, her clothing unknown; it is supposed she is gone towards Chesser river, having a number of acquaintances there. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS will be paid to any person who takes up said negro, and lodges her in any gaol in this state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken out of the state.
JOHN SEDWICK, near the court-house, Calvert county.

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

THOS. W. ARMAT, Annapolis.
William Brodgen, John Bullen (2), Annapolis; Thomas Bicknell, Anne-Arundel county.
Clerk of the House of Delegates (2), Jeremiah T. Chase, Mont. Changeur (2), James Campbell Annapolis; Richard Cromwell, Anne-Arundel county.
Gabriel Duvall (2), John Davidson (2), Howard Duvall, care of Lewis Duvall, Allen Duckett, Annapolis; Robert Duvall, Herring Bay.
Eliza Evans, Jesse Eichelburger, Annapolis; John Elder, son of John, Anne-Arundel county.
John Gwinn (8), Mr. Gray, Mr. Guerin de Laviere, Mr. Green, Frederick and Samuel Green, Annapolis; John Groves, near Annapolis.
Alexander C. Hanlon, Samuel Harvey Howard, Euphane Hamilton, William Hammond, Catharine Hammond, care of Mrs. Stephens, Elizabeth Hallock, Nicholas Harwood, Mr. Harwood, Elizabeth Hone, Samuel Hutton, Annapolis; David Hopkins, Francis Holland, Anne-Arundel county; Edward Hall (2), West River; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay; C. D. Hodges & Co. Pig Point.
George Jennings, Annapolis.
Nathan Levy, care of Arthur Shaff, Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; James Lucas, Anne-Arundel county.
Madame Marie, Alexander Murray, Jno. McCabe, William Muspratt, Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.
Jane Owens, West River.
Henry Ridgely, Mary Ringgold, Benjamin Ringgold, Annapolis; John Ridgely, near Annapolis.
Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Nancy Smith, Anne-Arundel county; Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.
Mont. Vergne, Annapolis.
James J. Wilmer, Philip Watts, care of Absalom Ridgely, Thomas White, care of Dr. Scott, Gideon White (2), Annapolis; Walter Worthington, Rebecca Waters, Anne-Arundel county.
Joseph Yates, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, P. M.
N. B. Persons sending for any of the above letters are requested to send the money, or they will not be delivered,
October 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-Maryland in Prince-George's county.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends removing to Baltimore this fall, and in consequence of which OFFERS, at PUBLIC SALE for READY CASH, on

the third Monday in November next, ALL his LOTS, with the improvements thereon, situate in Port-Tobacco town, Charles county, now under rent for one hundred and seventy-seven pounds ten shillings per year; also several likely country born negroes, which have no claim to freedom; also a quantity of stock, among which are several very large steers, sheep, &c. &c. The sale to commence precisely at one o'clock, at Mr. JOSEPH M. SIMMS, one of the tenants. It is requested that the creditors of the subscriber will attend the sale; also those who are indebted are hereby requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective accounts, or they will be dealt with according to law, as no further indulgence can or will be given.
CHARLES MANKIN.

September 27, 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.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday morning the 23d of July, a SILVER WATCH, No. 12266, made by H. EYAP, London, she has a steel chain, with a seal, the stone of which is white, and a key, part of which is broke off, the hour and minute hands are of gold, the point of the minute hand is broke. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS FOLKS.

Annapolis, August 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS LANE, deceased, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to have them legally authenticated, and all persons who are indebted unto the said estate are requested to make immediate payments, otherwise suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the spring courts.

BARBARY LANE, Executrix,
OS. S. HARWOOD, Executor.

October 15, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

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

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

September 25, 1798.

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.

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 LAMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

October 7, 1798.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

Dr. Church's Cough Drops,

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

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

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

AFFIDAVIT.

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

JACOB MACPHERSON.

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

BROOK WATSON, Mayor.

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

Dear Sir,

As you think the publication of my case may tend to your good, I cheerfully consent to your making use of it, out of respect to you, as well for the benefit of mankind, as I think it cannot be too universally known, in the year 1779 I caught a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs—this brought on a violent cough, pain, and tightness across my breasts, and shortness of breath. I used to expectorate a frothy, though latter a quantity of glutinous matter, which owing to the violence of the cough, used some times to be mixed with blood. I have had the advice of some of the first physicians in England, whose prescriptions afforded me little more than temporary relief. In consequence of hearing that col. Glover, of Portland place, had been astonishingly relieved by taking your cough drops, I was induced (having before an aversion to advertised remedies) to give your medicine a fair trial and am happy to make known to the world, that I am restored to perfect health by taking it, after having suffered a martyrdom for upwards of 15 years.

I am, dear Sir, your's sincerely,

B. MONTROSE.

Devonshire-street, May 6, 1797.
To Dr. Church.

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF,

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

In the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Asthmata and Consumptions.

New York, July 10, 1798.

To Dr. CHURCH,

Sir,

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

I am, Sir, your grateful servant,

NICHOLAS STAGG,

Little Robinson-street.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

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

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 nankeen upper jacket, swandown under jacket, white-linen shirt, ofsnabrig 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.

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 kerley jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, and coarse shoes, he has a scar over one of his eyes, and commonly wears has wool plaited. Whoever delivers the said negro at the gaol aforesaid shall be entitled to the above reward instead of ten dollars advertised by John Welch, Esq; paid by THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

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

JOSHUA GROVES.

NOTICE

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

NOTICE

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

THOMAS MARSHALL.

Charles county, September 15, 1798.

NOTICE

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

JOSEPH FLOWER.

NOTICE

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

B. CAWOOD.

September 4, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

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

HENRY CRIST.

NOTICE

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

WILLIAM C. BITHRAY.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

NOTICE

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

J. A. CORRY.

Charles county, September 10, 1798.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

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

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

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 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.

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.

Georgetown, October 10, 1798.

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

GEORGE C. SMOOT.

Charles county, September 3, 1798.

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

JOHN R. BRYCE.

NOTICE

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

CLEON CLEMENTS.

September 11, 1798.

NOTICE

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

THOMAS EARLE.

Baltimore, 12th Sept. 1798.

NOTICE

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

ENOS DUVAL FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1798.

NOTICE

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

FREDERICK KOONES.

September 4, 1798.

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 debts 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.

NOTICE

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

THOMAS HARWOOD, Jun.

NOTICE

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

BEN. MARSHALL, Jun.

Eight Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS PINDLE.

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

June 25, 1798.

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.

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 anything 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.

NOTICE

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

JOSIAS FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, September 21, 1798.

WANTED,

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

To be RENTED,

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

April 18, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

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

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

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Upper-Marlborough.

DOCT. WILLIAM BAKER, Henry T. Comp-ton, Messrs. Culver & Perry, Priscilla Clagett, Miss Digges, William Hilkman, Richard Hall, Benjamin Hall, Rinaldo Johnson, Joseph Mellenger, Francis Mercer, John Magill, Elizabeth Sprigg Neal, Samuel L. Smith, Peter Sherwood.

R. W. BRASHEARS, P. M.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

MAR

A R A U.

LL the letters Zurich, and sons, anno and, that between the Our frontiers are threatened which are assembled there battalions and ten squadrons the treaties which she has effects, of which we unfo quantity in the Austrian fla The troops commanded are all in movement toward

F R I E D B E

The army commanded is entirely concentrated on and beyond, momentarily ex and march in several colum many. In the mean-time, tinue with redoubled activ

B R U S S I

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The moment hostile fort of Ehrenbreitlen w vigour. Moreover, it received from Germany, as inevitable, particular As to the Empire, the founded on the media continually passing to re

It appears more certa French troops is about t duty of Berg; whilst of demarcation, anothe of Prussian troops. W wing of the army of ol the Imperial city of M fured that there exists a tween the French go Berlin, by which the extention even to Mei fan troops are to guard demarcation. At all in the actual state of has resolved to augm Preparations for that p

S T R A S E

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V I E

Letters from Co Pacha, the brother-direct the siege of V captain Pacha, who Turkish fleet. A g Constantinople, on acco at Alexandria. Th measures of the p employed Frenchmen lican education, as tutors.

B E F

Our cabinet ha gence, symptoma Poland. Men, w this subject, lay no ful explosion but near.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1798.

A R A U, August 28.

LL the letters which we received from Zurich, and the country of the Grisons, announce that the Austrians have possessed themselves of Coire; and that a battle had been fought between them and the French troops. Our frontiers are threatened by the Imperial troops, which are assembled there to the number of thirty battalions and ten squadrons. Austria thus breaks all the treaties which she has with us. The goods and effects, of which we unfortunately have too great a quantity in the Austrian States, are seized.

The troops commanded by general Schauenbourg, are all in movement towards the menaced points.

F R I E D B E R G, August 1.

The army commanded by general Joubert, which is entirely concentrated on the shores of the Nidda and beyond, momentarily expect final orders to divide and march in several columns into the heart of Germany. In the mean-time, preparations for war continue with redoubled activity.

B R U S S E L S, August 29.

The army of Mayence has its head quarters at Friedberg till the opening of the campaign, after which it means to take up its winter quarters in Bavaria, and on the banks of the Danube. The état-major has been recomposed, and now consists of the bravest and most skillful officers.

The Austrian troops are also making formidable movements towards Franconia and Suabia. Reports say, that a corps of 15,000 Saxons are to join the army of the Empire, and that 80,000 Russians are on full march to come down through Bohemia.

September 1.

The moment hostilities commence, the siege of the fort of Ehrenbreitstein will be pushed with the greatest vigour. Moreover, it appears, according to letters received from Germany, that war is there looked upon as inevitable, particularly between France and Austria. As to the Empire, there yet remains some hopes, founded on the mediation of Prussia. Troops are continually passing to reinforce the army of Mayence.

September 2.

It appears more certain than ever, that a body of French troops is about to form on the frontiers of the duchy of Berg; whilst, on the other side of the line of demarcation, another will be also formed composed of Prussian troops. We likewise learn, that the left wing of the army of observation will be extended to the Imperial city of Nuremberg. We are even assured that there exists already, a secret agreement between the French government and the cabinet of Berlin, by which the line of neutrality will have an extension even to Mein. It is added, that the Russian troops are to guard this augmentation of the line of demarcation. At all events, it appears certain, that in the actual state of affairs, the cabinet of Berlin has resolved to augment its forces in Westphalia. Preparations for that purpose are now making there.

S T R A S B U R G, September 3.

The count de Metternich, yesterday, delivered to the deputation of the Empire, the last note of the French ministers, which was taken into consideration by the deputation. It is not yet decided whether the latter will accede to the propositions of the French legation; however, it is seen that several envoys of the Empire, fearing that an absolute refusal would only bring on the dissolution of the congress, and the recommencement of hostilities, are using their utmost efforts to obtain the consent of the deputation; but the Austrian ministers redouble their intrigues to get it rejected. We wait with much anxiety the answer of the deputation which will, probably, decide the question of peace or war.

V I E N N A, August 22.

Letters from Constantinople say, that Mustapha Pacha, the brother-in-law of the grand signor, will direct the siege of Widdin, after the departure of the captain Pacha, who is to take the command of the Turkish fleet. A great fermentation prevails at Constantinople, on account of the arrival of the French at Alexandria. The grand signor himself inspects the measures of the police. Several Greeks, who had employed Frenchmen to give their children a republican education, as it is called, have dismissed their tutors.

B E R L I N, August 28.

Our cabinet has just received disagreeable intelligence, symptoms of a conspiracy have appeared in Poland. Men, who are thought best informed upon this subject, say nothing is wanted to hasten this dreadful explosion but an happy event in the Mediterranean.

P A R I S, August 12.

The late review and muster of the Prussian army make it amount to 343,000 effective men, among which are nearly 40,000 cavalry, and 12,000 artillery men. They are to be augmented by eight battalions and one of hussars, to be raised in ci-devant Poland.

In the Council of Five Hundred, the president pronounced a speech suitable to the festival of the 10th of August.

He set out with asserting, "That kings used at all times to surround themselves with the appearance of Divine protection, in order to delude the people."

"But, (added the orator,) thanks to the immortal writings of philosophers, the people are now more enlightened, and kings are known and justly valued. Voltaire, Rousseau, Mably and Reynal, will break down more thrones than Alexander and Tamerlane."

"It is also by the efforts of the United Irishmen, that the tyrant of the seas is to fall, and their holy insurrection will second the last blow which the invincible hero of Italy is about to strike against the cabinet of St. James's."

August 30.

We have just received the following letter.

R O M E, August 18.

Citizen Editor, hardly had the brave Girardon put an end to the revolts of Alatri, Ferentino, Veroli and Frosinone, than another rebellion broke out at Terracina. The French commandant, citizen Ledec, was massacred by the rebels. Ten chasseurs of the 12th regiment, who were with him, owed their safety to the swiftness of their horses. As soon as general Macdonald received information of this affair, he sent against them, by forced marches, a detachment of French and Poles. Our troops arrived at break of day on the 11th, in sight of Terracina. After an obstinate resistance of six hours, that city was taken by assault, and all the rebels, who were found in arms, put to the sword, without mercy. Several saved themselves in small vessels, but a number of their vessels were sunk by our artillery, in attempting to escape. By this last victory, we find ourselves absolutely masters of all the country. The terrible, but necessary punishment inflicted upon the revolted cities (they have all been sacked) will I think in future prevent all sedition movements. If we had not succeeded, the insurrection most probably would have become general. The English would not have failed to feed this new Vendee. Two of their frigates were cruising before Terracina on the 11th.

(Signed)

GIRAUD, Captain.

September 1.

General Macdonald has published at Rome two severe laws against the destroyers of public tranquillity. Every individual, convicted of having fomented sedition by improper discourse, or the relation of false and alarming news, shall be judged and punished with death.

September 2.

General Desfourneaux, commissioner for the government of Guadaloupe, took leave of the Directory and the minister of war yesterday. He is going to Rochefort, from whence the expedition for Guadaloupe is to sail. The other civil and military characters who are to accompany him are already arrived at that port.

It is said that the king of Sweden has refused to receive La Hargue as ambassador of the French republic.

L O N D O N, September 8.

The French papers arrived last night to the 31st ult. They have a report from Milan, that the English had possession of Messina, the chief town and port of Sicily, and had even cantoned themselves in the island.

The preparations for war go on with the utmost vigour on the Rhine. Nothing further has transpired respecting the negotiations at Rastadt, nor is there any account whatever from the fleets in the Mediterranean.

Monf. Neckar's arrival at Paris is contradicted. His daughter has contradicted the report in some of the Paris journals, and asserts that he intends to remain at his house at Copel, in Switzerland.

The report of a secret armament having sailed from the river, said to have been destined against some part of the enemy's coasts, appears to be without any foundation.

Lord Hugh Seymour is going to retire from his official situation as a lord of the admiralty. Lord Keith is mentioned as his successor.

SECRET NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Its object is probably the destruction of the grand armament now lying fully equipped in the Texel, and destined, as it is conjectured, for a descent on Ireland. For this spirited attempt, four large bomb vessels, four frigates, and eight brig fire-ships, dropped down last week from Gallions and the Medway, to the Nore, to join a squadron of frigates; the whole of which were

expected to sail yesterday, under the command of captain Popham, for the Texel.

The above expedition failed unexpectedly from the Nore about eleven o'clock, A. M. on Saturday last, it consisted of two line of battle ships, four frigates, eight bomb-vessels and fire-ships, and a considerable body of sloops, cutters and transports, amounting in the whole to fifty-two sail. The wind was fair at W. S. W. the whole of that day and continued so all the next and to Monday evening, within which time there is reason to hope that the fleet reached its place of destination, if it proves to have been as is conjectured, the coast of Holland. Government are in hourly expectation of important advices respecting the event of this expedition, which has been planned with the most laudable privacy.

The Dutch have fourteen sail of the line in the Texel; three or four of these, however, are East-Indiamen, very indifferently equipped and very badly manned.

September 11.

Accounts from Petersburg mention, that the Russian fleet from the ports of the Crimea, was to sail on the 26th of July, for the Mediterranean; it consisted of 12 ships of the line, 14 frigates, and 60 galleys, with troops on board.

The Posen Gazette of the 25th ult. contains the following passage:—Prince Repnin proceeds from Dresden to Vienna, to arrange matters there relative to the passage of sixty thousand Russians through Galicia and Austria. These troops are, we understand, to form a junction with the Imperial troops on the frontiers of Switzerland. Several Russian regiments are said to have already arrived in Galicia.

If we are to credit letters from Aix-la-Chapelle, of the 23d ult. general d'Hampolt has received orders immediately to cross the Rhine with his whole division. The head quarters are to be transferred to Friedberg, and general Joubert is in daily expectation of orders from Paris to advance.

New differences are said to have arisen between the French government and the king of Naples. The following is an extract of a letter from the French secretary of legation at Naples: "The state of political affairs between the French republic and the government of this country, is such, that we shall soon be compelled to quit the Neapolitan territory". Indeed some letters state, that large bodies of French troops are actually marching through the Roman territory against Naples.

September 14.

We now know that our fleet has been so unfortunate as not to fall in with that of the French. Admiral Nelson, after a fruitless cruise of twenty-seven days, between Messina and Alexandria, without seeing or being able to hear of the French fleet, returned on the 19th July to Syracuse, in Sicily. He had been joined by 5 Portuguese men of war, and the Lion, of 64 guns, making his fleet to consist in all of 12 sail of the line and 10 frigates—a force sufficient to have done any thing with Buonaparte's fleet, but the latter has been followed, on the present occasion, by his usual good fortune.

Dispatches were received on Saturday evening by government, which agree in the above account. They were from Sir Morton Eden, at Vienna, who states, that he had received letters from Sir William Hamilton, at Naples, informing him of Sir Horatio Nelson having been at Salonica, on the 19th July, without his having fell in with the French fleet; that the English fleet arrived at Syracuse on the 22d, and that it intended putting to sea again on the 27th of the same month, to explore once more the tract of the Toulon fleet.

N E W - B E D F O R D, October 12.

HORRIBLE.

The wife of Mr. James McDonald, of Whites-town, (Mohawk county, New-York state) lately got so enraged with her infant child, that she threw it into the fire, and burnt it to death!—For which monstrously inhuman and barbarous act, she is condemned shortly to end her days in the same awful manner.

B O S T O N, October 24.

A schooner, supposed to be the Little Cherub, captain Atkins, was on Monday last seen going into Duxbury, in 33 days from Nantes. The captain who saw the schooner could not get sufficiently near to obtain papers, or news; but as Duxbury is about 38 miles from Boston; and the mail from thence due on Friday evening; we may expect some late information.

Latest from France.

Captain Delano arrived here last night, at ten o'clock from Duxbury. He informs us, that capt. Atkins acquainted him, that he failed in company with the brig Cyrus, capt. Tyler, from Nantes;

IN COUNCIL. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives of this state in the congress of the United States.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk
of the governor and council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Balton, George-town, Frederick-town, and one of the Baltimore papers, once in each week, for the space of four weeks successively.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 17th of February, from the subscriber's plantation, five miles from Annapolis, a negro man named HARRY, he is 5 feet 2 inches high, strong made, bow legs, and very thick; had on an ofnabrig shirt, nankeen pantaloons, with strings, coarse cloth short coat, much worn, and a hat half worn; he had my leave to go to see his wife who then lived at the college in Annapolis, but has since gone to Upper-Mariborough, where she and her family, by the name of CHUBB, or CHURR, the mother's name is Peggy Chubb, and herself Baiter, she has several sisters and brothers in Prince-George's county, particularly in town; it is supposed he is employed by them, or may be furnished with a pass by them. I bought the said negro from Mr. Hammett, at the iron works, who had him of Mr. Lawrence, on the turnpike road, two or three miles from Baltimore, where he has a brother and sister, and one sister free in Baltimore by the name of Suke. Whoever will take up and secure said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS if taken within this state, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by J. F. LEFEBRE.

I will give a generous reward to any person or persons who can bring proof against those who conceal him so that they be brought to justice.

October 29, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WYVIL, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS M'NEIR, Administrator de bonis non to WILLIAM WYVIL.
Annapolis, October 29, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SARAH WYVIL, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment; as I am anxious to settle the estate no indulgence can be given.

THOMAS M'NEIR, Administrator of SARAH WYVIL.
Annapolis, October 29, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and securing them in gaol, 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, 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 each of them, and reasonable charges if brought in. All persons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril.

JAMES MORRIS.

Charles county, September 27, 1798.

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

JOHN R. BRYCE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 15th of November next,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of JOSHUA LACKLIN, late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to exhibit them on or before the day of sale, and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

NANCY LACKLIN, Administratrix.

October 14, 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.

A DAY SCHOOL

IS opened by the subscriber, at Captain West's brick house, for the instruction of children in reading, writing, &c. The subscriber will likewise settle accounts, post books, &c. for either merchants or mechanics, with secrecy, punctuality and dispatch, upon the most moderate terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant,

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

September 22, 1798.

N. B. A Night School will be opened from the hours of 6 to 9 o'clock, for boys that cannot make it convenient to attend in the day time.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to said estate for property purchased at the sale, are requested to come in and discharge their bonds, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

JOHN BEARD.

Beard's Point, October 20, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro woman called POLL, about twenty-three years of age, four feet four or five inches high, of a yellowish complexion, well made, has a scar on her face, and also on one of her arms, her cloathing unknown; it is supposed she is gone towards Chester river, having a number of acquaintances there. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS will be paid to any person who takes up said negro, and lodges her in any gaol in this state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken out of the state.

JOHN SEDWICK, near the court-house,
Calvert county.

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

THOS W. ARMAT, Annapolis.
William Brogden, John Bullen (2), Annapolis; Thomas Bicknell, Anne-Arundel county.
Clerk of the House of Delegates (2), Jeremiah T. Chase, Mont. Changeur (2), James Campbell Annapolis; Richard Cromwell, Anne-Arundel county.
Gabriel Duvall (2), John Davidson (2), Howard Duvall, care of Lewis Duvall, Allen Duckett, Annapolis; Robert Duvall, Herring Bay.

Eliza Evans, Jesse Eichelburger, Annapolis; John Elder, son of John, Anne-Arundel county.
John Gwinn (8), Mr. Gray, Mr. Guerin de Lariviere, Mr. Green, Frederick and Samuel Green, Annapolis; John Groves, near Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanson, Samuel Harvey Howard, Euphane Hamilton, William Hammond, Catharine Hammond, care of Mrs. Stephens, Elizabeth Halkerstone, Nicholas Harwood, Mr. Harwood, Elizabeth Hazel, Samuel Hutton, Annapolis; David Hopkins, Francis Holland, Anne-Arundel county; Edward Hall (2), West River; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay; C. D. Hodges & Co. Pig Point.

George Jennings, Annapolis.
Nathan Levy, care of Arthur Shaff, Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; James Lucas, Anne-Arundel county.

Madame Marie, Alexander Murray, Jno. M'Cabe, William Mufpratt, Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Jane Owens, West River.
Henry Ridgely, Mary Ringgold, Benjamin Ringgold, Annapolis; John Ridgely, near Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Nancy Smith, Anne-Arundel county; Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.
Mont. Vergne, Annapolis.

James J. Wilmer, Philip Watts, care of Absalom Ridgely, Thomas White, care of Dr. Scott, Gideon White (2), Annapolis; Walter Worthington, Rebecca Waters, Anne-Arundel county.

Joseph Yates, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, P. M.

N. B. Persons sending for any of the above letters are requested to send the money, or they will not be delivered.

October 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-Mariborough in Prince-George's county.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends removing to Baltimore this fall, and in consequence of which OFFERS, at PUBLIC SALE for READY CASH, on

the third Monday in November next,

ALL his LOTS, with the improvements thereon, situate in Port-Tobacco-town, Charles county, now under rent for one hundred and seventy-seven pounds ten shillings per year; also several likely country born negroes, which have no claim to freedom; also a quantity of stock, among which are several very large steers, sheep, &c. &c. The sale to commence precisely at one o'clock, at Mr. JOSEPH M. SIMMS, one of the tenants. It is requested that the creditors of the subscriber will attend the sale; also those who are indebted are hereby requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective accounts, or they will be dealt with according to law, as no further indulgence can or will be given.

CHARLES MANKIN.

September 27, 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.

Four Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS FOLKS.

Annapolis, August 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS LANE, deceased, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to have them legally authenticated, and all persons who are indebted unto the said estate are requested to make immediate payments, otherwise suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the spring courts.

BARRARY LANE, Executrix,
OS. S. HARWOOD, Executor.

October 15, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 29th of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

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

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

September 25, 1798.

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.

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 SAMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 t f LANCELOT WARFIELD,
April 7, 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.

NOTICE

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

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS MARSHALL.
 Charles county, September 15, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH FLOWER.

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.

Charles Faris, Clock and Watch-Maker,

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

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

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.

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.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Frederick-town, in Frederick county, a negro woman slave named CANDIS, supposed to be carried away by a negro man who goes by the name of WILLIAM STEWART, who has a pass with him certifying that he and his wife, by the name of Elizabeth, are free, but his said wife Elizabeth is left behind in Frederick county; the negro slave Candis is a pretty lanky full faced wench, about five feet five inches high; had on and took with her a coarse muslin gown of a yellowish colour, dyed with arronetta, also a green petticoat of Joan's spinning, a new coarse felt hat, jacket and petticoat of Bath coating, and other cloaths unknown to me, and it is supposed she will pass with said fellow as his wife, by the name of Elizabeth, as free under the said pass; the said fellow William is about six feet high, a likely well made fellow, talks fast when spoken to; his clothing was a half worn blue broad cloth coat, of nabrig shirt and trousers, half worn wool hat, with tinsel band and buckle on said hat, his other cloaths unknown; they stole and carried off with them a roan mare, about twelve years old, (said fellow says he is a carpenter). Whoever takes up and secures said wench, so that I get her again, shall receive if ten miles from home ten dollars, if twenty miles twenty dollars, if thirty miles thirty dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by
JAMES CROW CHENEY.

N. B. I will give a generous reward for apprehending and securing said fellow, so that he be brought to justice.
J. C. C.
 Frederick county, October 6, 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.

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

JOSHUA GROVES.

NOTICE.

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

CLEON CLEMENTS.

September 11, 1798.

NOTICE

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

THOMAS EARLE.

Baltimore, 12th Sept. 1798.

NOTICE.

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

ENOS DUVALL FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

FREDERICK KOONES.

September 4, 1798.

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.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS HARWOOD, Jun.

NOTICE.

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

BEN. MARSHALL, jun.

Eight Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS PINDLE.

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

June 25, 1798.

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.

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 horse; 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.

NOTICE.

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

JOSIAS FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, September 21, 1798.

WANTED,

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

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,
THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to **RICHARD SPRIGG**, West river, or **HUGH THOMPSON**, Baltimore.
 April 18, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

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

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

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, about the 10th of May last, a trespassing stray, a small yellow bay MARE, about five years old, thirteen hands high, has a star in her forehead, is a natural trotter, and has a long Yorkshire bob. The owner is desirous to prove property, and pay charges.

JOHN RIDGELY, Living near major Snowden's forge, Anne-Arundel county.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LIVth YEAR.)

MAR

MADRAS,

CAPTAIN Packham, with the Bombay cru principal D Timor, the surrendered Ambuys, (private property) commanding the Int appointed governor, and had removed his baggage, and pointed for capt. Packham governor at the house of F. It appears that a plan was taken place; fortunately for not go, but sent his boats; licut. Frost's house, himself trepid, Mr. Mercer, the pu the Dutch governor. On shore, a party of Malays ru the surgeon's head was off secured himself behind a ceived—two Bombay seapo self, and we will fight! preference of mind to throw in consequence escaped down, and their heads lamenting companions on immediately opened a heavy cover of which he landed the Malays off, leaving ab Every thing was then de public, and the place itself about twenty killed in this

PARIS

Extra of a letter from

"We learn a piece of pear somewhat strange to give room for some warm vnement and ours. Th our port to get cargoes of in the port of Gibraltar the king of Spain, who Seville. Upon their r French privateer stops the passports from the Eng them to Algieris—That vessels are about to be fol one of their allies. But perty proved to be Engli vessels justly suspected with an enemy's port f we shall reply: "How import lawful merchan find it, and above all i a port which lies betwe who are to consume it; supplying his manufactu of one of his principal be found knotty and I quences.

BOST

A packet arrived at i in twenty-eight days fr had transpired. Rum tion had taken place In lat. 38, 58, long Weeks, who had lost h long. 66, after being o for Bilbao; was then r pair damages, but wou or New-York. Capt senger in the Caroline Paix, is practised with ever. There are, as constant supply brin Mole was evacuated fr thus the field for Pre

Extra from the log-b manded by the mat nique.

September 17, at f tes, the captain being about 12 hours, and being forced far for Boston. Next d tions; and soon after perlon on board. L America, bound to lat Mercury.) Ne Trinidad, had lost spoke the Delaware who gave us a barrel else that we wished.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 15, 1798.

MADRAS, September 24.

APTAIN Packenham having proceeded with the *Resistance* and *Intrepid*, Bombay cruisers, to Coupang, the principal Dutch settlement on great Timor, the place was summoned, and surrendered on the same terms as Ambuyna, (private property spared) and lieutenant Frost commanding the *Intrepid*, was to have been appointed governor, and had taken a house on shore, and removed his baggage, &c. to it; an hour was pointed for capt. Packenham to meet the Dutch governor at the house of Frost, to settle matters. It appears that a plan was laid, that the instant capt. Packenham should put his foot on shore, the massacre of him, and all the English then on shore, was to take place; fortunately for capt. Packenham he did not go, but sent his boats; at this time there were in lieut. Frost's house, himself, the surgeon of the *Intrepid*, Mr. Mercer, the purser of the *Resistance*, and the Dutch governor. On the boat's touching the shore, a party of Malays rushed into Frost's hall, and the surgeon's head was off in an instant. Mr. Mercer secured himself behind a bed, and escaped unperceived—two Bombay seapoys told Frost, "save yourself, and we will fight;" he ran off, and had the presence of mind to throw aside his uniform coat, and in consequence escaped; the poor seapoys were cut down, and their heads expoed on pikes to their lamenting companions on board. Capt. Packenham immediately opened a heavy fire on the place, under cover of which he landed an efficient force, and drove the Malays off, leaving about 200 dead on the spot. Every thing was then destroyed, private as well as public, and the place itself was blown up.—We had about twenty killed in this treacherous affair.

PARIS, September 2.

Extra of a letter from Malaga, dated August 10, 1798.

"We learn a piece of intelligence which will appear somewhat strange to you, and will no doubt give room for some warm discussion between your government and ours. Three Spanish ships sailed from our port to get cargoes of leaf tobacco—where? Even in the port of Gibraltar; and for whom? Even for the king of Spain, who wants it for his works at Seville. Upon their return (from Gibraltar!) a French privateer stops them, finds them furnished with passports from the English governor, and conducts them to Algieras—That is to say, that three Spanish vessels are about to be sold in a port of their nation by one of their allies. But you will ask us: Is the property proved to be English? "Are the papers of these vessels justly suspected?" "Is the communication with an enemy's port sufficiently clear." Yes; but we shall reply: "How! will you not suffer us to import lawful merchandise from wherever we can find it, and above all in a port which it abounds, in a port which lies between those who buy and those who are to consume it; will you hinder your ally from supplying his manufacturer, and thus drain the source of one of his principal revenues. The questions will be found knotty and I fear may produce evil consequences."

BOSTON, November 1.

A packet arrived at the Cape on the 1st of October, in twenty-eight days from France. Nothing certain had transpired. Rumour hinted that an accommodation had taken place between France and America. In lat. 38, 58, long. 62, 30, spoke brig Eagle, Weeks, who had lost his main-mast and bowsprit in long. 66, after being out 22 days from Philadelphia for Bilbao; was then returning to Philadelphia to repair damages, but would probably put into Newport or New-York. Capt. Dennis, of Salem, came passenger in the *Caroline*. Privateering from Port-de-Paix, is practised with more spirit and atrocity than ever. There are, as yet, plenty of provisions, a constant supply being derived from piracy. The Mole was evacuated by the English October 1, and thus the field for French plunder is extended.

Extra from the log-book of the schooner *Industry*, commanded by the mate, William Barrat, from Martinique.

September 17, at 8 P. M. a hurricane drove me to sea, the captain being on shore. The gale continued about 12 hours, and having neither anchors nor boats, and being forced far to leeward—thought best to steer for Boston. Next day saw a Danish brig in great distress; and soon after met with a schooner without a person on board. Lat. 30, long. 68, spoke the brig *America*, bound to Kennebunk, (mentioned in the last Mercury.) Next day spoke brig *Retrieve*, from Trinidad, had lost her main-mast. October 15, spoke the Delaware sloop of war, captain Decatur, who gave us a barrel of bread—and offered any thing else that we wished.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

The following interesting article we translate from the "Courier de Paris" of the 12th September. Further translations from Paris papers to-morrow.

ST. ILDEFONSO, (Spain) August 27.

The events of which the disgrace of Jovellanos was the prelude are successively disclosing themselves. The ex-minister passed three days at Madrid and set out on the 23d of this month for the Trislo waters, whence he will proceed to Gyon, the place fixed by the king for his residence. We are now at the period of Ostracisme.

Thirteen distinguished personages, the greater part general officers, have just been exiled from the capital and from the court. Valdes and Negreti, two La Generals, the one to Malaga, the other to Pampelune; the inspector of infantry, Pardo, to the coast of Grenada; Solano* Marechal de camp, to Saint Sebastian; Castagnos, to Badajoz; Cagigal, to Galicia; Vallejo, to Barcelona; the young duke de Crillon Mahon, to Eltramadura, &c. It is not yet known who has instigated these rigorous measures. There is another selection from the court, but in a manner less painful, of three grandes of Spain, whose absence is thought to be more useful than their presence. The king having just given them diplomatic missions, viz. the duke of Ossuna, to Vienna; the duke del Parque, to Petersburg; the duke d'Uceda, to Lisbon: other changes are expected. We are in every respect in a violent crisis, the result of which cannot be foreseen. The ambassador of the French republic is here permanently.

The Grand Inquisitor who is thought to be one of the principal actors in these alarming scenes, is himself menaced as the victim of them. It is much questioned whether he will not be sent to his arch-bishoprick of Burgos. His successor will probably be Mufguiz, her majesty's confessor, and according to the known character of this prelate, the strictest precautions may be expected. The health of the minister Scavedra alternately gives hopes and fears. He is now unwell. It is said that the person named to supply his place, has been mortified by the foreign ministers refusing to confer with him; but we do not venture to speak positively.

The Ami Des Loix, (for we still receive it) was not well informed when it said that citizen Truguet was daily expected at Paris. It is certain that he is still at Madrid and not disposed to leave it.

* Note of the editor. This is the same person who with permission of the directory, accompanied general Moreau, during the campaign of the 4th year in the celebrated retreat from Bavaria.

November 9.

To the Printer of the Philadelphia Gazette.

Deborah Logan requests you to give the following a place in your paper.

Stenton, November 5, 1798.

Extra of a letter from doctor Logan, dated Bourdeaux, September 9, 1798, to his wife.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I embark this day on board the ship *Perseverance* for Philadelphia, and shall bring with me dispatches for our government, calculated to restore that harmony, the loss of which has been so sensibly felt by both countries. All American vessels in the harbours of France have been released—all American prisoners have been set at liberty; and the most positive assurances have been made that France is ready to enter on a treaty for the amicable accommodation of all matters in dispute.—American citizens are treated with respect in every part of France, and the appearance of a reconciliation between the two republics affords the highest satisfaction to all classes of citizens in this country, &c. &c."

"GEORGE LOGAN."

BALTIMORE, November 7.

Arrived this day.

Schooner *Patriot*, captain Manning, from Curacao; which he left on the 17th ult. and has obligingly favoured us with the following particulars:

That on the 14th October he saw an American brig taken in sight of the harbour by a French privateer, which left it the day before. The freebooter belonged to a madam Pockett, of Curacao, and had on board the following villainous Americans, viz. SOLOMON GEER, who sailed last from Baltimore, mate of the schooner *Lucinda*; JOHN MATHERS, last from ditto, mate of the snow *Maryland*; then at Curacao; PETER LACOCK, last from Norfolk, in the ship *Stagg*. Those three scoundrels were active in procuring the condemnation of all the American property they could, by giving all the false information they could possibly invent.

The governor of Curacao being informed that the above brig was captured within the limits of the island, pressed a Swedish schooner, manned her with seamen belonging to the Dutch frigates, and immediately sent her in pursuit of the brig; but being out

failed she returned without success.

On the 16th, the day before captain M's sailing, the council of Curacao, preferred a petition to the governor, signed by some of the principal merchants of the place, for an arrest of madam Pockett's property, for taking Americans within the limits of the island, bound thither. The prayer of the petition it was expected would be granted the next day.

On the 14th captain Snell, of the schooner *Amphitrite*, of New-York, arrived at Curacao, with four of his people in an open boat, having left his schooner, mate and the rest of this hands, on the reef of the island of Aves. She was from Surinam to Demerara, bound to Curacao, and was run ashore on the morning of the 6th of October. He had chartered a Spanish schooner to save the people and as much of the cargo as possible.

November 8.

Extra of a letter from Thomas Snell, commander of the private armed schooner *Amphitrite*, to T. Stagg, jun. at New-York.

"GRENADA, September 27.

"On the 22d of August lat. 33, I had very heavy gales of wind: it blew with such violence, and heavy sea going, I was fearful I should have been obliged to throw the guns overboard; to add to our trouble, two of our fore-chain plates gave way, and with the greatest difficulty, we saved our mast from going overboard. On the 26th, in lat. 29, long. 53, fell in with a ship and a schooner, being to windward of them, I bore down to speak the ship, and getting so close as to take the trumpet and speak her, at that moment we received a whole broadside from the ship, but fortunately did no damage; my people being all at their quarters, I returned him the compliment:—An action commenced, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes; six of my guns being dismounted and my ammunition nearly expended, I thought it most prudent to quit her. I suppose her to be an English ship taken by the French, which I could not have made a prize of, had she struck."

A VARICE.

A few days ago died, at his house in Kentish-town, England, John Little, Esq; aged 48. Some days before his physician persuaded him to take a little wine as absolutely necessary to recruit his decayed strength, occasioned by his living so very low; but fearful of being robbed, should he trust his servants with the key of his cellar, he obliged them to carry him down stairs to get a single bottle, when the sudden transition from a warm bed to a damp cellar, brought on an apopleptic fit, which caused his death.

On his effects being examined it was found that he had upward of twenty-five thousand pounds in the different tontines; eleven thousand pounds in the 4 per cents, besides 2,000l. per annum, landed property, which now devolves to his brother, to whom he never gave the least assistance on account of his being married, a state he himself never entered into, and to which he always entertained the greatest detestation. He resided upwards of forty years in the same house, one room of which had not been opened for fourteen years, but on his death was found to contain 173 pair of breeches, and other wearing apparel out of number, though in so decayed a state they were purchased by a Jew for the sum of half a guinea. In the coach house they discovered, secreted in different parts of the building, 180 wigs, which had been bequeathed to him by different relations, and on which he set great store.

Annapolis, November 15.

ADDRESS

From His Excellency GOVERNOR HENRY to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

November 7, 1798.

GENTLEMEN,

IN communicating the enclosed address from the Executive, an opportunity is afforded of expressing to the Legislature, respectfully and concisely, some sentiments on certain subjects which appear important to the peace and welfare of the people.

It is now obvious to all, that the conduct of the French nation would long before this time have justified an open and direct state of hostilities. The love of peace has hitherto restrained the authorities of the union from such a state of things. How long it will continue to do so, is not within our province to determine. The uncertainty renders it prudent to be prepared for the worst; and notwithstanding the defence of the union is wisely by the constitution intrusted to the general government, yet no one can deny

the propriety and importance at all times of a sincere and vigorous co-operation.

We are taught by the constitution to rely on the militia for our general defence. On sudden emergencies it is certainly our only resource; it is therefore at all times important, but especially now, to place them on the most respectable footing.

My duty for the last twelve months has called me, in conjunction with the council, often to deliberate on this subject; it would be criminal in this crisis of our public affairs to withhold from the legislature its derangements and imbecility.

In various parts of the state indeed a spirit of patriotism has displayed itself, and the zeal and intelligence of the officers have formed the defects of the system; but such temporary effects are not to be relied on. The safety of a community ought not to depend upon the voluntary effusions of a few patriotic men. The law must govern and invigorate the whole mass. To answer this important and necessary purpose, it is indispensable that it be revised in all its parts, and ample powers given to produce order, discipline and obedience.

All men are now satisfied of the propriety of putting the country in a complete state of defence; and in case of actual war, or a remote expectation of it, it would be unbecoming the wisdom of the legislature to trust the peace and safety of the country on the present weak and defective system. Menaced as we are from abroad by a brave, intelligent and enterprising nation, this subject is all important; and in the deliberations of the legislature, all others ought to yield to it, as of inferior moment.

Attached to this subject, is the condition of our armaments. Their present state, and the conduct of past legislatures, would induce a belief, that they really considered themselves as exempt in all future times from the calamities of war.

Arms and ammunition are indispensable; in times of profound peace, a certain proportion of both are proper; it is peculiarly so now; and while it is possible that our altars, or any portion of our social happiness, may in any degree depend on these things, no rational man, it is hoped can doubt what course to pursue.

It appears important that the earliest and most unremitting attention of the legislature should be bestowed on these subjects, and a supply of both speedily procured.

Expenditures on these articles are not lost, they are of a durable nature; and if from a display of animated and united councils, together with vigorous preparations for war, we should fortunately escape the present desolating scene, which is laying waste the fairest portion of Europe, still they will be useful on future occasions, and will remain a standing monument how much the peace and safety of a country depend on a prepared condition for war.

It was greatly desired by the Executive to complete the quota of men under the late call of the President of the United States. Orders from the commander in chief, before I came into office, and since, have been often but ineffectually repeated. It was finally determined to send the adjutant-general to various parts of the state, to try the effect of his official influence and exertions; various returns were procured in consequence of this measure, but the business is still incomplete, and will continue to be so till the system is radically improved. By those who are best acquainted with military subjects, an adjutant-general's office, upon a respectable footing, is essential. His residence ought to be at the seat of government, and his emoluments adequate to a suitable maintenance. In revising the militia system this subject will, no doubt, receive due attention.

It is with great deference that I call your serious attention to these important measures of defence; it may be thought unbecoming in an individual to press what is so obvious to the understandings of all. I shall, however, rely upon the seriousness of the times, the great deficiency of all military articles, the solicitude which a high public officer may be permitted to express for the general welfare, and, above all, the dangerous and embarrassing imbecility, as well as the utter insufficiency of the militia system, for my justification.

It was early foreseen, that the principles upon which our constitution was originally founded, and the spirit of the times, would have a discomposing influence on the minds of a certain species of property among us.

To these powerful and operating causes have been added the establishment of certain self-created societies; the practices of individuals among some religious orders of men, have also combined to hasten the fulfilment of this prediction; its effects are now in operation, and daily felt, and the magnitude of the evil calls for all the aid and circumspection which is in the power of the legislature to exercise.

The deficiency of this subject renders it inexpedient to descend to particulars; it however appears not improper to remark, that while the laws of a great portion of the union countenance this kind of property, self-created societies, and individuals of certain religious orders of men among us, ought not, of their own motion, and without authority, to set up their own judgments in opposition to the settled order of things.

The height to which these matters are carried by individuals in some of the neighbouring states, call for a speedy remedy.

A candid representation from the highest authority in the state, or a deputation from the two houses, would no doubt produce salutary effects, both on public bodies and private individuals.

As to those classes of men among ourselves, and who reside within the limits of the state, the laws can be framed to reach their delinquencies. The pro-

priety of bestowing early and serious attention on this subject, is, with great deference, submitted to your consideration.

An early practice, now sanctioned by a positive law, requires the chief magistrate, in cases where a sentence of death is passed, to issue a warrant for the execution of the criminal. Trials of this kind are often remote from the seat of government, where the parties and the circumstances attending their cases are wholly unknown to the governor. It is difficult, however ardently it may be desired, to procure impartial information, and it can seldom be had, except from the judges themselves.

A record is forwarded to the executive containing a naked sentence of death. Is it possible in such a case that he can exercise, with due deliberation, the authority with which he is constitutionally invested? Can he intuitively determine whether it is proper to execute or meliorate the sentence of the law? The difficulty is felt. It is thought, and humbly suggested, that the judges before whom the trial is had ought to be enjoined, either to state the circumstances of the case, and the deportment of the criminal, or to express their opinion on the propriety of executing or of extending mercy to the criminal.

Since the legislature was last assembled, some resolutions have been received from the state of Massachusetts, respecting the dangerous tendency of foreign influence, and proposing an alteration in the constitution of the United States in this respect, which are now submitted to your consideration.

No one will seriously contend that there is any physical virtue in the spot of earth which gave us birth, and yet all will readily acknowledge, that without the exercise of our reason, and, indeed, independently of it, it produces a predominant affection and preference in its favour, which no time, nor scarcely any circumstances, will eradicate; and from hence arises the exclusion of foreigners from the affairs of nations to which they are not allied by their birth.

The experience of our own times, and the history of past ages, equally assure us of the propriety and truth of this practice.

That philosophy, however flattering to the pride of human nature, which teaches men to look upon themselves as citizens of the world, and who, when they are asked where their country lies, will point with their fingers to the Heavens, is too loose and universal for the present age, and will for ever endanger the firmest structure which human ingenuity can devise.

The country from which we derive our origin, and indeed all the kingdoms of Europe with which we are best acquainted, have, from the most remote antiquity, fostered this passion. It has, in some degree, contributed to their grandeur and security. It is therefore no wonder that the prejudices of education should be put on its side, and the mind early impressed with its truth and importance.

Seeing then how guarded most nations have been upon this subject, and testing the truth of it by the short experience which we ourselves have had, we have sufficient reason to be satisfied, that it is either too late or too early to support such systems of liberality. However exalted the virtue or distinguished the talents of an individual may be, and however worthy of public confidence, yet it is nevertheless true, that in general it is unwise to trust the high concerns of a nation to men not born within its limits.

My own mind has long been satisfied on this subject, and it appears salutary to carry the Massachusetts resolves into effect.

By a resolution of both houses, the governor was directed to transmit a copy of our laws to the executive of each state. This desirable measure I was not able to execute, from the impossibility of procuring the acts of some sessions. It was thought therefore advisable to wait till a complete copy could be procured.

I was early made sensible of the propriety of passing an order in favour of Charlotte-Hall School. This fostering care of the legislature, while it does honour to the individuals concerned, is most certainly useful to the country at large; and if I may be permitted to express an opinion, there is no subject on which the public money can be so usefully expended as on institutions similar to Charlotte-Hall School, which brings a certain part of a liberal education within the resources of men of moderate fortunes.

From an early period of my life I have participated in the councils of my country, and it is not without reluctance that I now separate myself from them; and this indeed I cannot well do without looking back upon the various and interesting scenes which have passed, and of expressing, with gratitude and great respect, my obligations to my fellow-citizens. My heart, and its best affections, are devoted to their happiness, and will continue to be so to the end of my life.

Should my name therefore be presented to you for the purpose of filling the station which I now enjoy, you will be pleased not to receive it, as it is my determination to become a private citizen.

I have the honour to be,
With sentiments of great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HENRY,

The honourable The GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Monday last the general assembly, agreeably to the constitution and form of government, proceeded to the election of a governor, in the room of John Henry, Esquire, who resigned, and appointed the hon. Thomas Sim Lee, Esquire, who declined accepting the appointment, and yesterday they proceeded to a new election, when the hon. Benjamin Ogle, Esquire, was elected and qualified as governor.

Arthur Shaffer, John Davidson, James Brice, James Thomas and Jonathan Wilmer, Esquires, are chosen a council to the governor.

A commencement for conferring degrees in St. John's college was held at the college-hall, on the 9th instant, before a numerous and respectable audience, consisting of the legislature of the state, and the ladies and gentlemen belonging to the city. After prayer to the Supreme Being by the vice-principal, and a short oration in Latin by the principal, the exercises were performed in the following manner:

1. A Latin Salutatory Oration, by Mr. John Rumley, of Harford, Maryland.
2. An Oration on the advantages of Commerce, by Mr. William Potts, of Frederick, Maryland.
3. An Oration on the advantages of the study of History, by Mr. John Claude, of Annapolis.
4. An Oration on the happy effects of Religion, both on Individuals and Society, by Mr. William Campbell, of Frederick, Maryland.
5. An Oration in praise of the Newtonian Philosophy, by Mr. Alexander Hammett, of Maryland.
6. An Oration on the advantages of Representative government, by Mr. John T. Lomax, of Virginia.
7. An Oration on Patriotism, by Mr. John H. Thomas, of Frederick, Maryland.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on Messrs. John Rumley, William Potts, John Claude, William Campbell, Alexander Hammett, John T. Lomax, John H. Thomas, John L. Kerr, and also on James D. Lowry, of Alexandria, and William Donaldson, of Maryland, who unfortunately were prevented from attending the commencement with their fellow-graduates.

8. A Valedictory Oration, by Mr. John L. Kerr, of Easton, Maryland.

The principal then concluded the business of the day with an address to the graduates, respecting their future conduct in life, expressing his wishes for their prosperity and usefulness; and commending them to the care of the Almighty Governor of the Universe.

It would be injustice to the young gentlemen not to observe, that they appeared to acquit themselves much to the satisfaction of the polite and judicious audience that honoured them by attending on the occasion.

* * The oration delivered by Mr. John Henry Thomas at the commencement of St. John's College, on the 9th instant, will be inserted in our next.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 25th of November, instant,

TWO large brick HOUSES, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the city of Annapolis, on Bloombury Square, one of them lately occupied by WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; the other lately occupied by Mr. J. W. FOWLER. The said property is subject to a ground rent of thirty shillings sterling per annum, and have fifty-eight years of the lease unexpired from January next.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

JOSEPH WYATT,
Has for Sale,

A FEW DRY GOODS and GROCERIES,

which he will make as low as possible.

Annapolis, November 15, 1798.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 23d of this inst. at the late dwelling of JOHN GARDNER, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with some household furniture, &c.

All persons having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, on the day of sale, which will begin at 11 o'clock, and for CASH only.

ELIZABETH GARDNER, Administratrix.

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.

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.

Six Dollars Reward.

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

November 4, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the court of chancery of Maryland, at their present session, for an order to discharge him from confinement.

Elkton, November 10, 1798.

ALL persons having claim against the estate of THOMAS CROMWELL, deceased, are requested to present the same, legally authenticated, and in duplicate, to the executor, HANNAH CROMWELL, at her residence in Annapolis, on or before the 13th of November, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN away, on Monday last, a country born negro, BEN, who calls himself BEN, made fellow, about 6 feet high, short wool brushed up in the hair, which he cannot hide when he is shaved; his probable height is a variety of cloaths with him, he is a free man, and has a variety of forewarned him off. The above reward is for who will take up and secure him, so that I get him again.

November 12, 1798.

THE subscriber forewarned with any of his way whatever without leave of some one of his family; be attended to, as he is determined to force against any offender.

THOMAS HARRIS.

June 12, 1798.

NOTICE

ALL persons having claim against the estate of THOMAS LANE, deceased, are requested to present the same, legally authenticated, and in duplicate, to the executor, BARBARA LANE, at her residence in Annapolis, on or before the 15th of October, 1798.

October 15, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, I will sell, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 29th of this inst. in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land, containing DELIGHT, the property of SAMUEL MAY, deceased, within the city of Baltimore.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, I will sell, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 29th of this inst. in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land, containing DELIGHT, the property of SAMUEL MAY, deceased, within the city of Baltimore.

September 25, 1798.

To be SOLD

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing DELIGHT, the property of SAMUEL MAY, deceased, within the city of Baltimore. It is situated on the river, containing between 100 and 200 acres; this land lies within the city of Baltimore, and is surrounded by fertile and level land, and is well adapted for farming, having a good house and two apple orchards. This tract of land is situated on the river, and is well adapted for farming, having a good house and two apple orchards. This tract of land is situated on the river, and is well adapted for farming, having a good house and two apple orchards.

By order,
S. MAYNARD, Clk.

April 7, 1798.

Seth

Boot and

HAS received from the estate of L. with York and spruce of the best quality received from both shoe-thread, which terms for cash. N. B. He requests an account unfettered call and settle it, with this request, Annapolis, June

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 how 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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS LANE, deceased, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to have them legally authenticated, and all persons who are indebted unto the said estate are requested to make immediate payments, otherwise suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the spring courts.

BARBARA LANE, Executrix.
OS. S. HARWOOD, Executor.

October 15, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 29th of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

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

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

September 25, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit;

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

LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

Seth Sweetser,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

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

N. B. He requests each person against whom he has an account unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and settle it, and solicit an immediate compliance with this request.
Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

EDUCATION.

In the hands of the Printer, and to be published by subscription.

AN ESSAY

On "the best system of Liberal Education and Literary Instruction, adapted to the genius of the government of the United States; comprehending also, a Plan for instituting and conducting public schools in this country on principles of the most extensive utility."

By the reverend SAMUEL KNOX, A. M.

Principal of the Frederick-town Academy.

The Essay was awarded, the premium offered by the American Philosophical Society on that subject, and to be published by their order of 15th December, 1797.

Their printer having failed in his engagement with the society, the author has taken this method of having it submitted to the attention of the enlightened patrons of literature, in the State of Maryland in particular, and the friends of a liberal system of public education, throughout the United States in general.

CONDITIONS.

It will be executed in the best manner, on good paper, and neatly half bound.

The price to subscribers, 3 quarters of a dollar, to be paid on subscribing or on delivery of the essay, as may to them be most agreeable. Subscribers names will be published, and places of residence if inserted in their subscriptions.

Subscriptions will be taken, as soon as papers for that purpose can be forwarded, at Messrs Rice's bookstore in Philadelphia—By the different bookellers in Baltimore, Annapolis, George-town and Alexandria—At Mr. Dick & Co's, store in Bladensburg, and at Messrs. John and Isaac Mantz's store in Frederick-town, and by P. and S. Green, Annapolis.
Frederick-town, October 24.

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 3/4 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 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.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the collectors and supervisors of Anne-Arundel county appear before the justices of said county on Monday the 26th day of this instant, to settle their several accounts.

By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Clk.

November 7, 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.

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.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 24th instant, a likely negro man, of a dark complexion, who says his name is CUFF, and that he was hired this present year by GERARD B. CAUSIN, Esq; to a Mr. Ashton, of Montgomery county. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold agreeably to law for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 28, 1798.

CAME to the subscriber's, on the 17th instant, an iron gray HORSE, near 15 hands high, paces, trots and canters, shed all round, and appears to be 6 or 7 years old, has no perceivable brand. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN H. DORSEY.

Elk Ridge, October 20, 1798.

BACON'S LAWS

For SALE.

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

IN COUNCIL:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives—we, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John Chew Thomas, William Craik, George Baer, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Christie, Joshua Seney and John Dennis, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state in the congress of the United States.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

JOHN HENRY.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk

of the governor and council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Eastern, George-town, Frederick town, and one of the Baltimore papers, once in each week, for the space of four weeks successively.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 17th of February, from the subscriber's plantation, five miles from Annapolis, a negro man named HARRY, he is 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, strong made, bow legs, and very black; had on an osabrig shirt, nankeen pantaloons, with strings, coarse cloth short coat, much worn, and coarse hat half worn; he had my leave to go to see his wife who then lived at the college in Annapolis, but she has since gone to Upper-Marlborough, where she has all her family, by the name of CHUBB, or CHURK, the mother's name is Peggy Chubb, and herself Ralder, she has several sisters and brothers in Prince-George's county, particularly in town; it is supposed he is harboured by them, or may be furnished with a pass by them. I bought the said negro from Mr. Hammond, at the iron works, who had him of Mr. Lawson, on the turnpike road, two or three miles from Baltimore, where he has a brother and sister, and one sister free in Baltimore by the name of Suke. Whoever will take up and secure said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS if taken within this state, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by J. F. LEFEBRE.

I will give a generous reward to any person or persons who can bring proof against those who conceal him so that they be brought to justice.

October 29, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WYVIL, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS M'NEIR, Administrator de bonis non to WILLIAM WYVIL.

Annapolis, October 29, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SARAH WYVIL, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment; as I am anxious to settle the estate no indulgence can be given.

THOMAS M'NEIR, Administrator of SARAH WYVIL.

Annapolis, October 29, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and securing them in goal, so that I may get them, WILL, about sixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty six or seven years of age, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about seventeen years of age; the last two call themselves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently seen in Annapolis, where I have 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.

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

JOHN R. BRYCE.

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.

NOTICE.

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

CLEON CLEMENTS.

September 11, 1798.

NOTICE

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

THOMAS EARLE.

Baltimore, 12th Sept. 1798.

NOTICE.

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

ENOS DUVALL FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

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

FREDERICK KOONES.

September 4, 1798.

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.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS HARWOOD, Jun.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

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

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

Thirty Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape out of Anne-Arundel county gaol, last evening, a negro man by the name of BEN, but commonly calls himself BEN ROGERS, the property of JOHN H. STONE, Esq; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark short coat, white kersey jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, and coarse shoes, he has a scar over one of his eyes, and commonly wears has 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.

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.

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.

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.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro woman called POLL, about twenty-three years of age, four feet four or five inches high, of a yellowish complexion, well made, has a scar on her face, and also on one of her arms, her cloathing unknown; it is supposed she is gone towards Chester river, having a number of acquaintances there. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS will be paid to any person who takes up said negro, and lodges her in any gaol in this State, or TEN DOLLARS if taken out of the State.

JOHN SEDWICK, near the court-house, Calvert county.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends removing to Baltimore this fall, and in consequence of which OFFERS, at PUBLIC SALE for READY CASH, on the third Monday in November next,

ALL his LOTS, with the improvements thereon, situate in Port-Tobacco-town, Charles county, now under rent for one hundred and seventy-seven pounds ten shillings per year; also several likely country born negroes, which have no claim to freedom; also a quantity of stock, among which are several very large steers, sheep, &c. &c. The sale to commence precisely at one o'clock, at Mr. JOSEPH M. SIMMS, one of the tenants. It is requested that the creditors of the subscriber will attend the sale; also those who are indebted are hereby requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective accounts, or they will be dealt with according to law, as no further indulgence can or will be given.

CHARLES MANKIN.

September 27, 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-Marlborough in Prince-George's county.

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.

Eight Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS PINDLE.

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

T. P.

June 25, 1798.

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

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

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.

NOTICE.

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

JOSIAS FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, September 21, 1798.

WANTED,

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

To be RENTED,

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

April 18, 1798.

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.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, about the 10th of May last, a trespassing stray, a small yellow bay MARE, about five years old, thirteen hands high, has a star in her forehead, is a natural trotter, and has a long Yorkshire bob. The owner is desired to prove property, and pay charges.

JOHN RIDGELY, Living near

major Snowden's forge, Anne-

Arundel county.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

MAR

The following oration, delivered by John Hanson Thomas, on the commencement held on the College, for conferring degrees is published at the request of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and a number of the members of the Assembly.

An ORATION on PA

PROPERLY my respectable that we first appreciate the views of the tranquil scene into a situation on which the active duties of citizen are the virtue of patriotism and the results of my short of I shall use that language which is agreeable to the American sense of sincerity. Too you forbid art of adulation, or the edifice of a dissembling policy in fortunate in addressing you can prefer the honest garb of flattery, and can make zeal and ardour of juvenile At this eventful period, life has gone forth through become of peculiar consequence the veil of truth and realities of patriotism fly and well ascertained. I audience, have the judgment, and their passion version of words! Men in of screening the world with popular names, except for been so far corrupt that over virtue. If confirmation mark, it is amply to be for history! Since the might that revolution which in miles to subvert all order found all moral districts become the watch-word of one devoted part of the Patriot has been arrogate based their impious hat then, and violated the a ties the title has been contented, the factious quality of whose patriot vity their own governm of their own country, a clinical. Such votaries rejects; nor can the v pretended offerings. T thus in a noble and diffi produces in the possib by all just means, the possilities this desire, ho ble his situation, may trict. It may exist in civilized life, and ma various as there are cl honest farmer, who by helps to diffuse the b mechanic, who incre and every man, howe general conduct tend or promote the good for his patriotism to esteem, as the able Sound wisdom, as v liberal policy which w heroic virtue to the restless temper, or t to engage busily in teaches us, with an tention, that the pr tially necessary to th ifference of social unio should be for ever man, however servie him, or however g possels the real spiri of morals is not co tude. For how c in his private dep mon disregard of a that virtue whose t vere? Can he, w glected the natural ly supposed sensib the individual, wh and sensual pleasur

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1798.

The following oration, delivered by the author, Mr. John Hanson Thomas, one of the graduates at the commencement held on the 9th inst. at St. John's College, for conferring degrees of Bachelor of Arts, is published at the request of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and a number of the members of the legislature.

AN ORATION ON PATRIOTISM, 1798.

PROPERLY to discharge our duties, my respectable hearers, it is necessary that we first justly understand and duly appreciate them. As then this day, which forms so important an era in the views of early life, offers us as it were from the tranquil scenes of collegiate employments into a situation on which, in some degree, the active duties of citizen are first supposed to be attached, the virtue of patriotism appears to be a subject which most interest and concern us all. In endeavouring to deliver to you the native effusions of a youthful mind, and the results of my short observation upon this topic, I shall use that language which I trust will ever be agreeable to the American character, the pure language of sincerity. Too young to have yet acquired the forced art of adulation, or perhaps to know the full necessity of a dissembling policy, it is to be hoped that I am fortunate in addressing myself to an audience who can prefer the honest garb of truth to the vain tinsel of flattery, and can make a liberal allowance for the zeal and ardour of juvenile sentiments.

At this eventful period, when the spirit of political strife has gone forth through the world, when it has become of peculiar consequence to strip from error and vice the veil of truth and goodness, the real characteristics of patriotism should be distinctly marked, and well ascertained. How often, my respectable audience, have the judgments of mankind been enlisted, and their passions enlisted by the mere persuasion of words! Men in all ages have been desirous of securing the world designs under the best and most popular names, except sometimes where a people have been so far corrupt that vice has openly triumphed over virtue. If confirmation were wanted for this remark, it is amply to be found in the annals of modern history! Since the mighty revolution in Europe, that revolution which in its sanguinary progress promises to subvert all order and regularity, and to confound all moral distinctions.—Patriotism has almost become the watch-word of anarchy and rebellion. In one devoted part of the old world the sacred title of Patriot has been arrogated by wretches who have imbued their impious hands in the blood of their brethren, and violated the altars of God! In other countries the title has been claimed exclusively by the discontented, the factious and seditious;—by men, the quality of whose patriotism is displayed in efforts to vilify their own government, to prostitute the interests of their own country, and to promote civil broils and dissension. Such votaries true patriotism abhors and rejects; nor can the view without detestation their pretended offerings. The spirit of real patriotism consists in a noble and disinterested love of country, which produces in the possessor a constant desire to promote, by all just means, the general happiness. Whoever possesses this desire, however lowly his estate or humble his situation, may be pronounced a genuine patriot. It may exist in every rank and department of civilized life, and may be evinced by exertions as various as there are different spheres of action. The honest farmer, who by his patient and peaceful labours helps to diffuse the blessings of plenty, the industrious mechanic, who increases the conveniences of living, and every man, however private his avocation, whose general conduct tends either to alleviate the miseries or promote the good of society, is as equally entitled for his patriotism to a proportionate share of public esteem, as the able statesman or enterprising warrior. Sound wisdom, as well as justice, disclaims the illiberal policy which would confine the possession of this heroic virtue to those only who are urged by their restless tempers, or compelled by the duties of office, to engage busily in national concerns. Wisdom also teaches us, with an earnestness highly deserving attention, that the practice of religious virtues is essentially necessary to the happiness, if not to the very existence of social union; and it thence inculcates, what should be for ever impressed on our minds, that no man, however serviceable accident may have rendered him, or however glorious his talents may be, does possess the real spirit of patriotism, whose usual tenor of morals is not conformable to the standard of rectitude. For how can we believe that the man, who in his private deportment shall have evinced a common disregard of all virtue, can feel the pure flame of that virtue whose trials are often most arduous and severe? Can he, who in his domestic concerns has neglected the natural ties of kindred and family, be justly supposed sensible of his obligations to society? Can the individual, who has been ever devoted to dissipation and sensual pleasures, or the avaricious being, whose

idol is self-interest, yield to the mandates of patriotism, in obedience to which every personal consideration of pleasure and interest is to be sacrificed to public good? Common sense replies no; nor can it perceive any good reason why the man of immoral life, who has despised the duties which he owes to religion and to his God, should ever be thought capable of discharging, with integrity and purity of motive, the duties which he owes to his country. But, my audience, amidst the busy and turbulent scenes which are sometimes exhibited in the world, the voice of common sense is frequently silenced and overcome by the more powerful pleadings of passion and prejudice. In judging of the public virtue of men there has been a habit always too common, of omitting every consideration of private character. This is a spurious generosity, unfounded in reason, and which, when long continued, must tend to promote an entire corruption of the body politic. A desire of the good opinion and applause of our fellow-citizens, whether ingrafted on our nature or suggested by self-interest, is almost universal. When the gratification of this desire is made greatly to depend on our moral conduct, it has a proper influence to encourage the good and depress the dissolute. But when in distributing the desirable laurels of patriotism, the course of our decrees holds out an idea that virtue is not an essential recommendation to public esteem and gratitude, we remove one of the strongest barriers to vice, and a very general inducement to goodness. Let every friend to virtue then be cautious of prostituting, from selfish or political motives, his applause and regard to men, whose lives or whose principles are at war with morality and religion. Except the influential Christian, whose actions daringly and flagitiously contradict his professions, it is impossible perhaps that there can exist in human shape an enemy, ultimately so malignant to public order and happiness, as the infidel whom either rank, fortune or talents, may enable to propagate his opinions. Such a man may be entitled to our thanks for temporary services, but upon no consideration should he be ever honoured as a patriot, in as much as no good he can do will counterbalance the evil and horrid tendency of his principles. Let those who are disposed to doubt the justice of this rule consider the direful consequences which must ensue, whenever the prevalence of infidelity becomes general in a country. In searching for examples they need not turn their eyes to distant ages and remote periods in history: France immediately rises to view—France—formerly the "bright domain of gentle manners," refinement and hospitality, now a ferocious monster in iniquity, a purpled vortex of injustice and misery, a dreadful picture of what every nation must be when it is induced profanely to destroy the temples of holy worship, and to deride the sacred volume of life. Instead then of ever being prevailed upon to confer the honours of patriotism upon man, avowing tenets like those which assisted to change a civilized and polite people into a horde of savages, we should rather regard them as objects of scorn and virtuous execration. On the contrary, the same policy dictates that we reverence, as worthy and valuable patriots, all those, who by sincerely preaching the sublime lessons of Christian morality, inculcate truths necessary and important to every political society, and thus promote our temporal as well as eternal welfare. In the view I have taken of my subject, my hearers, it appears neither expedient nor just that the trumpet of fame should only announce to the world and posterity the deeds of ambitious warriors and statesmen, that it should only be sounded to heap glory on the claimants who figure in the bold and noisy pursuits of life, while the more useful services of quiet merit are forgotten or neglected. The ingenious teachers of wisdom, and the votaries of science, who by their literary exertions have much improved the public manners and understanding, have conferred benefits more important in my estimation to their countrymen, than all the splendid achievements of the aspiring conqueror. With this impression it is that I would raise monuments and weave crowns of honour to the memory of an Addison, while the name of an Alexander might sink into the pool of oblivion. Addison, by the elegant efforts of whose pen more moral refinement was perhaps produced, than the lapse of another century would of itself have afforded, should assume a rank among the wisest of patriots; while the exploits of the Macedonian chief, and the numerous leaders who have sacrificed justice and their country's peace to their own ambition, should be no where recorded but in the list of plundering and lawless invaders.

It has been a question, my respectable audience, to which some modern incidents have given consequence, whether or no the duties of patriotism are not in some degree inconsistent with the spirit of philanthropy? In widening the channel of the stream it may be observed that its rapidity is always diminished; and judicious persons have considered, that amidst the general benevolence which the philanthropist professes, and the multiplicity of concerns which he feels, the

force of that affection by which he is attached to the land of his birth must necessarily decrease. In case of collision of interest between the community to which he belongs and a foreign power, it is argued, that, even if he is not treacherous, he will at least be found wavering when he ought to be acting.—That he will be engaged in settling the tender scruples of conscience, and discussing with himself the rights of the parties, when the voice of patriotism loudly calls him to arms and to battle. Although an absolute rule upon this subject cannot perhaps be properly established, yet it must be confessed, that the disorderly and clamorous spirits, who in the present convulsed state of society have proved themselves unfit subjects for any government, have been most of them violent pretenders to philanthropy. It almost indeed appears to be an article in the counterfeit philosophy of which the age has been so fruitful, to love any other country, to admire any other political union, and to esteem any other climate but our own. The disciples of this chimerical philosophy, whose patriotism is such that the most trifling dissatisfaction can induce them to emigrate from their native soil, are generally observed on trial to be haunted by the demon of discontent in every situation. Instead of deserving the title of citizens of the world, they are rather found to be outlaws, unfriendly to social happiness and order: Instead of being real philanthropists, their charity evaporates in the fume of words, and they are discovered to be entirely void of those active virtues which can alone render benevolence extensively useful. The present century has however been illumined by one bright instance of exalted worth, who combined in a manner as glorious as wonderful all the excellencies of philanthropy and patriotism. While disinterested goodness continues to have an admirer, the memory of the humane Howard will ever be cherished and respected. Although we cannot boast, my friends, that this god-like character was our countryman, yet America, in common with all mankind, is bound to honour the name of him who evinced himself "a friend to every clime, a patriot of the world." I rejoice that the labours of this excellent personage were of such a nature as render it proper in a discourse on patriotism to pay him the small tribute of my applause and reverence. For, if the great part of a long life spent in relieving not only the ordinary woes of the distressed, but in successfully prosecuting the most arduous schemes to meliorate the condition of afflicted captivity, and thereby performing the most benign services to unfortunate thousands of the present race in Great Britain, and perhaps to millions of posterity; if all this can entitle a man to the esteem of his countrymen, then should England be proud to regard, in the late Mr. Howard, one of the noblest of her sons, and a gem of incalculable value. To obtain information how he might best conduct his original plan of benevolence at home, and actuated too by feelings of universal charity, this great and indefatigable patriot visited the most dismal mansions of pain and sorrow throughout all Europe, and surveyed all the dreary scenes of misery and depression, even in the very northern wilds of Russia. Wherever he went, he appeared like an angel of mercy sent forth to disperse the evil spirits of guilt, calamity, and sickness: The widow, the orphan, and the wretched tenants of dungeons and prisons, hailed his arrival, and blessed him as he passed; while, like the industrious bee, who at every flight returns laden with materials to work upon, Mr. Howard, in whose breast the amor patriæ was always predominant, came back, furnished by every journey with a fresh fund of knowledge and observation, which he employed to promote the most laudable improvements in his native land, and to instruct his countrymen in his favourite objects of humanity. Here is a sublime example of patriotic virtue, which exhibited in the singular though truly pious mode that it was, we cannot hope will often have an imitator; but which, my friends, is surely worthy of a grateful mention, and should frequently be presented to the recollection of an admiring world.

In descending on the noble love of country, were I to consider it as peculiar alone to countries under particular modes of government or circumstances of situation, the notion would be highly unjust and illiberal. Nature has imparted the generous flame to her children of every region; and, though difficulties of condition may depress it in some countries, yet it can never be entirely extinguished but by a total depravity of heart and corruption of morals. It is the influence of this flame which attracts the savage to his native deserts and the tribe in which he has lived; and it is this which would render the really good man a faithful citizen, had he been born a subject even to Turkish despotism and rigour. It will not be pretended however but that the incitement to patriotic deeds must be much stronger among a people whose freedom and rights are protected by law, than in a land where every thing is subject to the will of an arbitrary sovereign. In the early ages of Greece and Rome, when those nations boasted so much of their liberty,

and abhorred the very name of slavery, public spirit appears to have been the ruling passion and the chief mover of actions. As tyranny and vice progressed, public spirit however gradually receded, and at last left those nations to their melancholy but instructive fate. Greece became the prey of Rome.—Rome, after becoming mistress of the world, fell into ruins; and its name and empire at length returned to their original extent—the precincts of the single city. And here, my friends, it might be useful to pause a moment, and give indulgence to those reflections which the late conquest of Rome, by the general enemies of humanity, cannot fail to excite in every classical and feeling mind. Who that has heard of her ancient greatness, who that justly honours the illustrious names which adorn her history, and the monuments of genius which her sons have left, but must have revered the old age of Rome, and lamented that no saving hand could be stretched forth for her defence and security. I mean not to charge the present inhabitants of this unfortunate city with a want of pious fortitude, while I recall to your memory, that when in the infancy of Rome, a foreign tyrant, meddling in her domestic concerns, threatened her with ruin, she was preserved entirely by the fidelity and valour of her citizens. Then indeed the enterprising heroism of Scævola could relieve his country by an attempt to destroy one hostile invader; lately such a patriotic exploit would have been fruitless, because French oppression, like the voracious hydra, could supply with new heads the place of each that might be struck off by the righteous sabre.

If, as has been stated, my hearers, love of country and zeal in its cause depend much on the degree of rational liberty and comforts which a people enjoy, it is with honest pride that we may ask, where is the country that should possess more patriotic citizens than our own? The constitution of the United States is the work of the American nation itself, and affords every proper protection to the rights and privileges of the people.—Those who administer the government are chosen from among ourselves, and can therefore seldom have any interest or views incompatible with the public good. Since the Federal government went into operation, agriculture and commerce, under all foreign attacks, have flourished beyond example; arts, manufactures and science, have rapidly advanced; and from a state of national disorder, weakness and poverty, we have become respectable, powerful and rich in all the means of resource. In addition to the inestimable boon of independence, a kind Providence has also allotted us an extensive and fertile territory, a temperate and grateful climate, and hath abundantly bestowed every thing which should render a nation industrious, happy and thankful. Are not these blessings sufficient to rivet the affections of every upright American to his native land? And should they not then be deemed worth all the struggles that can be made to defend and perpetuate them? The late patriotic declarations and exertions from one end of the continent to the other, loudly and gloriously proclaim, that they shall be defended and transmitted to posterity in spite of all the atrocious attempts of wicked and perfidious France. Though robbed, insulted and abused, the moderate and peaceful disposition of our government, still inclined America anxiously to seek for a reconciliation with her cruel plunderer. But fortunately for us, France mistaking our moderation for fear, our love of peace for base timidity, threw off the thin mask of pretences by which she had heretofore covered her designs, and has daringly endeavoured to fix on us a most degrading badge of dependence and servitude. She was not aware perhaps that there is a point of patient forbearance beyond which the genius of a free people forbids them to go; and that at the moment when her designs could be made apparent, the great body of the American empire, discarding every delusive expectation from the justice of France, would rise indignant to oppose her as an enemy, and to support, with firmness and vigour, the honour of our political union. Accordingly, no sooner was the base treatment which our messengers of peace had received in France properly known, no sooner were the ignominious terms of negotiation which she wished to prescribe publicly announced, than the honest voice of patriotism was heard from all parts of the land, proclaiming a glorious determination to keep the fair fabric of independence from either being destroyed by the open assaults, or undermined by the secret artifices of a barbarous foe. Just resentment, and a noble enthusiasm, I believe, animated the bosom of each virtuous American; nor did any class of the community seem wanting in zeal to vindicate the rights, and aid the efforts of our injured country. Voluntary and spirited associations for defence have been every where entered into, offers of military service were made by the patriotic youth in every quarter of the United States, and the most liberal contributions for the use of government, which redound much to the credit of the mercantile part of society, have been given in all the principal commercial towns throughout the continent. Go on, my countrymen, in this generous and manly conduct;—continue to place a fit reliance in those whom you yourselves have appointed to manage your concerns, and in the long tried worth of the venerable patriot who presides at the helm of state;—reject with disdain the counsels of all those who would at this crisis sow the seeds of discontent and dissension among you;—be firm and united, and if you are forced into the evils of war, you may then, with devout confidence, expect that the Omnipotent Being, who has heretofore so signally favoured this happy land, will still guard and watch over you.—Of the justice of your cause there can no longer remain the least doubt, since the illustrious Washington has agreed once more to head your armies, and to fight your battles. Washington, in whom the brightest excellence

is personified, the best of men, and the matchless hero, roused by a sense of the iniquitous hostility waged upon his country, promises for her sake to quit the tranquil retreat where he fondly thought uninterruptedly to conclude his days, and again to venture on the boisterous sea of public life. While the French, not content, should we even surrender all claims for the property of which we have been spoiled, demand a larger tribute as the price of peace, and, like the Gauls in the Roman senate house, have insultingly menaced us with the sword of destruction, in order to add weight to the scale which should measure the sum of American degradation;—behold! our veteran chief, as Camillus of old, magnanimously lends his aid to rescue us from disgraceful stipulations, and to repel any hostile intruder. Unrivalled patriot, and first of worthies! if the memory of any thing human can escape the injuries of time, we may surely believe that thy name will descend spotless to the last ages of futurity; that the glory of thy deeds, and the fame of thy virtues, shall live for ever. Under such a leader we have every reason to anticipate success, and to trust that our liberty and independence may be preserved from the jaws of Gallic avarice and ambition. Yes, they shall be preserved. To use the energetic style of the Athenian orator, we can swear, my countrymen, by the departed souls of those of our forefathers who assisted to animate the revolution, by the sacred ghosts of the patriots who fell in securing ~~the~~ our freedom, that America will never prostrate her rights to a foreign tyrant, till resistance are denied by nature, till her treasures are exhausted, and the best blood of her citizens has ceased to flow.

L O N D O N, September 17.

ON Saturday we stopped the press to state the important intelligence, received that day at the India House, of the French troops having taken possession of Rosetta, Damietta, and Cairo. This news, which was brought to London by an express from Mr. Toke, the agent of the India company at Constantinople, comes through a channel which can leave no doubt with regard to its truth. It is curious to observe, however, that every successful operation of Buonaparte is uniformly preceded by some extravagant account of his ruin. It would seem that the journalists of Germany had determined that their fictions should serve as a foil to his achievements, and that the splendor of his successes should astonish us the more, by reaching us immediately after the false reports of the disasters they state to have befallen him.

Before the nature of the dispatches received at the India House was communicated to the public, it was stated that an army of 50,000 Arabs had opposed the progress of the French general in Egypt, and defeated him with the loss of 8000 killed, and 2000 prisoners.—Though this report was posted at Lloyd's, it appeared to us so absurd, that we did not think it necessary to delay our publication to insert it on Saturday and we should not notice it now, had it not found its way into the other papers of that evening.

Nothing but the most perfect ignorance of the situation of Egypt, could have gained a moment's credit to this story. The Arabs have no interest in obstructing the progress of the French, and their wandering hordes could do no injury to the army Buonaparte commands, if they were inclined to oppose it.

It is equally ridiculous to suppose that Buonaparte sustained much loss in taking the towns of Rosetta, Damietta and Cairo. The fortifications of these places are of the most insignificant kind, and the Bays and their Mamalouks can scarcely be expected to have made a show of resistance.

It was necessary that Buonaparte should have secured the possession of Egypt, before he proceeded further on his route to India, in order that he may preserve a communication with France.

It is reported, that the chief bey Sheik Belad has joined the French, and facilitated their march to Suez, where Buonaparte and his army are said to have embarked on the 8th or 10th of August.

September 27.

By dispatches received yesterday at Lord Grenville's office from Mr. Smith, the ambassador of this country at Constantinople, the account of an engagement between admiral Nelson and the French fleet is confirmed. The following letter was sent by Mr. Canning to Lloyd's Coffee house:

"Downing-street, September, 26, 1798.

"By dispatches received this day from his majesty's minister at Constantinople, dated the 22d of August, it appears that the Turkish government had received and communicated to him an account from the governor of Rhodes, stating that a French brig had arrived unexpectedly in the port of that island, the master of which having been fully examined, had declared that on the 31st of July, an English squadron, consisting of 14 sail of the line, one frigate, and one corvette, had come to attack the French squadron anchored at Ebouker (Begeres), that towards the evening of the same day the English squadron had got into action, and that the L'Orient was already on fire when the captain of the brig came away.

"The Turkish government had also received and communicated to the British minister, an account that two Turkish gallies had, after a hot engagement, taken a French frigate of 40 guns which had come to anchor off the coast of Syria, and landed a few of its crew, with a view of exciting disturbances in that country."

This intelligence is so far satisfactory, as it puts beyond doubt the fact of an engagement between the two fleets having taken place. The French account, which clearly proves that a complete victory was gained by the English, is thus authenticated.—The details

of a splendid victory, and of almost the total destruction of the enemy's fleet, may soon be expected.

By the same conveyance letters were said to have been received, that Buonaparte was harassed by the Arabs; that Pacha Gaza, the governor of Syria, was sending 3000 chosen men to the defence of Cairo; that Buonaparte was intrenched between Rosetta and Cairo, &c. &c. This account is contradicted by the communications of the French Directory, that Buonaparte had reached Cairo. The latter information seems unquestionable.

The stories which are so lightly raised and propagated respecting the vigorous exertions of the Bays, and the opposition of the Arabs, are utterly incredible, and we conceive can be ascribed to nothing but ignorance or imposture. How have the Bays and the Arabs so suddenly confederated? Who ever heard of regular armies of Arabs coming down to Egypt? Whoever believed the Mamalouks capable of giving any resistance to a veteran army provided with every military advantage, assisted by the fullest knowledge of the country, which men long acquainted with it, and by whom the expedition is attended, can afford? Egypt, at the present day, indeed, is as little capable of formidable resistance to an army of soldiers, as a horde of savages armed with bows and arrows are capable of opposing European artillery. With respect to the people, they may be considered as wholly neutral, or, rather they will be ready to assist in the overthrow of the vile and abominable tyranny of the Bays.

What may now be the intention of Buonaparte is a subject of some doubt. The Hamburg mail which arrived yesterday contains a curious proclamation which he is said to have published on his arrival in Egypt. It is calculated to flatter the religious principles of the inhabitants of this country, the mother of superstition. It announces that a new government is to be erected. At the same time it carefully endeavours to inculcate, that the attempt carries with it no hostility to the Ottoman Porte. The whole performance is a singular instance of the art and accommodating temper of the French. It is but fair to observe, however, that this is the first usurpation they have committed in the name of the Supreme Being. This is the first occasion in which they have been guilty of hypocrisy on the subject of religion.

There now appears very considerable probability that Buonaparte will fix his abode in Egypt, at least for some time.—He may think it the most glorious work in which he could engage to recede from its present obscurity and contempt, into power and splendor, the country from which first issued all the religion, all the science, all the politics, all the arts which have flourished in the world. A rich and fertile country, the means of every kind of opulence and splendor, will enable him to reward the bold adventurers by whom he is accompanied.—He may willingly forget a country in which he was too great to be a subject. He may meditate the erection of a new nation, of which he himself shall, in some way, be the head. Provided indeed that his troops are faithful (and they have every reason to be so), he is already independent of all the world. Perhaps then the ambition of Buonaparte may not regret the destruction of the French fleet, which frees him from every risk of interruption from the mother country, in any designs which he may prosecute.

The novelty of this undertaking naturally tempts conjecture. It is altogether so different from any thing we have witnessed for several centuries, that it is not absurd to ascribe to it in speculation objects different from common politics and common views. Time, however, will soon give us some clue to the mystery. If India be not immediately attempted, France may ere long reckon Egypt an independent nation, and Buonaparte as an ally rather than a subject.

As to any resistance from the Porte, it will probably come too late, if it comes at all. That feeble empire is already distracted by formidable intestine commotions, and perhaps the divan may be contented with professions of friendship and alliance, to excuse their forbearing an opposition which they could not meet with success.

G L A S G O W, September 25.

Paris papers till 17th instant, have been received since our last. By these it appears, that admiral Nelson has, by the total destruction of the French fleet, on its return from Alexandria, made ample amends for his former ill luck. "The squadron of admiral Bruy," says the supplement to the Redacteur of the 14th instant, "which was moored off Begueres, was attacked by the British fleet; on both sides the action was maintained with a degree of obstinacy which history does not afford an example. During the action the vessel of the French admiral blew up. Two or three of our ships were sunk. Others, both British and French, were driven on shore; others of the French vessels remained totally disabled on the scene of action. We are anxious for their fate." The authenticity of this intelligence, which was repeated in the Paris papers of the 15th and 16th has been doubted by many, because it had first appeared only in the supplement of the Redacteur; but when we consider that the supplement also contains a message from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, on the subject of Buonaparte's entrance into Egypt, which is certainly official; and that it has been the policy of the French government, from the days of Barrere to the present, to communicate the bad news which they could not conceal, under the covert of some intelligence more consoling; these reluctant confessions of the Directory seem sufficient, in our opinion, to justify our yielding almost implicit credit to the report.

The message to the Directory on the subject of Buonaparte's entrance into Egypt, a copy of which

will be found under the French of manifesto, in which the make the wrongs of the A duration, the pretence for founded in inordinate ambition dizzment.

There is now no doubt that Cairo on the 22d July. It was that the opposition he met with Alexandria, if he met with a potent. It is also probable of his expedition is India power and interest of Great the attainment of which th a necessary appendage. These papers also contain from general Humbert to the the landing of the French as it would thence appear we they have, happily for this frustrated.

Two, some say ten, sail of gues, under the command of it is said, sailed from Brest for The report brought by the in the Clyde from Newry, more Frenchmen in Ireland, since been confirmed by Tandy, the expatriated pat leader, and issued two addi men, which will be found u The vessel in which they h it is said, has been captured

B E L F A S T

It is rumoured that a 1200 troops on board, have into Galway.

Yesterday afternoon an ex to the hon. C. Skellington, ships and five brigs were seen the rebels who joined them the greatest routings and earth, and many of whom deceiving them. It appears 2000 of the insurgents with them fire arms, numbers counted.

The French commander of visional municipality in C of the following per "Citizen C. Baynes Sheridan, John Hulton, (priest,) James Hiethecock, Edmonston, James Gibbes Burke, municipal officers. An action has taken place the yeomanry and a band town; the latter was cut

D U B L I N

The French officers who acknowledged themselves enterprise in this country the rebels who joined them the greatest routings and earth, and many of whom deceiving them. It appears 2000 of the insurgents with them fire arms, numbers counted.

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N E W - Y O

The following interest by a gentleman from Bos on the coffee-house desk On Sunday, the 11th inst tain Stevens, arrived Bristol, with London, giving the following in

L O N D

Courier Office

POST

The dispatches received from Sir M. Eden, at V important intelligence o ED by Sir H. Nelson Alexandria. Report state except two which escap or destroyed.

Dispatches are also said Sir Wm. Hamilton, wh ter had arrived at Nap Nelson's having burnt and taken seven, with a

S E C O N

We stop the press to a paper, posted up at L "In dispatches rece enna, dated 15th Septe received an official comm charge d'affaires, that from admiral Nelson's captain of which dec French line of battle sh destroyed, except two.

B A L T I M

Extract of a letter from dated 30th of August city.

"The person who among other document

will be found under the French department, is a fort of maffello, in which the Directory unwillingly make the wrongs of the Arabs of forty years endurance, the pretence for an aggression obviously founded in inordinate ambition and a spirit of aggrandizement.

There is now no doubt that Buonaparte reached Cairo on the 22d July. It would appear, therefore, that the opposition he met with on the way thither for Alexandria, if he met with any, was extremely impotent. It is also probable, that the ultimate object of his expedition is India, with a view to destroy the power and interest of Great-Britain in that quarter, to the attainment of which the possession of Egypt is a necessary appendage.

These papers also contain a letter from Savary and from general Humbert to the minister of marine, on the landing of the French in Ireland.—Sanguine as it would thence appear were the hopes of Humbert, they have, happily for this country, been completely frustrated.

Two, some say ten, sail of the line and seven frigates, under the command of admiral de Galles, have, it is said, sailed from Brest for Ireland.

The report brought by the master of a vessel arrived in the Clyde from Newry, of the landing of some more Frenchmen in Ireland, noticed in our list, has since been confirmed by the Irish papers. Napper Tandy, the expatriated patriot, was, it seems, their leader, and issued two addresses to the United Irishmen, which will be found under the Irish department. The vessel in which they had re-embarked for France, it is said, has been captured.

BELFAST, September 11.

It is rumoured that a French armament having 1200 troops on board, have been taken and carried into Galway.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived from Larne to the hon. C. Skelington, mentioning that four large ships and five brigs were seen off that coast. In consequence of this intelligence, the different regiments in town received orders to be in readiness at a moment's warning.

We are happy to add, that a pilot who lives in this town, yesterday on his way from Port Patrick, fell in with a fleet of large merchantmen, some of whom were armed as letters of marque, from English ports to the Baltic. This fleet appears to be the same with that which caused the above express.

DUBLIN, September 13.

The French officers who have been taken prisoners, acknowledged themselves much disappointed in their enterprise in this country, and severely exclaim against the rebels who joined them, whom they declare to be the greatest ruffians and savages on the face of the earth, and many of whom they shot for robbing and deceiving them. It appears that they clothed about 2000 of the insurgents with a green uniform and gave them fire arms, numbers of whom ran away thus accoutred.

The French commander in chief appointed a provisional municipality in Castlebar, which was composed of the following persons:

"Citizen C. Baynes, Mayor; citizens Michael Sheridan, John Hulton, Bastius Egan, P. P. (priest) James Hiethecock, Redmond Lyons, Andrew Edmondson, James Gibbons, James Clark, and John Burke, municipal officers."

An action has taken place at Castlebar, between the yeomanry and a band of rebels who attacked the town; the latter was cut to pieces.

NEW-YORK, November 17.

The following interesting intelligence was brought by a gentleman from Boston, and was by him placed on the coffee-house desk:

On Sunday, the 11th instant, the ship Foxwell, captain Stevens, arrived at Boston in 37 days from Bristol, with London papers of the 11th of October, giving the following intelligence:

LONDON, October 1.

Courier Office, 1st October.

POSTSCRIPT.

The dispatches received at the admiralty office, are from Sir M. Eden, at Vienna, which confirm the very important intelligence of the VICTORY OBTAINED by Sir H. Nelson over the French fleet, near Alexandria. Report states, that ALL the French ships, except two which escaped to Malta, were either taken or destroyed.

Dispatches are also said to have been received from Sir Wm. Hamilton, which state, that the Mutine cutter had arrived at Naples with an account of admiral Nelson's having burnt two French ships of the line, and taken seven, with all the transports.

SECOND EDITION.

We stop the press to insert the following copy of a paper, posted up at Lloyd's:

"In dispatches received from Sir M. Eden at Vienna, dated 15th September, he mentions having received an official communication from the Neapolitan charge d'affaires, that the Mutine cutter had arrived from admiral Nelson's fleet on the 3d at Naples, the captain of which declared, that the whole of the French line of battle ships were taken, burnt or destroyed, except two.

BALTIMORE, November 17.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, dated 30th of August, 1798, to a merchant of this city.

"The person who takes charge of this, carries among other documents of the present pacific and

amicable disposition of this government, an official account of the raising the embargo, which has been for some time past imposed upon our vessels in the ports of this republic; and before this reaches you, our government will receive, by Mr. Gerry, information of a late arrete of the Directory, for calling in all commissions granted by their agents in the West-Indies to privateers, and likewise advice of such new instructions having been sent to their agents, as will cause the American flag to be respected by French cruisers in the West-India seas. A similar line of conduct is prescribed to their cruisers in the European seas; and it is my sincere opinion, that in future our vessels generally, with a regular and authentic role d'equipage, will be respected by all French privateers and authorities. In addition to this I expect soon to hear of the acquittal of some of our vessels by the tribunal of cassation (the superior court of appeals) that have been illegally brought in for adjudication, unjustly condemned by the inferior courts; and I am moreover convinced that ere long, this nation, prompted by its own interest, no less than by the urgent solicitations of all the neutral ones, will revive its whole judiciary system in regard to the neutrals, and will soon give the utmost freedom and latitude to neutral commerce. In short, if the injuries sustained by our country have not altogether turned her from the door of accommodation, and she will now meet France upon a fair and open ground of reconciliation, I think she may procure a redress of most of her grievances, and, if she pleases, obtain a lasting and beneficial commercial intercourse.

"The harvest of grain in this country has been astonishingly abundant; inasmuch that the sac of 300lb. (French lb.) sells for no more than 21 livres, or 4 dollars; whilst many articles of foreign produce are at higher prices than were ever known."

November 19.

On Friday evening arrived here the ship Cleopatra, Captain Conner, from London, last from Portsmouth in 42 days; by this arrival we are favoured with London papers to the 29th of September, the principal contents of which are detailed in this day's Telegraph.

A passenger in the above mentioned vessel has favoured us with the following authentic intelligence.

"Took a pilot on board on the 5th of October, to navigate the vessel through the Needles, who informed us that he had seen the Gazette of the 3d of October, which contained an account of admiral Nelson's having fallen in with the French fleet in the mouth of the Nile, and that he (admiral Nelson) after an action of three days, took nine sail of the line, sunk two, and that only two ships of the line and two frigates escaped.

"The officer who brought the forementioned account also informing, that when he left the fleet they were burning their transports.

"On the 7th—, spoke the ship Resolution, of London, who sailed on the same day we did, the captain of which had been ashore and obtained a newspaper, which corroborated the above account."

From all the late accounts we may conclude, that the French fleet has had an engagement with the British, in which the latter have been victorious; but if the contest has been as bloody as reported we may suppose that the British have had a dear bought victory.

November 20.

By the schooner America, captain Vibert, from Cadiz, 43 days, the official account of the action between the British and French fleets in the mouth of the Nile, is received in manuscript, from on board the Ville de Paris, admiral Jervis.

MEMORANDUM.

This action took place in Rosetta Bay, at one of the mouths of the Nile, with the enemy at an anchor, when the British fleet ran in (excepting the leading ship, the Culloden, which unfortunately got on shore) and anchored alongside the French with head and stern anchors.

Annapolis, November 22.

The particulars of the action between admiral Nelson and the French fleet at the mouth of the Nile, will be inserted in our next. In this action the French lost nine ships of the line taken, two blown up, and two frigates taken.

The ANSWER of the HOUSE of DELEGATES to Governor HENRY'S ADDRESS.

The honourable JOHN HENRY, Esquire.

SIR: THE House of Representatives of the State of Maryland have received your communications on several interesting subjects, which merit, and will command, their attention.

The peculiar situation of our country requires the utmost vigilance and energy. Of course, our militia system will undergo a serious revision; for it is a deep and solemn truth, never to be departed from in republican governments, that their ultimate security rests on a well organized, prompt and disciplined militia. Connected with this subject, we feel the necessity of attending to the situation of our arms and accoutrements.

That species of property existing amongst us, to which you have with equal delicacy and propriety referred, shall not escape our consideration, and every attention will be paid to the separate projects recommended in your communication, more particularly the Massachusetts resolves, the principle of which is of the utmost political consequence, and will most probably be adopted, so far as is consistent with acquired and existing rights.

In reply to your observations respecting the order in favour of Charlotte-Hall school, we cannot but concur with you, that institutions for the instruction of youth merit, in a peculiar manner, our attention; and that the public money cannot be expended in any way more useful to the community, than in placing the benefits of light and knowledge, and their consequences, rational liberty, good morals and religion, within the resources of men of moderate fortunes.

We have heard, with regret, your determination to retire from public life, and sincerely believe that you will carry with you the consolation of an upright and virtuous heart, and the grateful sense of your countrymen for more than twenty years honourable and meritorious services in the highest offices in the power of the state or its citizens to confer. We sincerely wish you health, peace and happiness.

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,
Dispels 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!"

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.

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.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 25th of November, instant,

TWO large brick HOUSES, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the city of Annapolis, on Bloomsbury Square, one of them lately occupied by WILLIAM COOK, Esq; the other lately occupied by Mr. J. FOWLER. The said property is subject to a ground rent of thirty shillings sterling per annum, and have forty-eight years of the lease unexpired from January next.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

JOSEPH WYATT,

Has for Sale,

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

To be SOLD, on Friday the 23d of this inst. at the late dwelling of JOHN GARDNER, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with some household furniture, &c.

All persons having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, on the day of sale, which will begin at 11 o'clock, and for CASH only.

ELIZABETH GARDNER, Administratrix.

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.

NOTICE.

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

CLEON CLEMENTS.

September 11, 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 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 boy 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 gaol, 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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS LANE, deceased, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to have them legally authenticated, and all persons who are indebted unto the said estate are requested to make immediate payments, otherwise suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the spring courts.

BARBARA LANE, Executrix,
OS. S. HARWOOD, Executor.

October 15, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 29th of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

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

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

September 25, 1798.

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.

Seth Sweetser,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

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

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

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

EDUCATION.

In the hands of the Printer, and to be published by subscription.

AN ESSAY

On "the best system of Liberal Education and Literary Instruction, adapted to the genius of the government of the United States; comprehending also, a Plan for instituting and conducting public schools in this country on principles of the most extensive utility."

By the reverend SAMUEL KNOX, A. M.
Principal of the Frederick-town Academy.

The Essay was awarded, the premium offered by the American Philosophical Society on that subject, and to be published by their order of 15th December, 1797. Their printer having failed in his engagement with the society, the author has taken this method of having it submitted to the attention of the enlightened patrons of literature, in the state of Maryland in particular, and the friends of a liberal system of public education, throughout the United States in general.

CONDITIONS.

It will be executed in the best manner, on good paper, and neatly half bound.

The price to subscribers, 3 quarters of a dollar, to be paid on subscribing or on delivery of the essay, as may to them be most agreeable. Subscribers names will be published, and places of residence if inserted in their subscriptions.

Subscriptions will be taken, as soon as papers for that purpose can be forwarded, at Messrs. Rice's bookstore in Philadelphia—By the different bookellers in Baltimore, Annapolis, George-town and Alexandria—At Mr. Dick & Co's. store in Bladenburg, and at Messrs. John and Isaac Mantz's store in Frederick-town, and by F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

Frederick-town, October 24.

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 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.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the collectors and supervisors of Anne-Arundel county appear before the justices of said county on Monday the 26th day of this instant, to settle their several accounts.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk.

November 7, 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.

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.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 24th instant, a likely negro man, of a dark complexion, who says his name is CUFF, and that he was hired this present year by GERARD B. CAUSIN, Esq; to a Mr. Ashton, of Montgomery county. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold agreeably to law for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 28, 1798.

CAME to the subscriber's, on the 17th instant, an iron gray HORSE, near 15 hands high, paces, trots and canters, shod all round, and appears to be 6 or 7 years old, has no perceivable brand. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN H. DORSEY.

Elk-Ridge, October 29, 1798.

BACON'S LAWS

For SALE.

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

IN COUNCIL: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives—we, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John Chew Thomas, William Craik, George Baer, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Christie, Joshua Seney and John Dennis, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state in the congress of the United States.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

JOHN HENRY.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk

of the governor and council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Eastern, George-town, Frederick-town, and one of the Baltimore papers, once in each week, for the space of four weeks successively.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

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 PYLE.

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,

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-Millborough in Prince-George's county.

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.

WANTED,

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

NOTICE.

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

ENOS DUVALL FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1798.

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

FRANCOR

On the 29th ult. under general Lefebvre's command, a French army of 15000 men, consisting of two divisions, under general Joubert; and moved on the 29th and 30th Numburg, Friedberg, Werlauerbach, on the skirts of central point of this army. On the 30th ult. in the afternoon the commander in chief, 150 staff officers, came to Frankfurt, where they will be removed in a few days to a new place, the French army is now in Franconia. 8000 French troops entered the mountains. They are in possession, from Numburg, from expected from Rastadt, whole Westphalia, from the French troops, who are Hauptstadt is with his staff and other places on the left inhabitants mount guard.

General Lefebvre is at Rastadt with the French ministers. The Palatinate and Duxen Baden, the houses of Nassau the 26th ultimo, a very important deputation of the empire, peace can alone save Germany its entire dissolution, they situate to propose to the possible concession to the situation of affairs. The French note to the French representing the horrors which their respective country, which has already led it to be the wish of the French to have a speedy peace, their confidence in nation in her demands. The deputation of peace from Rastadt of the 30th is now expected. The new demand is one for the Baviere agent at Rastadt, citizen of the Hague, and citizen of Bavaria, is in the end.

The landgrave of Hesse frontier places of the empire with troops, to secure it. The Hamburg paper opening of the campaign, hospitals and magazines left bank of the Rhine.

R A T A

The deputation of the empire in answer is the same in substance. The deputation conference, but requires the plenipotentiary. The that Austria will never right bank of the Rhine cession by the deputation.

B A S

The inhabitants of the town of Stettin, who are determined to resist in the town of Stettin, where, attacked by general of artillery. One hundred and landed near Stettin, mountains, by which rounded, they, how much oblige value, they were obliged to be. fell to the hands of the Prussians, estimated at 1,500. Stettin was almost entirely destroyed. The following is a list of the names of the officers who were killed in the battle of Stettin.

"Heavens! you will learn that victory has been gained."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 29, 1798.

FRANCFORT, September 1.

On the 29th ultimo, the French army under general Joubert was put in motion; it is divided into four divisions: That under general Hautpoul is stationed at Bergen, near Siegen, &c. The main body of the army, consisting of two divisions, about 18,000 men strong, under general Joubert; and those troops lately cantoned in the forest of Westerwald, in Weteravia, moved on the 29th and 30th ultimo, from Hoechst to Numburg, Friedberg, Wetzlar, Gießen, as far as Lauterbach, on the skirts of Palatinate. Gießen is the central point of this army, and its chief rendezvous. On the 30th ult. in the afternoon, the head quarters of the commander-in-chief, with nine generals, and 150 staff officers, came to Friedberg, from whence it will be removed in a few days to Gießen. Should a rupture take place, the French it is said, will direct their march into Franconia. On the 31st ult. about 8000 French troops encamped before Homburg, on the mountains. They are to remain as long as their possessions, from Numburg to Gießen, till the decision expected from Rastadt shall have arrived. The whole Westerwald, from Dents to Koenigsstein, is full of French troops, who are all advancing. General Hautpoul is with his staff at Eberfeld. At Cologne, and other places on the left bank of the Rhine, the inhabitants mount guard.

General Lefebvre is at Rastadt, to concert measures with the French ministers. The private delegates of the Palatinate and Deux Ponts, Hesse, Darmstadt, Baden, the houses of Nassau, &c. have delivered, on the 26th ultimo, a very urgent pro memoria to the deputation of the empire, purporting, that as a speedy peace can alone save Germany, and prevent and avert its entire dissolution, they are authorized by their constituents to propose to the deputation, to make every possible concession to the French in the present critical situation of affairs. The same delegates also addressed a note to the French ministers on the same day, representing the horrors, ravages and oppressions which their respective countries have suffered by the war, which has already lasted 7 years. They declare it to be the wish of the states and princes of the empire to have a speedy peace; and conclude by expressing their confidence in the moderation of the great nation in her demands. The deputation of the empire also receives petitions from all quarters, praying the acceleration of peace.

The deputation of congress, according to letters from Rastadt of the 30th ultimo. A more conciliatory answer is now expected from the latter; but, it is said, that new demands will again be made, especially one for the Batavian republic. The Dutch agent at Rastadt, citizen Buch, has been recalled to the Hague, and citizen Aurie, French secretary of legation in Bavaria, is gone through Rastadt to Vienna.

The landgrave of Hesse Cassel has ordered all the frontier places of the county of Hanau to be occupied with troops, to secure its neutrality.

The Hamburg paper of the 7th says,—"The opening of the campaign is not distant, as military hospitals and magazines are again established near the left bank of the Rhine."

RASTADT, September 12.

The deputation of the Empire, on the 10th, voted its conclusion in answer to the last French note, which is the same in substance that it was expected to be. The deputation consents to cede the Island Peter's-Ave, but requires the restoration of Kehl and Cassel. This conclusion was, on the 11th, ratified, and delivered as a note to the French minister, by the Austrian plenipotentiary. The latter, however, still declares that Austria will never consent to any demand on the right bank of the Rhine, nor accede to any such concession by the deputation.

BASLE, September 11.

The inhabitants of the canton of Unterwald, determined to resist in their refusal of taking the oaths, entrenched themselves in a very advantageous situation near Stantz, where, on the 9th instant, they were attacked by general Schauenberg, with a large train of artillery. One body of French crossed the lake and landed near Stantz, and another marched over the mountains, by which means the insurgents were surrounded; they, however, defended themselves with the most obstinate valour. At length, notwithstanding, they were obliged to give way, and all their artillery, &c. fell into the hands of the victors; their loss is estimated at 1,500 besides wounded. The town of Stantz was almost wholly destroyed.

The following is general Schauenberg's letter.

"Head quarters, Lucern, July 9, 6h, 15m, P. M.

"You will learn with pleasure, citizen directors, that victory has remained faithful to the republicans.

We have occupied the district of Stantz, after a battle which lasted from five o'clock this morning until now: all that afflicts me is, that this day has cost much blood, but we had to do with rebels, whom it was necessary to reduce.—Health and consideration.

(Signed)

SCHAUENBERG.

The general is now about to enter the canton of Schwitz. He has published, that if the inhabitants surrender at discretion, the troops shall preserve good order; but that if they make the least resistance, they shall be treated as were those of Unterwald.

In a note lately delivered to the councils of the Grisons, is the following remarkable passage: "Baton Cronthal, Imperial charge d'affaires, has assured us, amicably and officially, that the emperor was resolved to interpose in favour of the independence of the Grison league, and of the maintenance of their laws; that he would take under his protection those who defended this independence, especially if he was desired to do so by the three leagues united."

PARIS, September 8.

An order has been issued by the emperor of Russia to all persons in a public capacity to take the oath of fidelity to his person, and of hatred against republicanism and anarchy.

HAVRE, September 11.

At 9 o'clock an English cutter appeared before the entrance of this port with a flag of truce. An officer was dispatched on board the cutter at three quarters past nine. He returned with a packet, and some hours since he set out with an answer to it.

N. B. We are this moment informed of the object of the flag of truce to propose a cartel. They only assured us that our frigates might go in and out, and that they should not be attacked but by an equal force, and they promised to give no assistance to the vanquished. The letter was dictated by pride and folly; it was signed Syerlings.—The commandant proposed to oppose himself with his frigate, the Jason, singly, against any frigate that might be sent. This is the second time such a bravado has been allowed.

The answer was, that the perfidy of their nation was too well known; that we had but too long been aware how little reliance was to be placed on their words, and that unless they retired, our cannon would compel them.

We have just had a gale from the N. W. which compelled the enemy to put out to sea.

LONDON, October 1.

Semoville and Marat, who were arrested in the Grisons, in 1793, and sent to Mantua, have obtained, from the legislature of the Cisalpine republic, an indemnification of 1,300,000 livres, to be levied upon the property of the chiefs of the Grisons, in the Val-teline.

Count Cobenzel, in his journey from Petersburg to Vienna, went out of his way for the purpose of visiting Mittau, where he had a secret conference with the count de St. Pich, prime minister of Louis the 18th, which lasted two hours. He only saw his majesty in public. This visit appears so contrary to the part which count Cobenzel has acted for some years past, particularly at Udina and Campo Formio, that it affords grounds for many conjectures very different from those which have arisen from the former conduct of the Austrian minister.

The deputation of the empire has consented to cede the island of Peter's-Ave, in the Rhine, to France, as was mentioned in the last mail, but requires the restoration of Kehl and Cassel. This conclusion was ratified on the 11th ultimo, and delivered to the French ministers.

The Amphion frigate, in company with the Speedwell brig, has captured a vessel of about 200 tons burthen, laden with hemp, iron, and other naval stores, bound from Petersburg to Amsterdam, supposed to be worth 10,000l.—The prize is arrived at Yarmouth.

In consequence of information having been received by government that the French had prepared several vessels of various descriptions with combustibles, for the purpose of setting fire to our ships at Spithead, as well as those in the harbour, and to Portsmouth dock-yards, orders have been received by the guard-ships at St. Helens, &c. to examine every vessel that arrives, and to detain such as are in the least suspicious.

PORTSMOUTH, September 28.

Captain Talbot took a Frenchman out of a prize which he had discovered foundering at sea, who informed him, that on Monday the 18th inst. near Brest, two French line of battle ships, and 11 frigates, passed the vessel he was taken in, under English colours, fleeing for the coast of Ireland—they had troops on board, but what number he could not tell. He further gave information, that the French papers had announced the death of Buonaparte, after landing in Egypt.

BALLYNA, September 24.

We have been here for some time in the greatest dread of being destroyed by the rebels; but now, thank God, we are extricated from those fears.—A fore defeat has been given to the deluded wretches by his majesty's army, in which above 1000 of them were killed between this place and Foxford. In this vicinity they had committed great depredation. On entering houses they first drank any wine they could get, then destroyed the furniture, and even the gardens, and afterwards carried off all plunder that was portable to Killala. They were going to hang Colonel, whose house they plundered. Some of the French who lately landed at Killala were found among them, and are now prisoners.

HALIFAX, (Nova Scotia) October 2.

HORRID MURDER.

On Thursday evening last one Bembridge, a young man resident at Dartmouth, who had for some time past discovered an attachment to Miss Russell, daughter of Mr. Russell of that place, went to Mr. Russell's house about 9 o'clock, entered the room where the family were sitting, and expressed a wish to see Miss Russell. This Mrs. Russell refused and expressed her displeasure at his attention to her daughter. This the villain probably expected; for, having provided himself with a long butcher's knife, he took an opportunity immediately after, and hurried it with the most savage violence in the bosom of the unfortunate girl, who almost instantly expired. The wretch then stabbed himself in two places, but we believe not mortally. Assistance was called; and he was immediately taken into custody.

BOSTON, November 12.

The frigate Constitution, capt. Nicholson, arrived here on Saturday evening last—she is brought in here, we understand, to repair some damage received in her masts, &c.

VIENNA, September 12.

Official accounts from Constantinople, which were yesterday brought by couriers to the English and Russian envoys in this city, bring advice that admiral Nelson had attacked the French fleet before Alexandria, and partly burned and sunk almost the whole of it. Some ships which made their escape, fell into the hands of the Turks, and met a similar fate; so that, of this great French fleet, scarcely a single transport is left.

The Turkish merchants here have likewise received letters from Constantinople, (but of an earlier date than the above official dispatches) which mention that the Turkish nation is highly incensed against the French, and that the populace have clamorously demanded that the French charge d'affaires shall be sent to the prison of the Seven Towers. In the meantime, orders have been given by the Porte to arrest all the French ships in the Turkish harbours. The embargo on all French property has been carried into execution, and the consul at Jaffa has been the first arrested.

The Turkish merchants here have likewise received letters from Smyrna, which state, that Buonaparte had advanced with his army towards Grand Cairo, and published his invitation to liberty in the Arabic language; but that the inhabitants had only been more enraged against him, and that he had been forced to retreat.

[The London papers do not contain any further material accounts. The rebellion in Ireland was tapering away, and the negotiations at Rastadt still wore more a warlike, than a pacific aspect. The Austrian deputation have positively refused their consent to the French demands on Kehl and Cassel. The news of the defeat of the French fleet is official, and has been celebrated in England. That of the defeat of Buonaparte, though not official, obtained general credence.]

It is now obvious that the Directory had received bad news from Buonaparte, long before the 14th September, when it was permitted to leak out of their journal. The very sudden change which took place a short time before the sailing of the *Perseverance*, may be imputed to the unfavourable accounts from Buonaparte, the destruction of their long projected scheme of eastern aggrandizement.

What faith can be placed in a nation, that is just only when she is unfortunate?

TRENTON, November 20.

CURIOSITIES.

A Rutland, (Vermont) paper, of the 23d October, mentions as fact, that fresh strawberries were picked at Newhaven, in that state, on the 14th of that month; that twenty-four cabbage heads were growing

on one stalk, in a garden in Rutland, and that an apple tree in an orchard in that town then had apples on it of a second growth, as large as pigeons eggs, and other trees were in blossom !!!—*Tawang.*

CHARLESTON, November 2.

From the Barbadoes Gazette.

To the Editor.

St. Anne's Castle, 2d June 1793.

Sir,
By inserting the following, you will much oblige,
yours, &c.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

A few days past, was discovered in a garden near St. Anne's barracks, a snake of a most enormous size, measuring in length 13 yards and a half; the circumference of its body by an exact measure was 29 inches; such an uncommon phenomenon never before appeared in this island, and which must no doubt claim the attention of all naturalists. It is truly astonishing, that on the snake's being first discovered, he flew at every object he saw with the fierceness of a lion; several musket balls went through his body, notwithstanding which he made his way at the distance of 150 yards, and remained stationed at the steps leading to the barrack, when a rifle ball put an end to his existence.

As no doubt a snake of such uncommon dimensions must excite the attention of the curious, it may be viewed every day, at a small house close adjoining the barrack, from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 5 in the evening. It is curious to observe, that on taking out its entrails, a small pocket book was found, containing a silver thimble, a pair of scissors, and a new seven shilling gold coin, all which will be sent home for the inspection of the royal society, whose diligent researches will, no doubt, be exerted to ascertain how it could have made its appearance on this island.

There is no doubt of a strong supposition, that this snake came over in one of the Guinea ships, lately arrived; as several European writers make mention of snakes of a large size being found in the interior of several parts of Africa.

It is extraordinary that the teeth of this animal measured four inches in length, and its tongue is infinitely larger than that of an ox. A negro boy about 14 years of age, excited by curiosity, touched the tip of its tongue with his fore finger and thumb, and such was the instantaneous effect of its venomous poison, that his finger and thumb were instantly cut off, otherwise the faculty suppose he must have lost his arm.

BALTIMORE, November 21.

Captain Vibert, of the schooner America, in 43 days, from Cadiz, has brought an account of the action between the French and British fleets in the mouth of the Nile, from on board the Ville de Paris, admiral Jervis.

VILLE DE PARIS, off CADIZ,
Sept. 27, 1798.

The commander in chief has inexpressible happiness in communicating to the officers, seamen and marines of his majesty's ships before Cadiz, that an action was fought at the mouth of the Nile, on the first, second and third of August, and under the blessing of God, and the intrepid conduct of the officers and crew of the squadron under the orders of rear-admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. a most signal and glorious victory was obtained over that of France, as will be the best seen by the number of their ships taken and blown up, as follows:—

French line.

Le Guerrier, 74 guns, 700 men, taken; Le Conquerant, 74, 700, taken; Le Spartak, 74, 700, taken; L'Aquilon, 74, 700, taken; Le Souverain du Peuple, 74, 700, taken; Le Franklin, 80, 800, taken; L'Orient, 120, 1010, blown up; Le Tonnant, 80, 800, taken; Le Heureux, 74, 700, taken; Le Timoleon, 74, 700, blown up; Le Mercure, 74, 700, taken; Le Guillaume Tell, 80, 700, escaped; Le Genereux, 74, 700, escaped.

Frigates.

Le Dian, 48, 300, escaped; Le Justice, 46, 300, escaped; L'Artimise, 36, 250, burnt; Le Scruile, 36, 250, dis. sunk.

English line.

Colloden, of 74 guns, 590 men; Theseus, 74, 590; Alexander, 74, 590; Vanguard, 74, 590; Minotaur, 74, 640; Swiftsure, 74, 590; Audacious, 74, 590; Defence, 74, 590; Zealous, 74, 590; Orion, 74, 590; Goliath, 74, 590; Bellerophon, 74, 590.

Frigates.

Leander, 50 guns; Le Mutin floop, 18 guns. List of killed and wounded on board the English fleet.

VANGUARD.

Killed—Captain Tedly, of marines; Mr. Thomas Leymour and Mr. I. Taylor, midshipmen; 20 seamen, 7 marines.

Wounded—Rear-admiral Nelson, lieutenants Vessal and M. Adige; Mr. Campbell secretary; Mr. Austin, boatwain; Messrs. Weatherston and Antrim, midshipmen; 60 seamen, 8 marines.

THESEUS.

Killed—Five seamen.

Wounded—One officer, 24 seamen, 5 marines.

ALEXANDER.

Killed—Lieutenant John Collins, 13 seamen.

Wounded—Captains Ball and Creswell, of marines; Mr. Lawson, master; 2 midshipmen, 48 seamen, 5 marines.

MINOTAUR.

Killed—Lieutenant Kircher, of marines; Mr. John Walker, mate; 18 seamen, 3 marines.

Wounded—Lieutenants Irwin and Jewell, of marines; Mr. Thomas Foxton, 2d master; 2 midshipmen, 54 seamen, 6 marines.

SWIFTSURE.

Killed—Seven seamen.

Wounded—Mr. William Smith, master; 19 seamen, 2 marines.

AUDACIOUS.

Killed—One seaman.

Wounded—Lieutenant John Jones, Mr. Fent, gunner; 31 seamen, 2 marines.

DEFENCE.

Killed—Three seamen, 1 marine.

Wounded—Nine seamen, 2 marines.

ZEALOUS.

Killed—One seaman.

Wounded—Nine seamen.

ORION.

Killed—Mr. Biard, captain Clerk, 11 seamen, 1 marine.

Wounded—Captain Sir James Saumarez, knight; Mr. Sadler, boatwain; 3 midshipmen, 18 seamen, 6 marines.

CULLODEN.

Killed—None.

Wounded—None.

GOLIATH.

Killed—Mr. William Davis, mate; Mr. Andrew Brown, midshipman; 12 seamen, 7 marines.

Wounded—Lieutenant William Wilkinson, Mr. L. Travis, midshipman; Mr. Srocham School, Mr. I. Payne, midshipman; 20 seamen, 9 marines.

MAJESTIC.

Killed—Captain Westcot, Mr. Z. Ford, midshipman; Mr. Andrew Gilmore, boatwain; 33 seamen, 14 marines.

Wounded—Two midshipmen, captain's clerk, 124 seamen, 16 marines.

BELLEROPHON.

Killed—Lieutenant R. S. Daniel, lieutenant P. W. Lawder, lieutenant G. Jolliffe, Mr. Thomas Ellifson, 32 seamen, 13 marines.

Wounded—Captain Derby, Mr. Edward Kerby, mate; captain Hopkins, of marines; Mr. Chapman, boatwain; 126 seamen, 17 marines.

Minute of facts stated in the dispatches to lord St. Vincent.

The French transports ran into the Nile, and Buonaparte landed with only a few days provisions on hand, with about thirty-eight thousand men, two thousand having been cut to pieces on an attempt to land at Alexandria, where they expected a passive reception. The last dispatches state, that the only supplies Buonaparte could get were a little rice and water, brought to him on camels by the Arabs, but that the Turks were taking measures, not only to cut off this succour, but to march against him.

The crew of the Timoleon, when the ship took fire, attempted to save themselves on shore, but were all cut to pieces. The L'Orient's people were in part destroyed in the same manner, and blown up, only a few escaped, perhaps into the woods to starve.

The French fleet at the time of the action, had only five days provisions on board.

[We further learn by Mr. Yates, who came passenger in the America, and who was favoured by admiral Jervis himself with the official particulars above related, that none of the transports were destroyed, having probably run up the bay of Rosetta into shallow water, and that nothing certain had transpired to unravel the future projects of Buonaparte, whether he meant to settle down in Egypt, or whether he cast his wishful eyes on the distant shore of Mangalore. His situation at best appeared to be hopeless—His armed ships captured or destroyed, his transports blocked up, and his retreat cut off—his provisions nearly exhausted, and a supply precarious at least, if not unattainable; and above all, pressed on every side by hordes of Saracens, too barbarous to be worked upon even by French delusion. The forebodings of the invader must forcibly assure him that the despoiler of Italy and the conqueror of Egypt will never be united in the same man, and that he has, fortunately for the world, perhaps, left the channel of Britain to perish on the banks of the Nile.]

We very confidently assured our readers, some weeks since, that Buonaparte's fleet had met with a defeat, and that the French government, by their "gag laws," had endeavoured to stop the circulation of the news; but that admiral Jervis, as soon as the winds of the Mediterranean would admit, would receive and transmit the official account to England, when the world would soon be informed of the grateful event.

Annapolis, November 29.

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 per-

son 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.

"On Saturday the 24th instant, departed this life, at his seat on West river, in his fifty-ninth year, RICHARD SPRIGO, Esq; a gentleman long and extensively known for his integrity, plain unaffected manners, and unbounded hospitality."

In the Oration on Patriotism, published in the last Maryland Gazette, note the following.

ERRATA.

In the 5th line from the end of the oration strike out "the means of." In the 3d line from ditto, betwixt the words "till" and "resistance," insert "the means of."

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 Chappel, late the property of ABRAHAM CLARK, 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 wood, 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 JOAN 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. LEMON 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 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.

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

MARY PARRISH.
SARAH PARRISH.

NOTICE.

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

CLBON CLIMENTS.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD WELLS, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD WELLS.
HENRY JOHNSON.

November 26, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody the first instant, a negro male, who says that he belongs to a certain person, and is about thirty-six or seven years of age, with a scar on his first joint, and a country cloth jacket, and striped trousers, and old shoes. His master was away in two months from the time he was sold for his prison fees and other charges to law.

JOHN V.
Anne.

November 17, 1798.

NOTICE.

CAME to the subscriber's hands this instant, a small form, ten hands and a half high, a hind feet white, and a meagre brand. The owner is desired to charge, and take her away.

November 10, 1798.

PEA.

Portrait, Miniature, and Landscape Painting.

In Mr. JOHNSON'S

INFORMS those who may be in the practice of his improved likenesses, shall leave

"Blest be the pencil! who softening friendship in his hand, dispels the cloud, with mellowed absence throws upon his cheek, the pencil! whose To wounded Love the food Rich in this gift, tho' cruel! The youth to exile from his He in fond dreams hangs of Still owns her present, and

RECEIVED.

By the latest import

A GENERAL assortment of patent medicines; &c. which may be had on THOMAS EDGAR, at his Alexander's store—Dock. Annapolis, November

COMMITTED to my custody Monday the 12th of this month, about eighteen years of age, the property of WILLIAM RANDOLPH. His may charges and take his agreeably to law for his

THOMAS

Charles

November 13, 1798.

JOSEPH

Has

A FEW DRY GOODS which he will m Annapolis, Novemb

By the COMMITTEE

THE COMMITTEE of Justice will morning until three o

By the Co

THE COMMITTEE during the pro the morning until th

Six Do

WAS lost, on napolis, belonging to CRUETS, belonging they are marked B. be paid to any per WHARF, in Annap in Upper-Marlboro them. The silver their hands if offer November 4, 17

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, 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.

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 I whose consoling power,
Soothing soft friendship in her penfive hour,
Disperses the cloud, with melancholy freight,
That absence throws upon her tender thought.
Blest be the pencil I 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!"

RECEIVED

By the latest importations from EUROPE,
A GENERAL assortment of drugs, chemicals,
A 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.

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.

JOSEPH WYATT,

Has for Sale,

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

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. WHARF, in Annapolis, to Mr. JESSE 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.

EDUCATION.

In the hands of the Printer, and to be published by subscription,

AN ESSAY

On "the best system of Liberal Education and Literary Instruction, adapted to the genius of the government of the United States; comprehending also, a Plan for instituting and conducting public schools in this country on principles of the most extensive utility."

By the reverend SAMUEL KNOX, A. M.

Principal of the Frederick-town Academy.

The Essay was awarded, the premium offered by the American Philosophical Society on that subject, and to be published by their order of 15th December, 1797.

Their printer having failed in his engagement with the society, the author has taken this method of having it submitted to the attention of the enlightened patrons of literature, in the State of Maryland in particular, and the friends of a liberal system of public education, throughout the United States in general.

CONDITIONS.

It will be executed in the best manner, on good paper, and neatly half bound.

The price to subscribers, 3 quarters of a dollar, to be paid on subscribing or on delivery of the essay, as may to them be most agreeable. Subscribers names will be published, and places of residence if inserted in their subscriptions.

Subscriptions will be taken, as soon as papers for that purpose can be forwarded, at Messrs. Rice's bookstore in Philadelphia—By the different booksellers in Baltimore, Annapolis, George town and Alexandria—At Mr. Dick & Co's. store in Bladensburg, and at Messrs. John and Isaac Mantz's store in Fredericktown, and by F. and S. Green, Annapolis.
Fredericktown, October 24.

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 3/4 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 5 gallons at same price as by the cask.

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

JAMES WILLIAMS.

November 7, 1798.

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

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

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

West River, August 4, 1798.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

At the Printing-Office.

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 nankeen upper jacket, swandown under jacket, white linen shirt, osnabrig 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.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGO, West river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.
April 18, 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: 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 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 work, 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 Raisa, 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. Roll's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to 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 Bopd, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's town; in 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 22, 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 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; 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 gaol, 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.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

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, Hollow 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, 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.

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 cleathing is a dark short coat, white kersey jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, and coarse shoes, he has a scar over one of his eyes, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Whoever delivers the said negro at the gaol aforesaid shall be entitled to the above reward instead of ten dollars advertised by John Welch, Esq; paid by

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

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 SARDERS, 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 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 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 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, 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 great 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.

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-Marlborough 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, Jun.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth YEAR.)

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