

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

LONDON, October 12.

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

Supposing that the nine French ships taken fell for 30,000l. each, they will produce the gross sum of 270,000l.—of this one eighth goes to the flag officers, viz. one third of the eighth to the commander in chief, earl St. Vincent, and the remaining two thirds to Sir Horatio Nelson.

The other flag officers not being present, have no right to share. Thus of 270,000l. the supposed gross amount of the value of the prizes, including herd and gun money, one eighth will be 33,750l. of which earl St. Vincent gets 11,250l. and Sir Horatio Nelson 22,500l. The captains of the fleet, fifteen in number, share two eighths amongst them, which will make each individual share of this rank 4,500l.

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

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

Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, August 8. My Lord,

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

HORATIO NELSON.

The right hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

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

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

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

(Signed) BRUEYS.

BOSTON, December 14.

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

NEWBURY FORT, December 11.

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

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

NEW YORK, December 8.

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

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

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

December 11.

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

December 22.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.

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

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

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

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

Names of prizes:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tons. Le Franklin 80 guns, Le Tonant 80 do., Le Spartiat 74 do., Le Conquerant 74 do., Le Peuple Souveraine 74 do., L'Aquillon 74 do.

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

December 27.

WRECK.

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

[Gaz. of Maine.]

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

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

CONGRESS.

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

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

"Resolved,

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

Ordered to lie on the table.

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

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

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

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

CHARLESTON, December 6.

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

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

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

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

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

December 10.

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

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

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

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

NORFOLK, December 13.

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