



EASTERN SHORE.

INTELLIGENCER.

EASTON—(Maryland.) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. Xth.)

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1860.

(No. 516.)

VERGENNESS, in VERMONT

April 10.
We hear from Milton, in this State, that on the night of the 3d instant, the house of Mr. Holgate, of that town, with all its furniture & papers, was consumed by fire. A maid who lived in the family and one of his children also perished in the conflagration. Perhaps a trifling accident more strongly evidencing the depravity of human nature never took place. From the best information we have been able to obtain, the facts are as follows:

The day preceding the fire, a controversy happened between Mr. Holgate and his wife, on account of her having scattered his books and papers, in consequence of which she threatened to burn the house and him with it. The family, however, as usual retired, having no idea that fire could perpetrate so shocking a deed; but in the dead of night were awakened by the fire, which raged with such fury as rendered it impossible with all their exertions to extinguish it. In this situation Mr. Holgate ran through the flames to the room in which two children slept, caught the bed on which he supposed they were, in his arms and returned through the fire: when to his astonishment he found but one of the children, who as well as himself was considerably burned, the other child, it is supposed, having been awakened by the noise, had previously crept from the bed and perished in the flames. In the mean time a man who slept in the store, which adjoined the house, awoke and discovered the fire, attempted to make his escape through the door, but not being able to open it; on running to a window, he found Mrs. Holgate in her usual dress, walking the room, who had given no alarm, notwithstanding the next room in the house was wrapped in flames; he instantly burst open the window, threw her out, and leaped out himself.

The next day a jury of inquest were impanelled on the remains of the unhappy victims: and on the examination, Mrs. Holgate stated on her defence, that the fire was occasioned by the maid, who she said, stuck a candle against the ceiling with a fork, and left it burning, from which the house took fire; but in contradiction to this, it appeared by the testimony of a neighbour, who came to assist that knowing the room in which the maid slept, just as the roof of the house was falling in, he ran to a window in the room to alarm her, and that at that time the room was not on fire, but filled with smoke; he heard her cries, but could not relieve her.

The jury, after a lengthy examination, returned a verdict of *willful murder*. Mrs. Holgate is committed to jail for trial before the next Superior Court.

Last Friday, at Mr. J. Taylor's, who was employed in the manufactory of arms, was working at a polishing wheel, which was turned by water; the wheel split in several places, one of which wounded

him on the forehead. He was trepanned, but the brain being materially injured, he lingered until Monday, when he died.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

From a late London Paper.

A matter of a liquor shop in the suburbs of the Temple, at Paris, his name Jardin, perceiving that a distressed father of a family came regularly to his shop every evening with his wife and five children, under the pretext of purchasing a glass of the cheapest wine, but in reality only to procure for his wife and babes the comfort of staying a little while by the fire in the shop, the benevolent man found out their lodgings; and one night, on their return home from his shop, the astonished family found a flock of wood laid in for them. This happened but a few weeks ago. During the present enormous price of coals in London, numberless scenes of similar misery from cold, and thirst to procure momentary warmth might be, & doubtless have been, discovered with equal benevolence, and removed, we hope, with equal delicacy.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

February 5.

Sketch of the Plan of Union between England and Ireland.

The first article states, that on the 21st day of January, which shall be in the year 1801, and forever after, the Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland shall be united into one Kingdom, by the name of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and that the royal title and titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown, and also the ensigns memorial shall be such as his Majesty shall be pleased to appoint.

The 2d article, that the succession to the Imperial Crown of the said United Kingdom, &c. shall continue limited and settled as it now stands.

Article 3, That the United Kingdom be represented by the same Parliament.

Art. 4, Proposes, that of the Peers of Ireland at the time of the Union, four Spiritual Lords by rotation of sessions, and twenty eight Temporal Peers for life, be the number to sit and vote in the House of Lords; and one hundred commissioners, viz. two for each county of Ireland, two for the city of Dublin; two for the city of Cork, and one for each of the thirty-two most considerable towns and boroughs; be the number of Representatives of Ireland in the House of Commons. That it shall be lawful for his Majesty to create Peers of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and to make promotions in the Peerage thereof after the Union, provided that the number of Peers shall not by such creation at any time be increased beyond the number existing on the said 21st day of January 1801.

The 5th article states, that the Churches of England and Ireland shall be united into one Church, subject to the same regulations as at present by law established.

The 6th article states, that on

the 1st day of January, 1801, his Majesty's Subjects of Great-Britain and Ireland shall be entitled to the same privileges, and be on the same footing in regard to encouragements, honours, &c. That after the said first of January, all prohibitions and bounties, on articles the growth of either country, and that the said articles be throughout supported, for one country as well as the other.

Art. 7, That for the space of 20 years after the Union shall take place, the contribution of Great-Britain and Ireland respectively, towards the expenditure of the united Kingdoms in each year, shall be defrayed in the proportion of 15 parts for Great-Britain and two for Ireland; and, that at the expiration of the said 20 years, the future expenditure of the united Kingdoms, other than the interest and charges of the debt incurred before the union shall be defrayed in such proportions as the united Parliament shall deem just and reasonable, upon a comparison of the real value of the exports and imports of the respective countries.

Art. 8, States, that all laws in force at the time of the Union, and all the Courts of Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within the respective Kingdoms, shall remain as now by law established, subject only to such alterations, &c. as may appear to the Parliament of the United Kingdoms to be required.

Schedule, No. 1. Of the articles to be charged with countervailing duties upon importation into Great-Britain and Ireland, respectively according to the 6th article of the Union, to which this Schedule is annexed.

Articles to be charged with countervailing duties in Great-Britain—Beer, Bricks and Tiles, Candles, Soap, Cordage, Printed Cottons, Cider, Glass, Leather, Paper stained, Silk, Spices, Starch, Sugar refined, Sweets, Tobacco.

Articles to be charged with countervailing duties in Ireland—Beer, Glass, Leather, Paper stained, Silk, Spices, Sugar refined, Sweets, Tobacco.

Schedule, No. 2. Of the articles to be charged, with the duties specified upon importation into Great-Britain and Ireland respectively, according to the sixth article of the Union to which this schedule is annexed—Apparel, Brags wrought, Cabinet ware, Coaches, Copper wrought, Cotton, Glass, Haberdashery, Hats, Hardware, Laces gold and silver, Millinery, Paper stained, Pottery, Saddlery, and other manufactures of leather, Silk manufactures, Steel, stockings, ten per cent, on the average value.

Lord Castlereagh moved, that his Majesty's message be taken into consideration by a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next, a debate ensued, which lasted until past 12 o'clock this day, when on a division, the number stood—

Yes, 135
No, 115
Majority — 43

NEW-YORK, April 24.

By the British packet *Lady Arbella*, arrived yesterday from Falmouth, we received London papers to March 3, (four days later than the accounts via Boston).

The credentials of two of the new Commissioners from America, who arrived at Lisbon, were addressed to the late Portuguese government, and it is supposed that this circumstance has occasioned a delay. The last French papers however assert, that Mr. Murray, one of the Commissioners appointed, had arrived at Paris from the Hague, where he has resided some time as American Minister to the Batavian Republic.

March 3.

We have received the Paris papers to the 25th ultimo inclusive. The accounts they bring of the destination of the Russian army are very contradictory; the Vienna Court Gazette of the 8th says, however, that nothing positive is then known of the destination of these auxiliaries which seems to prove that the late report of the Russians marching to gain to the Rhine was unfounded.

The emperor of Germany has at last acknowledged the rights of the king of Sardinia; Letters from Genoa mention, not only the admission of his officers to the civil government of Piedmont, but the troops of that State now occupy Tortona, Alessandria, and the other fortified cities.

The Consuls were installed in their new residences at the Thuilleries, on the 19th, with great pomp. On the 21st Buonaparte received all the foreign ambassadors, and afterwards entertained them at dinner.

The chief Consul continues to make it the great object of his policy to conciliate men of all opinions, and to banish all distinctions of party. Almost all the victims of the 18th Fructidor, who were recalled have been restored to the full rights of citizens. Even Camille Jordan, who was generally considered as a royalist, is permitted to return to France and is to be placed under the superintendence of the police at Grenoble.

The French papers affect to doubt the truth of the report that the elector of Bavaria was to hire out troops to this country; but ministers doubtless are better acquainted with his intentions.

There is no material intelligence from either of the theatres of war, except that the army of the Archduke Charles has been set in motion, & is on its march toward the Rhine.

The campaign in that quarter may be shortly expected to commence. The only article from Italy worthy of notice is, that that the Austrians have begun to withdraw themselves from the Gennova territory, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions in that quarter.

Our Envoys had arrived at Bayonne, and great preparations were making for their early and safe passage to Paris.

NEW-YORK, March 4.

Scotland, which has given birth to some of the principal luminaries of science, has lately added a name to her catalogue of genius, which bids fair to equal, if not exceed, every other.—That name is Thomas Campbell, a young man not more than 25 years of age, who has just given the world an astonishing specimen of poetic powers in a poem, called, "*The Pleasures of Hope*," from which we have already published one extract, as we found it in a late London paper. Since that time a complete copy has been put into our hands, and we have perused it with mingled emotions of pleasure and of wonder. It is a composition in which imagery the most sublime, and scenes the most simple and tender, are delineated with the nice skill of a mighty master. Of the latter we give the following fine picture of a mother at the cradle of her sleeping infant:

Lol at the couch where infant
beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother
keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious
lies,
Smiles on her little son with pensive
eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy—
"Sleep, image of thy father, sleep,
my boy,
No lingering hour of sorrow shall be
thine,
No sigh that rends thy father's heart
and mine;
Bright as his manly fire the son shall
be,
In form and soul; but, ah! more blest
than he!
Thy fame, thy worth, thy filial love at
last,
Shall soothe this aching heart for all
the past.
With many a smile my solitude repay,
And chase the world's ungenerous
scorn away.
"And say, when summoned from
the world and thee,
I lay my head beneath the willow tree,
Wilt thou, sweet mourner, at my stone
appear,
And sooth my parted spirit lingering
near?
"Oh! wilt thou come at evening hour to
shed
The tears of memory o'er my narrow
bed;
With aching temples, on thy hand
reclin'd,
Mute on the last farewell I leave behind,
Breathe a deep sigh to winds that
murmur low,
And think on all my love, and all my
woe?"
So speaks affection, 'ere the infant
eye
Can look, regard, or brighten in reply.

FOR SALE,

At Centre-Ville Mills, Queen-Ann's coun-
ty, an assortment of

Black Walnut Planks for Ca-
binet Work—some of 1. & one eighth
inch thick, and 12 and of 19 inches
broad—1 inch do. of different widths.
1 do. for coffins, 1 inch poplar boards
of 19 inches broad, and of various o-
ther widths and thickness—1 inch do.
from 22 to 26 broad for carriage pan-
nels, and 1 inch boards of 20 and 21
inches broad for fann hoops.—Scant-
ling for bedsteads of different kinds of
wood.—Poplar scantling for door and
window frames, &c. &c.

JOSHUA KENNARD.

April 23, 1800.

16 3w

Take Notice,

THAT all persons are forewarned
from walking or riding through
my lands, as I have sustained a deal of
damage by it, and shall not put up
with it any longer.—And any person
trespassing on said lands, shall be dealt
with according to law.

John R. Brownell.

April 29th, 1800.

16 3w

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG Negro Man; valuable on
many accounts. He is an excellent
Coachman, & Boatman, a Miller and
Blower, Ploughman and Flax-Dresser
—can do a little at the Blacksmith's
business; and, in short, remarkably in-
telligent, and variously useful.

M. BORDLEY.
Mouth of Wye, April 28, 1800. 16

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N.

TUESDAY, MAY 6th, 1800.

*Extract from the historical part of a ser-
mon delivered in Baltimore the 22d
February, on the death of General Wash-
ington, by the Rev. Thomas Morrell,
Elder, in the Methodist Episcopal Church*

This day is dedicated by authority
publicly to express our sorrow (though
with submission to heaven) for his re-
moval. This day is peculiarly set
apart to rehearse his matchless deeds
—To recount his virtues, and declare
his praise.

"He was born the 11th of Februa-
ry, 1732, old stile, at the parish of
Washington, Westmoreland county,
in Virginia. Was the first fruit of a
second marriage, and received his edu-
cation from a private tutor employed
in the family. He early discovered a
disposition for a military life; and at
the age of fifteen was entered as a
midshipman on board a British man of
war then on the American coast, but
the reluctance his mother expressed to
his engaging in the sea service, occa-
sioned the prosecution of the plan to

bealous to this world, when
he was but ten years of age his father
died, and the charge of the family de-
volved on his eldest brother. This
brother had a command in the colonial
troops employed against Carthage-
na; and on his return from that expe-
dition named his new patrimonial
Mansion, *Mount Vernon*, in honor of
the admiral of that name from whom
he had received many civilities, and
who commanded the Squadron on that
expedition. But he did not long sur-
vive; at his decease the eldest son by
the second marriage (who was our
Washington) inherited this feat, and
a considerable landed property. Be-
fore he attained to his twentieth year,
he was made Adjutant General of the
militia in Virginia, with the rank of
Major. When he was about twenty
one years old an event occurred which
called his abilities into public notice,
in 1753 encroachments were reported
to have been made by the French on
the territories of the British colonies
to the westward. Major Washington
was sent with full powers to ascertain
the facts; to treat with the savages;
and to warn the French to desist from
their aggressions; he performed the
duties of this mission with singular in-
dustry, intelligence and address; and
his report to governor Dinwiddie dis-
covered those talents in embryo, which
have since been unfolded to general
admiration." In 1755 he was ad-
vanced to the rank of colonel, in the
provincial troops employed in conjunc-
tion with the British forces, to drive
the French from their encroachments
on our frontiers. We have all heard
or read of the obstinate, and unfortu-
nate Braddock, who commanded those
forces. He was totally defeated;
slain himself; his whole force routed;
British and American blood mingling
and flowing in torrents along the
banks of the Monongahela. "It was
here our youthful Washington in the
gloomy hour of Indian victory, saved
by his judgment and his valour, the re-
mains of a flying army, pressed by the
conquering savage foe." It was on
this occasion that the Rev. Mr. Davies,
who was afterwards President of
Princeton College uttered that re-
markable prophecy. "That Wash-
ington was raised by the providence of
God to be the *protector and saviour* of
his country." In this war he had at
different times separate commands, in
all which victory declared Washington
her future favorite. The great fa-
tigue he underwent in the three suc-
ceeding years of the war, brought on a
complaint in the lungs, which it was
then thought would prove mortal; and
tranquility being at this time restored
to the frontiers, by a series of splendid
victories gained by American and Bri-
tish valour, Colonel Washington re-
signed his military appointment. His
health was gradually re-established;
and until the beginning of the Ameri-
can revolution he cultivated the arts of
peace; he was constantly a member of
the Assembly; a magistrate of his
country, and a judge of the court.

I must say that he was unequalled
by any of the heroes of antiquity; by
any general of modern times. They
shrink from the comparison.—They
possessed virtues it is true, but they
were tarnished by their defects. Alex-
ander was brave like Washington, but
he was cruel and intemperate. Caesar
was intrepid, but he enslaved his coun-
try. Cromwell was wise and success-
ful, but he acted like a hypocrite, and
aimed at the regal power. Suwarrow
is undoubtedly a great commander,
but has he not boasted of his achieve-
ments? Buonaparte is full of martial
fire, is an able and excellent general,
but has he not like Cromwell destroy-
ed the sacred right of election? the
grand palladium of liberty. Has he
not undertaken to frame a constitution
for the French people, when they have
not delegated to HIM his authority?

FOR THE HERALD.

Among the many evils that have
sprung out of that revolutionary zeal,
that has risen to such excess in the
present period, few are more pernicio-
us in their consequences, or are mark-
ed by more essential criminality, than
that spirit of defamation and falsehood
that has infected almost all orders of
society, and attacked almost all ranks
of the state. The people, sleeping in
their ancient habits, were in the first
place to be roused, and not being cal-
culated to examine facts with niceness
and accuracy, their leaders had to con-
sider not so much what was true, as
what would make the requisite im-
pression upon them. Men in power
and office were assailed with those ca-
lumnies that would most effectually
weaken their influence and destroy
their respectability in the public opi-
nion. Each man, according to his
station, and the character he ought to
hold, were attacked by those slanders
that were most fitted to ruin him.
Lying became a political virtue in one
shape or another, a test of genuine pa-
triotism. The patriots were always
the men who were out of office, but
wanted to be in; and when they had
tired their rivals down, the base arts
which they had practised against o-
thers were turned upon themselves.
New sets of patriots successively arose.
All equally abandoned and successively
gave place to liars, not less knavish
and wicked than their predecessors.—
Ever since the commencement of that
revolution so famous in Europe, and
which has had such a pernicious influ-
ence on the peace and morals of Ame-
rica, violence has been substituted for
executive justice, and lying has become
the basis of political intrigue. A scan-
dalous philosophy that annihilated the
principles of religion and morality,
favoured the progress of this uni-
versal depravity. It destroyed the fen-
timents of duty and obligation. It
blotted out from its creed a divine
witness of a divine judge, and made e-
very thing lawful that was useful, and
useful, that promoted interest, ambi-
tion, or licentious pleasure. Under
the shade of such principles, there was
no crime that these republican villains
had not the hardihood to attempt.
Principles so pernicious had crossed the
Atlantic, and seizing on our own
country, have corrupted our manners,
both as citizens and as men. But the
coolness and moderation of the Ameri-
can character have prevented them
hitherto from mounting to so despe-
rate a height, and being followed by
such destructive consequences, in this
country as they have been productive
of in the country which gave them
birth; but destructive enough God
knows! even among us. We see
every where among the opposers of our
government a base direction of honest-
ty and truth. What heinous plots &
shameful falsehoods are continually in-
vented and disseminated with malicious
zeal against the best men in the repub-
lic, and against the best government
in the world. Is there a political or
personal sin that has not been imputed,
urged and repeated against the highest
and most worthy officers in the union?
Is there a vile term in all the dictio-
nary of blackguards, that has not been
raked out to the vehicles of abuse a-
gainst men, in whose characters the
penetrating light of truth could never
find a stain? Will it be said that false-
hood can never do an injury, because
the truth will at last prevail, and time
will set every fact upon its just founda-
tion. This is an error. Truth
progresses slowly, and it requires be-
lieves the rare virtues of honor and
candor to develop it. Lies, & with

diabolical designs, and are commonly
propagated with diabolical zeal. Do
not these eternal imputations lessen in
the esteem of the multitude, the re-
spectability of the man? Do they not
take off from the veneration due to the
magistrate? Do they not by impairing
the organ, enfeeble the energy of the
law itself? This spirit of defamation
and falsehood is connected moreover
with almost every other crime in socie-
ty. They spring naturally out of the
same source, that is a base, a guilty and
dominant self-love. Unrestrained by
the higher principles of religion and
morality. The infamous man who
for a false interest will deliberately rob
another of his precious name and cha-
racter, will for the same vile end be
guilty of any other cruelty or injustice.
He will sacrifice his country for gold
—He will kindle its flames if he is dis-
appointed in his views. This is not a
vain and theoretic declamation, it is
verified by shameful and melancholy
fact. Do we not see almost every un-
worthy character in society take re-
fuge in the bosom of that party that is
opposed to the government, and has
filled all the vehicles of intelligence,
with lies, slander and abuse? Do we
not find among them all the
plots, treacheries & villainies, which
since the commencement of this en-
lightened age of reason have disgraced
our common country? This spirit
and these principles have tended to
prostitute private morals, charity and
truth. The abused name of liberty is
made the cover for every crime to
which the criminal passions of men im-
pel them, and political falsehood and
lying have generated lies and scandal
in every department of society. Has
a man offended you? Do not his
manners please you? Does he stand in
your way in any competition? Is he a
check upon your vices? Has he at-
tracted your envy, or incurred your
hatred? Defame him, abuse him, in
the style of Blount's advice to Carey.
Disseminate lies slyly and secretly con-
cerning him, raise against him, if pos-
sible, the popular suspicion and odium
& in this way, seek an ample revenge.
This is the charity justified by the
modern doctrine of liberty. This is
the poison of society. These are the
scandalous immoralities that in private
as well as public life result from that
detestable philosophy and those detesta-
ble maxims of an eternal revolutionary
policy; that, like the blighting breath
of hell, seem to have infected the at-
mosphere of the whole world.

NOTICE.

* * The Select Company of Mili-
tia attached to Col. HUGHES'S Regi-
ment, are requested to meet at Easton,
on Saturday the 24th inst.
George R. Hayward, Capt.
2d May, 1800. 16 3w

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

A LARGE, elegant, new PACKET
BOAT, finished in the most com-
pact manner, well found in every re-
spect, and very commodious for the
accommodation of passengers—will
commence running regular from Cen-
tre-Ville to Baltimore, on Wednesday
the 14th inst. and will leave Centre-
Ville every Wednesday morning at 9
o'clock, and Baltimore every Saturday
at the same hour of day during the
season.

The inconvenience formerly expe-
rienced at this place on account of the
badness of the navigation near the
head of Corfica Creek, will now be
obviated; the proprietors of the Cyg-
net having furnished themselves with
a large batteau as a lighter, and a suf-
ficient number of bags, so that they
expect always to be punctual in start-
ing at the appointed hour.

They have also a large granary at
the lower wharf on Corfica, for the
reception of produce of every kind,
where goods or any other property
brought from Baltimore, can be safely
stored, if not convenient to the owners
to take them away as soon as landed.

All Letters or packages for Balti-
more are requested to be left at Jon-
athan Bready's store, in Centre-Ville,
where orders, &c. will be strictly at-
tended to, and carefully executed.

Centre-Ville, Queen-Ann's
county, May 1st, 1800. 16 3mo.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Caroline county, near Denton, on the 15 day of this inst. an apprentice boy named Foster Manship, about eleven years old. Any person apprehending the said apprentice, and returning him to his master, shall receive the above reward, and no more.

WILLIAM WILSON.

April 28th, 1800.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's stable, in Easton, on Saturday night last, a handsome Sorrel Mare, about seven years old, full fifteen hands high, moves well under the saddle, her left fore leg and hind legs are white; she has a blaze down her face, and the greater part of her under lip is white. There is a large scar on her right leg just above the hoof. Whoever will take up the thief and mare, and secure the thief so that he may be brought to punishment, shall receive the above reward—and for the mare only, if bro't home, Four Dollars, and reasonable expenses.

Jacob Loockerman, Easton.

In Chancery, April 11th, 1800.

ROBERT DIXON, an insolvent debtor of Caroline county, makes application as a trader, by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors." There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing the act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the Chancellor, in the Chancery-Office, on the twenty-fourth day of November next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the 14th day of May next, in Cowan's news-paper, at Easton, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the 24th day of November, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor within six months from the date of the last publication (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, 14 3w^a Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery, April 11th, 1800.

LEVIN CHARLES, an insolvent debtor of Caroline county, makes application as a trader, by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors." There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing the said act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the Chancellor, in the Chancery-Office, on the twenty-fourth day of November next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the 14th day of May next, in Cowan's news-paper, at Easton, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said twenty-fourth day of November, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, 14 3w^a Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery, April 9th, 1800.

THE Creditors of Nicholas Mace, deceased, are requested to exhibit to the Chancellor, before the first day of August next, their respective claims with their vouchers and proofs, in order that the Chancellor may ascertain the sum necessary to be raised by a sale of his real estate for the payment of his debts, as directed by his last Will and Testament.

SAM'L H. HOWA

3w^a Reg. Cur. Can. RD.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of the following property is postponed until Tuesday the 20th instant.

O. KENNARD.

FOR SALE.

To be sold for Cash on Tuesday the first day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. Swan's Tavern.

Five valuable Negro Men, equal to any heretofore offered for sale in this place—they have been used to the Farming business.

OWEN KENNARD.

Easton, 21st April, 1800. 3w

New Stage.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has furnished himself with a neat COACH, which he now runs as a Stage from Easton to Akers's Ferry on every Thursday morning, and as much oftener as occasion may require. The fare for passengers is One Dollar and a Quarter each.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Easton, April 21, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. John D. Marshall, late of Worcester county, Pitt's Creek Hundred, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement—Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers or Anderson Patterson, Esq. who will attend at New-Town, on Potomac river for that purpose, on Saturday the 26th inst. and once in two weeks after until the 26th July next—Those neglecting this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law requires.

Elizabeth Marshall, Adm'r.

Benjamin Wallis, Adm'r.

April 14th, 1800. 14 3mo.

EASTON PACKET.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he purposes to run the new fast-sailing schooner called the Nancy, as a packet from Easton to Baltimore, once a week.—The cabin is neatly finished, with ten comfortable births in it for Ladies and Gentlemen. She will sail every Saturday from Easton wharf, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every Wednesday from Bowley's wharf, in Baltimore, at same hour. The subscriber flatters himself with encouragement, as he is determined to keep his vessel in complete order, and to have the best accommodation for passengers, and to do business in the line of a packet upon the most reasonable terms.—The packet will start on Saturday next, 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue to run regularly from thence for the term of two years.

PETER HOPKINS.

Easton, April 18, 1800. 14 3w^a

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office—Easton, April, 1800.

(B) JOSEPH BEWLY, head of Wye river. Nathan Bassett, Choptank. Isaiah Bell, Dorchester county. Nathan Bradley, Dorchester county. Capt. John Bush. Mrs. Grace Brooks. William Benny.

(C) Mrs. Mary Coarse, to be sent at Mrs. Dickinson's, Easton.

(D) Mr. Daffin, care of Mr. H. Nicols, Easton. Robert Dodson, St. Michael's. James Dodson, do. Thomas Dodson, do.

(E) Peter Elliott, Cambridge.—John Edmondson.

(F) Capt. William Frazier near Easton. Cole Fields, Easton.

(G) John Goldsborough, Jun, Esq. Greenbury Goldsborough, (2) Lot Genn, Caroline county, (3) Thomas Goldsborough, Bell-Air.

(H) Thomas Hayward, near Easton, (3) Doctor Hall. Henry Haskins. Miss Ann Helm. Mrs. Ann Hington, Dorchester county. Col. Robert Harrison. Charles Harper, Dorchester county.

(M) James Mace, Dorchester.

(O) Mrs. Christiana O'Donnell, Easton. Samuel Ormes.

(P) Miss Kitty Pearce, Elisha Pelham. James Purfley. Dr. Walter Perkins.

(R) Peter Redhead (2). Solomon Robinson.

(S) Levin Simmons. Mrs. Mable Smith. Peter Smack, Kent-Island. John Stephens, jun. do. John Stevens, New-Market.

(T) Joshua Taggart (2). Doctor Devreux Travers. Michael Tully. Thomas Tibbles or Charles Gibson.

(W) James Wilson, jun. William Woods. John Walker.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Caroline county, near Dover Ferry, on Wednesday the 23d inst. a Negro Fellow named BENJAMIN, aged 40 years or thereabouts; 6 feet high, well made, with a scar on his upper lip; fond of spirituous liquor, and rather talkative when intoxicated, and has a remarkable strong coarse voice.—Said fellow had on when he ran away, a dark coloured kersey jacket and trowsers, old shoes and an old felt hat.—If he has any other clothing with him it is unknown to me. He formerly belonged to Mr. William Perry, of Talbot county, and may probably endeavour to harbour in that neighbourhood.—Any person securing said fellow, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable expenses if brought home.

THOS. WING.

24th April, 1800. 15 3w^a

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of May next.

A Valuable Farm.

LYING in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, consisting of about Four Hundred and Twenty Acres, Three Hundred of which are cleared land, well adapted to raising of Wheat, Corn or Tobacco—twenty fine meadow land equal to any on Long Marsh—the residue in heavy timbered land. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the remainder in three annual instalments. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. An indisputable title will be showed on day of sale.

JOS. PRICE.

Head of Wye, April 15, 1800.

10 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Baltimore, about the 1st of March, William Hart, a soldier belonging to the 9th U. S. Regiment, about 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair; born in Ireland; by trade a taylor—aged 26 years. Whoever apprehends the said deserter and delivers him to any officer of the army, or secures him in goal, that he may be recovered, shall be entitled to the above reward.

WILLIAM SWAN, Lieut. 9th

U. S. Reg't.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED.

FROM their rendezvous at Easton, James Dickinson, Abel Matthews, Greenbury Clifton and Ben Phillips, soldiers in the ninth U. S. Regiment. Dickinson was born in Talbot county, and deserted about the 1st of June last. He is nineteen years of age, five feet four inches high, with light complexion and brown hair.—Matthews was born in Somerset, or Dorchester county, was enlisted at the World's End, in Dorchester, and deserted about the 15th of August last. He is twenty years of age, six feet high, with ruddy complexion and brown hair. Greenbury Clifton was born in Caroline county, and deserted the 13th day of December last. He is twenty one years of age, five feet six inches high, with dark complexion, dark hair and grey eyes. Ben Phillips was born in Dorchester county, and deserted on the 1st inst. He is seventeen years of age, five feet three inches high, with fair complexion, grey eyes and light hair.

Whoever secures the said deserters in any jail, so that the subscriber shall get them, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either of them.

ISAAC SPENCER, Capt. Easton, Jan. 3d, 1800. 99 tf.

NOTICE.

For the Neighbourhood of VIENNA. IN or about the year 1795, John Clifford and wife, Isaac Wharton & wife, and William Rawle, of Philadelphia, executed a power of Attorney to some Gentleman, recommended to them by the late Mr. Henry, whose name is not recollected, and to whom some land-papers were delivered. The possessor of this power and papers is requested to make himself known to me; and if he declines to act in pursuance of the power, he will be so obliging to deliver the papers to me.

MS. HAMMOND.

Easton, 20th March, 1800. 10

DEMOCRAT.

A BEAUTIFUL bay upwards of fifteen hands, six years old, will also stand to cover mares at the stable of the subscriber, at Ten Dollars the season; but may be discharged by the payment of Six Dollars on the first day of August;—Four Dollars the leap; and Ten Dollars insurance. Democrat was got by Babram (a son of Traveler) on an imported Hunter.

EDWARD LLOYD.

LEONIDAS,

A DARK SORREL, elegantly formed nearly seventeen hands high, eight years old, will stand at the stable of the subscriber, at Fifteen Dollars the season, but may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars on the first day of August—Five Dollars the leap to be paid down and Twenty Dollars insurance. Leonidas was bred on the western shore, and got by the imported hunter Emperor, on a full bred mare.

EDWARD LLOYD.

The owner of a fine Young MARE

WOULD either sell her or exchange for an easy Saddle Horse.—Enquire of Mr. Cowan. Easton, April, 1800. 15

Fellow-Citizens of TALBOT & QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

The period, at which elections, for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, must be appointed, will in a few months arrive—I offer myself a candidate for the trust.—Should you think proper to support me, I will serve you with fidelity.

THOS. J. BULLITT.

Easton, 14th April, 1800.

The Elegant well bred Horse

MEDLEY.

WILL stand for mares this season, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Easton, and the remainder of the week at the subscriber's stable, near the Trappe; at the moderate price of Twelve Dollars for the spring's chance, and half a dollar cash to the groom;—but if paid in the course of the season, Ten Dollars for the spring's chance, and half a dollar to the groom will discharge the debt, or if paid when the mare is first covered, Eight Dollars for the season and half a dollar to the groom will discharge in full.

MEDLEY is a grey horse, full fifteen hands high, seven years old this spring, elegantly formed, fine bone, sinews of great strength and speed, and his performance has been very great on the turf.

Any gentlemen desirous to know the pedigree of Medley, will please to apply to the subscriber.

PHILEMON H. ABLE.

April 15th, 1800. 13 4w

PLANK

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has, at the Easton wharf, and also on his Lot opposite to Mr. Kerr's, a large quantity of inch plank, and some excellent inch and a quarter flooring plank, for sale.

JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jun.

Easton, April 14th, 1800. 13 6w

NEW STAGE.

AT THE LOWER FERRY.

WILLIAM HADBUWAY, Jun, respectfully informs the public, that he has just started a new Stage, which will start from his Ferry, twenty-one miles below Easton, every Tuesday morning, and run to Easton, and return the same evening to the said Ferry, where there may be a sure passage across the bay to Annapolis or West-River, and well accommodated in every respect.

Fare for passengers from the Ferry to Easton, one dollar and twenty-five cents.—Way-passengers six cents per mile.

N. B. Gentlemen who may chance to cross the bay at any time when the Stage is not appointed to run, may be accommodated with Stage, or Horse & Saddle.

April 2d, 1800. 13

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Helen, capt. Haraden, in 47 days from London, arrived at Salem.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Yesterday Mr. Pitt contracted with Messrs. Roberts & Co., Sir Francis Baring, and Mr. Giles, for the loan of twenty millions and a half; which he obtained at the rate of 4l. 14s. 2d. interest per cent. Notwithstanding the high terms at which the loan was taken, it bore a premium of 2 and a half per cent immediately. The loan was taken on lower terms, than on five preceding years.

Respecting the commencement of hostilities, it appears that Moreau is traversing Switzerland, while the right wing of his army draws away from the Mein and Neckar towards the Upper Rhine and Switzerland. The preparations for opening the campaign in this quarter are said to be immense, and in the greatest forwardness. The left wing is still in the neighbourhood of Mentz. Near Old Brisach the French pretend to some advantage obtained by the garrison over the Imperial army.

At Genoa it is confessed that the scarcity is nearly allied to famine. The bakers shops are said to be besieged day and night, and an insurrection is hourly expected.—Our readers will not omit to connect this intelligence with the blockade of that city, announced in Saturday's Gazette. Upon the land side the Austrians allow no communication with it.

The war in La Vendee appears to be drawing near its end.

The port of Genoa is declared to be in a state of siege by the British Squadron. We observe with extreme satisfaction the resumption of measures of vigor by our squadrons in those seas.

February 27.

The Consular Guard established at Paris, is to consist of three thousand six hundred men, most of whom are something above the common rank of a soldier. Murat, brother in law to Buonaparte, is the commander of this corps, and Madame Buonaparte's son is the captain of the Guides. Great expence has been employed in mounting this guard, which is placed on

a similar footing with the Swiss Guards under the ancient regime. A hall has been fitted up in the Thuilleries, in the most splendid manner, as a rendezvous for them.

It is said that Buonaparte will take the command of the army of the Rhine, that Berthier will accompany him, and that Carnot will be Minister at War. Baudin, who commanded at Ancona, has been killed at Genoa by a stab of a knife. Barthelemy, late a member of the Directory, named a candidate by Buonaparte, for the Conservative Senate, has been elected a member.

The state of Switzerland is, in every respect, truly deplorable: the children of the most opulent persons can no longer be subsisted, and hundreds of them are continually sent from the interior of the country to the frontiers, where there is a better chance of procuring the means of existence.

A farmer near Exeter, missing one of his sheep last week, in searching his fields, found the skin and head attached to it with the following note. "Sir, you are rich, but we are very poor; so when this mutton's eat we'll come for more."

DUBLIN, January 30.

To many other respectful tributes of applause of the life, talents and virtues of our Washington, it is with pleasure we add the following, the pathetic effusion of one of the French Legislators.

(Bos. Com. Gaz.)

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

13 Pluviose, January 2.

In speaking of General Washington, Felix Faulcon said,

This is not the moment to retrace in this hall all that that great man has done for the freedom of America; the number and importance of his warlike exploits; the generous inspiration with which he animated the French who fought under him; and the sublime act by which he did eternal honour to his memory when, after having contributed so much to give freedom to his country, he laid down voluntarily, the supreme power to hide his glory in the obscurity of private life.

Malice and mean jealousy have attempted to spread a deadly venom over so great a life; but their perfidious insinuations are lost in the universal suffrages of his grateful fellow-patriots, and of all the free men in the universe.

Yet he is no more the hero whose eulogium affords pleasure to great minds; who has doubly merited the civic palm, both as a warrior and as a citizen; who combined every virtue with every talent; who, after having begun and supported the revolution by his abilities, his valour and virtues, knew how to terminate it by the moderation as well as the wisdom of his counsels; who has done more yet than render his countrymen free who has rendered them happy.

Oh Legislators I feel you not your souls swell at these illustrious recollections, which, by a privilege worthy to be envied, are connected with nothing to be regretted, and create none but sweet and blessed recollections.

Do you not desire that this tribune, where we are forbidden to mix our voices in legislative discussions, should at least serve to show the impression of our gratitude, of our veneration, of our unanimous sorrow? Do you not feel the necessity of joining our portion of funeral praise to that which all free people will address to the names of the magnanimous Washington; and we owe him still more particularly, we among whom, the electric example of the American Revolution sowed the first seeds of the desire of independence? He moved, that the President should on the 28th Frimaire (the anniversary of the day of the General's death) make a speech in honor of the hero whose loss every one deplora.

The corporation of Dublin has unanimously resolved to petition parliament against an union. The people of Dublin are to meet to-morrow to adopt the same measure. Limerick and Downpatrick, have also petitioned against the Union.

February 8.

In consequence of violence offered to the members of parliament, who are in favour of a union, a troop of horse has been stationed in the circus by the parliament house; and a party of cavalry has also been stationed in Sackville street. The anti-union members, it is tho't, will make this matter the subject of a motion.

No theatre was ever more crowded than the house of commons last night. The house rose about one o'clock this day. The avenues were filled by the populace. Mr. Martin's coach was broke to pieces by them, and he narrowly escaped. Other union members were assailed. A military body was called forth and major Swan discharged a pistol among the people; but was afterwards obliged to flee.

Varney Darby, Esq. and major Rogers, are ordered to the bar of the commons to answer for an interference with military force to prevent the people of Bar from holding a meeting to consider of the union.

February 18.

In the high debate last night on the question of the Union, Mr. Grattan gave a smart philippic against the advocates of the measure. In alluding to Mr. Correy, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Grattan called him a parliamentary declaimer, a political pedlar, a trimmer, who comes to parliament to prostitute his talents and his principles, first for bread, and then for a station; and for that station risking the peace of the country, and the lives of the people. Mr. Correy, in reply, said, if he meant to be personal towards Mr. Grattan, he "would have accused him of associating with traitors, and of having been privy to treason, of having created rebellion, and then flying from its consequences—and of having made that people on whose bounty he subsisted, the wretched instruments of his ambition." He concluded by saying, "the hon. gentleman had returned to inflame that parliament which ought to be employed in an examination of his conduct." Mr. Grattan, in return, was pointed and severe; he almost in express terms called Mr. C. a ruffian, a jackanapes, and a coward; and said, that had Mr. C. uttered what he did without the walls of that house his answer would have been a blow." The Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately retired, and sent a message by Gen. Craddock to Mr. Grattan, demanding satisfaction. Mr. Grattan instantly left the house, accompanied by Mr. Metge. The parties met and fought. Mr. Corry was wounded in the arm. The ball was immediately extracted, and the wound being dressed, Mr. Corry returned to the house before the division.

P A R I S, February 23.

Mr. M. Carey M. Hays, Secretary of the American Legation at the Hague, is arrived at Paris, and has joined Mr. Murray. He is Secretary of the commission at Paris. The other two commissioners left Corunna the 6th of February.

Several letters from Vernuil, arrived this evening, confirm the execution of Frore, and his chief-major. They were all shot without permitting their eyes to be covered. One of them who was only wounded by the first fire, turned to the soldiers and with perfect tranquility told them to finish their business.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Judge Chase pronounced sentence of death this morning upon the three Frenchmen, convicted lately before the district court, of piracy and murder. They are to be executed the ninth of May.

The jury this morning found a verdict of GUILTY, against John Fries, for High treason.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the best information, in London, dated Feb. 28.

"The (American) commissioners have arrived at Paris, via Corunna."

The Queen Charlotte packet has arrived safe at Falmouth from New-York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Those Subscribers to the Herald who reside in the vicinity of Cambridge, are respectfully informed that Messrs. Ferguson and Reid will receive their respective payments as they become due.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

ESTON—(Maryland :) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. Xth.)

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1800.

(No. 517.)

To our Fellow Citizens of the United States of North America and others whom it may concern.

"When a man's ways please the Lord he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him,"—this also holds true as to Nations: hence the expediency of studying to show ourselves approved unto God, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth: he will not the children of men willingly, but would that all should be saved, and come to the knowledge of the truth. And to promote this work he hath raised up prophets, whom, at different times, he hath sent with messages to the people, with gracious promises in case of obedience and also denunciations of heavy judgments if they continued in unrighteous practices, with which he had a controversy, and in mercy to mankind continues to reveal his mind and will to the sinners hearted in all countries.

This Country has partaken both of mercy and judgment; it behoves us all to enquire what shall we render unto the Lord for all his benefits. Our principal cities have been year after year visited with pestilence and mortality, and it is incumbent upon every individual to enquire how far he has contributed to bring down the divine judgment upon our land, and also to unite in labour to have those things done away which are offensive in the sight of the Almighty, who is of purer eyes than to behold evil or look on iniquity with approbation. There are no doubt many things in all countries which are essentially wrong, and before that period arrives when the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of God and of Christ, when sin will be put an end to and transgression finished, when mankind will consider themselves as brethren and nothing shall exist to hurt or annoy, great changes and overturnings will take place.

Altho' our minds are affected with sorrow on account of the many obvious enormities which prevail, yet it is not within our present concern to extend our views particularly to them, but we append ourselves at this time religiously engaged to call the attention of the people to a subject, which for a long course of years hath afflicted our society and many of other religious denominations, that of keeping our fellow men of the African race in slavery. Much labour and pains have been bestowed on such of our members who held any of these people in bondage, and by a patient perseverance under the divine blessing this work of righteousness has been advanced, that no person can remain his rights of membership with us who purchases, sells or holds slaves. The enormity and inconsistency of traffic and of slavery are so self evident that little need be said on that head, but as it has pleased the Lord to bless and prosper this work, and to grant the reward of peace for faithfulness herein, we are therefore induced to call upon our fellow citizens at large to unite, in the spirit of meekness

and wisdom in promoting this good cause, believing it will be acceptable to that just and holy Being who created all nations of one blood, and who is no respecter of persons. Much has been done and much remains to be done, and, whether people will hear or forbear, we believe ourselves authorized to say, that it is the mind and will of the Most High that Slavery shall be abolished. It is not this the Fast "that I have chosen," saith the Lord, "to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke." We fervently pray that the language of his spirit may be regarded while *Mary* covers the Judgment Seat.

With desires for the prosperity and real good of our country, and under a degree of the influence of that spirit which breathes peace on Earth and good will to men, we salute you and are your friends.

Signed on behalf and by direction of a Meeting representing the religious Society called Quakers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c. held in Philadelphia the 15th of the 11th month, 1799.

JOHN DRINKER, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Copy of a Letter from J. Reed, Esq. Agent of the East India Company of North America, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Calcutta, Dec. 26, 1799.

BENJAMIN STODDART, Esq.

SIR, I have the pleasure of informing you that the cannonades with which the Atlantic was armed, fully answer my expectations.

On the 21st inst. within sight of the Broken Islands in the Bay of Bengal, we made a full standing for us that came up very fast; we prepared for action, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, she came within about three quarters of a mile of us under English colours, she then hauled down her English and hoisted French colours, and fired a shot through the Eliza Ann, an English ship in company with us, she immediately returned a broadside; in about ten minutes she began firing on us, and a pretty warm action ensued which lasted about three glasses, when the French ship made sail and got out of reach of our guns;—leaving upon her quarterdeck that she was disposed to attack us again, we lay to, until the next morning, ready to receive her; at half past seven o'clock she bore down on us, and we reserved our fire until she was within about 60 or 70 yards from us, when we raked her with a broadside; as soon as she received our fire she rounded to and returned a broadside; we continued engaged until about three quarters past 3 o'clock, when she made all the sail she could, and it was observed when she left us that she had both her pumps going. The Eliza Ann, that was in company with us, was an armed East India ship, with 24 pounders and

27 men, including officers, passengers, &c. She expended the principal part of her shot in the first engagement, and therefore could not take so active a part in the second; but the captain and all on board her behaved in a gallant manner; and I am happy to say that on board the Atlantic, the most determined courage was displayed by all hands. The corvette we engaged is a new ship from old France, and is well known in these seas; she has thirteen ports of a side on one deck, and carries 24 twelve pounders and 250 men.

I would not now trouble you with our inconsiderable battles, but to justify the opinion I advanced, when in America in opposition to most of my Acquaintances in favour of Cannonades, at least for the Merchant Service.

Pardon this intrusion, and accept my Respects.

I have the honor to be Respectfully

your most humble servant,

JAMES REED.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On Thursday last the Grand Jury returned true bills against two persons for conspiracy and against seven for conspiracy, rescue and obstruction of process.

Conrad Marks (who was acquitted of arson) has been found guilty of misdemeanor.

Yesterday the Court proceeded to the examination of the cases of conspiracy, rescue, &c. and to pass sentence.

The following sentences were then pronounced on the persons to whose names they are respectively annexed:

	Fine.	Imprisonment.
Conrad Marks,	800 dls.	2 years.
Val. Kader,	200	2 years.
Jac. Eyreman,	50	1 year.
M. Smyer,	400	6 mo.
H. Smith,	200	8 mo.
P. Ruth,	200	6 mo.
J. Everhart,	100	7 do.
J. Huber,	150	7 do.
Christ Sox,	200	7 do.
J. Klen jun.	100	7 do.
Danl. Klen,		
Jac. Klen,	150 each,	7 do.
A. Brisch,		
G. Memberger,		
G. Gertman,	100 each,	7 do.
Wm. Gertman,		
A. Shantz,	300	8 do.
H. Memberger,	100	6 mo. & day
Peter Hager,		
A. Samso,	50 each,	6 do.
P. Hunsberger,		
Rezer Gable,		
Daniel Gable,	40 each,	6 do.
Jacob Gable,		

Each of the above persons were required to enter into recognizance for their good behaviour.

Fries, Halsey, and Gertman have been convicted of Treason; Conrad Marks and Anthony Stahler, have been acquitted of that crime. Mr. Roth and Mr. Hopkinson, acted as counsel for Marks and Stahler. In the case of the latter Mr. Hopkin-

son made a most able and ingenious defence.—The Jurors in all those cases have been composed of the most reputable citizens.

New York description of the Launch of The Frigate President.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, the Daughter of the Forest and the Heir of the Ocean, embraced, in peerless Majesty; her destined element. The order, beauty, grandeur and godlike sublimity of the scene, the pen of man cannot depict. The beholders alone can know the mingled sensations of Pleasure, of Joy and of National Glory that the scene excited. The harbor on both sides for some distance was thronged with vessels, whose decks were covered with admiring beholders. The neighbouring hills, house-tops, and even the shores of Long Island were crowded with spectators whose acclamations echoed the Glory of America. Several Artillery & Volunteer Companies according to the arrangements of Genl. Hughes, paraded near the shore, and after she entered the water closed the scene with a feu de joie. On the whole we think it the most noble scene ever exhibited on this side the Atlantic. Her construction, timber and workmanship, testified much honor upon her builders, and great merit is due to the judgment of Mr. Chaetman, under whose direction she moved with the most perfect order & harmony, and with a Noble Bow, bade the Land ADIEU.

The Eliza, Ladd, of Portsmouth, N. H. which lately ran ashore on Tybee Island, has been got off, and arrived at Savannah, without damage to her hull.

BOSTON, April 28.

LATEST FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Capt. Freeman of the ship Boston, arrived here on Saturday from Leghorn and Gibraltar; informs, that while at Leghorn, he saw a letter from the American Consul at Tunis, to our Consul; at the former place, which stated, that there had existed some uneasiness with the Bey on account of the nonfulfilment of some articles of the late treaty with him; but that it had entirely subsided, and every thing amicably settled. Capt. Freeman was also informed, while there, that Lord Nelson, in the siege of Malta, had lost one of his line of battle ships sunk under the battery, from which but few lives escaped; and that about the same time, his squadron captured a French 74 from Toulon, bound to Malta with supplies.

While at Gibraltar, Capt. F. was informed by the American Consul at that place, that he had received a letter from Mr. Williams, American Consul at London stating, that the blockade of Cadix and the coast of Catalonia, by Lord Keith, was unauthorized, and requesting him at the same time to give information of every American detained, or ordered away from those coasts.

PARIS, Feb. 21.
The six white horses, which drew Buonaparte's carriage on the day of the installation of the consuls, were those presented to him by the Emperor of Germany on the conclusion of the peace of Campo Formio. The sword he wore on that occasion was likewise a present from the Emperor on the same occasion.

February 26.
A French Officer of Artillery wrote to Buonaparte from Hamburg in nearly the following terms:
"We have been heretofore comrades and friends; the difference in our principles induced us to an opposite conduct in the revolution; yours has led you to great power; mine has caused me to be plundered of my effects, of my estate, and to be proscribed from my country. I do not repent of what I have done, and shall persist in my principles to the end of my life. But I have left in France a father and mother whom I tenderly love. For their consolation and my own, I set a great value on embracing them before death shall separate us forever. I therefore request of you a passport, as limited as you shall think proper, in order to make them my last adieu. If you should please to grant it me, I declare that during my sojournment I shall do nothing to disturb the existing order of things."

In answer, the Author of this Letter received an unlimited passport, and money to defray the expences of his journey.

Letters from Alencon, written by gen. Gardanne, mentions, that the Chouans in the department of La Manche and L'Orne are laying down their arms and surrender at discretion, as also all the pretended chiefs of legion, among whom are Ruays, Rhoad, Chabot, Lebrun, &c. &c.

NEWBURYPORT, April 22.
The U. S. sloop of war Warren and Norfolk have been very active and serviceable on the Havana station. Although no captures have been made, they have effectually cleared the coast of privateers; and convoyed several valuable fleets. A letter from on board the Warren of the 1st April, says, "we see nothing but the stripes, and occasionally St. George's cross, & are convinced there is not a French cruiser on the north side of the island."

"Our crew is very healthy, but to day Elijah Williams, a worthy sailor, fell from the fore-top sail-yard—broke his skull all to pieces, and fractured his lower jaw. He lived about three hours."

NEW-YORK, May 1.

Trial of Holt.

Last week came on before the Circuit Court in Connecticut, the trial of Charles Holt for a libel. This was a publication in a paper called the Bee, printed at New-London in May 1799, the general tenor of which was to throw contempt on the government of the United States; and to discourage enlistments into the army. Mr. Edwards and Mr. Terry argued the cause on the part of the United States, and Mr. Dagget and Mr. Hosmer advocated the cause of the prisoner.

The counsel for the prisoner rested his defence on two grounds—1st, the unconstitutionality of the law to prevent sedition, and 2d, the tenor of the publication itself.

The objections to the constitutionality of the law were those which the opposers of the law have uniformly urged against it—That the powers of the general government, being carved out of the powers of the states, are not to be extended by construction—that the powers not delegated to this government remain with the states.—That the preamble to the constitution specifies the objects, not the powers of the general government—that the sweeping clause which gives to Congress all the powers necessary and proper to carry the constitution and laws into effect, could not extend the case in question, and that it would be dangerous thus to extend it by construction. It is not necessary to state the arguments on the nature of the publication, as the warmest advocates of the prisoner, in private conversation, admitted that if the law is constitutional, the jury ought to find the prisoner guilty.

The Counsel for the United States contended, and the Court unanimously decided the law in question to be constitutional,—on the following grounds:

The people of the United States have established a constitution for certain general or national purposes.—They have delegated to the legislature of the United States, certain specific powers of high national consequence, such as the collection of duties, and the raising of armies for protection & defence; and they have also given by a general clause, all the powers necessary to carry into effect the laws intended to accomplish the objects of the government. It never could have been intended by the people to institute a government for specific objects, and withhold from that government the powers necessary to accomplish those objects. And to prevent any doubt on this subject, it was expressly declared that Congress should possess all such auxiliary powers. As Congress were entrusted expressly with the power to raise forces for the general defence, it follows as a necessary consequence that they must have the power to punish any attempt to defeat the measures they have adopted for that purpose. In vain have the people delegated certain powers to the general government, if individuals may with impunity, publish malicious falsehoods respecting it and its laws, calculated to withdraw from it the public confidence, render the laws odious to the people, and thus defeat their operation. It is necessarily incident to a government, invested with certain powers, that it must possess every other power necessary to make its deliberations respected, as the public will, and to carry them into complete operation. This is the more necessary in a free government, which rests entirely on the confidence of the people. Deprive such a government of the public confidence, and its energy is destroyed—its ends are defeated.

Malicious attempts to defeat the operations of law, by bringing into contempt the government and the men who administer it, is universally admitted to be a great crime and justly punishable. If so then the government of the United States must possess the same power to defend its measures, from such slanderous attempts, as every other government; for nothing can be more absurd, than to admit the criminality of the attempt, and yet deny the power to the government to punish it; or to maintain that it is a crime to bring into contempt the general government, but that crime must be punished by the state governments.

What does this law, against Sedition prohibit? says the District Attorney. It prohibits not the publication of truth or candid discussion. It prohibits the uttering and publishing of malicious falsehoods only. Now who is the man that wishes for the right or privilege of uttering lies; malicious lies? The only liberty abridged by this law, is the liberty of lying maliciously—a liberty which none but rascals can wish to enjoy. Where is the man who dares avow a wish to enjoy this liberty? Who will contend he has a right to do wrong? Who has the hardihood to clamor against the law which abridges only his power of being a rascal with impunity?

The arguments on this subject, and especially the learned, candid and dispassionate charge of Judge Washington, made a most sensible impression on a numerous audience. Even the friends of the prisoner who had collected from Dan to Beerheba, to hear the trial, and afford aid and comfort to their brother, discovered some symptoms of conviction. Their countenances fell, and they appeared confounded.

The prisoner was sentenced to three months imprisonment, to pay a fine of 200 dollars and stand committed, till the fine is paid.—The mildness of this punishment will do honor to the humanity of the Judges, and we trust will not dishonor the law.

Gates, the boast of the Anti-Federal party—has solemnly declared at a public dinner, that "he hoped to SEE BUONAPARTE PRESIDENT or the UNITED STATES!" This singular fact can be proved by Edmund Seaman, John Murray, and Moses Rogers—gentlemen whose testimony Brock-holt yesterday was told he dare not question.

This anecdote, fellow-citizens, un-

veils the temper and views of the Jacobin Party. They are hostile to your constitution, your religion, and your dearest interests. The smile of affability is ever on their countenance; the fairest promises are on their lips, while the rancor of the Devil is in their hearts.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

A New York paper says, that at the departure of the Boyne, great preparations on the part of England for another expedition were going forward, destined, it was supposed, up the Mediterranean, as accounts had been received, that part of the fleet from Brest had got out, and the rest on the eve of sailing.

Lately died in Scotland, J. Anderson, the well known itinerant tinker, at the astonishing age of 114. After carrying his budget since his fourteenth year—Time at last made a hole in his mortal kettle, which Death consigned to the common dross of nature, in the hope of being melted down and refined by the universal Founder.

May 1.

Directions for washing Camel's Hair Shawls.

Do not rub any soap upon the shawl—Beat up a wash with white hard soap—wash it twice very hot—rinse it in cold water, then roll it in a cloth till half dried—pin it out, and then iron it.

We have seen shawls that have been washed according to these directions—and their appearance is equal, in some respects superior, to new ones.

Extract of a letter from Hagar's-town, in Maryland, dated April 20.

"A malignant fever has lately appeared in this neighbourhood, which appears to be of the same nature with the fever which prevailed last fall in the neighbourhood of Frederick-town, and which carried off 9 or 10 persons in some families. The sick are attacked with chills, great pains in the head and limbs, foul dark coloured tongue—and great discharge of bile. It runs on in some instances to 10 or 12 days. The same fever we are told has again appeared near Frederick-town, and is attended with its former mortality.—With us the early use of bleeding, with purging and sweating medicines, has been found useful. Those who defer making use of these remedies for two or three days generally suffer."

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N.

TUESDAY, MAY 13th, 1800.

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Arrived at Baltimore.

Brig American, capt. Venn, 43 days from St. Sebastians—brandy, wine, oil and dry goods—A. Brown, jun.

By this arrival Paris papers, entitled the Citizen of France, to the 7th March have been received; but which we were not so fortunate as to get into our possession.—Should their contents, however, prove interesting, we shall hasten to lay them before our readers as early as possible. The American brings the following

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

That the American commissioners had arrived at Paris; and that Lucien Buonaparte and citizens Berthier and Barthelemi were appointed by the first consul to treat with them.

NEW-YORK, MAY 2.

Extra of a letter from Mr. Gilbert Totten, supercargo of the ship Neptune, of New-Haven, dated London, March 1, 1800.

"On the 10th February, in lat. 49, 30, N. long. 12, W. we were brought to by a French ship mounting 23 brass 12 pounders, who examined us very scrupulously, broke open and read all our letters, and told us they should carry us to France for having English property on board, part of which were contraband, (naval stores) and not a role d'equipage, which they endeavored to convince us was imperiously insisted on in their treaty with us. We could only say, that we knew the property to be American; and that our government considered our shipping bill the only role d'equipage necessary. After de-

taining us four hours, they gave us our papers, and told us we might go on board and make sail, wished us a pleasant passage and politely offered us any thing we might want that their ship afforded—desired us to inform our friends in America, that American vessels loaded with American property, vested with all the papers prescribed by their treaty, with us, particularly the role d'equipage, and legally, navigated, would in future be respected by French cruisers."

The FUTURE FRENCH NATION.

—:~:~:~:—

France has been much easier to be conceived—the Guillotine Leves, and the improvements, under the title of Conscience, have effectually drained the intelligence of all the youthful, head and able-bodied male inhabitants—and a day is very near and rapidly advancing, when it will be found full as difficult for the Republic to recruit her armies by any means whatever as it is now found to establish her finances.

We are assured from a respectable authority that very serious apprehensions are entertained by the most enlightened and best informed of the French for the very existence of the Nation itself, and for the future appearance, form and mental, as well as bodily powers of the inhabitants of France.

In a late consultation of several members of the National Institute, and the failure of population being the subject, it was generally agreed that peace should speedily be made, or that the race of Frenchmen would soon be extinct.

"What a prospect is before us, (said one of the members) our youth are all in the army, or in foreign countries—Marriages are every where discouraged throughout the republic—Prostitution and debauchery have arisen to a height unequalled in the most vicious stages of the ancient monarchy. In fact, there are no husbands for our women! Who have we at home, except boys, old men, the lame, the blind, the maimed and the diseased."

Sir, I maintain, that unless an end be put to this calamitous war, and we can get home our warriors who are really men to re-produce a French people, we are, alas, nearly exhausted! We shall in a few years present to Europe a nation as unlike the present race of men, as are the tribe of Out-landish-Outrangs' asses or monkeys of Africa. I invite the members of the Institute to reflect seriously on the consequences to the nation, of having no other Husbands for our Women than Boys, Dwarfs, Cripples and Debauchees."

An arrival at Baltimore, brings the affecting detail of one of the late murders of a crew of our countrymen by the French. Since which, another massacre of a whole ship's company has taken place.

In a late paper we read that TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY American vessels have within a short time been condemned in a single Spanish port; we hear every day of the subjects of that nation attacking under French colours; and now they have the impudence to declare a port of great importance to our trade, in a state of blockade; a pretence more ridiculous than language can express.—We learn these things with Christian, with Quaker, or rather with Jewlike fortitude. The Sybarites, the Helots, were valiant and magnanimous in comparison of such effeminacy. But it is no fault of the people. They rose in arms; and prepared them for the fray. They declared their country had borne disgrace long enough, and with one voice they said "NUNC TEMUS EST VUONANDUM; nunc ense libero, pulsanda hostes." Hereafter it will most surely be demanded how and why such ruin hath come upon us.

For the HERALD.

Advice to the Ladies, not to neglect the use of the French Brush.

From "a collection of poems."

Ah! why by nature subject to decay,
Ah! why invite, what art might long delay?
Foes to the bloom of health, vigils and

Corrode the ivory of the loveliest tooth,
And that coarse breath, where every
sweet might dwell
Tempts the nice *Beau* to flight the
careless *Belle*,
And think no longer 'tis his joy to sip,
Love's draft of pleasure from the
damask lip.

The *Beau's* wife, bright maids, can
shield from harms,
And to your *kisses* lend a thousand
charms,
Safe from the ills of torture and decay,
Love there would perch, and half his
flames display.

Low at their shrine more constant
lovers fall.

Who leave not *Woe* to accomplish
all.

While the *Beau* would all art
despise,

And trusts all to conquest of the
eyes,

Too soon beholds her wonted influence
lost

Neglected wit, and love congealed to
frost;

In vain her paints the mask of health
restore,—

No more her *Lovers* sigh, her *slaves*
adore:

Insulting prudes no more a rival fear,
But cruel whispers thus invade her
ear;

"In love's bright circle, why should
they be seen,

Whose toothless charms encroach on
gay sixteen."

NOTICE.
The Select Company of Mil-
lita attached to Col. HUGHES'S Regi-
ment, are requested to meet at Easton,
on Saturday the 24th inst.
George R. Hayward, Capt.
2d May, 1800. 16 3w

SIX CENTS REWARD.
RUN away from the subscriber liv-
ing in Caroline county, near
Denton, on the 15 day of this inst. an
apprentice boy named Foster Manhip,
about eleven years old. Any person
apprehending the said apprentice, and
returning him to his master, shall re-
ceive the above reward, and no more.
WILLIAM WILSON.
April 28th, 1800.

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

A LARGE, elegant, new PACKET
BOAT, finished in the most com-
pleat manner, well found in every re-
spect, and very commodious for the
accommodation of passengers—will
commence running regular from Cen-
tre-Ville to Baltimore, on Wednesday
the 14th inst. and will leave Centre-
Ville every Wednesday morning at 9
o'clock, and Baltimore every Saturday
at the same hour of day during the
season.

The inconvenience formerly expe-
rienced at this place on account of the
badness of the navigation near the
head of Corfica Creek, will now be
obviated; the proprietors of the Cy-
gnet having furnished themselves with
a large batteau as a lighter, and a suf-
ficient number of bags, so that they
expect always to be punctual in start-
ing at the appointed hour.

They have also a large granary at
the lower wharf on Corfica, for the
reception of produce of every kind,
where goods or any other property
brought from Baltimore, can be safely
stored, if not convenient to the owners
to take them away as soon as landed.

All Letters or packages for Balti-
more are requested to be left at Jona-
than Bready's store, in Centre-Ville,
where orders, &c. will be strictly at-
tended to, and carefully executed.
Centre-Ville, Queen-Ann's }
county, May 1st, 1800. } 16 3mo.

FOR SALE,

At Centre-Ville Mills, Queen-Ann's coun-
ty, an assortment of

Black Walnut Planks for Ca-
binet Work—some of 1 & one eighth
inch thick, and 18 and of 19 inches
broad—1 inch do. of different widths,
1 do. for coffins, 1 inch poplar boards
of 19 inches broad, and of various o-
ther widths and thicknesses—1 inch do.
from 22 to 26 broad for carriage pan-
nels, and 1 inch boards of 20 and 21
inches broad for fann hoops.—Scant-
ling for bedsteads of different kinds of
wood.—Poplar scantling for door and
window frames, &c. &c.
JOSHUA KENNARD.
April 23, 1800. 16 3w

Take Notice.

THAT all persons are forewarned
from walking or riding through
my lands, as I have sustained a deal of
damage by it, and shall not put up
with it any longer.—And any person
trespassing on said lands, shall be dealt
with according to law.
John R. Bromwell.
April 29th, 1800. 16 8w

FOR SALE,

A **STOUT, Strong, Healthy,**
Young Negro Man; valuable on
many accounts. He is an excellent
Coachman, & Boatman, a Miller and
Sawyer, Ploughman and Flax-Dresser
—can do a little at the Blacksmith's
business; and, in short, remarkably in-
telligent, and variously useful.
Inquire of

M. BORDLEY.
Mouth of Wye, April 28, 1800. 16

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against
the estate of Mr. John D. Mar-
shall, late of Worcester county, Pitt's
Creek Hundred, are requested to bring
them in, properly authenticated, for
settlement—Those indebted to said
estate, are requested to make imme-
diate payment to the subscribers or
Anderson Patterson, Esq. who will at-
tend at New-Town, on Potomac river
for that purpose, on Saturday the
26th inst. and once in two weeks after
until the 26th July next—Those ne-
glecting this notice may expect to be
dealt with as the law requires.
Elizabeth Marshall, Adm'rx.
Benjamin Wallis, Adm'rs.
April 24th, 1800. 14 3mo.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber liv-
ing in Caroline county, near
Dover Ferry, on Wednesday the 23d
inst. a Negro Fellow named BENJA-
MIN, aged 40 years or thereabouts;
6 feet high, well made, with a scar on
his upper lip; fond of spirituous li-
quor, and rather talkative when in-
toxicated, and has a remarkable strong
coarse voice.—Said fellow had on
when he ran away, a dark coloured
kersey jacket and trowsers, old shoes
and an old felt hat.—If he has any o-
ther clothing with him it is unknown to
me. He formerly belonged to Mr.
William Perry, of Talbot county, and
may probably endeavour to harbour in
that neighbourhood.—Any person se-
curing said fellow, so that his master
gets him again, shall receive the above
reward, and reasonable expences if
brought home.

THOS. WING.
24th April, 1800. 15 3w

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises,
on Thursday the 15th of May next,

A Valuable Farm,

LYING in Tulley's Neck, Queen-
Ann's county, consisting of about
Four Hundred and Twenty Acres,
Three Hundred of which are cleared
land, well adapted to raising of Wheat,
Corn or Tobacco—twenty fine mea-
dow land equal to any on Long Marsh
—the residue in heavy timbered land.
One third of the purchase money will
be required in hand, the remainder in
three annual instalments. Possession
will be given on the first day of Janu-
ary next. An indisputable title will be
shewed on day of sale.

JOS. PRICE.
Head of Wye, April 15, 1800.

10 Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from Baltimore, a-
bout the 1st of March, William
Hart, a soldier belonging to the 9th U.
S. Regiment, about 5 feet 9 inches
high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark
hair; born in Ireland; by trade a tailor
—aged 26 years. Whoever apprehends
the said deserter and delivers him to
any officer of the army, or secures him
in gaol, that he may be recovered, shall
be entitled to the above reward.
WILLIAM SWAN, 10 9th
U. S. Reg't.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERVED

FROM their rendezvous at Easton,
James Dickinson, Abel Mat-
thews, Greenbury Clifton and Ben
Philips, soldiers in the ninth U. S. Re-
giment, Dickinson was born in Tal-
bot county, and deserted about the 1st
of June last. He is nineteen years of
age, five feet four inches high, with
light complexion and brown hair.—
Matthews was born in Somerset, or
Dorchester county, was enlisted at the
World's End, in Dorchester, and de-
serted about the 15th of August last.
He is twenty years of age, six feet high,
with ruddy complexion and brown
hair. Greenbury Clifton was born in
Caroline county, and deserted the 13th
day of December last. He is twenty
one years of age, five feet six inches
high, with dark complexion, dark hair
and grey eyes. Ben Philips was born
in Dorchester county, and deserted on
the 1st inst. He is seventeen years of
age, five feet three inches high, with
fair complexion, grey eyes and light
hair.

Whoever secures the said deserters in
any jail, so that the subscriber shall
get them, shall receive the above re-
ward, or Ten Dollars for either of
them.

ISAAC SPENCER, Capt.
Easton, Jan. 3d, 1800. 99 tf.

NOTICE.

For the Neighbourhood of VIENNA.
IN or about the year 1795, John
Clifford and wife, Isaac Wharton &
wife, and William Rawls, of Philadel-
phia, executed a power of Attorney to
some Gentleman, recommended to
them by the late Mr. Henry, whose
name is not recollected, and to whom
some land-papers were delivered. The
possession of this power and papers is
requested to make himself known to
me, and if he declines to act in pursu-
ance of the power, he will be so obli-
ging to deliver the papers to me.
N. HAMMOND.
Easton, 20th March, 1800. 10

New Stage.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his friends and the pub-
lic, that he has furnished himself with
a neat COACHEE, which he now runs
as a Stage from Easton to Aker's Fer-
ry on every Thursday morning, and as
much oftener as occasion may require.
The fare for passengers is One Dollar
and a Quarter each.

SAMUEL SWAN.
Easton, April 27, 1800.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of the following pro-
perty is postponed until Tuesday the
20th inst. O. KENNARD.

FOR SALE.

To be sold for Cash on Tuesday, the sixth
day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the
afternoon, at Mr. Swan's Tavern.

Five valuable Negro Men,

equal to any heretofore offered for
sale in this place—they have been used
to the Farming business.

OWEN KENNARD.
Easton, 21st April, 1800. 3w

DEMOCRAT.

A BEAUTIFUL bay upwards of
fifteen hands, six years old, will
also stand to cover mares at the stable
of the subscriber, at Ten Dollars the
season, but may be discharged, by the
payment of Six Dollars on the first day
of August.—Four Dollars the leap,
and Ten Dollars insurance. Democrat
was got by Babram (a son of Travel-
ler) on an imported Hunter.

EDWARD LLOYD.

LEONIDAS,

A DARK SORREL, elegantly
formed nearly seventeen hands
high, eight years old, will stand at the
stable of the subscriber, at Fifteen
Dollars the season, but may be dis-
charged by the payment of Ten Dol-
lars on the first day of August.—Five
Dollars the leap, to be paid down and
Twenty Dollars insurance. Leonidas
was bred on the western shore, and got
by the imported hunter Emperor, on a
full bred mare.

EDWARD LLOYD.

The owner of a fine Young

MARE

WOULD rather sell her or ex-
change for an early saddle
Horse.—Enquired of Mr. Cowan.

Easton, April 1800. 15

Fellow Citizens of TALBOT & QUEEN-
ANN'S COUNTY.

The period, at which elections, for the
purpose of choosing a President and
Vice-President of the United States,
must be appointed, will in a few
months arrive—I offer myself a candi-
date for the trust of election—Should
you think proper to conide in me, I
will serve you with fidelity.

THOS. J. BULLITT.
Easton, 14th April, 1800.

PLANK

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has, at the East-
on wharf, and also on his Lot
opposite to Mr. Kerr's, a large quanti-
ty of inch plank, and some excellent
inch and a quarter flooring plank, for
sale.

JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jun.
Easton, April 14th, 1800. 136w

NEW STAGE.

AT THE LOWER FERRY.

WILLIAM HADDOCK, jun. res-
pectfully informs the public, that
he has just started a new Stage, which
will start from his Ferry, twenty-one
miles below Easton, every Tuesday
morning, and run to Easton, and return
the same evening to the said Fer-
ry, where there may be a sure passage
across the bay to Annapolis or West-
River, and well accommodated in every
respect.

Fare for passengers from the Ferry
to Easton, one dollar and twenty-five
cents.—Way passengers six cents per
mile.

N. B. Gentlemen who may chance
to cross the bay at any time when the
Stage is not appointed to run, may be
accommodated with Stage, or Horse &
Saddle.

April 2d, 1800. 13

From the (United States)
Gazette.

Our long and troublous agitations on the great political ocean, seem at last to have given place to a strange, unnatural calm. We are fast approaching towards a crisis, fraught with more important consequences, than any we have yet encountered; How few are found awake to their real situation, or the nature of the time! Our enemies at home and abroad, still harboring designs equally fatal to our peace, with those from which we have so often escaped, return again to the charge, with tempers exasperated by past discomfitures, and a spirit, invigorated by thirst of revenge. It is in the course of the current year to be decided, whether we will remain the subjects of a free and mixed government of our own organization, or become the slaves of some vile despotism. And yet, thus great the stake, not a voice is raised, not a weapon is lifted to combat that already busy power, the predominance of which inevitably dooms the country to ever-during woe. For who supposes that our *fiat* system can bear the slings and arrows of outrageous Jacobinism? Who supposes that the constitution of the United States can live and flourish under the administration of a French philosopher? The national debt will be sunk at a breath; and with it a long train of aged gentlemen, widows and orphans. The fall of the debt involves necessarily the annihilation of national credit; and a French system of forced loans and requisitions ensues as a matter of course; in other words the universal robbery of every man holding any possessions, by a regular plan of pillage, through the means of the soldiery. Then may a sovereign citizen console himself with having possessed the imprescriptible prerogative of bellowing patriotically against standing armies. The sabre of the philanthropic dragoon, or the bayonet of some grenadier of warm sensibility, will rouse him from his dreams, nor shall he soon cease to be haunted for the crime of having been rich.

The example of McKean, is unnecessary to convince us, how soon every character of dignity or virtue, would be pushed from his stool. No man who knows the dispositions of the few real statesmen whom our nation

at present boasts, can suppose they would for an instant, share the criminality of a Jeffersonian administration. All such being speedily expelled from station, the only efficient obstacles to the downfall of the commonwealth are at once removed, and will and inclination become the only rules of power.

An universal seizure of the property of every loyal subject of Great Britain, would be the first procedure whereby the triumphant party would satiate their inveterate animosity to the character and name of that nation; and those men would repose a stronger reliance on democratic humanity than experience warrants, in being over-confident of the safety of their persons.

A foreign war, thus bro't on, will, however, be one of the least of our evils. The torches of civil strife will consume what the hand of private rapacity left untouched, and from its own hand, the unhappy country, will receive its final doom. Prejudices, jealousies and enmities of long standing—opposition of customs, language (or at least idiom) and manners—localities, and a variety of other causes too obvious to every observer, to be recounted, would concur in rendering a civil war in America as remorseless and inveterate, as any that ever scourged society. I deem him incurably blind, who will persist in believing that this consequence is not the inevitable result, of the success of the Jacobin candidate.

Of the dangers, of the probabilities of that success, what reasons have we to entertain the most fearful apprehensions? If the present temper continues, I might rather ask, what reasons have we not?

To a private character, fair, and (though I will not undertake to say, unimpeachable) yet unimpeached, the candidate of the party who constantly embrace with a *coup d'état*, the subversion of our institutions, stands distinguished for urbanity of manners, and the uniform demeanour of a gentleman.—Dignified in his deportment, he combines thereto an engaging freedom in his intercourse with society; and it is no compliment to say, that his mind is brilliantly polished, and his conversation highly engaging. While I am the last person who would choose to become the trumpeter of his

praises, I do yet think these causes which so mainly tend to further his advancement, merit the attention of all who would study to counteract them.

He is known for the steady friend to France. It is to the nation, that his attachments are allied, and therefore, whether republican, or under the dominion of an usurper, or a regular monarchy, his feelings towards France, are still the same.—We are apprized by his celebrated letter, that he deprecated a state of warfare between America & France, and that he deeply censured the opposition that had been made to her. These recollections attract our attention to circumstances likely to arise out of the measures which have been pursued towards that country by the present administration.

The prospects of rewards and honours, which present themselves in the many hundreds of offices in the gift of the President, are all so many considerations of great potency in his behalf.

Other considerations will present themselves to men of reflection; and ought to engage the serious efforts of all such to counteract them.

I think whoever, with due solemnity, with a mind abstracted from peddling cares, and with any knowledge of the existing state and characters of parties, considers on the consequences likely to result from the election of the character in question, will hardly fail to view them as fatal.

Of the probabilities of that fatal cause being bro't to pass, a great variety in opinion may prevail: there undoubtedly will not be wanting on this, as on former occasions, men who will buoy themselves up to the last, in a fatal confidence that the destinies of this country are immortal—that machinations cannot hurt it, that convulsions cannot destroy it. All these have my pity; but I would not hold any moment so cheap, as to bestow it on their impetrable stupidity.

The dangers of the country are great; nor do I reckon among the lightest, that of a Jacobin President. The causes which may be likely to contribute in giving us a Jacobin President, appear to me to be worth serious regard; let them be pointed out, and let them, if they may, be counteracted.

CHOOSE WE THIS DAY WHOM WE WILL ABYRE: Choose we between happiness and misery—choose we between death and everlasting

life. It is on the ample grounds of right and wrong, that this dispute is to be contested. Subaltern cares must be swallowed up—penny calculations must yield all place in a question which puts all at stake; and men must think and act like men. When I consider that these are the dispositions by which we may be actuated, or miss the point, I am almost ready to despond; so hard is it to bring about the prevalence of such convictions. Yet I will hope, that at this late period, now when listlessness and apathy, and narrow views and little, grovelling policy, have brought us to the last verge of the love of death, some temper and energy of the country and its cause, will be excited into action: I will hope that the existing somnolency may conceal a still living fire, that shall yet again kindle into nobler rage; that the voice of right reason and clear judgment and true patriotism, now faintly discernible, like some dying tone which the ear distinguishes in a place of echoes, after the sound of an instrument has been communicated to it, may yet not die; but once again sound loud in our ears, and once again assume that commanding tone whereby it was wont to awe the clamorous cries of rude sedition.

AUGUSTA, April 19.

On Friday, the 4th inst. departed this life, the celebrated Dr. *Andrew West*, of Lincoln county, in the state of Georgia.

About twelve months before his death, retiring with one of his sons, he informed him he was apprised of his approaching dissolution; & that it would be within the term of a year. He also informed him where he would be buried.

About three months before his death he appeared to have gracious and clear manifestations of his interest in the Redeemer, reconciliation with the Deity, and a well grounded hope of a blessed immortality.

The morning before his departure, taking a walk in the field, he appeared to be in a deep study, halting frequently until he came to the place in which he had signified to his son, he wished to be laid; there he made a long pause, as if in a solemn soliloquy, or deep devotion. He then returned to his house, and informed Mrs. West and the family, he should be in eternity within 24 hours, and gave them some very solemn moral and religious instructions, settled his domestic affairs and chose the rev. Abraham Marshall to preach his funeral sermon from Job c. 19, v. 25 and 26, "I know my Redeemer," &c. After that time he appeared perfectly calm and composed in mind until he expired.

Ship *Louis*, Deale, of Baltimore, is taken by the French, in the bay of Bengal.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCE

EASTON—(Maryland.) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. XIth.)

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1800.

(No. 518.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

The following are the observations made by Judge Chase to the defendants found guilty of Treason, and who were sentenced on Friday last.

[After observing to Henry and George that what he had to say to Eric would apply generally to them, the Judge proceeded :]—

JOHN FRISB—You have been already informed, that you stood convicted of the crime, charged upon you by the indictment on which you have been arraigned, of *levying war against the United States*.—You have had a **LEGAL, FAIR and IMPARTIAL** trial, with every indulgence that the law would permit. Of the whole panel, you **PERSONALLY** challenged thirty-four, and, with truth I may say, that the jury who tried you, were of your *own selection and choice*. Not one of them before had ever formed and delivered any opinion respecting your guilt or innocence. The verdict of the jury against you was founded on the testimony of many credible and unexceptionable witnesses. It was apparent from the conduct of the jury, when they delivered their verdict, that if *possible* they would have acquitted you with pleasure; & that they pronounced their verdict against you with great concern and reluctance, from a sense of duty to their country, and a full conviction of your guilt.

The crime of which you have been found guilty is *treason*; a crime considered, in the most civilized and the most free countries in the world, to be the *greatest* that any man can commit. It is a crime of so deep a dye, and attended with such a train of fatal consequences, that it can receive no aggravation; yet the duty of magnanimity requires, that I should explain to you the *nature of the crime* of which you are convicted, to fix the *measure of the justice*, which it is due to be administered; and to awaken your mind to proper reflection on the state of your own condition, which I imagine you must have reflected upon during your long confinement.

You are a native of this country. You had under a constitution (a form of government) framed by the people themselves, and under laws made by your representatives, fairly enacted by independent and impartial judges. Your government listened to every member of the community equal liberty and equal rights by which equality of liberty is maintained, that every person (without any regard to wealth, rank or station) may enjoy an equal share of equal liberty, an equal protection of law, an equal security for his person and property. You enjoyed (in common with your fellow-citizens) all the rights.

If experience should prove, in the confusion is defective, it provides a means to change or amend it, without any danger to public order, or any injury to child labor.

It consists, from inclination, or
the judgment, or want of infor-
mation, to sell the law in con-
fession of its constitution; or be-
cause, or opposite to the good

ple, a peaceable, fair and ample remedy is provided by the *constitution*. The people themselves have established the *mode* by which *just grievances* are to be redressed; and no other *mode* can be adopted without a violation of the *constitution*, and of the laws. If Congress should pass a law contrary to the *constitution*, such law would be *void*, and the courts of the United States possess complete authority, as are the only tribunals to decide, whether any law is contrary to the *constitution*. If Congress should pass *burdensome* or *oppressive* laws, the remedy is with their constituents, from whom they derive their existence and authority. If any law is made, repugnant to the voice of a *majority* of their constituents, it is in their power to make choice of persons to repeal it; but until it is repealed, it is the duty of every citizen to submit to it, and to give up his *private* sentiment to the *public* will. If a law burdensome, or even oppressive in its *nature* or *execution* is to be opposed by *force*, and obedience cannot be compelled, there must follow an end to all government in this country. It cannot be ordered by *disobedient* men, of any information, that Congress will *intentionally* make laws in violation of the *constitution*, contrary to their sacred trust, and solemn obligation to support it. None can believe, that Congress will *willfully* or *intentionally*, impose unreasonable and unjust *burdens* on their constituents, in which they *must* participate. The most ignorant man must know, that Congress cannot make *so* law that will not *afflict* them *equally*, in *every* respect, with their constituents. Every law that is detrimental to their constituents, must prove *harmful* to themselves. From these considerations, every one may see, that Congress can have *no* interest in *oppressing* their fellow citizens.

It is almost incredible, that people living under the best and mildest government in the whole world, should not only be dissatisfied and discontented, but should break out into open resistance and opposition to its laws.

The intercession of 1794, in the four western counties of this State (particularly in Washington) to oppose the execution of the laws of the United States, which laid duties on stills, and spirits distilled, within the United States, is still fresh in memory: It originated from prejudice and misrepresentations, industriously disseminated and diffused against those laws. Either persons dissatisfied to our Government, or wishing to aggrandize themselves by appearing to enlighten the ignorant, and an informed class of the people. The opposition commenced in meetings of the people, with threats against the officers, which ripened into acts of outrage against them, and was extended to private citizens. Committees were formed to tyrannize and intimidate the spirit of opposition. Violence resorted to violence, and the Collector of Federal county was compelled to surrender his commission to the officers, and the dwelling house of the collector, (in the vic-

city of Pittsburg) was attacked and burnt; and the Marshal was seized, and obtained his liberty on a promise to give no other process on the *WPA* side of the *Alleghany Mountain*. To comply with the laws, the Government were obliged to march *en masse* against the Insurgents, and the expense was above one million one hundred thousand dollars. Of the whole number of Insurgents many thousands, and a few were brought to trial; and of them only *two* were sentenced to die (Vigol and Mitchell) and they were pardoned by the late President. — Although the Insurgents made no resistance to the army sent against them, yet not a few of our troops lost their lives in consequence of their great fatigue, and exposure to the severity of the season.

This great and remarkable clemency of the Government had no effect upon you, and the deluded people in your neighbourhood. The rise, progress and termination of the late insurrection, bear a strong and striking analogy to the former, and it may be remembered, that it was but the United States \$5,000 dollar. It cannot escape observation, that the ignorant and uninformed, are taught to complain of taxes which are necessary for the support of Government, and yet they permit themselves to be reduced into insurrection, which have so enormously increased the public burthens, of which their contribution can scarcely be calculated.

When citizens combine and assemble, with intent to prevent, by threats, intimidation and violence, the execution of the laws, and they actually carry such traitorous designs into execution, they reduce the Government to the alternative of prostrating the laws before the insurgents, or of taking necessary measures to compel submission. No Government can hesitate. The expense, and all the consequences, therefore, are not imputable to the Government, but to the insurgents.—The mildness and lenity of our Government are as striking on the late as on the former insurrection: Of nearly 130 persons, who might have been put on their trial for *Treason*, only five have been prosecuted, and tried for that crime.

In the late insurrection, you JOHN FARRS bore a conspicuous and leading part. If you have reflected, you would have seen that your conduct was as much as it was wicked. It was the height of folly in you to suppose, that the great body of our citizens, bless in the enjoyment of a free Republican Government, of their own choice, and of all rights civil and religious—secure in their persons and property, and conscious that they were the only security for their preservation from violence—would stir up or encourage to oppose and craft to ill founded, to unpardonable attempt to disturb the public peace and tranquillity. If you could see in a proper light your own fallacious reasoning, you could not be ignorant, that your insurrection was a crime and a deadly quality.

by the vigilance and energy of our Government, aided by the patriotism and activity of your fellow citizens, who left their homes and business, and embodied themselves in the support of its laws.

The annual necessary expenditures for the support of an extensive government like ours, must be great, and the sum required can only be obtained by law or loan. In all countries the laying of taxes is unpopular & a subject of complaint. It appears to me that there was not the least pretence of complaint against, much less of opposition and violence to the law for laying taxes on dwelling houses; and it becomes you to reflect, that the time you chose to rise up in arms to oppose the laws of your country, was when it stood in a very critical situation with regard to France, and on the eve of a rupture with that country.

I cannot omit to remind you of another matter worthy of your consideration. If the Marshal or any of the police, or any of the four friends of government, who were with him, had been killed, by you, or any of your devoted followers, the crime of *murder* would have been added to the crime of *treason*.

In your serious hours of reflection, you ought to consider the consequences that would have flowed from the insurrection, which you incited, encouraged, and promoted, in the character of a captain of militia, whose incumbent duty it is to stand ready (when so required) to assist and defend the government & its laws, if it had not been immediately quelled. Violence, oppression and rapine, destruction, wars, and murder, always attend the progress of insurrection and rebellion; the aim of the father would have been raised against the son; that of the son against the father; a brother's hand would have been stained with brother's blood; the sacred bands of friendship would have been broken; and all the ties of natural affection would have been dissolved.

The end of all punishment is *example*; and the enormity of your crime requires that a fearful example should be made to deter others from the commission of *like* crimes in future. You have forfeited your life to justice—for me, therefore, earnestly recommend to you, most seriously to consider your situation—to take a review of your past life, and to employ the very little time you are to continue in this world, in endeavoring to make your peace with that God whose manner is equal to his justice. I expect that you are a Christian; and as such I address you. He affords my guilty and unhappy fellow-creatures, that without serious repentance of *all* your sins, you cannot expect happiness in the world to come; and so your repentance you must add *faith* and *hope* in the merits and mediation of Jesus-Christ. I believe the *only* way on which pardon and forgiveness are promised to those who profess the *Christian* religion. Let me, therefore, again entreat you to apply every moment you have left in contrition, sorrow and repentance.

[illegible]

For public notice, on the premises, near William Adams's, Esq. Barron Creek—The Whole, containing about five hundred acres, the greatest part of which are well timbered with pine and white oak. The terms of sale are as follows, viz. Nine months credit will be given on one half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Fifteen months credit on the residue, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—Also the creditors of the said Brown, who have not heretofore, are requested to exhibit their claims to the Chancellor, by the fifth day of December next.

JNO. LEATHERBURY, Trustee.

May 10, 1800.

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public,

THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar: Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them in their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

P. BUNSON, President;

Ans. H. HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 12, 1800.

In Chancery, May 25th, 1800.

SAMUEL BROOKS, an insolvent debtor of Queen-Anne's county, having made application to the Chancellor for the benefit of the last act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. And having been brought before the Chancellor and discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Queen-Anne's county, and since the said discharge, the said Samuel Brooks having produced the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of debt, due by him at the time of passing the said act, to his having the benefit of the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Samuel Brooks appear before the Chancellor, in the Chancery-Office, on the seventeenth day of June next, at eleven o'clock, to answer, on oath, such interrogatories as shall be proposed to him by his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the twelfth day of June next, in Cowan's newspaper, he give notice to his creditors to appear on the said seventeenth day of June next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

Test.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

April 14th, 1800.

RUN away from the subscriber near Prince George's, Somerset county, on the 9th inst. a Negro Man named WILL, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has a large mouth, thick red lips, fibrous a little in his walk. Had on when he went off a cloth jacket & breeches, a scarlet silk velvet jacket, and a tow linen shirt—If any other clothes, unknown. Any person apprehending said negro so that I get him again, if in the county, Ten Dollars, if out of the county and in the state, Sixteen Dollars, if out of the state Twenty Dollars, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

RICHARD E. WATERS.

Somerset county, (Md.)

May 8th, 1800.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of George Rafin, late of Kent county, dec'd. all persons having claims against the said dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 7th of May, 1800.

George Medford,

Joseph Rafin,

Mary Rafin,

Kent county.

In Chancery, May 25th, 1800.

JOSEPH M'Hard, an insolvent debtor of Queen-Anne's county, makes application as a trader by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors." There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors; on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the Chancellor, in the Chancery-Office, on the fourth day of December next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in the presence of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth day of June next, in J. Cowan's paper, at Easton; he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said fourth day of December, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor within six months from the time of the last publication (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Caroline county, near Denton, on the 15 day of this inst. an apprentice boy named Foster Manhip, about eleven years old. Any person apprehending the said apprentice, and returning him to his master, shall receive the above reward; and no more.

WILLIAM WILSON.

April 28th, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A Stout, Strong, Healthy, Young Negro Man, valuable on many accounts. He is an excellent Coachman, & Boatman, a Miller and Sawyer, Ploughman and Flax-Dresser—can do a little at the Blacksmith's business; and in short, remarkably intelligent, and variously useful.

Inquire of

M. BORDLEY.

Mouth of Wye, April 28, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. John D. Marshall, late of Worcester county, Pitt's Creek Hundred, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement. Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or Anderson Patterson, Esq. who will attend at New-Town, on Potomac river for that purpose, on Saturday the 26th inst. and once in two weeks after until the 26th July next. Those neglecting this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law requires.

Test.

Samuel Marshall, Adm'r.

Anderson Patterson, Esq.

April 14th, 1800.

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

A LARGE, elegant, new PACKET BOAT, finished in the most complete manner, well found in every respect, and very commodious for the accommodation of passengers.—will commence running regular from Centre-Ville to Baltimore, on Wednesday the 12th inst. and will leave Centre-Ville every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore every Saturday at the same hour of day during the season.

The inconvenience formerly experienced at this place on account of the badness of the navigation near the mouth of Codd's Creek, will now be obviated; the proprietors of the Cygnet having furnished themselves with a large barreau as a lighter, and a sufficient number of bags, so that they expect always to be punctual in starting at the appointed hour.

They have also a large granary at the lower wharf on Corlica, for the reception of produce of every kind, where goods or any other property brought from Baltimore, can be safely stored, if not convenient to the owners to take them away as soon as landed.

All Letters or packages for Baltimore are requested to be left at Jonathan Brady's store, in Centre-Ville, where orders, &c. will be strictly attended to, and carefully executed. Centre-Ville, Queen-Anne's county, May 1st, 1800.

Take Notice.

THAT all persons are forewarned from walking or riding through my lands, as I have sustained a deal of damage by it; and shall not put up with it any longer.—And any person trespassing on said lands, shall be dealt with according to law.

John R. Brimwell.

April 29th, 1800.

16 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Baltimore, about the 1st of March, William Hart, a soldier belonging to the 9th U. S. Regiment, about 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair; born in Ireland; by trade a taylor—aged 26 years. Whoever apprehends the said deserter and delivers him to any officer of the army, or secures him in goal, that he may be recovered, shall be entitled to the above reward.

WILLIAM SWAN, Lt. 9th

U. S. Reg't.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED

FROM their rendezvous at Easton, James Dickinson, Abel Matthews, Greenbury Clifton and Ben Phillips, soldiers in the ninth U. S. Regiment. Dickinson was born in Talbot county, and deserted about the 1st of June last. He is nineteen years of age, five feet four inches high; with light complexion and brown hair. Matthews was born in Somerset, or Dorchester county, was enlisted at the World's End, in Dorchester, and deserted about the 15th of August last. He is twenty years of age, six feet high, with ruddy complexion and brown hair. Greenbury Clifton was born in Caroline county, and deserted the 13th day of December last. He is twenty one years of age; five feet six inches high, with dark complexion, dark hair and grey eyes. Ben Phillips was born in Dorchester county, and deserted on the 1st inst. He is seventeen years of age; five feet three inches high, with fair complexion, grey eyes and light hair.

Whoever secures the said deserters in any jail, so that the subscriber shall get them, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either of them.

ISAAC SPENCER, Capt.

Easton, Jan. 3d, 1800.

99 ff.

NOTICE.

For the Neighborhood of VIENNA. IN or about the year 1795, John Clifford and wife Isaac Wharton & wife, and William Rawle, of Philadelphia, executed a power of Attorney to some Gentlemen, recommended to them by the late Mr. Henry, whose name is not recollected, and to whom some land papers were delivered. The possessor of this power and papers is requested to make himself known to me, and if he declines to do so in person, he will be obliged to give to either the parties to me, or to either of them, a full and true copy of the power, and of the land papers, so that I may be enabled to execute the same.

Test.

John Clifford, Adm'r.

Easton, 20th March, 1800.

FOR SALE.

At Centre-Ville Mills, Queen-Anne's county, an assortment of Black Walnut Planks for Cabinet Work—some of 7 & one eighth inch thick, and 18 and of 19 inches broad—1 inch do. of different widths. 1 do. for coffins, 2 inch poplar boards of 19 inches broad, and of various other widths and thicknesses—1 inch do. from 22 to 26 broad for carriage panels, and 1 inch boards of 20 and 21 inches broad for fann hoops.—Scrapling for bedsteads of different kinds of wood.—Poplar scantling for door and window frames, &c. &c.

JOSHUA KENNARD.

April 23, 1800.

16 3w

NOTICE.

The Select Company of Militia attached to Col. HUGHES'S Regiment, are requested to meet at Easton, on Saturday the 24th inst.

George R. Hayward, Capt.

2d May, 1800.

16 3w

New Stage.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has furnished himself with a neat COACHEE, which he now runs as a Stage from Easton to Akers's Ferry on every Thursday morning, and as much oftener as occasion may require. The fare for passengers is One Dollar and a Quarter each.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Easton, April 21, 1800.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of the following property is postponed until Tuesday the 20th instant.

O. KENNARD.

FOR SALE.

To be sold for Cash on Tuesday the sixth day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. Swan's Tavern, Five valuable Negro Men, equal to any heretofore offered, for sale in this place—they have been used to the Farming business.

OWEN KENNARD.

Easton, 21st April, 1800.

16 3w

DEMOCRAT.

A BEAUTIFUL bay upwards of fifteen hands, six years old, will also stand to cover mares at the stable of the subscriber, at Ten Dollars the season; but may be discharged by the payment of Six Dollars on the first day of August.—Four Dollars the leap, and Ten Dollars insurance. Democrat was got by Babram (a son of Traveler) on an imported Hunter.

EDWARD LLOYD.

LEONIDAS.

A DARK SORREL, elegantly formed nearly seventeen hands high, eight years old, will stand at the stable of the subscriber, at Fifteen Dollars the season; but may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars on the first day of August.—Five Dollars the leap, to be paid down and Twenty Dollars insurance. Leonidas was bred on the western shore, and got by the imported hunter Emperor, on a full bred mare.

EDWARD LLOYD.

The owner of a fine Young

MARE

WOULD either sell her or change for an early saddle Horse.—Enquire of Mr. Cowan.

Easton, April, 1800.

Follow Citizens of TALBOT & QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTIES.

The period at which electors, for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, must be appointed, will in a few months arrive.—I offer myself a candidate for the trust of elector.—Should you think proper to condescend in me, I will serve you with fidelity.

THOS. J. BURLITT.

Easton, 14th April, 1800.

P L A N K

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has, at the Easton wharf, and also on his lot opposite to Mr. KENNARD, a large quantity of inch plank, and some excellent inch and a quarter flooring plank, for sale.

JNO. GARRETTSON, Junr.

Easton, April 14th, 1800.

Foreign Intelligence,
By the *GUANO*, Capt. Luzz,
arrived at Norfolk, from
London.

PARIS, February 14.

By the last letters from Germany it appears, that tho' innumerable armies are forming, France has no great occasion to be alarmed. It is certain that the letter of Buonaparte to the Emperor was infinitely better received than that which he wrote to London.

According to a treaty concluded between the Elector of Mentz and the English Envoy, Mr. Wickham, the former, is to receive from England 20,000l. sterling in advance, & 800l. per month, on the condition of furnishing 500 sharpshooters, and a corps of 8000 men, to be completed by the first of March.

The delay in the election of a Pope is ascribed to a declaration made by the Spanish Cabinet, that his Catholic majesty will not recognize any Pontiff that is not chosen in Rome.

VIENNA, February 10.

The Count de Bellegarde has returned hither from his journey to Prague. Immediately after his arrival, he dispatched couriers to the Armies, with orders that all preparations should be made for opening the campaign.

Gen. Kray assists at all the conferences of the Council of War.

The Russian army is at this time traversing Moravia, in different columns, on its way to Poland. Marshal Prince Suwarrow having arrived on the evening of the 3d at Bruenn, with a part of his Staff, set off at 6 o'clock on the following morning. The army marches at the rate of from 30 to 40 miles in a week, and will arrive at Cracow on the 13th. The Generalissimo, after accompanying it to the Russian frontiers, will repair to Petersburg.

ALICANT, Feb. 3.

We learn by a vessel from Algiers, that an order from the Grand Signior, had arrived there to set at liberty all the French prisoners or slaves, and to dispatch a person to Paris, charged to invite the French government to send a Plenipotentiary to Algiers to negotiate a Peace with that regency and with the Grand Signior.

LONDON, March 2.

We are given to under-

stand, that advice has actually been received by government, that the French and Spanish fleets in Brest are preparing for sail. Some accounts go so far as to assert, that 43 sail of the line, and a proportionable number of frigates, are actually ready to sail. Sir Allen Gardner is off Brest with 20 ships of the line, at present; and no doubt, if occasion requires, will be simply reinforced by the fleet under Lord Bridport.

Various conjectures are formed as to the destination of this fleet; which, probably, if it is really in operation, is intended, in some measure, to counteract one, or both of the expeditions, mediated from this country, and the objects of which are, at present, very properly, enveloped in profound secrecy.

It is suggested, that one of them is intended for the Mediterranean, for the purpose of effecting the reduction of the Isle of Malta. That this object being accomplished, the greater part of the forces are to be sent to Egypt, in order to oppose the French army in that country. It is added, that the 17th, 22d, and several other regiments are under orders for this destination; and that Gen. Stuart will return immediately to Minorca, to direct the projected operations.

The other expedition is said to be directed to a quarter less remote; and that the Russian troops are to form a part of it. The drafts from the Guards, it is thought will also be engaged in the enterprise. They were yesterday mustered in St. James's Park, and received their final orders to march, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, for Portsmouth, where they are to embark.

Yesterday morning arrived at Plymouth, the Princess Royal packet, captain Kerr, 22 days from New-York.

March 10.

Advices have been received from India of a later date than the official dispatches to the company, containing the important news of the surrender of the Portuguese settlement of Goa, on the coast of Malabar, to his Majesty's forces, under the command of Gen. Clarke. The information comes from the General himself, in a letter dated from Goa to a friend in London; and there is no doubt of its authenticity. The transfer of

this settlement has been made with the consent of the Court of Portugal, and we understand it is in future to be the seat of the Bombay government. The proximity of Goa to the newly acquired territories of the East-India Company on the coast of Malabar, renders the possession of this place highly valuable, both in respect to convenience and general security.

It is reported that the Court of Spain has applied to the government for permission to bring from South America twenty-five millions sterling, and proposed to give twenty-five per cent for a safe conduct, which would amount to 6,250,000l.

BOSTON, April 23.

Died at Hallowell, N. H. April 6, Mr. Moses Thurston, aged 80. It is worthy of notice, that he walked to Hallowell in usual health; and after attending, he attended a conference at which he appeared more than usually animated. It fell to his lot to make the concluding prayer, in which exercise, he was exceedingly fervent, and until the last sentence which he uttered, he spoke with more than usual vigor, when his voice failed, and he would have fallen, had he not been supported by a friend—and immediately expired without a groan or struggle. The scene was truly solemn and very affecting to beholders, who might well have exclaimed "mark the perfect man, and behold the upright for the end of that man is peace." His funeral was attended on the Wednesday following, by numerous concourse of people, and a well adapted sermon was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, from Genesis 24.

At Lexington, last Monday, Captain Francis Brown, in the 64th year of his age—a worthy and respectable citizen of that town. A severe wound he received in the head, at the battle of Lexington 19th April, '75, which never was perfectly healed, finally hastened his death.

NEW HAVEN, April 29.

On Saturday last, Capt. Lewis Freeman, a resident in this city, formerly an officer in the British service, was apprehended for counterfeiting bank bills of the United States bank; and after an examination before Henry Daggett, esq. was sentenced to procure bonds in the sum of four thousand dollars; for his appearance before the Federal Circuit court, to be holden at Hartford, on the 15th day of September next, not being able to procure the necessary surety he was committed to prison. The bill which he was arrested for counterfeiting was altered from five to ten dollars. Freeman is a silver-smith by profession; and strong suspicions are entertained that he is a principal hand in counterfeiting the bills of the Mahanian bank.

The description we gave of the Mahanian bills in our last, extends only to those of 20 dollars; all above that sum having the cypher 25 used instead of the word at length.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

By a letter from the Hague dated February 24th, we learn, that Mr. Bourne, the American Consul at the Hague, is charged des affaires of the United States to the Batavian government during

the absence of Mr. Murray.

A body of 10,000 men are to be taken from the Dutch national guard, and put on the war footing. The army destined to defend the coast will consist of more than 72,000 in which will be comprised the fourth French demi-brigade, who were expected to arrive on the territory of the republic about the beginning of March.

May 10.

Captain Clark, who arrived at this port yesterday in 42 hours from Norfolk, brought papers to the 6th instant, which mention the arrival of the ship Alexander, in 42 days from London, announcing, amongst other matters of importance, that our envoys at Paris had entered upon the subject of their mission, with every probability of bringing it to a speedy and honorable conclusion.

A ship arrived at Salem, on Monday afternoon, in 26 days from Cadiz, commanded by captain Israel Williams, who states that the American commissioners had arrived at Paris, been cordially received, and that the negotiation was in favorable progress; That Buonaparte had addressed the armies, recapitulating the efforts he had made for peace—throwing the odium of the continuance of the war on the English and their allies; and inviting the assistance of all Frenchmen to command that peace which had been refused to their invitation; That after this exordium a select army was formed, at the head of which he had placed himself; That the Russians were on their return home; That lord Nelson had fallen in with a squadron which sailed from Toulon for the relief of Malta, consisting of the *Generoux*, of 74 guns, several frigates, and a large number of transports, reported to have 4000 land forces on board—the whole of which squadron he captured, excepting one frigate of 44 guns, which was driven on shore, and destroyed.

Baltimore, May 16.—The snow Nancy, capt. Creighton, from Cape Francolt, is in the bay.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Those Subscribers to the *Herald* who reside in the vicinity of Cambridge, are respectfully informed that Messrs. Ferguson and Reid will receive their respective payments as they become due.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. Xth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1800.

(No. 519.)

MR. COWAN.
As there has been so much declamation about Libels and the liberty of the Press, &c. (as a proof of the law on that subject, as interpreted even by a thoroughfaced Democrat) you are requested to re publish the following extract from the concluding part of Judge M. Keen's charge to the Grand Jury at a court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Philadelphia, the 27th Nov. 1797, as published in Brown's paper.

With respect to offences usually cognizable in the courts of the general Quarter Sessions of the peace, and given delivery, we do not desire you will present any of them, unless they are given to you in charge. If any person shall have been committed or bound over to answer at this court for any such; or, if any of them shall be perpetrated during the sitting of the court, it may be necessary to hear and determine them, as it would appear improper to remit the parties to an inferior court.

Before I conclude I am sorry to have occasion to mention, that there is another crime, that peculiarly concerns the judges of the supreme court to endeavour to correct, it is that of *LIBELLING*. I will describe it at large.

Libels or libellous pamphlets, taken in the most extensive sense, signify any writings, pictures, or the like, of an immoral or illegal tendency; but in the sense we are now to consider them, are malicious defamations of any person, and especially of a magistrate, made public either by writing, printing, sign or picture, in order to provoke him to wrath, or to expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule.

The direct tendency of these libels is the breach of the public peace, by stirring up the objects of them, their families and friends to acts of revenge, and perhaps of bloodshed; which it would be impossible to restrain by the severest laws, were there no redress from public justice for injuries of this kind, which, of all others, are most sensibly felt; and which, being entered upon with coolness and deliberation receive a greater aggravation than any other scandal or defamation, continue longer, and are propagated wider and farther. And where libels are printed against persons employed in a public capacity, they receive an aggravation, as they tend to scandalize the government, by reflecting on those who are entrusted with the administration of public affairs, and thereby not only endanger the public peace, as all others do, by stirring up the parties immediately concerned to acts of revenge, but have also a direct tendency to breed in the people a dislike of their governors, and incline them to faction and sedition.

Not only charges of a malicious nature, and which reflect a moral censure on the party, are libellous, but also such as set him in a scurrilous ignominious light. For every person desires to appear agreeable in life, and must be highly provoked by such ridiculous representations of

him, as tend to lessen him in the esteem of the world, and take away his reputation, which to some men is more than life itself, for these equally create ill-blood, and provoke the parties to acts of revenge, and breaches of the peace.

A defamatory writing expressing only one or two letters of a name, or using such descriptions and circumstances, in such a manner, that from what goes before, and follows after, it must needs be understood to signify such a person in the plain, obvious and natural construction of the whole is as properly a libel as if it had expressed the whole name at large: for it brings the utmost contempt upon the law to suffer it's justice to be eluded by such trifling evasions; and it is a ridiculous absurdity to say, that a writing, which is understood by even the meanest capacity, cannot possibly be understood by the courts and juries.

It is equally ridiculous and absurd to suppose that if a man speaks slanderous or defamatory words of another, he may be sued, and ample damages recovered for the injury, but if the same words are put in writing or printed, no punishment can be inflicted. Such a doctrine may gratify the wishes of envious & malicious cowards and assassins, but must be detested by all sensible and good men.

These offences are punishable either by indictment, information or civil action: But there are some instances where they can be punished by a criminal prosecution only; as where the United States in congress assembled, the legislature, judges of the supreme court, and civil magistrates in general are charged with corruption, moral turpitude, base partiality, and the like, when no one in particular is named.

But the law of the twelve tables at Rome, libels which affected the reputation of another, were made capital offences: but before the reign of Augustus, the punishment became corporal only. Under the emperor Valentinian, it was again made capital, not only to write, but to publish, or even omit destroying them. But by the laws of Pennsylvania, the authors, printers, and publishers of a libel are punishable by fine, and also a limited imprisonment at hard labour and solitary confinement in goal, or imprisonment only, or one of them, as to the court in discretion shall seem proper, according to the heinousness of the crime, and the quality and circumstances of the offender.

Any libeller, or person even speaking words of contempt against an inferior magistrate, as a justice of the peace or mayor personally, though he be not then in the actual execution of his office, or of an inferior officer of justice, as a constable and such like, being in the actual execution of his office, may be bound to his good behaviour by a single justice of the peace.

By this law and these punishments, the liberty of the press (a phrase much used but little under-

stood) is by no means infringed or violated. The liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter, when published. Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public; to forbid this, is to destroy the freedom of the press; but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous or illegal, he must take the consequence of his temerity. To punish dangerous or offensive writings which, when published, shall on a fair and impartial trial, be judged of a pernicious tendency, is necessary for the preservation of peace and good order, of government and religion; the only solid foundations of civil liberty. Thus the will of individuals is still left free, the abuse only of that free will is the object of legal punishment. Our press in Pennsylvania are thus free. The common law, with respect to this, is confirmed and established by the constitution itself. By the 7th sect. of the declaration of the principles of a free government, &c. it is declared, "that the printing press shall be free to every person, who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any part of government." Men, therefore, have only to take care in their publications, that they are *decent, candid, and true*; that they are for the purpose of reformation, and not of *defamation*; and that they have an eye solely to the public good. Publications of this kind are not only lawful but laudable. But if they are made to gratify envy or malice, and contain personal invectives, low scurrility, or slanderous charges, they can answer no good purposes for the community, but on the contrary, must destroy the very ends of society. Were these to escape with impunity, youth would not be safe in its innocence, nor venerable old age in its wisdom, gravity, and virtue; dignity and station would become a reproach; & the fairest characters, that this or any other country ever produced, would be vilified and blasted, if not ruined.

If any person, whether in a public or private station, does injury to an individual, or to the society, ample redress can be had by having recourse to the laws, and the proper tribunals, where the parties can be heard personally, or by counsel, the truth can be fairly investigated, and justice fully obtained: so that there can be no necessity nor reason for accusing any one of public or private wrongs in pamphlets, newspapers, or of appeals to the people, under signed names, or by anonymous scribbles.

Every one who has in him the sentiments of either a christian or a gentleman, cannot but be highly offended at the unbecoming scurrility that has reigned in pamphlets & newspapers, printed in Philadelphia for several years past, inasmuch that libelling has become a kind of national crime, and distinguished us not only from all the states among us but from the whole civilized world.

Our satire has been nothing but ribaldry and billingsgate: the contest has been who could call names in the greatest variety of phrases; who could mangle the greatest number of characters; or who could excel in the magnitude or virulence of their lies. Hence the honor of families has been stained; the highest post rendered cheap and vile in the sight of the people, and the greatest services and virtues blasted. This evil, so scandalous to our government and detestable in the eyes of all good men, calls aloud for redress. To censure the licentiousness is to maintain the liberty of the press.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

A London paper contains the following narrative:

Lord Camelford having invited Mr. Peter Abbott to dine with him at his house in Baker Street, on Friday, the conversation turned after dinner on a subject of gallantry, in the course of which something dropped from Mr. Abbott which appeared to have given great offence to the Noble Lord.—Nothing, however, passed at the time to give room to suppose that he was offended. He offered to take Mr. Abbott home in his carriage, which was accepted. His Lordship, previous to getting into it, desired his servant to drive out of town on the Acton Road; and had procured a couple of swords and a brace of pistols to put into the carriage.

When they had got a little distance from town, Mr. Abbott expressed some uneasiness at seeing no lamps, and frequently enquired whether his Lordship was taking him—no direct answer was received; but when the carriage reached Acton Green, Lord Camelford told Mr. Abbott, that some expressions he had used after dinner, conveyed such a reflection on his character, that he could not suffer them to pass unaverted; he had accordingly provided himself with swords and pistols, and he insisted on Mr. Abbott's fighting him.

There was some struggle between them; but the latter having disengaged himself and got out of the carriage, ran to a farm house at some distance from the road, where he perceived a light. Lord Camelford followed him in the house, and some violence ensued. Mr. Abbott however got back to town safe, and having consulted with his friends on the steps necessary to be taken. Townsend, the Bow-street officer, was sent with a warrant to apprehend Lord Camelford, at his house in Baker Street, on Monday morning last; and having done so, his Lordship was carried to Bow-street, and underwent a private examination before Mrs. Ford. Some difficulties occurred in respect to the necessary bail to allow of Lord Camelford's discharge, which Lord Valentia and Capt. — of the navy appeared at Bell's, and the several parties were bound over for his appearance to answer for the assault; Lord Camelford himself in 4000l. and his two friends, in 2000l. each.

BOSTON, May 8.

Yesterday arrived here the Ship Packet, capt. Trott, from Liverpool; and ship Sarah, capt. Breck, from London; by which we have received London papers to the 16th March—eight days late. They do not record events of great importance; but by them we learn the safe arrival of our envoys, and their cordial reception at Paris; and of the appointment of distinguished Commissioners to treat with them:—It is also ascertained that the Russian troops were on the return to cidevant Poland, where Suwarrow is directed by the "capricious Emperor," to watch the motion of the Prussian Eagle. The Austrians, however, under Prince Charles, are in great force on the borders of the Rhine and Switzerland, and are making preparations for opening the campaign with energy. In France, while Buonaparte talks of peace, he is preparing to lead an army of 60,000 volunteers from Dijon into the heart of Germany.—On the other hand it is certain, Russia is to furnish Great Britain with a large number of troops, to be employed in expeditions;—preparations for the immediate prosecution of which are making in England.

May 12.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

On Saturday last arrived in the Outer harbor, the ship Favourite, Captain Ellery, from Malaga, via Gibraltar, 32 days from the latter place, by which we have received the following information:

A letter from a house of the first respectability at Gibraltar, dated March 31st, 1800,

Informing that, "affairs in Italy have rather a favourable aspect; and it is probable more of that country will be freed from the French this summer."

"The remains of the army of Egypt, (late Buonaparte's) have capitulated with the Turks, and are to be sent home, and not to serve again during the war. The return of these people to France will be of no service to Buonaparte's cause, as they blame him much for leaving them."

VALUABLE CAPTURE.

The following particulars are extracted from the minutes of the ship Favourite, Capt. Ellery, from Gibraltar.

"On the 8th April, fell in with the Leviathan, of 74 guns, Admiral Duckworth, who had with him two Spanish frigates and seven merchantmen, captured two days before, bound from Cadiz to Lima. They had been with Admiral Duckworth all the night, preceding the capture, mistaking her for one of themselves, and did not till the morning discover their error, when the two frigates were engaged by the Leviathan, to whom they struck after a smart action!!

The Swiftsure, capt. Hallowell, had been sent by the admiral in chase of other ships of the same convoy—success unknown.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP QUEEN CHARLOTTE, OF 100 GUNS.

We have letters from the Straights, which announce the loss of this valuable ship, which took fire on the 17th of March last, and blew up. The particulars are, that she took fire in sight of Leghorn, by accident, and was totally consumed; out of 800 souls on board, but 130 were saved—the Capt. and Lt. and many other officers were among the lost; she was Lord Keith's flag ship, but fortunately his Lordship was on shore, when the disaster took place. The following is a copy of a letter, addressed to the master of the American ship Castor and Pollux, from Lord Keith, in testimony of his gratitude for the assistance granted the unhappy crew by him, and other American masters present:

Leghorn, 25th March, 1800.

SIR,

Having been made acquainted by the officers saved from the wreck of his Britannic Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, on the 17th inst. with the activity and humanity evinced by you, and the Masters and Crews of other ships belonging to the United States of America, whose names I have not been able to obtain; I beg leave to offer you and them my sincere acknowledgments, and to assure that I shall have great pleasure in communicating to

the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the importance of the services which were rendered by you and them, to the unhappy sufferers on that melancholy occasion.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

(Signed) KEITH,

Mr. ROBINSON Master of the }
American ship Castor & Pollux }

NEW-YORK, May 14.

The horrid act of murder was on Monday perpetrated at a house of ill fame in Oliver street—Two Spaniards having engaged in a wrangle, a severe scuffle ensuing, and one overpowering the other immediately drew a knife and stabbed his adversary in several places; of which he died about three hours afterwards. The perpetrator, together with every person found in the house, was taken and committed to prison.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Extract of a letter from Washington City.

"This city is most delightfully situated and founded on an airy elegant plan; the public buildings are also equal to my expectations:—But would you think that the up-town and down-town interests had already formed the people, about 450 in number, into violent parties! At one end you are told that the President, Branch Bank, &c. are to be with them, and at the other you hear the same story:—but in my opinion both the President and Congress will recommend central improvements, which will effectually silence both parties."

Last Thursday the General Election of civil officers of the state of Connecticut was held at Hartford, when his excellency Jonathan Trumbull was re-elected Governor, and the honorable John Treadwell, was re-elected Lieut. Gov. almost unanimously. The old members of the Council were all re-elected, except Mr. Swift, now absent as Secretary to the Embassy to France, in whose place John Allen, Esq. late Representative in Congress, is elected. John C. Smith, Esq. is chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.—All firm friends of Government. Jacobinism in Connecticut has hitherto been confined very much to back rooms and dark recesses; but in consequence of its successes in other states, it begins to creep forth and show its hideous front in good company. One thing however is certain that the friends of government, and of our ancient maxims of policy and of religion in Connecticut, will die in the last ditch.

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N.

TUESDAY, MORNING, May 27, 1800.

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APPOINTMENTS—By Authority.

Seth Lewis, Esquire, of Tennessee, Chief Justice of the Mississippi Territory, in the place of William M'Guire, Esq. resigned.

William Ludlow, of the North Western Territory, Register of the Land Office at Cincinnati.

Thomas Worthington, of do. Register of do. at Chillicothe.

Peregrine Foster of do. Register of do. at Marietta.

David Hoge, of Pennsylvania, Register of do. at Steubenville.

James Findlay, of the North Western Territory, Receiver of Public Monies for lands of the United States at Cincinnati.

Samuel Findlay, of do. Receiver of do. at Chillicothe.

Elijah Backus, of do. Receiver of do. at Marietta.

Zaccheus Biggs, of Virginia, Receiver of do. at Steubenville.

John Cooper, of Georgia, Collector of the District of Brunswick, and Inspector of the Revenue for that port, in the place of John McIntosh, resigned.

Jonas Clark, Esq. of Massachusetts, Collector of the District of Kennebec.

There is now no doubt but Mr. Strong is elected Governor of Massachusetts.

SWIFT

Was a good writer, but had a bad heart. Even to the last he was devoured by ambition, which he pretended to despise. Would you believe, that, after finding his opposition to the Ministry fruitless, and what galled him more, contemned, he summoned up resolution to wait on Sir Robert Walpole!—Sir Robert seeing Swift look pale and ill, inquired the state of his health, with his usual old English good humour and urbanity. They were standing by a window that looked into a court yard, where was an ancient ivy dropping towards the ground. "Sir, (said Swift, with an emphatic look) I am like that ivy—I want support." Sir Robert answered, "Why then, Doctor, did you attach yourself to a falling fall?"—Swift took the hint, made his bow, & retired.

On the 12th of January, about 8 in the morning several perions in Southern Prussia saw three suns appear on a sudden. They rose majestically from the horizon. At seven o'clock the sky was clear and serene; a few minutes after it was covered with clouds; and at half past eight, there were seen in the East three columns of fire, the middle one of which rose to the height of 45 degrees. The two others, formed by the two other suns, were only a third as big as the middle one; they seemed to burn like a blazing fire, and as they rose, produced a majestic and awful effect.

Another phenomenon has occurred in Polish Prussia. Near the village of Lahorin, in the district of Pizedose, is a lake about a league long, and three quarters of a league broad. A forest of oak is on one side, and the villages of Lahotin and Zakrezow on the other. This lake was all at once covered with red spots, which the superstitious inhabitants said were blood rained from Heaven. The peasants from all parts ran to look at the miracle, and soon saw pieces of red matter float on the water, some of them five inches thick. The lake was frozen, and the red spots remained on the ice. Three members of the Administration proceeded to take cognizance of the phenomenon, and they remarked that the surface of the lake was in reality covered with spots of bloody red in some places, with red and green spots, and with purple and violet spots in others. They caused the ice to be broken one foot from the bank, and they found a crust of red and green, three inches deep. Having penetrated to eleven inches depth, they found red and green substance, some of it glutinous.

Two of the administrators having resolved to taste it, found it extremely acid. It also produced an immediate and very great pain in the temples & stomach. The melted ice produced a greyish water, which smelled of sulphur. Experiments are now making at Berlin to ascertain what it is, and a quantity of the water has been sent to the Royal Academy there.

Næ tutor ultra crepidam.—

Cobler go not beyond your last.

Mr. COWAN,

Never did any age, or country, afford more frequent and more just occasions for the admonition given in the old adage above quoted, than the age and country in which we live. Men, who have not genius or understanding sufficient to make, or even mend a shoe, have the vanity to think themselves qualified to give their advice on the most important concerns of the state, and frequently obtrude it upon the public with ten times more confidence and assurance than men of real information would offer theirs. I am induced to make the above remarks in consequence of having seen in the last Star, the performance of a bold, ignorant scribbler, who calls himself *the people's friend*, in which he draws a comparison between Mr. Bullitt and Major Spencer, as electors of the President, and very gravely gives the preference to the latter gentleman, as the more proper man. The novelty, not the weight, of this pitiful scribbler's objections to the former of these gentlemen, merit a small degree of attention.

Mr. Bullitt, it seems, has the misfortune to have been bred a gentleman, to have received a liberal education and associates with the most wealthy and best informed class of his fellow citizens, and as an additional disqualification, follows a profession which requires the strongest mental

talents and abilities. I should have concluded then, had I not have been better informed by the people's friends, that he was fully as able to judge of the requisite qualifications of a gentleman proper to fill the Presidential chair as Mr. Spencer can possibly be supposed to be, as I presume the President is expected to be a literary character, and not a ship-carpenter. I am more confirmed in this opinion, when I am told by Mr. S's panegyrist, that he has spent his life in a laborious calling, the active and unremitting duties of which allow not much leisure for mental improvement. And as he was never known until twenty-one years of age five miles from his cottage, and perhaps at the age of forty-five, not more than fifty miles from it, his knowledge of proper characters out of which to chuse a man to preside over the interest of four millions of people, must necessarily be supposed very imperfect.

Mr. B. we are also told, is an improper person for an elector of our President, because he does not mix with the people, is seldom or never seen but in his office. That is, Mr. B. minds his own business, does not on Tuesdays attend the grog shops of Easton, or the democratic feasts given to corrupt the morals and poison the minds of the people, by infusing into them falsehoods and misrepresentations of the government, which guards and secures to them all their rights, both civil and religious. I trust however that a large majority of the voters of the district think widely different from this *wife friend of the people*, and that they will come forward at the election and shew their contempt of him and his advice by chusing a man, whose virtues, abilities and known integrity, entitle him to expect the countenance and support of every true friend and well wisher of his country.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. COWAN,

I have often seen and felt the great inconvenience and injury which many of the inhabitants of Easton sustain in their gardens and lots by the trespasses of loose horses. It is scarcely possible to guard against these encroachments by the best contrived fences; and the more luxuriant and expensive our crops of vegetables, wheat or grass may be, the more are these trespassers invited to storm and break the inclosures. But this is not all the evil which there is too often reason to apprehend from the turning out of loose horses—we often see them running through the streets, frightened by dogs and idle boys, to the terror of the people and the utmost danger to our children. I wonder that this practice should be suffered in a town which pretends to be under any sort of regulation. A very simple and cheap contrivance, such as we generally see in well settled towns where horses are permitted to go at large, would prevent a very considerable share of these inconveniences. Let the owners of all horses, that are suffered to go at large, be required to keep them *hobbled* on one side: The expense of this contrivance, which ought to be an iron chain, would be less than the damage which they are liable to pay for the trespasses of their horses; and two or three of my neighbours have been heard to say, that unless some remedy be speedily provided by the commissioners, they will take the remedy which the law allows, and keep them impounded till their owners make amends for the trespasses committed. I submit these remarks to the candid inhabitants of the town, and especially to the commissioners; and have no doubt that a sense of justice and propriety will induce the one to ordain, and the people to submit to, a suitable remedy for these injuries, and enable us to cultivate our gardens and lots without the fear of these pernicious intrusions.

Yours, &c.

A CITIZEN.

May the 10th, 1800.

BY THE PRESIDENT

of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed the twenty-seventh day of February last, entitled "an act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France and the dependencies thereof," it is enacted, that at any time after the pas-

Legs of said act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, by his order, to remit and discontinue for the time being, whenever he shall deem it expedient and for the interest of the United States, all or any of the restraints or prohibitions imposed by the said act, in respect to the territories of the French Republic, or to any island, port or place belonging to the said Republic; with which in his opinion a commercial intercourse may be safely renewed; and to make Proclamation thereof accordingly: and it is also thereby further enacted, That the whole of the island of Hispaniola shall for the purposes of the said act be considered as a dependence of the French Republic. And whereas the circumstances of certain ports and places of the said island, not comprised in the Proclamation of the President of the United States bearing date the twenty sixth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, are such that I deem it expedient, and for the interest of the United States, to remit and discontinue the restraints and prohibitions imposed by the said act, in respect to those ports and places, in order that a commercial intercourse with the same may be renewed.

Therefore, I John Adams, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers vested in me as aforesaid, do hereby remit and discontinue the restraints and prohibitions imposed by the act aforesaid, in respect to all the ports and places in the said island of Hispaniola, from Montechristi on the north, round to the eastern end thereof, as far as the port of Jacmel, on the south, inclusively: And it shall henceforth be lawful for vessels of the United States to enter and trade at any of the said ports and places: Provided it be done with the consent of the Government of St. Domingo: And for this purpose it is hereby required, that such vessels first enter the port of Cape Francois or Port Republicain, in the said island, and there obtain the passports of the said Government, which shall also be signed by the Consul-General or Consul of the United States, residing at Cape Francois or Port Republicain, permitting such vessels to go thence to the other ports and places of the said island herein before mentioned and described. Of all which, the Collectors of the Customs, and all other Officers and Citizens of the United States, are to take due notice, and govern themselves.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the United States, at (L. S.) Philadelphia, the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1800, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS.
By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Doctor R. Richardson,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their kind encouragement since his commencement in business at the Trappe. He now informs them that he has laid in an assortment of MEDICINES, which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash.—Due attention will be paid to any person that pleases to call on him.

N. B. Advice will be given to those who are not able to pay, gratis. A Student is wanted—none need apply who are not of genteel parentage and connection.—A premium will be expected, and Lectures will be given on the Theory and practice of Midwifery every Thursday to any young Student that pleases to call on him at his house, on the most moderate terms.

Hincque puerperarum multaque magis cum tollendi rationem nobis ignotam esse incalcentor patet. Ad sciatur hinc quod aegra ab hoc eodem modo tractanda est ac si a quacunque alia febre convalesceret siue non cito ad sanitatem oredeat balneum frigidum aliaque tonica vix non poterunt.

THE subscriber being solicited by many of his friends, offers himself a candidate for the sheriff's office the ensuing election for Talbot county—should he meet with the approbation of his fellow citizens, grateful acknowledgments will be made, by their

Humble servant,
JEREMIAH BROMWELL.
Easton, May 27th, 1800.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen from the subscriber's stable, on Friday night the 16th inst. a dark bay Horse, about 15 hands high, three years old some time this spring, and very gentle. If any person takes up the said horse out of the county, shall receive the above reward; and if taken in the county, Eight Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid them if brought home, or secured so that the subscriber gets him again.

SAMUEL ELLIOTT.

Dorchester county, near Cambridge,
May 19th, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of Morris Ellers, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, or they may be assured the law will be put in force immediately, against all those who neglect to comply with this notice.—And all those who have claims against said estate, are also requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, on or before the second Monday in June next—Those who neglect to comply with this notice, will be forever precluded from a dividend of the said deceased's estate.

JOSEPH M'HARD, Adm'or.
MARG'T. M'HARD, Adm'rx.
May 15th, 1800.

Boarding House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a house at the corner of Park-Lane and Calvert street, in Baltimore; where every possible exertion shall be used to accommodate daily and other Boarders.

THOS. KEATS.

N. B. The house belonging to the subscriber in Easton, may be rented by applying to Doctor Robert Moore, in Easton.

IN pursuance of an Order and Decree from the High Court of Chancery, authorizing me, the subscriber, as Trustee, to sell the Real Estate of a certain John Brown, of Somerset county, deceased—or so much thereof as will satisfy his just debts.—On Friday the sixth day of June next, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, near William Ruffin's, Esq. Raven Creek—The Whole—containing about Five Hundred Acres, the greatest part of which are well timbered with pine and white oak. The terms of sale are as follows, viz. Nine months credit will be given on one half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Fifteen months credit on the residue, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.—Also the creditors of the said Brown, who have not heretofore, are requested to exhibit their claims to the Chancellor, by the sixth day of December next.

JNO. LEATHERBURY,

Trustee.

May 10, 1800.

In Chancery, May 5th, 1800.

JOSEPH M'HARD, an insolvent debtor of Queen-Ann's county, makes application as a trader by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors."—There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the Chancellor, in the Chancery-Office, on the fourth day of December next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in the presence of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth day of June next, in J. Cowan's paper, at Easton, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said fourth day of December, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor within six months from the time of the last publication (if they shall think fit) their assent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public,

THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWNE is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARKLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar: Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

P. BENSON, President.

Attest,

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 12, 1800.

In Chancery, May 9th, 1800.

SAMUEL BROOKS, an insolvent debtor of Queen-Ann's county, having made application to the Chancellor for the benefit of the last "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors." And having been brought before the Chancellor and discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Queen-Ann's county, and since the said discharge, the said Samuel Brooks having procured the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of debt due by him at the time of passing the said act, to his having the benefit of the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Samuel Brooks appear before the Chancellor, in the Chancery-Office, on the seventeenth day of June next, at eleven o'clock, to answer, on oath, such interrogatories as shall be proposed to him by his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the twelfth day of June next, in Cowan's newspaper, he give notice to his creditors to appear on the said seventeenth day of June next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

Test,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

A LARGE, elegant, new PACKET BOAT, finished in the most complete manner, well found in every respect, and very commodious for the accommodation of passengers.—will commence running regular from Centre-Ville to Baltimore, on Wednesday the 14th inst. and will leave Centre-Ville every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore every Saturday at the same hour of day during the season.

The inconvenience formerly experienced at this place on account of the badness of the navigation near the head of Corlica Creek, will now be obviated; the proprietors of the Cygnet having furnished themselves with a large barrow as a lighter, and a sufficient number of bags, so that they expect always to be punctual in sailing at the appointed hour.

They have also a large granary at the lower wharf on Corlica, for the reception of produce of every kind; where goods of any other property brought from Baltimore, can be safely stored, if not convenient to the owners to take them away as soon as landed.

All Letters or packages for Baltimore are requested to be left at Jonathan Bready's store, in Centre-Ville, where orders, &c. will be strictly attended to, and carefully executed.

Centre-Ville, Queen-Ann's county, May 1st, 1800.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of George Rafin, late of Kent county, dec'd: all persons having claims against the said dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under our hands this 7th of May, 1800.

George Medford,
Joseph Rafin,
Mary Rafin,

Kent county.

17 3w

FOR SALE,

A STOUT, Strong, Healthy, Young Negro Man; valuable on many accounts. He is an excellent Coachman, & Boatman; a Miller and Sawyer, Ploughman and Flax-Dresser—can do a little at the Blacksmith's business; and, in short, remarkably intelligent, and variously useful.

Inquire of

M. BORDLEY

Mouth of Wye, April 28, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. John D. Marshall, late of Worcester county, Pitt's Creek Hundred, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.—Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers or Anderson Patterson, Esq. who will attend at New-Town, on Pocomoke river for that purpose, on Saturday the 26th inst. and once in two weeks after until the 26th July next.—Those neglecting this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law requires.

Elizabeth Marshall, Adm'x.

Benjamin Waites, Adm'or.

April 14th, 1800.

14 3mo.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERVED

FROM their rendezvous at Easton, James Dickinson, Abel Matthews, Greenbury Clifton and Ben Phillips, soldiers in the ninth U. S. Regiment, Dickinson was born in Talbot county, and deserted about the 1st of June last. He is nineteen years of age, five feet four inches high, with light complexion and brown hair.—Matthews was born in Somerset, or Dorchester county; was enlisted at the World's End, in Dorchester, and deserted about the 15th of August last. He is twenty years of age, six feet high, with ruddy complexion and brown hair. Greenbury Clifton was born in Caroline county, and deserted the 13th day of December last. He is twenty one years of age, five feet six inches high, with dark complexion, dark hair and grey eyes. Ben Phillips was born in Dorchester county, and deserted on the 1st inst. He is seventeen years of age, five feet three inches high, with fair complexion, grey eyes and light hair.

Whoever secures the said deserters in any jail, so that the subscriber shall get them, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either of them.

ISAAC SPENCER, Capt.
Easton, Jan. 3d, 1800.

99 tr.

NOTICE.

For the Neighbourhood of VIENNA.

IN or about the year 1795, John Clifford and wife, Isaac Wharton & wife, and William Rawle, of Philadelphia, executed a power of Attorney to some Gentleman, recommended to them by the late Mr. Henry, whose name is not recollected, and to whom some land-papers were delivered. The possessor of this power and papers is requested to make himself known to me; and if he declines to act in pursuance of the power, he will be so obliging to deliver the papers to me.

NS. HAMMOND.

Easton, 20th March, 1800.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed during the first session of the sixth Congress of the United States.

1. An act for reviving & continuing suits and proceedings in the circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania.

2. An act extending the privilege of franking to William Henry Harrison, the delegate from the territory of the United States, north west of the Ohio; and making provision for his compensation.

3. An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States."

4. An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

5. An act for the preservation of peace with the Indian tribes.

6. An act to repeal part of an act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned, and to continue in force the residue of the same."

7. An act for the relief of John Vaughan.

8. An act giving further time to the holding military warrants, to register and locate the same.

9. An act to suspend in part, an act entitled "An act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes."

10. An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France and the dependencies thereof.

11. An act for the relief of James Yard.

12. An act providing for the second census or enumeration of the people of the United States.

13. An act in addition to the act entitled "An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen."

14. An act to provide for salvage in case of capture.

15. An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia.

16. An act to alter the times of holding the district court in North Carolina.

17. An act for the relief of Campbell Smith.

18. An act to extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Martha Washington.

19. An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

20. An act to discharge Robert Sturgeon from imprisonment.

21. An act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, and there to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

22. An act to continue in force "An act concerning certain fisheries of the United States, and for the regulation and government of of the fishermen employed therein," and for other purposes as therein mentioned.

23. An act to alter the form of certain oaths and affirmations directed to be taken by the act intitled "An act providing for the second census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States."

24. An act for the relief of the corporation of Rhode Island College.

25. An act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions, to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees.

26. An act to fix the compensation of the paymaster general, and assistants to the adjutant general.

27. An act to continue in force the act intitled "An act to authorize the defence of the merchant vessels of the United States against French depredations."

28. An act to continue in force for a limited time, an act intitled "An act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in case of contested elections for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to compel the attendance of witnesses."

29. An act fixing the rank and pay of the commanding officer of the corps of marines.

30. An act supplementary to the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

31. An act to establish a general stamp-office.

32. An act to alter and establish sundry post roads.

33. An act for the better government of the navy of the United States.

34. An act respecting the mint.

35. An act to continue in force the act in addition to the act for the punishment

of certain crimes against the United States.

36. An act to repeal the act laying duties on mills & implements employed in the manufacture of snuff.

37. An act to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the government of the United States.

38. An act to authorize the President of the United States, to accept for the United States, a cession of jurisdiction of the territory west of Pennsylvania, commonly called the western reserve of Connecticut.

39. An act to provide for re-building the light-house at New-London; for the support of a light-house at Clark's Point; for the erection and support of a light-house at Wigwam point; & for other purposes.

40. An act supplementary to the law now in force, fixing the compensation of the officers of the Senate & house of Representatives.

41. An act to divide the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, into two separate governments.

42. An act to enable the President of the United States to borrow money for the public service.

43. An act to continue in force an act laying an additional duty on salt imported into the United States, and for other purposes.

44. An act to authorize the allowance of a credit to William Tazewell.

45. An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of lands in certain cases, by the marshals of the United States, and to confirm former sales.

46. An act for the regulation of public arsenals and magazines.

47. An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred.

48. An act making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred.

49. An act to establish the district of Kennebec, and to annex Lynde to New London, to alter the district of Bermuda Hundred and City Point, and further to amend the act regulating the collection of duties on imports & tonnage.

50. An act supplemental to an act, intitled "An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a govern-

ment in the Mississippi territory.

51. An act in addition to the act, intitled, "an act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country."

52. An act for the relief of Ithamar Canfield.

53. An act to provide for equalizing the valuation of unseated lands.

54. An act supplementary to an act, intitled, "An act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on import and tonnage."

55. An act to amend the act, intitled, "An act for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river."

56. An act to make appropriations for the navy of the United States during the year 1800.

57. An act to ascertain the compensation of public ministers.

58. An act supplementary to the act intitled, "An act to establish the treasury department."

59. An act to authorize the issuing of certain patents.

60. An act directing the payment of a detachment of the militia under the command of Major Thomas Johnson, in the year 1794.

61. An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures.

62. An act to make provision relative to rations for Indians, and for their visit to the seat of government.

63. An act to authorize certain expenditures and to make certain additional appropriations for the year 1800.

64. An act to lay additional duties on certain articles imported.

65. An act enlarging the powers of surveyors of the revenue.

66. An act to appropriate a certain sum of money to defray the expenses of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians.

67. An act to make further provision for the children of Colonel John Harding and Major Alexander Trueman, deceased.

68. An act supplementary to the act establishing the mint, and regulating the coins of the United States.

69. An act supplementary to the act to suspend part of an act intitled an act to augment the army of the United States and for other purposes.

New Stage.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has furnished himself with a neat COACHEE, which he now runs as a Stage from Easton to Akers's Ferry on every Thursday morning, and as much oftener as occasion may require. The fare for passengers is One Dollar and a Quarter each.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Easton, April 21, 1800.

The owner of a fine Young
M A R E

WOULD either sell her or exchange for an early Saddle Horse.—Enquire of Mr. Cowan.
Easton, April, 1800.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Those Subscribers to the Herald who reside in the vicinity of Cambridge, are respectfully informed that Messrs. Ferguson and Reid will receive their respective payments as they become due.