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EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCE.

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

(Vol. Xith.)

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1861.

(No. 563.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE— [VIA NEW-YORK.]

ARMY OF ITALY.

Brane, Consul of State, Commander in Chief, to the Consul Buonaparte.

Head quarters at Verona, Jan. 2.
Cisneros Consul.

We passed the Adige on the 28th, below Budoelengo. A false attack, a mile from Verona, disconcerted entirely the movements of the enemy. Gen. Ruchambaud advanced against Riva, Torbole, and Mori, to take in the rear the Austrian troops commanded by Gen. Rof-fer, at Cortona; Gen. Sebitt will attack Rivoli and Gen. Boudet marches to Roveredo, to facilitate the passage of the Adige to General Ruchambaud. Thus the troops of Moncey, united by this manœuvre, will march against Trent, whither I hope Gen. Macdonald will carry his troops.

Yesterday the advanced guard crossed with success the mountains which separated the valley of Paganini from that of Polifella. Their difficult march does the greatest credit to Lieutenant General Delon.

This day the enemy, finding themselves turned, evacuated Verona. We are therefore established in the Venetian territory.

(Signed) BRUNE.

Brane, Counsellor of State, Commander in Chief, to the First Consul Buonaparte.

Head quarters at Verona, Jan. 6.
Cisneros First Consul.

The enemy had entrenched themselves at St. Martin, but they were driven from that place yesterday, as well as from the position of Caldino. I shall push them to day towards Vicenza.

Lieutenant General Moncey occupies Roveredo, he has made a great number of prisoners; he was joined yesterday by Gen. Ruchambaud, who is attacking Cortona and Storo on the 2d, occupied Riva and Torbole. On the 3d, the advanced guard of the army of the Grisons arrived at Storo.

Health and Respect.

(Signed) BRUNE.

ARMY OF OBSERVATION.

Joseph Bonaparte, General of Brigade, to the Minister of War.

Paris, Jan. 13.

General Morat received your order at Geneva. The Corps of Observation immediately began its march. On the 10th, it reached the mountain of St. Bernard, and the artillery and cavalry at Mount Cenis. No difficulty could prevent the passage of the mountain, but your orders gave us no momentary delay. Gen. Morat will be accompanied with the Corps of Observation early in January. His

said that a Neapolitan army has arrived there, and we are assured that several English vessels are on the coast, and appear as if they intended a disembarkation. It is difficult to describe to you, Cisneros Minister, the astonishment of the Italians, to see such a fine and numerous body of troops, independent of the Army of Italy, and that of the Grisons. When we tell them that a new army is forming at Dijon, they think that all France is on foot. It is a long time since the English threatened us with a visit; if they do, we shall probably have a number of them in the Castle at Milan.

The army of Italy pursues its successes, and is actually beyond the Breno.

(Signed)

LEOPOLD ORISONI.

ARMY OF THE GRISON.

Macdonald, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Grisons, to the Minister at War.

Head quarters, Storo, the 25th Nivose, Jan. 5, 12 o'clock at night.

Cisneros Minister.

The movement of which I apprised you, in a former dispatch, was executed with the rapidity of lightning and with the wanted courage and perseverance of our troops.

After the terrible and perilous passage of the Aprige, which can only be compared with the horrible one of the greater Alps, three divisions of the army had still to surmount the chain of mountains which separates the valleys of the Oglio, the Trompia, and the Sibbia, in order to reach the borders of the Cisneros.

The division of Gen. Ruchambaud, which, for a moment, was left at my disposal, had moved on against Storo, which it captured, while I was conducting the Italian legion against Bagolino, in order to flank it.

General Ruchambaud, after the capture of Storo, having advanced on towards Riva di Garda. General Lucini pushed on his reconnoitering parties towards Glapino, and Pieve di Suono, where the enemy had thrown up entrenchments.

This General has been instructed to harass the enemy, but not to come to close engagement before the arrival of the divisions under Rulley and Rey, who advanced by forced marches to join and support him. As soon as they approached him, the Cisneros commenced a warm attack, but were unable to carry Pieve di Suono, which they wholly evacuated on that very night. Being pushed and closely pressed, the enemy formed again on a second line of entrenchments that have been well constructed in the excellent position of San Martino; but I am confident they will not remain there, as the Austrian General Ruchambaud, who commands the 1st of the 1st Division of the Grisons, has already moved every division of his army to attack the enemy.

While the Cisneros was taking place on the 25th Nivose, General Ruchambaud, with command-

ed the left, advanced into the Engadine. Scurs was carried as soon as attacked by the 45th of the line, the third company of Orient and the third battalion of dismounted hussars.

Apprised of this first success, I ordered General Barange, to penetrate further on, and to force the passage between the Uia and Saint-Martin's Brook, that he might proceed against Glurns, where I wished to keep up the attention of the enemy's troops, whom I knew to be watching the movement of my right. The numerous and strong fortresses of Cella-Nova, which covered the Bridge, opposed no delay to our troops; and after a vigorous defence, the enemy were finally obliged to yield, after a considerable loss in killed and wounded.

These simultaneous attacks, Cisneros Minister, made upon a line of many leagues of mountainous country, have been crowned with the most complete success, and still promise us further advantage, if we can but come up with the enemy, who live on all sides. We have made between four and five hundred prisoners, and taken three pieces of cannon.

General Brane, after the passage of the left, intended me to advance his left wing along that river towards Trent, while I was to stand it on the right.

I hope to arrive at Bressan-fall only in time to cut off the column of Gen. Bressanich, which I suppose is pursued by Gen. Devigny, who remained posted at Porte di Ligne.

Gen. Paragay must by this have reached Glurns, and pushed on against Bozen by St. Martin.

Accept the assurances of my esteem.

(Signed)

MACDONALD.

To Gen. Bonaparte, Minister of War.

Head quarters, Trent, 17th Nivose, Jan. 7.

Cisneros Minister.

The object of our march and movements of the army of the Grisons has been obtained; the second division, the 1st, and the Italian legions which preceded them, entered Trent on the 2d, the rear guard of the enemy, commanded by General Wankowich, burnt the bridge St. Georges, and maintained their ground on advanced guard, which had no artillery. The Italian legion under the orders of Gen. Lechi, after having taken the Tirolo Pass, and the bridge, from which the enemy was repulsed in vain in dislodging them, passed the Adige, and made a warm attack, which was answered with much vigor, and which the legion suffered losses and 120 prisoners killed or wounded. The division of Gen. Pally, at the head of which was the 1st of the line and the 17th light, having arrived to support the attack, the enemy evacuated the town with precipitation, and abandoned their wounded, and some prisoners and munitions. All the Austrian troops who occupied

the valleys of the Ithian Tyrol, retired by the Breno. The division which Gen. Macdonald had left before the Tonal, to mask his movement by the valley of Subia, destined to-morrow by the valley Dinon, above the Lavis, and the two divisions which under the orders of Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, drove the enemy from the Lower Engadine, will arrive the day after to-morrow (the 9th), at Bozen; thus we are perfectly in a line, Gen. Macdonald causes the enemy to be warmly pursued in the valley of the Breno; our advanced posts are at Lavis.

We communicated by our right with Gen. Moncey, who is at Roveredo.

Health and Respect.

MATHEU DUMAS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

OFFICIAL.

ABSTRACT

Of the cases of capture of American vessels by British cruisers, of which complete lists have been made to the government of the United States, from the 1st of January, 1860.

Ship *Golden*, of Charleston, owned by Frederick Kohler, from Newport to Port Paffage, cargo: *Cashmere shawls, rice, sugar and bread wheat, Spanish tobacco, indigo, cocoa, and hides*, taken Sept. 9, 1799, by the British ship of war *President*, carried into Halifax, ship and most of the cargo condemned.—The reason of condemnation is said by the power to be because part of the cargo having been brought from the Spanish colonies, was not landed in America.

Ship *Henry*, of Boston, owned by Nathaniel Holloway, from Amsterdam to Boston, cargo: *gin and iron*, taken May 14, 1799, by the British ship of war *Director*, carried into Yarmouth, (Eng.) ship, cargo and private *Admiralty* condemned.—She was coming out of the Texel when blockaded.

Brigantine *Sancti*, of Philadelphia, owned by John L. Mervin, from Amsterdam to Philadelphia, cargo: *fundraising*, taken May 22, 1799, by a blockading squadron of the Texel, carried into Yarmouth, (Eng.) ship and cargo condemned.—She was coming out of the Texel when blockaded.

Steamer *Suliana*, of Baltimore, owned by Jonathan Harrison, from Baltimore to Havana, taken Sept. 26, 1859, by the British ship of war *Albatross*, taken by the officers of the *Albatross* during the war.

Steamer *Diana*, of Free Town, owners: *Globe and Channings*, taken from Newport to Havana, cargo: *provisions*, taken August 1, 1860, by the *Chaparral* frigate, carried into Havana.

Steamer *Georgina*, of New York, owned by Scott and Graham, from New York to New York, taken April 2, 1860, by the ship of war *Albatross*, carried into Kingston, Jamaica.—Part of the cargo was Dutch, the remainder American property.—The

captured immediately on the capture, made a privateer of the Crocodile, and sent her on a cruise.

Ship Charlotte, of New York, owned by Henry A. and John G. Coffey, from New York to Amsterdam, cargo sugar, coffee, &c. taken April, 1800, by the Cleopatra frigate, carried into Halifax, vessel and cargo condemned.

Brigantine Sally, of Philadelphia, owned by Stephen Girard, from Batavia to Philadelphia, cargo sugar and coffee, taken July 20, 1800, by the Cleopatra frigate, carried into Halifax, vessel and cargo condemned. The condemnation appears to be grounded upon the allegation that the owner is a native of France, carrying on a course of trade to a French colony. N. B. Mr. Girard was naturalized a citizen of Pennsylvania, in the year 1777, and has ever since resided in the United States.

Brigantine Ruby, of Philadelphia, owned by Chandler Price, from Philadelphia to New-Orleans, cargo English and German dry goods and groceries, taken December, 1800, by the privateer Brothers, of New-Providence.

Schooner George, of Baltimore, owned by Wm. Patterson, from Baltimore to Curacao, cargo gin, flour, linens, &c. taken October 7, 1800, by order of commodore Watson, of Curacao, in and at Curacao. Detained under pretext of Ticklenburgs and Oznaburgs being contraband.

Maria, of Baltimore, owned by James Biays. In October, 1800, put in requisition at Curacao, and sent to Jamaica by the British.

Sloop Little Charlotte, of Bristol, R. Island, owned by Charles D'Woife, from Bristol to Leghorn, cargo sugar, taken August 2, 1800, by the privateer Karl of Dublin, of Halifax, vessel and cargo condemned.

Sch'r. Aurora, owned by R. Johnson and Co. of New-York, taken by a privateer of New-Providence, cargo condemned—because part of it consisted of tin plates as stated by the owners.

Ship Elizabeth, owned by J. Codman, of Boston. She appears to have been captured from having broken the law prohibiting the intercourse with France.

Brig Sea Nymph, of Philadelphia, owned by Louis A. Tarracon, from Philadelphia to St. Andrew, cargo coffee, specie, &c. taken by a British Letter of Marque, carried into Lisbon, acquitted after considerable detention.

Brig Gracay, of Baltimore, owned by Rogers and Owings, from Trinidad in Cuba, to Baltimore, cargo sugar, honey, and hides, taken January 6, 1801, by the frigate Retaliation, of Jamaica, vessel and cargo condemned.

Sch'r. Rover, of Baltimore, owned by Rogers and Owings, from Baltimore to St. Jago, Cuba, cargo flour, wine & dry goods, taken by a French Royalist privateer, of Jamaica, condemned.

CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 26.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board La Concorde, commanded by Capt. Robert Barton, dated January, Feb. 4.

"On the 17th of January, Cape Finisterre being E. 1/2 N. 1/2 leagues, we discovered at nine at night, by moon light, seven large ships about 3 miles to windward, under easy sail, steering to the westward; being on opposite tacks, two bore up to us. One however in a short time resumed her course and joined her fleet; the other continuing her chase of us, we stood on, until we perceived the fleet distant about six miles, some what in our lee-quarter, when we were brought to, we made the private signal, which not being answered, convinced us she was an enemy. When we were within hail, and during some preliminary conversation between the captain and an opportunity of observing her from our comparative size, to be a frigate of very large dimensions, with a poop; any further observations were prevented by a volley of misquetry, and we were obliged to retire. A French frigate, she then came up on our lee-side, reaching and rounding our line as the night fell, she was so far ahead as to bring to gun her quarters, in which position we kept her warmly and closely engaged for about half an hour, when the enemy's fire entirely ceased, he receiving our broadsides, which brought his boat and other wreck into the water, without returning a shot. From this we concluded his people had deserted their quarters; and that he had surrendered; but we soon found his attention was engaged in making his escape, and we perceived him making off before the wind. Our braces were shot away: some misapprehensions before we could pursue them; and though every exertion was made by Capt. Barton, we could not again bring him to action. At 3 o'clock in the morning we lost sight of him, and perceived him again at day light; but his fleet soon appearing to windward, and steering to relinquish the pursuit and flit for England. Though the presence of a very superior force has deprived the officers and brave crew of La Concorde the honor of adding a fine frigate to the British navy, yet the consciousness of having beaten a ship of much greater force, under the existing circumstances, must be a pleasing reflection to every person belonging to her."

From the HAMBURG CORRESPONDENT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10.

"It is said that his Majesty the Emperor, seeing that the powers of Europe cannot agree, and wishing to terminate a war which has raged eleven years, intends to propose a place where he will invite all other potentates, to fight with them in barriers closed up; for which purpose they are to bring with them their most enlightened Ministers and most skilful Generals, as 'squires, umpires and heralds; such as Thugut, Pitt, and Bernstorff; and he himself intends to have Count Vonder Pable and Kutusow on his side. It is not known whether this rumour is to be depended upon; meanwhile it does not seem to be altogether without foundation, as it bears the mark of what has often been imputed to him."

The Hamburg Correspondent observes upon this subject:—"Thus the Russian court has declared its own head and monarch a madman, in an official paper, from which it may be safely inferred, that a revolution will take place in the government of that country."

[A subsequent article says, that the Emperor, in a state of intoxication, ordered the insertion of the above article by way of a Christmas frolic.]

HAMBURG, January 30.

The communication between Russia and Germany is at present much contradicted. Those that pass are but couriers. The rumor that the yellow fever had broken out at Dantz, is destitute of foundation. The British Charge d'Affairs at Copenhagen has officially announced to that Court the embargo laid upon the Danish vessels in the ports of England, and the same time efforts are making to detach Denmark from her confederacy with Russia; but it is now too late.

EDINBURGH, February 4.

We have the satisfaction to say, that private letters were yesterday received in town from Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army, at Cyprus, announcing the safe arrival there about the middle of December, all well. We have not learnt what period was fixed for their departure.

MADRID, December 29.

The presentation of the Ambassador of the French Republic is the subject of general conversation. He said very little to his Majesty, but it affords us pleasure to repeat what he said, as well as the answers he received. The King spoke to him thus:—"The First Consul may depend on my loyalty, as I do on his; and every day hereafter may convince you with what pleasure I shall see you here." The Ambassador thanked his Majesty for the reception which had been provided for him on his journey; and added, that if he avoided all those honors, it was in expectation of enjoying the greatest honor of all—that of being presented to his Majesty.

It is said that the Queen addressed him in the following words:—"I see you with pleasure. We know that the First Consul entertains a friendship for us; we entertain the same for him. He may depend on our good will; he has given us so many proofs of it."

PARIS, January 25.

At ten in the evening of the 16th inst. seven boats, with 200 English sailors on board, attempted to get possession of a gun boat stationed at Grouin, near Mign. They got within musket shot before they were observed. A brisk fire then commenced on both sides. The English were at length repulsed.

January 27.

Yesterday an immense crowd of all descriptions filled at an early hour, all the passages at the hall of the Palace of Justice, to hear the decision of the Tribunal of Cassation, on the appeal of Carrachi Arena, and others, accused of conspiring against the life of the First Consul. After the pleadings on both sides were over, the judges withdrew for three hours; and, on their return, the President announced, that the votes were equal, being eight against eight. The decision is consequently postponed for a few days, when five more judges will be called in, to enable the Tribunal to come to a final decision.

The establishment of the extraordinary military commissions, which Government has been compelled to form, in consequence of the plunder and robberies committed by the banditti, has been attended with the happiest effects.

January 28.

Letters from Castel Itate, that a person suspected of having been an accomplice in the infernal plot of the 24th ult. had been apprehended there. Another individual has also been taken up at Dunkirk.

General Oudinot arrived this morning, and brought to the First Consul details respecting the armistice in Italy. Mantua is not to be given up to the French; it is to remain blockaded.

Arrête of the 30th Nivose (Jan. 20.) The Consuls of the Republic, upon the report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, decree as follows:

Article 1. It is forbidden to all ships of the Republic, and to all those fitted out as privateers, bearing the French flag, to attack the ships of war or merchantmen of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and of his subjects.

2. It is on the contrary ordered to all French ships to afford succour and assistance to all Russian ships.

3. Every Russian ship which shall be taken after the 1st of next Ventose (24th February) shall be declared null by the Council of Prizes.

4. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, are charged with the execution of the present Arrête, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) The First Consul.

BUONAPARTE.

By the First Consul.

(Signed) The Secretary of State.

H. B. MARTE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the house of lords, after the king retired, the duke of Montrose moved an address in answer to the speech. In the course of his remarks he observed that "England has now no obligations to refuse to treat with France separately. The moderation, therefore, and disposition to a peace with England of the first consul would be put to the proof. But it was not to be dissembled, how little was to be built upon that. France, it was his firm opinion, was more powerful than at any former period, and her ambition did not seem to be less. The situation of England, with respect to that power, was, therefore, arduous, and demanded all the integrity and zeal of their lordships; that they might not be lulled into a fatal security, that peace might be obtained on equal grounds,

and not dictated by an imperious enemy to a divided and betrayed people." Earl Fitzwilliam opposed the address. He said, he had contended for the necessity of the present war, perhaps beyond any other person: But nations, as well as individuals, must yield to the necessity of their affairs. He was for negotiation; and an enquiry into the conduct of ministers; whose conduct towards Sweden and Denmark he disapproved, while he applauded that towards Russia.

Lord Darnley and the earl of Suffolk, supported the amendment, and arraigned the whole conduct of the ministers as weak and wicked. The latter said "he had apprized ministers he would impeach them for their misconduct."

Lords Spencer and Grenville defended the conduct of the ministry. The latter observed, "as to peace with France, he seriously declared THAT most unequivocally to be a question merely of THE TERMS to be adopted: Nothing beside stood now between the nation and peace."

The address was carried—for it 60, against it 17.

Upon that subject which has excited so much anxiety and which has so strongly agitated the public mind, we have little additional information to communicate to our readers. The lists of the new administration handed about yesterday and the day before are not believed to be correct. Thus much, however is certain, that Mr. Addington is to succeed Mr. Pitt in both his places as first lord of the treasury and chancellor of exchequer. It was said last night that the duke of Clarence is to succeed Lord Spencer, and the duke of Kent the marquis of Cornwallis. It was said also, that Lord Hawkesbury is to succeed Lord Grenville. The duke of Portland remains in office. Lord Macartney is to be at the head of the board of control; but is not to succeed Mr. Dundas in the office of war minister. Among the arrangements of inferior importance, are the appointment of Mr. W. Gaskell to the attorney-generalship, and of Mr. Law, not Mr. Percival, to the solicitor-generalship. Mr. Ross and Lord Selkirk from the treasury, and Mr. Canning from the joint paymastership of the army.

The resignation of the speaker was expected yesterday to have taken place; but it is said that will happen this day, in order that the new arrangement may not be delayed.

Lord Hobart does not succeed marquis Cornwallis as was first reported, nor is Mr. Pelham coming into office. Lord Castlereagh is understood to have resigned his situation.

The candidates for the loan are to wait upon Mr. Pitt on Thursday next, to know the amount that he intends to fund for the service of the current year. It is said that the amount of the loan will be 25 millions.

PARIS, Jan. 7.

BOTANIC GARDEN. The garden has lately been enriched by many stocks of the violet sugar of Batavia, and the white sugar of Otaheite. The produce of these two species of cane is much more considerable than that commonly cultivated in the Antilles. The success which has attended their culture in the Isle of France, induces us to believe that if transplanted to the more congenial soil and climate of Egypt, they will yield an abundant reward for the labor of cultivation.

PHILADELPHIA,

March 26.

A pilot (Mr. J. Holman) arrived in town this morning, and informs, that among the vessels which lay under Cape May, was the ship *Eliza*, Suter, from Liverpool to New York. Capt Suter stated, that a few days previous to making the land he fell in with the ship *Rebecca*, of Charleston, the captain of which a few days before, had spoken the brig *Lydia*, Duncan, having on board the captain & crew of the ship *Columbia*, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, whom he picked up at sea. It appears the *Columbia* foundered in a violent gale of wind on the banks of Newfoundland: capt. Skillings and his crew subsisted on one ounce of bread and one gill of water for nine days, when they were happily relieved by the *Lydia*.

March 27.

The frigate *Philadelphia*, capt. Degen, sailed from St. Thomas the 24th inst., with a full complement of vessels under convoy, none of which were bound to Philadelphia. Left no vessels belonging to this port, nor spoke any on the passage.

The Great apprehensions were entertained at St. Thomas from an expectation of a visit from the British. An action was fought between a British brig and a Danish sloop of war, neither of which was captured.

March 28.

Captain Pursons, of the schooner *William*, arrived at Cape Ann on the 18th inst. in 78 days from Smyrna, & 42 from Gibraltar. He informs that the frigate *George Washington*, capt. Bainbridge, "would be ready to leave Constantinople by the 1st of January, 1801, but without the Algerine Ambassador, as the Grand Seignior had imprisoned him and taken care of the presents. The Grand Seignior had declared war against Algiers and Tunis, in consequence of their making peace with France. He had also taken a Tunisian admiral, who was there with presents, and confiscated the property of both nations. What was found at Smyrna alone amounted to a millions of piasters and upwards.

March 31.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitts, to a gentleman in this city, dated March 2, 1801.

"Within this fortnight past we have had two duels in this port between middlemen. The first was fought by Mr. Heath and Mr. Crane, of the United States frigate, in which Mr. Crane received the shot of his antagonist and fell—the wound is not mortal. The second was by Messrs. Williamson and Livingston, three days ago. Mr. Livingston received the ball of his antagonist in his forehead and expired in a few minutes after.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, April 7.

POST-OFFICE, 31st March, 1801.

Gentlemen who have accounts in the Post-Office at Easton, are earnestly requested to call and pay them off without further delay. And to prevent *disappointments in future*, the post-master very respectfully informs all persons who may, from this date, expect Letters or Papers, that they cannot be taken from the office before they shall be paid for. The extreme trouble of keeping small open accounts, the difficulty of collecting, and the uncertainty of being called on for his remittances, render it necessary that the post-master should at all times be prepared to meet the Drafts from the Head of the Department. And he is persuaded that no person will make exception to this innovation, when he shall be informed of the great inconvenience to which the post-master has frequently been reduced by the late mode of conducting the business.

Those *Carewells* to the H. S. who reside in the neighbourhood of *Centerville*, are respectfully informed that Mr. Wiseman will receive their respective payments which are due to his Editor.

Baltimore, April 2.

The following important intelligence was received this morning by a respectable house in this city, from New York, by express.

New York, March 31.

"I was at the instant about to close this letter for the mail, when we had news of an arrival from Philadelphia to New York, dated the 24th inst., that a vessel from that place, arrived here yesterday, in four days from

four then 935. *flour*, *pr* *bar*—*rel*, all other provisions in proportion: the king expected to expire every moment—Pitt refuses to give up the seals to any person but the king, or his successor. This created much confusion there, and much political speculation here. Flour will again advance, & meal and rye flour more, in proportion, than wheat flour.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

The ship *Eliza*, captain Brown, arrived at New York on Tuesday, has brought London dates to the second of March.

The most important news by this arrival is the severe indisposition of the king, whose life is despaired of. A total change of administration has actually taken place; and the keys of the treasury have been demanded of Mr. Pitt—but he says he will not give them up to any person except to the king, who is so ill that none but his attendants are permitted to see him.

The following is a journal of his illness kept by his physicians:

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Queen's House, February 28, 1801.

"His Majesty's fever continues, but is somewhat abated.

"T. GIBBONS,

J. R. REYNOLDS."

Queen's House, March 1, 1801.

"His Majesty's fever continues to abate; and he is somewhat better in all respects."

"T. GIBBONS,

J. R. REYNOLDS."

Queen's House, March 2, 1801.

"His Majesty had some increase of fever in the afternoon of yesterday, which has not yet subsided.

"T. GIBBONS,

J. R. REYNOLDS."

A letter was received here yesterday morning from New York, stating that the captain of the *Eliza* saw some British ships (on his way) in the channel, with their colors hoisted half mast, and was informed of the death of the king. This letter states besides, that suspicions were entertained of his having been taken off by unlawful means.

Another letter from New York, written by a gentleman who had conversed with the captain of the *Eliza*, says, that the captain had brought no positive information respecting the death of the king.

In consequence of the high price of provisions trifling insurrections had taken place in different parts of England.

PEACE between France and Austria was signed at Luneville, and officially communicated to the legislative body by the first consul.

Negotiations are going on between Great-Britain and the northern powers, but there is no prospect of an accommodation.

Grain, &c. was much higher than it had been. The flour cargo of a Boston ship was sold at Plymouth about the first of March, at auction, for 95s. per barrel.

The squadron of admiral Gantheaume has captured an English frigate. Citizen Otto is recalled by Buonaparte, in consequence of the conduct of the British government towards the French fishermen. One of the sons of the king of Spain is to be made king of the dukedom of Tuscany. There are many other circumstances of importance in the papers, which I cannot give you for want of time—but the above are the principal.

From the *New-York Daily Advertiser*, March 30.

SERIOUS QUARREL.

Capt. Noyes, of the *Revenue Cutter*, arrived here yesterday, in four days from

Norfolk, informs, that a very serious dispute took place there yesterday week, between part of the crew of the French frigate *Semillante*, and a number of British and American sailors on shore, in which between 20 and 30 of the former were killed and wounded. Capt. N. saw two of the French killed.

(The Norfolk Herald of the 24th of March gives no account of such an event having occurred.)

The case of the journey-men Taylors who had stood out so long for wages, came on at Guildhall, London, on the 26th January. After a lengthy trial, the court agreed to raise their wages from 25s. per week to 27s. The demand was 30s. but they were apparently satisfied. The Recorder addressed them in a pointed speech, and approved of the moderation which they had displayed; but assured them that in future, they would be treated with the utmost rigor if they repeated the offence.

General Samuel Smith has arrived in this city, to take upon himself the discharge of the duties of secretary of the navy.

Mr. MARTIN's vindication relatively to the address to Mr. Cobbett, shall have a place in our next.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Ann Goldborough, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. And all those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Adm'or. de bonis nup of

M. A. Goldborough.

April 3d, 1801. 63 6w

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on Monday the thirteenth instant. All persons having claims against the county, are requested to exhibit their accounts.

Per Order of the Levy Court;

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

6th April, 1801. 63 1w

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber's dwelling plantation, in Talbot county, on Thursday the 26th of March last at night, a BAY ROAN MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, eight years old, and heavy in foal. Whoever discovers and secures said mare and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have Six Dollars Reward and all reasonable expences paid, by

SARAH VICKERS.

April 2d, 1801. 63 3w

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of Ebenezer Handy, an Insolvent Debtor of Somerset county, that the subscriber hath been appointed Trustee for the receipt, and that the Chancellor hath limited and appointed the twenty-fifth day of April next, before which day they are to bring in their claims to the subscriber.

PETER DASHIELL.

Calvary, 25th March, 1801. 64

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
TO all Retailers, Millers, Blacksmiths, and all other persons keeping *Weights or Measures* for the purpose of buying or selling by, that they are requested to repair to the **STANDARD**, before the sitting of the next County Court, in order to have their *Weights and Measures* adjusted. And those refusing to comply with the above, may expect to have notice by an application from the Grand Jury to the Clerk of said Court, which is not the wish of

Your obedt. servt.
THOMAS M'KEEL,
Standard Keeper

FOR SALE,
Or to let out the *Season*, by the *Subscriber*.
A PADDY HORSE,
FIVE Years Old in May next, full fifteen hands—a fine bay, well marked, and in high condition.
PEREGRINE TILGHMAN,
Talbot county, }
March 25th, 1801. } 62 20

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the
Coach-Making Business,
AT **BRIDGE-BRANCH,**
WHERE they intend Making and Repairing all kinds of **CARRIAGES** at the most reduced prices. All Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.—The subscribers flatter themselves that they have as good Work-Men as any in the State, and materials of the most fashionable kind.

Leverson & Pardin.
Bridge-Branch, }
26th March, 1801. } 62 7W1

Caroline county, 11th March, 1801.
THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of **Peter Richardson Dickinson**, late of Caroline county, deceased;—and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in April next ensuing, at Denton, in the said county; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this day and date aforesaid.

HARRISON DICKINSON,
Adm'r. of Peter R. Dickinson, deceased.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends, and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business in this place, and hope from the reduced prices of his Goods, to merit a continuance of their favors.

All those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly and seriously requested to settle their accounts immediately—his business and circumstances not admitting of longer delay.
SAML. NICOLS.

March 17th, 1801. 60

PUBLIC SALE—On the 7th April 1801.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, if not previously sold at private sale, the following Property in the Town of Salisbury, to wit,

ONE Large, Commodious two story **FRAME BUILDING**, forty long and thirty feet wide, with a flush cellar, four rooms on the first floor & four above, with a passage through the whole. Also, a good and convenient **Granary**, and **Stable** with the same, inclosed under a good new post and rail fence. This lot lies on the main street in Salisbury; its front is forty-five feet and seventy feet deep.

At the same time will be sold, a large & convenient **LUMBER YARD**, on the westernmost side of the Bridge, with lots of ground adjoining, not yet improved.—The whole will be sold at six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, with interest from the day of sale.—The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the several payments, as it is expected any person willing to purchase will view the premises, it is unnecessary to give any further description thereof.

JAMES KITCHIE,
Salisbury, 7th March, 1801. 60 3

FOR SALE,
ABOUT 500 Acres of Land, lying in Dorchester county, at a place called **Chickamacon** or **Drowbridge**, an excellent stand for any kind of trade, is thought one of the best stands in the county for a store—the land is rich and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or tobacco.—The whole lies in a neck, and may be easily inclosed to itself, is an excellent place for any kind of stock.—Also, about 400 acres just across the river from the aforesaid place;—the last mentioned land was formerly sold by Mr. John Murray, to Alexander M'intire. It is thought needless to say any thing more about these lands, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the same. A pretty long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The Terms may be known by applying to

THOS. BARNETT.
Dorchester county, }
10th March, 1801. } 60 t. f. 7/6

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **Patrick M'intire**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the first day of June next, or they will forever thereafter be barred.—And those indebted to said estate, are also requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

ANN M'INTIRE, Adm'r.
March 24th, 1801. 61 3W

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

A Runaway.
RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Talbot county, Bay-side, on the night of the 14th inst. a bright mulatto man named **Bill**, 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—had on and took with him a dark coloured cloth short coat, white dimity & blue cloth vests one ruffled and two coarse shirts—kersey over jacket, and yellow cloth breeches; nankosen pants; coarse shoes and stockings, & straw hat. Said negro was purchased by the subscriber the 24th day of February last, of Captain John S. Blake, Mouth of Wye. Any person taking up the said negro and securing him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the reward of 20 dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

WILLIAM LAMBDIN, Sen.
March 20th, 1801. 61 3W

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

FROM Twenty to Thirty **YOUNG NEGROES**, either separate or in families, for which liberal prices will be given in Cash, if speedy application is made to

SAMUEL SWAN,
Easton, March 24, 1801. 61 3W

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of **CHARLES DARRIN**, Jun. deceased, of Caroline county, are requested to attend at Denton, on Tuesday the 7th of April next, with their claims, legally authenticated, for settlement.

THOMAS DARRIN.
Caroline county, }
Feb. 9th, 1801. }

NOTICE.

THE person or persons legally entitled to Letters of Administration of the estate of **John Noble**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to come within fourteen days from the date hereof, to obtain letters, otherwise they will be granted to some other person.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
Feb. 22d, 1801. 57

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of **WILLIAM GOLDENROCK**, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated.—And all persons indebted to the said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Sole Executor.
Easton, 27th Feb. 1801. 58

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who take Newspapers from the **Easton Press** by the route of the subscriber, that they are requested to come forward to such of the Post-Offices, Carolines, and subscribers and pay the half year's postage, or their papers will be kept in the Post-Masters hands who hold the subscription papers, and are authorized to receive for me,

JOSEPH HUZZA.
Feb. 17, 1801. 56

TO BE RENTED.

By authority and in behalf of the representatives of **Thomas Alcock**, late of Caroline county, deceased.

OFFER to rent, for the ensuing spring season, that noted **Herring Fishery**, situated on the waters of great Choptank River, known by the name of **Wing's Landing**. Any person desirous to rent, may know the terms by applying to Miss Elizabeth Alcock, living near said fishery, or to the subscriber, near Cambridge, in Dorset county.

I also forewarn all persons from halting Seins at said fishery or landing without permission as above. Any person or persons that will trespass in future, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

DAVID WOOLFORD.
Dorchester county, 23d Feb. 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **James Lewis**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement.—And all those who are indebted to said estate, are also requested to make their respective payments.

JOHN LOWE, Adm'r.
March, 1801. 59

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of **William Willis**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them to Mr. Samuel Sherwood, of Easton, for settlement, on or before the 15th day of April next.—And those who have claims against said estate, are also requested to produce them without delay.

ELIZABETH WILLIS, Adm'r.
March 9, 1801. 59

ALL the Bonds and Notes which were left by the late **Isaac Dawson**, of Talbot county, deceased, are now in the possession of the Subscriber, who is legally entitled to receive all the monies due by the same.—All who are indebted are requested to make an immediate payment of at least the Interest that is now due.—Those who neglect to comply with this reasonable request may expect to have suits commenced against them immediately.

JOHN KERSEY.
March 17, 1801. 61

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the Subscriber's pasture on Friday night the thirtieth day of May last, a handsome **GELDING**, four years old, he is a very dark iron gray, his two hind and one of his fore feet white, with a blaze in his face, and has on his rump or buttock a spot or place about the size of a man's hand, some thing whiter than any other part of him except his feet and face: the above Horse is nearly fifteen hands high, and when he was stolen was in good order and nearly broken for the saddle.—The above reward will be given to any person who shall inform the owner where the horse is, so that he may be got, and satisfactory expenses paid exclusive of the above reward, if brought home, by

CHRISTOPHER COX.
Queen-Ann's county, Maryland. 174

BENJAMIN KIRKIN,
Silver Spring.

RESPECTFULLY inform this friends and the public at large, that he has opened his shop adjoining Mr. Samuel Sherwood's in Easton, where all orders with which he may be favored in his line of business shall be attended to with thankfulness and punctuality.—He will also attend to the carrying of Cattle with pannage and dispatch—and will purchase Old Silvers at his ordinary price.

Feb. 11, 1801. 56
N. B. CASH given for old Papers and Copies.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, intend to meet at Easton every Tuesday until the last day of April next, in order to make such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

THOS. HANNING, Clk.
March 9th, 1801. 60

AN OVERSEER,
of well approved Character,
IS WANTED,

by
M. Bordley.
Mouth of Wye, Jan 10, 1801. 57

HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber has opened a **HAT MANUFACTORY** in Easton, under the inspection of **BENJAMIN PARROT**, at the shop lately occupied by **SAMUEL HOPKINS**, nearly opposite **THOMAS PRINCE'S** Tavern. As he means to go largely into the business in the course of the spring, he hopes for the patronage of a generous public. The highest price given for Furr.

ROBT. MOORE.
admo. 18th, 1801. 56 3W
N. B. A number of Journeymen & Apprentices wanted immediately.
R. M.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the personal Estate of **James Lewis**, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, hath been granted to **Ann Lewis** of said county.—All persons having claims against said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to said Ann Lewis, or to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of January next;—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefits of said estate.—Given under my hand, this 23d day of February, 1801.

WM. FARRELL, Jr. Att'y. in fac.
for Ann Lewis, Adm'r. of Jas. Lewis.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in this place the ensuing fall, will dispose of his **STOCK** of **GOODS** on hand at the most reduced prices for Cash. He also requests all those indebted to him to make payment as speedy as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN KELLIE.
Easton, Feb. 23d, 1801. 57 14

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Troth, at the sign of the **Sheaf of Wheat**, adjoining the Public Square in Easton—now sign of the **Sheaf of Wheat**—and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the accommodation of Travellers and others who may favor him with their custom.—He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his old customers, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favours, as he is determined that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to deserve the approbation of a generous public.

JAMES ROVER.
Easton, 3d Jan. 1801.

A few Gentlemen will be taken as yearly boarders on advanced terms.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened his shop adjoining Mr. Samuel Sherwood's in Easton, where all orders with which he may be favored in his line of business shall be attended to with thankfulness and punctuality.—He will also attend to the carrying of Cattle with pannage and dispatch—and will purchase Old Silvers at his ordinary price.

Feb. 11, 1801. 56
N. B. CASH given for old Papers and Copies.



FRANCE.

ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Feb. 14.

Message of the consuls to the legislative body, and to the tribunals.

The peace of the continent has been signed at Lunéville. It is such as the French people desired. Their first wish was the boundary of the Rhine. Their reverses did not alter their inclination; their victories ought not to enlarge their pretensions. After restoring the ancient limits of Gaul, it belongs to them to restore to liberty, nations which were united to them by common origin, and the ties of interest and manners. The freedom of the Cisalpine and Ligurian republics is secured. Next to this duty, there was another which justice and generosity prescribed to them. The King of Spain has been faithful to our cause, and has suffered for it. Neither our reverses, nor the perfidious insinuations of our enemies, have been able to detach him from our interest. He shall receive a just return. A Prince of his blood is to be placed on the throne of Tuscany. He will remember that he owes it to the fidelity of Spain, and the friendship of France—His roads & his ports will be shut against our enemies, and become the asylum of our commerce and our vessels. Austria—and in this consists the pledge of peace—Austria, henceforth separated from France by extensive regions, will no longer entertain that rivalry, and those resentments, which have for so many ages been the torment of those two powers, and produced the calamities of Europe. By this treaty every thing is concluded as to France. She will have no longer to contend as to the formalities and intrigues of a Congress.

The Government owes a testimony of satisfaction to the Minister Plenipotentiary who has conducted this negotiation to so fortunate an issue. There remains no interruption to be dreaded, no explanation to be demanded, nor any of those equivocal dispositions, in which the art of diplomacy deposits the germ of a new war.—Why is it that this treaty is a treaty of general pacification? This was the wish of France! this was the constant object of the efforts of its government! but all its efforts have been in vain. Europe knows all that the British have done to prevent the success of the negotiations at Lunéville. In vain did an agent, authorized by the government, declare to them, on the 9th October, 1800, that France was ready to enter into a separate negotiation with them. His declaration was answered only by a refusal, under the pretext that England could not abandon her ally. Since that period, and after that ally had consented to treat with England, this government seeks for other means of postponing a peace which is so necessary to the whole world. It vio-

lates a convention consecrated by humanity, and declares war against fishermen. It advances pretensions contrary to the dignity and right of all nations. All the commerce of Asia, and immense colonies, are no longer sufficient to satisfy its ambition. It arms against Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, because Russia, Denmark, and Sweden have, by treaties mutually guaranteed their sovereignty, their independence, & their flags. The powers of the North, unjustly attacked, have a right to rely on the assistance of France. The French government will with them avenge an injury common to all nations, without at any time forgetting that it ought to contend only for peace and the happiness of the world.

The First Consul.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

By the First Consul,

H. B. MADRAT, Sec. of State.

A similar message was sent to the Conservative Senate, but the Senators having risen before the orators of government arrived, it will be received to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Of the four Hamburg mails which were due yesterday, three of the oldest date arrived in the course of the day. They bring us one very interesting article of intelligence, viz. that Gen. Tamar, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, had, by order of his Sovereign, made a requisition of the sublime Porte, that no British troops should be permitted to disembark in Egypt, and intimated, that their so doing would be considered by the Cabinet of Petersburg, as an act of hostility on the part of that of Constantinople. This embarrassing Note, dictated by the policy and the interests of the chief Consul has thrown the Divan into the greatest perplexity. An extraordinary Assembly of it was immediately called, but it would be found difficult to escape from the serious dilemma to submit, either decidedly to the loss of Egypt, or to expose the Empire itself to destruction.—Perhaps both these misfortunes may await it.

Another article of some interest is brought by the mails. The history of the famous Challenge in the Petersburg Court Gazette, has not only been followed by the dismissal of Baron Rosenkrantz but also by the recall of the Russian Minister himself at Copenhagen. This measure has not, however, it is said, prevented the ratification of the Treaty of Neutrality by the latter court, but its embarrassment is, we may well believe, not less than the uneasiness of the public there on the same head.

At Copenhagen, as at Constantinople, they are placed between the hammer and the anvil. The case is nearly the same at Stockholm, where the young king had arrived on the 12th, after having met with some danger in the voyage.

The intelligence from Vienna and

Germany is not more interesting than it generally is when that country is not the theatre of war. From Italy we learn nothing except the reports, certainly very probable, that the Court of Naples is treating for peace with the Republic, under the mediation of Russia.

Several articles brought by the Mail mention the disembarkation of 18,000 of our troops in Egypt.—According to others they have merely landed at Rhodes, after a storm, which had proved more fatal to the Turkish than to our ships.

NEW-YORK, April 1.

London papers to the evening of March the second, inclusive, were received yesterday, at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship *Eliza*, capt. Brown, in 24 days from Plymouth. They afford us the opportunity of informing our readers that a peace between France and the Emperor of Germany was concluded at Lunéville on the 9th of February, the principal articles of which are,

1. The cession of the Netherlands to France, and the country of Falkenstein and the Frickthal.
2. Istria, Dalmatia, and the Venetian Islands in the Adriatic, and Venice, are confirmed to the Emperor. The Bilsgau is given up to the Duke of Modena.
3. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is to give up Tuscany to the Infant Duke of Parma, and is to receive an indemnity in Germany.
4. The Emperor consents, for the German Empire, that France shall possess all the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, which formed part of the German Empire.
5. France gives up Düsseldorf, Ehrenbreitstein, Philippsburgh, Caßel, Kehl, and Old Brissac.
6. The German Princes, who have been dispossessed of territories on the left bank, are to be indemnified on the right.
7. Holland, Switzerland, Laguirra, and the Cisalpine, are included in the treaty.
8. England is shut out from the ports of the Emperor of Germany. The treaty to be ratified in 30 days from the time of its being signed.

Mr. Pitt held the seals of office on the 2d March.—It was reported that he had been requested to deliver them up to the person named as his successor; but that he had absolutely refused, on the ground that the king's unhappy situation imposed a double duty on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to retain his situation, and that he should not retire until his majesty was in a capacity to receive his formal resignation, or until the Imperial Parliament had made suitable legislative provision for any unforeseen exigency which might arise in the public affairs.

Our readers will not be astonished to find that Buonaparte, whose business it has hitherto been to smother kings, has created one of the sons of the Spanish monarch king of the ci-devant dukedom of Tuscany, as a reward for the fidelity with

which his father has observed the treaties of offensive and defensive alliance which bind him to the Republic.

Flour in England is scarce. Scarcely the sack. Partial disturbances have arisen in some parts of the country from the high price of provisions and the wretched situation of Europe.

PARIS, Feb. 14.

Yesterday evening the news of the conclusion of peace spread thro' every circle, and was announced at every ball. It is impossible to describe the impression it has made upon the public mind.—Every class & description of citizens manifest the same joy and exultation. As soon as this joyful intelligence reached the hotel Longueville, where there was a masked ball, the company came out and danced on the Carrousel, and with the effusions of patriotic enthusiasm they learned to blend the frolics of folly.

Peace, the first object of the general, is now the topic of general conversation, and the bosom of the Republic swells with the liveliest emotions of gratitude.

This morning, at six o'clock, repeated discharges of artillery announced the happy intelligence of the conclusion of peace with the Emperor and the Germanic Empire.

About eleven o'clock the Ministers and the Counsellors of State proceeded to the Thuilleries together with a great number of the members of the legislative body, and several of the public functionaries, both civil and military.

After the audience which they had from the chief consul, Buonaparte went to the councils of State, where he acquainted the members with the conditions of the treaty.

At ten in the evening, the band of the consular guard assembled in the garden of the Thuilleries, where they continued under the windows of the chief consul. The concert was concluded by a discharge from fifty pieces of cannon. The festes which government is to display on this occasion will not take place till the treaty is ratified.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Yesterday Mr. Pitt opened the budget as Chancellor of the Exchequer, being his last appearance in that character. The new taxes are—an additional duty on all teas above 2s. 6d. per lb.—a duty on paper, double to the present one, with exceptions to some particular sorts—an addition of 2½ per yard on printed cottons—1s. 10d. per cwt. on sugars—a third additional duty on timber—3d. per lb. on pepper—10s. per ton on lead—20s. per ton on train oil—1s. 6d. per cwt. on railings—additional duty on letters—additional duty on stamps—duty on all glass bottles, and on the whole amount of the increase of the revenue by these additional duties is 1,730,000l.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN, &c.

Y. R.
You have, in your paper of the first instant, published what is stated to be a copy of a letter from Baltimore to Mr. Cobbett, as printed in the Porcupine of the eleventh December last, preceded by an address to myself.

I am unable at this time, to say that the letter is not genuine; but it must be admitted, that to those who could forge a *faux Russe Light*, it could not be very difficult to forge a single number of a daily paper; nor can it be wondered at if the same virtuous and patriotic motives which caused the one should have led to the other.

In that letter, whether genuine or spurious, there is much which I highly approve—there is also something which I as highly disapprove: I cannot with justice claim the merit of the first, nor do I feel myself under any obligation to assume to myself an accountability in the minds of my fellow citizens for the last. I therefore publicly avow, that if such a letter was ever written, my first knowledge of it was from the perusal of your paper;—And this avowal is made by me, solely for the reasons above assigned, and not in consequence of your threats.

To render me an object of "contempt" is not in your power, even though "your duty" (and I will not presume you to be actuated by any other principle) should induce you to make the attempt. As to censure, I know that I have often been its object;—and that I hereafter shall often meet with "censure," I considered as certain; but you will recollect, there are—there ever will be, persons whose "censure" is honor—whose approbation is infamy.

You speak of my "mistaken opposition to the federal constitution." Do you know, sir, that in attempting to give me a slight scratch, you stab to their hearts many of the most elevated, most idolized of the present democratic fiction? Do you know that "opposition" "however mistaken" it might be, met with their warmest applause? that a gentleman of respectability was sent from Philadelphia to this city, for the sole purpose of procuring from me a copy of the information, which I officially gave to the legislature of Maryland, and my permission for its being published and circulated in the form of a pamphlet; and this with an intention, if possible, to render that "mistaken opposition" effectual? Do you know, sir, that many of the (at this time) high-toned democrats, and as such by their own party the most highly esteemed, contributed to the expense of publishing and circulating that pamphlet, for the very purpose of aiding that "opposition?"

Do you know that I was thought worthy, in consequence of that "mistaken opposition," to receive from one of the corresponding members of the Philadelphia democratic society, in compliance with the wishes of a majority, a copy of their "principles, articles and regulations," even before they had been published in Philadelphia, and before the society had agreed upon the form of their circular letters, which copy I have now in my possession; and in which is shown not only their deep rooted hatred to the constitution, which hath been adopted, but their determined intention, and systematized plan of opposition thereto, even should it be adopted?

And do you know that in that democratic society there was not only many of your (at present) high-toned democrats, but at least one, who has received proofs of presidential favor since the fourth of this month.

But though you consider that my "opposition" to have been mistaken, you most positively add, that I "then upheld the finest principles of republican government;" that I then "showed myself a true American, nicely reaped myself the fruits of our arduous revolution."—Yes, sir, I well know there was a time, when I was hailed as a bright star in the democratic firmament; but, believe me, I feel no humiliation in being "shorn of all my radiant beams." And though, like Randolph's friendship for Washington and Henry, I may in their estimation have "fallen, like Lucifer, never to rise again"—in me it excites no pain. Since that time I have lived thirteen years: I have had thirteen years of experience and observation; during

which time I have seen their tricked-up, decked-off idol democracy stripped of her imposing meretricious decorations, a deformed monster, as different from real republicanism as vice is from virtue, as licentiousness is from good order.

You charge me with a "change" in my principles.—There is no justice in the charge.

I saw in the constitution proposed the seeds of all the calamities which have, or probably will befall this nation; I therefore refused it my sanction—I opposed its adoption: But when adopted, I, like Henry, acting upon true republican principles, held myself bound to submit to the will of the majority; not merely to submit to that will, but as a good citizen, to give it my support as long as it was so administered as to deserve to be supported.

The difference between myself and a great number of the present high-toned democrats consists only in this; we all, to the utmost of our abilities, opposed, whether mistaken or not, the adoption of the constitution, but I have never opposed it since its adoption. While they, on the contrary, have transferred and continued all that opposition, which they made to the constitution, to almost every wise and salutary act of the several administrations under it, and to those administrations. Having joined with them in the opposition to the adoption of the constitution, had I also joined with them in opposing and clamoring against those measures, I might yet have been the theme of their panegyric; I might yet have been a luminary of some magnitude in the system of democracy; but I must have been despised by myself, and detested by those whom I most esteem.

You proceed, and for my supposed "change" you suppose two causes, from one of which it may have arisen; first that it may be owing to "a restless turbulent disposition."

I have never yet, sir, exhibited myself in the character of a factious mob-courting demagogue;—why then suppose it possible, against the whole tenor of my life, that I should be of a restless turbulent disposition; when also it is known that I can obtain no benefit from disorder and turbulence! But as an alternative you in the second place suppose, that my supposed "change" may have proceeded from the "palpitations of a timid, cowardly heart, that dared no longer brave the tempestuous sea of liberty" but wishes to find a haven in the smooth "calm of despotism."

Alas! nothing! that you, professing yourself to be a friend of Mr. Jefferson, should thus wantonly insult him, and bring to our recollection his foibles and his weaknesses, by attributing to me a character, most exactly and accurately belonging to him, not only if we may judge from his late inaugural speech, wherein he has most certainly shown that, however desirous he may have been that the "sea of liberty" should be "tempestuous," when other persons were at the helm of our national barque, yet the moment he is placed in that station himself, he wishes for, if not the most perfect calm, at least the gentlest of breezes; but also if we judge from his conduct in every situation of life, in which he has been found, to which any danger or responsibility has been attached. To me, sir, it is also equally astonishing that you should have even gone out of your way to introduce the expressions "tempestuous sea of liberty" and "calm of despotism"—expressions which could have no other tendency than to remind us of that most infamous of all infamous letters addressed to the Italian Mazzei, and attributed to Mr. Jefferson.

After having thus goodnaturedly endeavored to account for my supposed "change" of principle, from the above two supposed causes, you go on to tell me that if it has not proceeded from one of them, my "present perverseness will insure my name the ridicule and contempt of generations yet to come."—You are right, sir, in predicating that if my name is treated with ridicule and contempt it will be by "generations yet to come;" for it is impossible that it can be so treated by the present.—How far and in what period, making an exception from the era of Mr. Jefferson's administration, all kind of respect for decency, order, morality and religion, may be totally eradicated; or what kind of brutal savages some "generations yet to come"

may be, is impossible for me to determine; or whether they will know that such persons as you or I existed; or if they should, whether they will be able to howl their approbation or their ridicule or contempt of either of our names, I am ignorant, and you may believe me when I assure you that to me it is a matter of perfect indifference.

Here let me add, that I am so far from fearing even a "tempestuous sea of liberty" that I would willingly have encountered all its storms and all its tempests, with all the thunderings and lightnings of democracy, had it depended on myself, rather than Mr. Burr should have been our president instead of Mr. Jefferson.

As to "Gawgaws, and contemptible pageantry" we find they equally belonged to the monarch and the mob, only different in their kind; those of the latter are to me not less disgusting than those of the former; and whoever are acquainted with the page of history must know that republics as well as monarchies, have frequently caused to the human race bitter "distress," and been guilty of cruel "oppression;" my soul has been frequently "wretched" even to torture as it has dwelt on the one or the other.

A few words now, sir, with regard to Mr. Cobbett: I thought no person was better acquainted with every thing which has come from his pen than myself; and yet I have in no part of his publications found him "a self-declared spy and hireling of a foreign power"—I have too good an opinion of your candor to suppose that you can possibly allude to the sixth number of the *Kush Light*, which you have to me acknowledged to be a forgery.

When Mr. Cobbett (while other printers were silent) vindicated general Washington, whose memory has lately been so prostituted in toasts, from the hell-born charge of being a base murderer, I doubted not that by many of the enemies of our government he would never be forgiven. And when by a series of publications he had torn from the American eye the bandage, which rendered it unable to see French insult, French injustice and French perfidy, I expected that the friends of France would treasure up for him against the day of wrath, all the stores of their vengeance; but for this he has ever had my thanks, and my gratitude; I only regret those exertions, which he made, had not been made by a "native American"—nor do I hesitate to declare, that could I have commanded the time, in me, as far as my abilities would have enabled me, that "native American" should have been found.

You call Mr. Cobbett "the most disgraceful character that ever disgraced a free country." And is it possible that you should never have heard of a Cooper, a Reynolds, a Burke, a Duane, a Callender, and fifty other sons of faction whom I could mention!!

And now, sir, indulge me in one word as to yourself. You talk of "blushing for the depravity of your species," and for the "depravity" supposed to be displayed in a native American.

Permit me to point to your view much more proper objects for your blushes, if indeed your whole store is not already exhausted, and the power of calling the rubid tinge into your cheeks already lost to your constitution.—Blush for those wretches, who have by the most unworthy acts injured, & by every falsehood calumniated, the most respectable persons in the United States.—Blush for that portion of the people of the United States who have suffered foreign incendiaries and refugees from British justice, to rob their most faithful friends of their confidence! Blush for the writer of the letter to Mazzei, whoever he was! Blush for that worse than fiend, in human form, who had the baseness to charge the man, the lustre of whose fame has shone through the universe, with being a murderer! And blush with the deepest crimson for that man, who could write the letter to his Berkeley friend; who could not only endure but countenance and encourage the iniquitous

[* Mr. Martin should have been the candor to acknowledge in what manner I expressed that opinion; if his memory serves him he will recollect that it was barely expressed to him as a candid supposition of mine; not as a positive assertion.]

means, the nefarious arts, by which his ambition has been gratified!

With due consideration,
I am your humble servant,
LUTHER MARTIN.

March 23.

PARIS, Feb. 14.
Yesterday evening the news of the conclusion of Peace spread through every circle, and was announced at every ball. It is impossible to describe the impression it has made upon the public mind. Every class and description of citizens manifest the same joy and exultation. As soon as this joyful intelligence reached the hotel Longueville, where there was a masked ball, the company came out and danced on the Carusel, and with the effusions of patriotic enthusiasm, they learned to blend the frolics of folly.

Peace, the first object of the nation, is now the topic of general conversation, and the bosom of the Republic swells with the liveliest emotions of gratitude.

This morning, at six o'clock, repeated discharges of artillery announced the happy intelligence of the conclusion of peace with the Emperor and the Germanic Empire.

About 11 o'clock the ministers and the counsellors of state proceeded to the Thuilleries, together with a great number of the legislative body, and several of the public functionaries, both civil and military.

After the audience which they had from the chief consul, Buonaparte went to the council of state, where he acquainted the members with the conditions of the treaty.

At 10 in the evening, the band of the consular guard assembled in the garden of the Thuilleries, where they continued under the windows of the chief consul.—The concert was concluded by a discharge from 50 pieces of cannon. The fetes which government is to display on this occasion will not take place till the treaty is ratified.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
There was a rumour in circulation this morning, that an attempt is to be made immediately to open a negotiation with the French republic. We mention the rumour without meaning to pledge ourselves either for the truth or falsehood of it.

NEW-YORK, April 7.
On Thursday last the ship Packer, captain Trott, arrived at Boston, in 26 days

from Liverpool, and 21 days that the character of this from land to land. She man was unknown to the brings London intelligence President, and that, upon to the 4th of March, of inquiry, he will give the of which only a brief summa- fice to some person with ry has been published in the whom public business and Boston Mercury. public property may be more safely trusted.

"The former informati- on of the protecting boun- ties on American flour is confirmed, with the addi- tion that, on flour cleared out from America after March 25, the protecting prices are to be reduced to 68s. fine, 70s superfine per bar- rel of 195lbs and are to continue so on all flour that may arrive in England be- fore the first of October next.

"Under the Paris head it is mentioned that Spain has declared war against Portugal."

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, April 14.

We have waited some days for a *promised* vindica- tion of that very extraordi- nary measure of the Presi- dent, in removing an honest and faithful man from the office of Marshal and ap- pointing JOHN SMITH in his place. The Jacobins them- selves are evidently embar- rassed on this subject. They at first attempted, by the mere force of impudence, to give currency to an opi- nion, that Mr. HALL was deprived of his office by law and not by the president, and were stupid enough to charge us with ignorance, for not holding the same opinion. We, by publishing the law which *expressly continues him in office*, have sufficiently shewn who ought to be called fools or knaves, or both. We have already hinted at one proof that this Mr. Smith is a very improper person for the office even if it was vacant. According to our morality, it is a fla- grant breach of common honesty to attempt to bribe a man to sacrifice his honor and violate the duties of his office. Yet such an attempt has been made, and that up- on a gentleman who holds the first rank as Counsellor at our bar. If Mr. Smith is a man of prudence he will observe a profound silence on this subject and will in- duce his friends to be silent also; for, if provoked to it, we shall divulge several o- ther transactions of his life which will not be to his honor. It is to be hoped

that the character of this man was unknown to the President, and that, upon inquiry, he will give the of- fice to some person with whom public business and public property may be more safely trusted.

Gaz. U. S.

By the last list of Post- Offices in the United States lately published at the City of Washington, it appears, there are 1017.

BALTIMORE, April 6.

We are authorized to say the United States sloop of war Portsmouth is ordered to be dismantled of her war- like stores at Norfolk, and from thence she is ordered to Baltimore, where she will be sold at public sale, of which due notice will be given.

We learn that General Smith will not accept the office of secretary of the na- vy.

POST-OFFICE, 31st March, 1801.

Gentlemen who have accounts in the Post-Office at Easton, are earnestly requested to call and pay them off without further delay. And to prevent *disappointments in future*, the post-master very respectfully informs all persons who may, from this date, expect Letters or Papers, that they cannot be taken from the office before they shall be paid for. The extreme trouble of keeping small open accounts, the difficulty of collecting, and the uncertainty of being called on for his remittances, render it necessary that the post-master should at all times be prepared to meet the Drafts from the Head of the Department. And he is persuaded that no person will take ex- ception to this innovation, when he shall be informed of the great inconve- nience to which the post-master has frequently been reduced by the late mode of conducting the business.

Those CUSTOMERS to the H- RALD who reside in the neighbour- hood of CENTREVILLE, are respect- fully informed that Mr. WILMER will receive their respective payments which are due to its Editor.

Married, on Tuesday the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Bowie, *Littleton Gale*, Esq. to Miss *Peggy Holliday*, of Talbot county.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, JOHN LEEDS KERR, Esq. of this town, to Miss *Sally Chamberlaine*, daughter of Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq. of Oxford.

A Wet Nurse

WANTED.

CLEANLY, Healthy WOMAN, with a good breast of Milk, may hear of an advantageous situation, by applying to the Printer of this Paper. 64 t. f.

DEMOCRAT.

BEAUTIFUL Bay, upwards of fifteen hands, rising seven this spring, will stand at the stable of the sub- scriber at Ten Dollars the season, but may be discharged by the payment of Six Dol- lars, on or before the first day of August. Four Dollars the leap, and Ten Dollars insurance.

DEMOCRAT was got by Babraham, (a son of Old Traveller) out of an im- ported Hunter.

EDWARD LLOYD,
April 13, 1801. 64 400

LEONIDAS
WILL cover mares this season at Fif- teen Dollars each, but may be dis- charged by the payment of Ten Dollars, on or before the first day of August. The single leap Five Dollars to be paid down, or each mare may be insured at Twenty Dollars, provided her owner declares his intention when she is sent to the Horse. He will stand on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in Easton—on Thursdays and Fridays at Centre-Ville—and the remainder of the week at my own stable.

LEONIDAS is a bright sorrel, nearly seventeen hands high, nine years old this spring—for elegance of form, power and action, he stands unrivalled in this state: He is a sure foal getter, as may be testified by the owner of those mares put to him last season, and the colts which have already fallen ought to be a sufficient recommenda- tion. He was got by the imported Hun- ter Emperor, out of a full bred mare.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye-House, April 13, 1801. 4w
TO THE PUBLIC.

AN Apartment is now prepared in our School for the accommoda- tion of YOUNG LADIES, and we shall be ready to receive those whom their Parents or Guardians may think proper to intrust to our care, on Monday, 20th instant. Conscious to ourselves that we possess but moderate abilities, and warned by the fate of those who are the trumpeters of their own fame, we should be imprudent, indeed, were we to strive to raise higher expecta- tions than we may be able to gratify; the most that we think it prudent to promise the public is,—that our ut- most exertions shall be made to im- prove our pupils in those branches of learning with which we are acquaint- ed, and to which their parents or guar- dians may direct their application.

It is our intention, we frankly ac- knowledge, to avail ourselves of the skill and abilities of *all*, both the liv- ing and the dead, who are more inge- nious and more learned than ourselves—and we shall liberally borrow from them, whatever we think will improve or perfect our own humble plan; but we shall never *transcribe, adopt or re- tail* the crude plans and gross blunders of those conceited Europeans, who, though unable to write or even spell their native language with tolerable accuracy, have still the vanity to think themselves models for the imitation of others. To imitate such blunders would certainly be the sure way to *fame*—that kind of fame we mean, which immortalized the numerous he- roes of the Dunciad. Those who have acquired *celebrity* in this way, are not envied, and we hope will ever find a rival in either of us. Our terms for the tuition of young ladies will be the same as for young gentlemen, viz. Six Pounds per annum; and if convenient, paid quarterly. As we mean not to *reap where we have not sown*, we shall never charge a day longer than the pupil shall give his or her attendance at school.

J. BOWIE,
G. EMORY.

April 10, 1801.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber liv- ing in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, near Wye-Mill, on the 6th of this inst. a negro lad called SAM, about eighteen years of age, and about five feet six inches high, well set, has a wide mouth, flat nose and large teeth; quick speech, and of a lively disposi- tion—has a mark on his breast occa- sioned by a burn or scald. Had on & took with him a grey coating fustout coat bound with black, a dark cloth close coat much worn, a white kersey short coat, one nankeen vest and one black satin vest, with white kersey pantalets; an old felt hat, one pair of white cotton stockings and one of yarn—coarse shoes, sharp toed. This boy was raised by Lewis Deochbrume, on Kent Island, and lately the property of John Meconekin, of said county. The above reward shall be paid for taking up Sam and securing him in any goal, and giving immediate notice, so that I may get him again if out of this state; If in this state and out of this county, the sum of Ten Dollars shall be paid for securing as above, if in the county, Five Dollars—and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Elizabeth Meconekin, Adm'r of John Meconekin.

April 10, 1801. 64 3w

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to carry off said boy.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for cash only, on Tuesday the 21st inst. on the premises a Lot of Ground in Easton, on the east side of Wash- ington street, and opposite to Mr. Si- muel Yarnall's store, containing in front forty three feet. The sale to begin at 3 o'clock.

JOHN THOMAS.

April 11, 1801. 2w

LETTERS remaining in the Post- Office at Easton—April 1, 1801.

Hugh Auld, (3) Philemon H. A- ble.

B.

Clement L. Bredey, Jacob Barney, James Booker Nathan Badt, George Bailey & Co.

C

Rachel Carckson, care of parson Bowie, Oliver Cowan, Robins Cham- berlaine, Philip Corrigan, (2).

D

Dooris & Corrigan, James Dooris.

E

Charles Emory, (2) Samuel Elbert, Samuel Edmondson.

F

Michael Flax, William Frazier, John Ferguson.

G

Peregrine Garnett, (2) Thomas Goldsbrough, Mary Gordon, Z. Gre- gory.

H.

Thomas Haney, Kitty E. Hutchins, Edmund Hayward, Samuel Hopkins.

L.

John Lucas, 3d.

M

Edward Markland, Lucy Morgan,

N

Tristram Needles.

P.

Richard Pritchard, Parry Prouse, John Price.

R.

Thomas Roberts, Edward Roberts.

S.

Edward Stevens, William Stevens, Mr. Stevens, Saddler, John Seney, Mary Seney, Samuel Swan, D. Sul- vane, Archibald Serrell.

T.

Joshua Taggart, (4) Sarah Troup,

V.

Mary Valliant.

W.

Anthony Wheatley, John Walker, William Walker, Cornelius West, Ed- ward White.

Y.

John Young.

ALL persons indebted to the es- tate of *Mary Ann Goldsbrough*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. And all those hav- ing claims against said estate, are re- quested to bring them in, properly au- thenticated, for settlement.

CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Adm'r. de bonis non of

M. A. Goldsbrough.

April 3d, 1801. 63 6w

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on Monday the thir- teenth instant. All persons having claims against the county, are request- ed to exhibit their accounts.

Per Order of the Levy Court;

J. LOCKERMAN, Ck.

6th April, 1801. 63 1w

STRAYED or Stolen from the sub- scriber's dwelling plantation, in Talbot county, on Thursday the 26th of March last at night; a BAY ROAN MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, eight years old, and heavy in foal. Whoever discovers and se- cures said mare and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have Six Dollars Re- ward and all reasonable expences paid, by

SARAH VICKERS.

April 2d, 1801. 63 3w

THIS is to give notice to the Cre- ditors of Ebenezer Handy, an Insolvent Debtor of Somerset county, that the subscriber hath been appoint- ed Trustee for the receipt, and that the Chancellor hath limited and ap- pointed the twenty-fifth day of April next, before which day they are to bring in their claims to me the sub- scriber.

PETER DASHIELL.

Salisbury, 25th March 1800. 3 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
TO all Retailers, Millers, Blacksmiths, and all other persons keeping *Weights or Measures* for the purpose of buying or selling by, that they are requested to repair to the **STANDARD**, before the sitting of the next County Court, in order to have their *Weights and Measures* adjusted. And those refusing to comply with the above, may expect to have notice by an application from the Grand Jury to the Clerk of said Court, which is not the wish of
Your obdt. servt.
THOMAS M'KEEL,
Standard Keeper

FOR SALE,
Or to let out the *Season*, by the *Subscriber*,
A PADDY HORSE,
FIVE Years Old in May next, full fifteen hands—a fine bay, well marked, and in high condition.
PEREGRINE TILGHMAN.
Talbot county,
March 25th, 1801. 62 4W

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the
Coach-Making Business,
AT **BRIDGE-BRANCH,**
WHERE they intend Making and Repairing all kinds of **CARRIAGES** at the most reduced prices. All Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.—The subscribers flatter themselves that they have as good Work Men as any in the State; and materials of the most fashionable kind.

Leverton & Pardin.
Bridge-Branch, }
26th March, 1801. } 62 7W

Caroline county, 14th March, 1801.
THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of **Peter Richardson Dickinson**, late of Caroline county, deceased;—and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in April next ensuing, at Denton, in the said county; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the day and date aforesaid.
HARRISON DICKINSON,
Adm'r. of Peter R. Dickinson, deceased.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends, and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business in this place, and hope from the reduced prices of his Goods, to merit a continuance of their favors.
All those indebted to the subscriber, are most earnestly and seriously requested to settle their accounts immediately—his business and circumstances not admitting of longer delay.
SAML. NICOLS.
March 17th, 1801. 60

PUBLIC SALE—On the 7th April 1801.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, if not previously sold at private sale, the following Property in the Town of Salisbury, to wit,

ONE Large, Commodious two story **FRAME BUILDING**, forty long and thirty feet wide, with a flush cellar, four rooms on the first floor, & four above, with a passage through the whole. Also, a good and convenient Granary, and Stable with the same, inclosed under a good new post and rail fence. This lot lies on the main street in Salisbury; its front is forty-five feet and seventy feet deep.

At the same time will be sold, a large & convenient **LUMBER YARD**, on the westernmost side of the Bridge, with lots of ground adjoining, not yet improved.—The whole will be sold at six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, with interest from the day of sale.—The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the several payments; as it is expected any person wishing to purchase will view the premises, it is unnecessary to give any further description thereof.

JAMES RITCHIE.
Salisbury, 7th March, 1801. 60 3

FOR SALE.
ABOUT 500 Acres of Land, lying in Dorchester county, at a place called Chicknamacomac Drawbridge, an excellent land for any kind of trade, is thought one of the best lands in the country for a store—the land is rich and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or tobacco.—The whole lies in a neck, and may be easily inclosed to itself; is an excellent place for any kind of stock.—Also, about 400 acres just across the river from the aforesaid place;—he last mentioned land was formerly sold by Mr. John Murray, to Alexander McIntire. It is thought needless to say any thing more about these lands, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the same. A pretty long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The Terms may be known by applying to
THOS. BARNETT.
Dorchester county,
10th March, 1801. } 60t. f. p. 76

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **Patrick McIntire**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the first day of June next, or they will forever thereafter be barred.—And those indebted to said estate, are also requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
ANN MCINTIRE, Adm'r.
March 24th, 1801. 61 3W

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

A Runaway.
RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Talbot county, Bay-side, on the night of the 14th inst. a bright mulatto man named **Bill**, 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—had on and took with him a dark coloured cloth short coat; white dimity & blue cloth vests one ruffled and two coarse shirts—kersey over jacket, and yellow cloth breeches; nankeen pantalets; coarse shoes and stockings; & straw hat. Said negro was purchased by the subscriber the 24th day of February last, of Captain John S. Blake, Mouth of Wye. Any person taking up the said negro and securing him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the reward of 20 dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.
WILLIAM LAMBDIN, Sen.
March 20th, 1801. 61 5W

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

FROM Twenty to Thirty **YOUNG NEGROES**, either separate or in families, for which liberal prices will be given in Cash, if speedy application is made to
SAMUEL SWAN.
Easton, March 24, 801. 61 3W

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of **CHARLES DAPPIN**, Jun. deceased, of Caroline county, are requested to attend at Denton, on Tuesday the 7th of April next, with their claims, legally authenticated, for settlement.
THOMAS DAPPIN.
Caroline county, }
Feb. 9th, 1801. }

NOTICE.

THE person or persons legally entitled to Letters of Administration D. B. N. on the estate of **Nehemiah Noble**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to come within fourteen days from the date hereof, & obtain letters, otherwise they will be granted to some other person.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
Feb. 22d, 1801. 57

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of **WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH**, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated.—And all persons indebted to the said estate are solicited to make immediate payment, to
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Sole Executor.
Myrtle Grove, Feb. 27, 1801. 3

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who take Newspapers from the **Easton Press** by the route of the subscriber, that they are requested to come forward to each of the Post-Offices, Caroline, and subscribe and pay the half year's postage, or their papers will be stop'd in the Post-Masters hands who hold the subscription papers, and are authorized to receive for me,
JOSEPH HUZZA.
Feb. 17, 1801. 56

TO BE RENTED.

By authority and in behalf of the representatives of **Thomas Alcock**, late of Caroline county, deceased,
OFFER to rent, for the ensuing spring season, that noted Herring Fishery, situated on the waters of great Choptank River, known by the name of Wing's Landing. Any person desirous to rent, may know the terms by applying to Miss Elizabeth Alcock, living near said fishery, or to the subscriber, near Cambridge, in Dorset county.

I also forewarn all persons from halting Seins at said fishery or landing without permission as above. Any person or persons that will trespass in future, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.
DAVID WOOLFORD.
Dorchester county, 23d Feb. 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **James Lowe**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement.—And all those who are indebted to said estate, are also requested to make their respective payments.
JOHN LOWE, Adm'r.
March, 1801. 59

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of **William Willis**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them to Mr. Samuel Sherwood, of Easton, for settlement, on or before the 15th day of April next.—And those who have claims against said estate, are also requested to produce them without delay.
ELIZABETH WILLIS, Adm'r.
March 9, 1801. 59

ALL the Bonds and Notes which were left by the late **James Dawson**, of Talbot county, deceased, are now in the possession of the subscriber, who is legally entitled to receive all the monies due by the same.—All who are indebted are requested to make an immediate payment of at least the **INTEREST** that is now due.—Those who neglect to comply with this reasonable request may expect to have suits commenced against them immediately.
JOHN KERSEY.
March 17, 1801. 61

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the Subscriber's pasture on Friday night the thirtieth day of May last, a handsome **GELDING**, four years old, he is a very dark iron grey, his two hind and one of his fore feet white, with a blaze in his face, and has on his rump or buttock a spot or place about the size of a man's hand, some thing whiter than any other part of him, except his feet and face: the above Horse is nearly fifteen hands high, and when he was stolen was in good order and nearly broken for the saddle.—The above reward will be given to any person who shall inform the owner where the horse is, so that he may be got, and reasonable expences paid exclusive of the above reward, if brought home.
by
CHRISTOPHER COX.
Queen-Ann's county, Maryland. 1844

BENJAMIN SKINNER,
Silver-Smith,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he has opened his shop adjoining Mr. **SAMUEL BALWIN**'s in Easton, where all orders with which he may be favored in his line of business shall be attended to with thankfulness and punctuality.—He will also mend **BROKEN CHINA** with neatness and dispatch—and will purchase **OLD SILVER** at its customary price.
Feb. 17, 1801. 56
N. B. CASH given for old **PAWNA** and **COPPER**.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, intend to meet at Easton every Tuesday until the last day of April next, in order to make such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

THOS. BANNING, Clk.
March 9th, 1801. 60

AN OVERSEER,
of well approved Character,
IS WANTED,

by
M. Bordley.
Mouth of Wye, Jan 10, 1801. 58

HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber has opened a **HAT MANUFACTORY** in Easton, under the inspection of **BENJAMIN PARROTT**, at the shop lately occupied by **SAMUEL HOKINS**, nearly opposite **THOMAS PRINCE'S** Tavern. As he means to go largely into the business in the course of the spring, he hopes for the patronage of a generous public. The highest price given for Furr.

ROBT. MOORE.
2d mo: 16th, 1801. 56 3W
N. B. A number of Journeymen & Apprentices wanted immediately.
R. M.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the personal Estate of **James Meeds**, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, hath been granted to **Ann Meeds** of said county.—All persons having claims against said dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to said Ann Meeds, or to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of January next;—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefits of said estate.—Given under my hand, this 23d day of February, 1801.

Wm. FARRELL, Jr. Att'y. in fact,
for **ANN MEEDS, Adm'r.** of **JAS MEEDS.**

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in this place the ensuing fall, will dispose of his **STOCK of GOODS** on hand at the most reduced prices for Cash. He also requests all those indebted to him to make payment as speedy as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
JOHN KELLIE.
Easton, Feb. 23d, 1801. 57 18

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Troth, at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, adjoining the Public Square in Easton—now sign of the **SPREAD EAGLE**; and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the accommodation of Travellers and others who may favor him with their custom.—He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his old customers, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favours, as he is determined that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to deserve the approbation of a generous public.

JAMES ROPER.
Easton, 3d Jan. 1801.
N. B. A few Gentlemen will be taken as yearly boarders on moderate terms.

THE Subscriber once more takes the liberty of calling on all those that are any ways indebted to the estate of **Jesse HOKINS**, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, to come forward and pay the money on or before the first day of the first month next ensuing the date hereof.—Those who neglect to comply with this notice may rest assured that legal steps will be taken as the law directs, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given.—And all those having claims against the said estate are once more requested to bring them in, properly attested, for settlement, on or before the aforesaid day.

FRANCIS NEALL,
JAMES NEALL, Adm'r.
de bonis non of **Jesse HOKINS,**
18th Jan. 1801. 56



TO DEMOPHILOS.

I AM willing to suppose, sir, though to judge from your publication, my principal crime appears in your eyes to be a deviation from that respect which you consider due to Mr. Jefferson, that the attack, which, under the cover of a fictitious signature, you have been pleased to make upon me, was not meant by you merely as an offering of incense to the "Rising Sun," but has proceeded from motives honorable and virtuous; and that you feel, in reality, that disinterested friendship for the people, which the signature you have assumed, if correctly applied, would denote.

Nor am I in the least curious to know of yourself more than what you have thought proper to disclose. The correctness or incorrectness of your sentiments cannot depend on a knowledge of their author; which could only tend to personalities, always best to be avoided. It is not improbable that you may be in the number of those with whom I associate, with whom I am in habits of civility and politeness—perhaps of intimacy and friendship; I wish no interruption to the endearments of society; no increase of its asperities.

I have not any, and even though you were known to me, I should have as little desire to search into your private tastes or habits, your follies or errors, whether attributed to you justly or by the calumnious tongue of party. I therefore can have no wish to know whether your beverage is "wine" or "small beer," or whether you write under the inspiration arising from "the fumes" of either.

As to whatever you have suggested of "an imposing masque" of "vilest principles," of balancels of writing contrary to my sentiments, "of pitiful spirit," of "malice, which would burst my heart," with much more of such childish, common place invective; it cannot be noticed by me any further than to assure you, that I have so long been accustomed to the pen of denigrative slander, employed against myself and against those whom I have most esteemed, that whatever comes from it has to me become totally indifferent, and cannot possibly either lessen or increase my self estimation.

To point out your numerous inconsistencies and absurdities, or to criticize your language and style, however easy the task, would be but little beneficial to the public at large, for whom it is that I write; I shall therefore only notice that one sentence, wherein you are pleased to suggest that "it may shortly be discovered whether the opinion entertained of my ability, like the Ideal Divinity, which enshrines kings be not a meteor long mistaken for a star; an air drawn vision which has tampered with the eye." In this we are taught to suppose it probable, not that my "ability," but the

"opinion" entertained of it, may be an "Ideal Divinity;" that this ideal divinity is not, as is usual for divinities, itself enshrined, but "enshrines" other objects, to wit, kings." And further, that the king enshrining ideal divinity, is "a meteor;"—which meteor had long been mistaken for a "star;" but which, as well as the king enshrining divinity, turned out to be not merely a "vision," but an air drawn vision—and had for some wicked purpose been employed in "tampering" with the eye. What charming imagery! What a galaxy of beauties are crowded into this so short a sentence! One would almost suppose that it could have flowed from no other than the pen of some illustrious descendant of the celebrated hero of Butler, who, he tells us, was so renowned.

"For rhetoric, he could not open
His mouth, but out there flew a trope."

But to proceed, you have declared that there is no charge more specious in appearance, more injurious to the accused, more easy of fabrication, and more difficult to disprove: than that of political apostasy. And yet you have thought proper to charge me with "political depravity," meaning thereby "political apostasy."

I am ready not only to meet this accusation, so specious in appearance, and so easy of fabrication; but also notwithstanding its difficulty of disproof, and notwithstanding you have, without much candor, asserted that I have confessed its truth, to convince every rational mind, not enslaved by prejudice, of the total injustice of that accusation.

Whether I have been guilty of "political apostasy" can only be fairly determined by reviewing my former conduct during the contest between America and Great Britain; and during the contest relative to the formation and adoption of our present constitution; and the principles and sentiments which at those periods I entertained and avowed; and contrasting the same with my conduct since, and with the principles and sentiments which I have since avowed and entertained.

At the time when our affairs with Great Britain began to wear a serious aspect, and threatened to terminate in an appeal to arms, I was living in this state, and had been but a few years engaged in business. I depended for the necessities as well as the conveniences of life upon my profession.—The steadfast perseverance in that contest, though it threatened me with personal distress, met with my most perfect approbation, my most zealous support. I felt no hesitation in stating my future prospects in life on the event of that contest, and formed the resolution to stand or fall with my country. But may it be well considered—may it never be for a moment forgotten, in that contest the American colonies were only supporting the constitutions and governments under which they had always lived, and to which they were entitled—

their chartered rights, which they had ever enjoyed. They acted from no licentious, anarchical desire to oppose legal authority and government, nor disposition for the subversion of religion and order—but on the contrary, from the sincerest wish to support and preserve the one and the other. The American colonies were making no efforts in favor of change and revolution—No efforts in favor of innovation: They, on the contrary, were strenuous in ardent opposition to both. It was the mistaken, insatuated policy of the then British government, which was adopting change, innovation and revolution. So far were the American colonies from being dissatisfied with the ancient order of things; so far from seeking to shake off legal authority, or to separate themselves from their parent stock, that they solemnly declared, and appealed to their God for the truth of those declarations—they wished for nothing more than to remain in the situation in which they had formerly been, with the secured enjoyments of those rights which they had heretofore been accustomed to enjoy. Those rights were worthies, of which our congress was at that time composed, believed in the God of the christian religion. They would not have attested his name to falsehood and perjury. It was the British government which at that time was blindly obstinate for innovation. It was the British government which at that time was, as to the American colonies, stricken with the phrenzy of revolution.

Necessity, therefore, not choice, compelled us to separate ourselves from that nation, with which we had been so long connected; necessity, not choice, obliged us, when we could do longer be subject to our former government, because that government would not any longer accept our subjection on the only terms, on which it had ever possessed or been entitled to that subjection—to declare ourselves independent, and to form and establish constitutions and governments of for ourselves.

Thus circumstanced, that declaration met with my fullest approbation—and I was, I believe, among the first, who were convinced of, and supported, its propriety. Our efforts were crowned with success; no person could more sincerely rejoice for that event than myself; but, sir, to me it had been no cause of joy, that we had been reduced to that necessity.

In forming our new constitutions and governments, we adopted as nearly almost as possible, consistent with the nature of our change in situation, the governments under which we had so long happily lived, and with which we had so long been happily connected. Our general system of laws, our manners, our habits, our morals, our religion remained such as had been those of our forefathers, sacred from the deleterious scythe of innovation.

In all this we see nothing on the part of the people of America, or their rulers, but an ardent wish to

have preserved the existing state of society, in which they had been placed by the hand of Providence; and a firm determination of opposing revolutionary change: In all this we find nothing of that self-bloated vanity and pride, which would force the human race to gasp in the agonies of death, like rats in an exhausted receiver, while flint-hearted, cold-blooded modern philosophy stands by, making experiments on the utility or inutility of some favourite, ridiculous, visionary theory, when reduced into practice. In all this we find nothing which was a blind sacrifice at the shrine of democracy, or which favored in the smallest degree of the mad spirit of crusade against kings, altars and thrones!—Nothing of those revolutionary principles which, since that time, have steeped Europe in blood; and are too rapidly pervading this once happy country, and frenzying the minds of too many of its citizens, so transcendently happy, if they did but know the extent of their happiness! How dishonorable then, as well as unjust, are the imputations of those, who, in our opposition to Great-Britain, pretend to find the faintest shade of resemblance to those revolutions in Europe, or the insurrections, which have disgraced the United States! of the slightest possible precedent, or palliation for one or the other!

But, though during the period of our opposition to Great Britain, I was uniform in its support, I never acted myself, nor did I ever encourage another in acts of lawless outrage, or unauthorized violence to the persons or to the property of those who refused to join in that opposition; and while I approved of, and assisted in enforcing against them, such penalties and disabilities, as self preservation and security compelled our government by laws to inflict, I felt no pleasure in the distress, or in the sufferings of themselves or of their families; no personal animosity nor hatred against them for their difference in conduct or opinion. I had before that time learned to believe that in great political and national contests, men, the most wise and virtuous, are often with equal honesty and uprightness of principle and intention, placed in array against each other. Nor did I then, nor do I now doubt, there were many, who disapproved that opposition, as worthy and as good as those, whose thoughts and whose actions were in unison with mine.

During the war that we waged with Great-Britain, I approved of every effort of American energy. I rejoiced at every instance of its success, as securing to us those rights, for which we contended; but I had no vindictive passions of my own to be gratified; no particular resentments nor hatred against that nation which could induce me to feel delight in one single calamity which befel them, save only as it hastened for us that security. When therefore our independence was acknowledged, and peace with her olive branch once more overshadowed our

land, my countrymen, who had thus politically differed from me, were in all cases received by me with kindness and attention, where there was nothing between us more repulsive than merely that political difference. I felt the full force of that declaration, inserted in the instrument of our independence, that though *in war* we were compelled to be *enemies* to the British nation, yet even to them *in peace* we would be *friends*; and with the return of peace, my friendship for that land of freedom and science, of arms and of arts, *also* returned. Toward those of my fellow-citizens, who had politically differed from me, I have never attempted to keep alive a relentless spirit of reproach and intolerance. Toward the British nation or government, I have never sought to keep up or enkindle unquenchable hatred; but have ever detested those, who, for purposes of party or of faction, have been employed in either. Thus, sir, from this faithful detail, you will see, that in my present abhorrence for those anarchical and revolutionary principles under the influence of which so large a portion of mankind are now running mad, I am acting with the most perfect consistency—I am exhibiting no instance of political apostasy.

But I presume you mean to rely upon my opposition to the formation of the federal constitution and government, and to their adoption; and to my conduct on that occasion, and the principles and sentiments, on which I am supposed by you to have then acted and avowed, as a proof of what you call at least a partial apostasy, though not "an apostasy in its full magnitude;" and when you charge me with a "contradiction of political depravity," and that "from my own declaration it is manifest I have since undergone a complete change in principles," I presume you draw your inferences from those two passages, on which you seem to lay so much stress; the one, where I admit that I was once hailed as a bright star in the democratic firmament, the other, where I say that "I have lived to see *their* tricked up, decked off idol democracy stripped of all its imposing meretricious decorations, a deformed monster, as different from real republicanism as vice is from virtue, as licentiousness is from good order;" but, sir, if you suppose in those passages, or any other part of my publication, I meant to admit, that I ever really *deserved* to be *so* hailed by them; or that my objects and my principles, and the objects and principles of those, who are and have been denominated the democratic party, were *ever* the same, or went to the same extent; or to admit that *their* idol of democracy was ever an idol of *mine*, you were totally mistaken, and your conclusions are not correct. Be so good as to re-peruse that sentence. I have there denominated that democracy, which was so stripped, "*their* idol," not *mine*—indeed, sir, I never worshipped at its shrine.

(Conclusion in our next.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

By the arrival of the brig Eliza, from Gibraltar, we learn that the George Washington frigate, capt. Bainbridge, upon her arrival at Algiers, from Constantinople, took on board the French Consul at that place and landed him at Alicant. He was obliged to quit Algiers in consequence of the Dey having declared war against France at the instigation of the Ottoman Porte.

Capt. Davis, of the brig James Stuart, of this port, previous to his arrival at Gibraltar, spoke the French fleet from Brest, under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, and was informed they were bound to Naples—it was however, generally believed at Gibraltar, that

they were going to Toulon, where two ships of the line had been ready for sea some time, and were to proceed finally to Egypt. A British fleet under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, from before Cadiz, consisting of four frigates, passed the Gut six days after, having previously dispatched a fast sailing frigate to watch their motions.

Ship Louisa, (late Hog-gard) of this port, has arrived at Messina, after being driven away from Leghorn.

Schooner Union, Bacon, of Brunswick, (Maine) from Philadelphia for Boston, was driven on shore near Sandy Hook, the 29th ult.—It is expected she will be got off without much damage.

BALTIMORE, April 16.
FIRE.

The house belonging to & occupied by col. Rogers, in Market-street, was yesterday morning, together with the whole of its contents, reduced to a pile of ruins. The fire was kindled by the hands of a villainous incendiary, in the cellar, immediately under the main stair case, and so completely were his diabolical plans executed, altho' something of the kind from his threats was suspected, that the screams and lamentations of those within and who escaped with the utmost difficulty from the flames, saving only their linen, were the first intimations their neighbors had of the dreadful catastrophe. The main stair case, and the whole interior of the house below, were enveloped in flames when the family awoke. The children and those who slept in the back building, reached the first floor by the back stair case, & got out of the windows—those in the front buildings were saved by precipitating themselves out of second story windows. Before the alarm became general, or the necessary assistance could arrive, it was beyond the power of human exertions to save the least article in the house, and the greatest efforts of the citizens, which were conspicuous on the occasion aided, by a fortunate calm, could alone have wrested from destruction the adjoined buildings, especially the elegant house belonging to Mr. Tiernan, which was thrice on fire. Never was that destructive element more uncontrolled or havoc more complete—cash, books, fur-

niture, plate, apparel, &c &c. were alike involved in indiscriminate ruin, & a considerable sum which colonel Rogers had in a pocket book in his coat pocket, received too late the evening before to be put into bank—even that he was unable to save!

The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock, & raged till past 5, before it could be so completely extinguished as to be no longer dangerous.

The incendiary, we understand, was yesterday morning lodged in jail.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, April 21.

ERRATA.—In the 5th line from the bottom of the 4th paragraph of Mr. Martin's address in the last Herald, for "considered," read *consider*.—In the 6th line from the bottom of the 2d column, for "exception," read *inception*.—Second line from the bottom of the 1st paragraph of the 3d column, read Mr. Burr should *not*, &c.—In the 2d paragraph, same column, 3d line, read *belong*, &c.

From the National Intelligencer the Official paper.

We are enabled from official sources, to state that on the 22d of January, orders were dispatched by the English government to the West-Indies, suppressing all the Vice-Admiralty courts except two, one at Jamaica, & another in the Windward Islands. It is proposed to establish permanent salaries for these two courts, and to appoint men of learning and abilities to preside in them. Several commanders of armed vessels, whose conduct has been irregular, have been recalled.

We understand that dispatches have been received from the minister at the court of London to the 11th of February, and from our minister at Berlin to the 20th of December. From the dispatches of the former, it appears that progress is making, in an amicable manner, in the pending negotiation between the United States and England.

Orders have been given by government to suspend, for the present, all further progress erecting the Arsenal & Military stores in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and the fortification in Rhode-Island.

The two companies of dragoons have been, by direction of government, dismounted. The law which created these companies placed their continuance at the will of the President, who has thought proper to reduce

them to the rank of infantry.

Arrangements have been made, in conformity to the act, passed during the last session of Congress, for a naval peace establishment, which contemplate the continuance in actual service of 4 frigates of 44 guns, and 2 frigates of 32 guns.

All the other frigates, directed by that act to be retained, will be laid up in the docks in the City of Washington.

Mr. Bee, of South Carolina, and Mr. Sitgreaves, of North-Carolina, appointed circuit judges under the late extension of the Judiciary system, have declined their appointments.

CENTRE-VILLE, April 1, 1801.

MAIL STAGE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced running a STAGE, between Centre-Ville, in Queen-Ann's county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to the City of Washington, by the way of Queen's-town, Shirk town, and Broad creek, Kent Island, to Annapolis twice a week, to wit, leave Centre-Ville every Monday & Thursday morning about five o'clock, and arrive early said day in Annapolis:—Leave Annapolis on every Tuesday & Friday morning about six o'clock, and arrive at Centre-Ville said day in the afternoon. The line of Stages to Washington City from Annapolis takes passengers from my stage on Tuesday, and any passengers that may leave the City of Washington on Thursday will get a ready passage in my stage on Friday morning. The fare for each passenger from Centre-Ville to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Centre-Ville, is two dollars and twenty-five cents; way passengers six cents per mile. The subscriber hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public, as he has provided himself with a good stage and horses, together with a good and careful driver: The subscriber has a stage to leave Easton, by the way of Centre-Ville, twice a week to Chester-town, there connects with a line to Philadelphia three times a week, so that travellers will not be detained from going to any part; as the subscriber has at all times private, single and double carriages to hire to any part of the line. Four packets running to Baltimore every week, so that a passage is always sure.

From the public's humble servant,
RICHARD NEWMAN.

MEDLEY.

IS now in high condition to begin the season on the first day of April at the subscriber's stable, near the Trappe, in Talbot county, and will remain there until Tuesday 7th following, at which time he will remove from thence to Easton, where he will stand until Wednesday 12 o'clock; he will remove from thence to Hunting Creek at Baker's tavern, where he will stand till Thursday 12 o'clock; he will then remove to New-Market, in Dorchester county, where he will stay until Saturday morning; from New-Market home to the subscriber's stable. This rout will be performed once in two weeks, the intervening he will stand at the subscriber's stable except Tuesdays, and till 12 o'clock Wednesdays, at which time he will be at Easton every week. The terms are 12 Dollars the season for each mare & half a dollar cash to the groom.—If paid within the season 10 Dollars and half a dollar to the groom—and if paid when the mare is first put to the horse 8 Dollars & half a dollar to the groom. Four Dollars cash by single leap. The season to end the last day of June.—Any person wishing to see the pedigree of Medley, may see the same by applying to the subscriber.

PHILEMON H. ABELL.
April 12, 1801. 65 t. f.

This is to give notice.

THAT the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of **WILLIAM S. BOND**, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this twentieth day of April, anno domini 1801.

SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.
of Wm. S. Bond.

N. B. All persons writing to the subscriber relative to the above estate, are requested to pay the postage of their Letters.

Notice.

IN consequence of our being unable to pay our debts, we give this notice that we intend to petition the next assembly for an insolvent act.

**John Ward, &
John H. Price.**

April 20th, 1801. 65 3mo.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims against the estate of **JAMES GLANDON**, late of Caroline county, deceased, will please to take notice that I shall attend at the Nine Bridges on Saturday the 16th day of May next, for the purpose of making a dividend of said estate, & paying the same on all claims that are exhibited on that day. Those who neglect to attend with their accounts, will be excluded from the benefit of said dividend.

JOHN COUNCELL, Adm'r.
April 16th, 1801. 65 3w

NOTICE.

WHENAS a certain Rouse Gray, of Worcester county, did some time in the month of October, Eighteen Hundred, obtain a note of hand from Samuel Polk, a minor of Somerset county, for fifty five dollars, for which sum the said Samuel Polk has never received any consideration. Therefore, this is to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on the said note, as not one farthing of it will ever be paid.

65 3w

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of **LAYFIELD COLLIER**, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 28th day of March, anno domini 1801.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS.

To all whom it may concern.

THIS is to give notice, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Maryland Letters of Administration on the personal estate of **JOHN WRIGHT**, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 15th day of April, anno domini 1801.

**LANTA WRIGHT,
JNO. BISHOP, Adm'rs.**

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Cambridge—April 1, 1801.

Benjamin Pallengell, Peter Gordon, Sewell Howeth, John Waton, James Read, William Lindsay, Thomas Vickers, John Stevens, John Harrington, Robert Kersey, Peter Redhead, Thomas Barnett, Ezekiel Richardson, Wm. Trippe, Robert & Clement Sullivan.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **JOHN DOVE**, late of Somerset county, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, on or before the first day of August next.

Levin Ballard, Adm'r.

April 17, 1801. 65 3w

Notice.

THE Orphan's Court of Talbot county is adjourned to the 29th instant.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

Thirty dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Queen-Ann's county, state of Maryland, near Wye-Mill, on the 29th of December last, a yellow negro girl named **CATE**, about 17 years of age, and 5 feet high—Had on and took with her one plain muslin habit, one Marfeilles petticoat, one of green stuff and one of black and white striped kersey—Cate is a very handsome featured and well formed girl; she speaks plain and clear, and can tell a very straight tale. It is thought that she is in the Delaware state, about Camden, or in some of the necks towards the bay. It is likely she has altered her name and palles for free. Whoever takes up the said girl and secures her, so that the owner gets her again, shall have the above reward if out of the state, if in the state Twenty Dollars, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

John Earle Denny.

65 3w

On the Second Monday in May next, will be offered at Public Sale, the late

Dwelling plantation

of **ARTHUR BRYAN**, of Talbot county, deceased, on a credit of five months, with bond and approved security.

A CONSIDERABLE part of his personal effects, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, a waggon, timber, wheels, farming utensils, a great variety of valuable books, a great quantity of good and elegant household and kitchen furniture—plank and scantling, shingles, several casks of nails of different sizes—three chests carpenters and joiners tools—a large quantity bacon, lard, tallow, paints, oil, bricks, &c. &c. and various other articles almost enumerable. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

**WILLIAM BRYAN,
HENRY HOBBS, } Adm'rs.**
Wye Manor, April 14, 1801. 2w

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of **ARTHUR BRYAN**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have claims against said estate are also requested to bring them in, legally authenticated.

**WILLIAM BRYAN,
HENRY HOBBS, Adm'rs.**
Wye Manor, April 14, 1801.

POST-OFFICE, 31st March, 1801.

Gentlemen who have accounts in the Post-Office at Easton, are earnestly requested to call and pay them off without further delay. And to prevent disappointments in future, the post-master very respectfully informs all persons who may, from this date, expect Letters or Papers, that they cannot be taken from the office before they shall be paid for—The extreme trouble of keeping small open accounts, the difficulty of collecting, and the uncertainty of being called on for his remittances, render it necessary that the post-master should at all times be prepared to meet the Drafts from the Head of the Department—And he is persuaded that no person will take exception to this innovation, when he shall be informed of the great inconvenience to which the post-master has frequently been reduced by the late mode of conducting the business.

Those CUSTOMERS to the HAZARD who reside in the neighbour-

hood of CENTREVILLE, are respectfully informed that Mr. WILMER will receive their respective payments which are due to its Editor.

DEMOCRAT.

A BEAUTIFUL Bay, upwards of fifteen hands, rising seven this spring, will stand at the stable of the subscriber at Ten Dollars the season, but may be discharged by the payment of Six Dollars, on or before the first day of August. Four Dollars the leap, and Ten Dollars insurance.

DEMOCRAT was got by Babraham, (a son of Old Traveller) out of an imported Hunter.

EDWARD LLOYD,

April 13, 1801. 64 4w

TO THE PUBLIC.

AN Apartment is now prepared in our School for the accommodation of YOUNG LADIES, and we shall be ready to receive those whom their Parents or Guardians may think proper to intrust to our care, on Monday, 20th instant. Conscious to ourselves that we possess but moderate abilities, and warned by the fate of those who are the trumpeters of their own fame, we should be imprudent, indeed, were we to strive to raise higher expectations than we may be able to gratify; the most that we think it prudent to promise the public is,—that our utmost exertions shall be made to improve our pupils in those branches of learning with which we are acquainted, and to which their parents or guardians may direct their application.

It is our intention, we frankly acknowledge, to avail ourselves of the skill and abilities of all, both the living and the dead, who are more ingenious and more learned than ourselves—and we shall liberally borrow from them, whatever we think will improve or perfect our own humble plan; but we shall never transcribe, adopt or retail the crude plans and gross blunders of those conceited Europeans, who, though unable to write or even spell their native language with tolerable accuracy, have still the vanity to think themselves models for the imitation of others. To imitate such blunders would certainly be the sure way to fame—that kind of fame we mean; which immortalized the numerous heroes of the Dunciad. Those who have acquired celebrity in this way, are not envied, and we hope will never find a rival in either of us. Our terms for the tuition of young ladies will be the same as for young gentlemen, viz. Six Pounds per annum; and if convenient, paid quarterly. As we mean not to reap where we have not sown, we shall never charge a day longer than the pupil shall give his or her attendance at school.

**J. BOWIE,
C. EMORY:**

April 10, 1801.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, near Wye-Mill, on the 6th of this inst. a negro lad called **SAM**, about eighteen years of age, and about five feet six inches high, well set, has a wide mouth, flat nose and large teeth; quick speech, and of a lively disposition—has a mark on his breast occasioned by a burn or scald. Had on & took with him a grey coating furtout coat bound with black, a dark cloth close coat much worn, a white kersey short coat, one nankeen vest and one black satin vest, with white kersey pantalets; an old felt hat, one pair of white cotton stockings and one of yarn—coarse shoes, sharp toed. This boy was raised by Lewis Derobrumbe, on Kent Island, and lately the property of John Meconekin, of said county. The above reward shall be paid for taking up Sam and securing him in any goal; and giving immediate notice, so that I may get him again if out of this state; if in this state and out of this county, the sum of Ten Dollars shall be paid for securing as above, if in the county, Five Dollars—and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Elizabeth Meconekin, Adm'rx of John Meconekin.

April 10, 1801.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to carry off said boy.

FOR SALE.

With or without the Stock.

A FARM situated in Queen-Ann's county, within five miles of Centreville, six miles of Emerson's Landing, on Wye River, and fifteen miles of Easton, containing about Five Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land, half of which are cultivated, the remaining part well timbered. About sixty acres whereof Timothy and Hemp, rich deep soil. Apply to

C. T. WEDERSTRANDT.

April 25, 1801. 65 9w

WILL be sold, at public sale, for cash only, on Tuesday the 21st inst. on the premises, a Lot of Ground in Easton, on the east side of Washington street, and opposite to Mr. Samuel Yarnall's store, containing in front forty three feet. The sale to begin at 3 o'clock.

JOHN THOMAS.

April 11, 1801.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Easton—April 1, 1801.

Hugh Auld, (3) Philemon H. Able.

B.

Clement L. Breadey, Jacob Barney, James Booker, Nathan Baffer, George Bailey & Co.

C.

Rachel Carcekson, care of parson Bowie, Oliver Cowan, Robins Chamberlaine, Philip Corrigan, (2).

D.

Dooris & Corrigan, James Dooris.

E.

Charles Emory, (2) Samuel Elbert, Samuel Edmondson.

F.

Michael Flax, William Frazier, John Ferguson.

G.

Peregrine Garnett, (2) Thomas Goldborough, Mary Gordon, Z. Gregory.

H.

Thomas Haney, Kitty E. Hutchins, Edmund Hayward, Samuel Kopkins,

L.

John Lucas, 3d.

M.

Edward Markland, Lucy Morgan;

N.

Tristram Needles.

P.

Richard Pritchard; Parry Prouse; John Price.

R.

Thomas Roberts; Edward Roberts;

S.

Edward Stevens, William Stevens, Mr. Stevens, Jaddler, John Sency, Mary Sency, Samuel Swan, D. Sullivan, Archibald Serrell.

T.

Joshua Taggart, (4) Sarah Troup.

V.

Mary Valliant.

W.

Anthony Wheatley; John Walker, William Walker, Cornelius West, Edward White.

Y.

John Young.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **Mary Ann Goldborough**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—And all those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Adm'r. de bonis non of

M. A. Goldborough.

April 3d, 1801. 63 6w

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber's dwelling plantation, in Talbot county, on Thursday the 26th of March last at night, a **BAY ROAN MARE**, about thirteen hands and a half high, eight years old; and heavy in foal. Whoever discovers and secures said mare and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have Six Dollars Reward and all reasonable expences paid, by

SARAH VICKERS.

April 2d, 1801. 63 3w

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of **Ebenezer Handy**, an Insolvent Debtor of Somerset county, that the subscriber hath been appointed Trustee for the receipt, and that the Chancellor hath limited and appointed the twenty-fifth day of April next, before which day they are to bring in their claims to me the subscriber.

PETER DASHIELL.

Salisbury, 25th March, 1801. 3w

LEONIDAS
WILL cover mares this season at Fifteen Dollars each, but may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, on or before the first day of August. The single leap Five Dollars to be paid down, or each mare may be insured at Twenty Dollars, provided her owner declares his intention when she is sent to the Horse. He will stand on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in Easton—on Thursdays and Fridays at Centre-Ville—and the remainder of the week at my own stable.

LEONIDAS is a bright sorrel, nearly seventeen hands high, nine years old this spring—for elegance of form, power and action, he stands unrivalled in this state: He is a sure foal getter, as may be testified by the owners of those mares put to him last season, and the colts which have already fallen ought to be a sufficient recommendation. He was got by the imported Hunter Emperor, out of a full bred mare.

EDWARD LLOYD.
Wye-House, April 13, 1801. 470

A Wet Nurse
WANTED.

A CLEANLY, Healthy WOMAN, with a good breast of Milk, may hear of an advantageous situation, by applying to the Printer of this Paper. 64 t. f.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
TO all Retailers, Millers, Blacksmiths, and all other persons keeping *Weights or Measures* for the purpose of buying or selling by, that they are requested to repair to the STANDARD, before the sitting of the next County Court, in order to have their *Weights and Measures* adjusted. And those refusing to comply with the above, may expect to have notice by an application from the Grand Jury to the Clerk of said Court, which is not the wish of

Your obdt. servt.

THOMAS M'KEEL,
Standard Keeper

FOR SALE,

Onto let out the Season, by the Subscriber,

A PADDY HORSE,

FIVE Years Old in May next, full fifteen hands—a fine bay, well marked, and in high condition.

PEREGRINE TILGHMAN.
Talbot county, }
March 25th, 1801 } 62 4w

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the

Coch-Making Business,
AT BRIDGE-BRANCH,

WHERE they intend Making and repairing all kinds of CARRIAGES at the most reduced prices. All Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.—The subscribers flatter themselves that they have as good Work-Men as any in the state, and materials of the most fashionable kind.

Leverson & Pardin.

Bridge-Branch, }
26 h March, 1801. } 62 7w†

Caroline county, 11th March, 1801.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Peter Richardson Dickinson, late of Caroline county, deceased;—and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in April next ensuing, at Denton, in the said county; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the day and date aforesaid.

HARRISON DICKINSON,
Adm'r. of Peter R. Dickinson, deceased.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends, and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business in this place, and hope from the reduced prices of his Goods, to merit a continuance of their favors.

All those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly and seriously requested to settle their accounts immediately—his business and circumstances not admitting of longer delay.

SAML. NICOLS.

March 17th, 1801. 60

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 500 Acres of Land, lying in Dorchester county, at a place called Chicknamacomaco Drawbridge, an excellent stand for any kind of trade, is thought one of the best stands in the county for a store—the land is rich and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or tobacco.—The whole lies in a neck, and may be easily inclosed to itself; is an excellent place for any kind of stock.—Also about 400 acres just across the river from the aforesaid place;—the last mentioned land was formerly sold by Mr. John Murray, to Alexander M'Intire. It is thought needless to say any thing more about these lands, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the same. A pretty long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The Terms may be known by applying to

THOS. BARNETT.

Dorchester county, }
10th March, 1801. } 60 t. f. p7/6

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Patrick M'Intire, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated on or before the first day of June next, or they will forever thereafter be barred.—And those indebted to said estate, are also requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

ANN M'INTIRE, Adm'r.
March 24th, 1801. 61 3w*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

A Runaway.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Talbot county, Bay-side, on the night of the 14th inst. a bright mulatto wⁿ named Bill, 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—had on and took with him a dark coloured cloth short coat, white dimity & blue cloth vests one ruffled and two coarse shirts—kersey over jacket, and yellow cloth breeches; nankin pants; coarse shoes and stockings, & straw hat. Said negro was purchased by the subscriber the 24th day of February last, of Captain John S. Blake, Mouth of Wye. Any person taking up the said negro and securing him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the reward of 20 dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

WILLIAM LAMBDIN, Sen.
March 20th, 1801. 61 5w

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

FROM Twenty to Thirty YOUNG NEGROES, either separate or in families, for which liberal prices will be given in Cash, if speedy application is made to

SAMUEL SWAN.
Easton, March 24, 1801. 61 3w

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of CHARLES DAPFIN, Jun^r, deceased, of Caroline county, are requested to attend at Denton, on Tuesday the 7th of April next, with their claims, legally authenticated, for settlement.

THOMAS DAPFIN.

Caroline county, }
Feb. 9th, 1801. }

NOTICE.

THE person or persons legally entitled to Letters of Administration D. B. N. on the estate of Nehemiah Noble, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to come within fourteen days from the date hereof, & obtain letters, otherwise they will be granted to some other person.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

Feb. 22d, 1801. 57

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated.—And all persons indebted to the said estate are solicited to make immediate payment, to

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Sole Executor.

Myrtle Grove, Feb. 27, 1801. 5

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who take Newspapers from the Easton Presses by the route of the subscriber, that they are requested to come forward to each of the Post-Offices, Caroline, and subscribe and pay the half year's postage, or their papers will be stopt in the Post-Masters hands who hold the subscription papers, and are authorized to receive for me,

JOSEPH HUZZA.
Feb. 17, 1801. 56

TO BE RENTED.

By authority and in behalf of the representatives of Thomas Alcock, late of Caroline county, deceased,

OFFER to rent, for the ensuing spring season, that noted Herring Fishery, situated on the waters of great Choptank River, known by the name of Wing's Landing. Any person desirous to rent, may know the terms by applying to Miss Elizabeth Alcock, living near said fishery, or to the subscriber, near Cambridge, in Dorset county.

I also forewarn all persons from halting Seins at said fishery or landing without permission as above. Any person or persons that will trespass in future, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

DAVID WOOLFORD.
Dorchester county, 23d Feb. 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Lowe, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement.—And all those who are indebted to said estate, are also requested to make their respective payments.

JOHN LOWE, Adm'r.
March, 1801. 59

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of William Willis, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them to Mr. Samuel Sherwood, of Easton, for settlement, on or before the 15th day of April next.—And those who have claims against said estate, are also requested to produce them without delay.

ELIZABETH WILLIS, Adm'r.
March 9, 1801. 59

ALL the Bonds and Notes which were left by the late IMPEY DAWSON, of Talbot county, deceased, are now in the possession of the subscriber, who is legally entitled to receive all the monies due by the same.—All who are indebted are requested to make an immediate payment of at east the INTEREST that is now due.—Those who neglect to comply with this reasonable request may expect to have suits commenced against them immediately.

JOHN KERSEY.

March 17, 1801. 61

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the Subscriber's pasture on Friday night the thirtieth day of May last, a handsome GELDING, four years old, he is a very dark iron grey, his two hind and one of his fore feet white, with a blaze in his face, and has on his rump or buttock a spot or place about the size of a man's hand, some thing whiter than any other part of him, except his feet and face: the above Horse is nearly fifteen hands high, and when he was stolen was in good order and nearly broken for the saddle.—The above reward will be given, to any person who shall inform the owner where the horse is, so that he may be got, and reasonable expences paid exclusive of the above reward, if brought home.

CHRISTOPHER COX.
Queen-Ann's county, Maryland. t44

BENJAMIN SKINNER,
Silversmith,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he has opened his shop adjoining Mr. SAMUEL BALDWIN'S in EASTON, where all orders with which he may be favored in his line of business shall be attended to with thankfulness and punctuality.—He will also mend BROKEN CHINA with neatness and dispatch—and will purchase Old SILVER at its customary price.

Feb. 17, 1801. 56
N. B. CASH given for old PAWEE and COPPER.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, intend to meet at Easton every Tuesday until the last day of April next, in order to make such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

THOS. BANNING, Clk.
March 9th, 1801. 60

AN OVERSEER,
of well approved Character,
IS WANTED,

by
M. Bordley.

Month of Wye, Jan 10, 1801. 58

HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber has opened a HAT MANUFACTORY in Easton, under the inspection of BENJAMIN PARROTT, at the shop lately occupied by SAMUEL HOPKINS, nearly opposite THOMAS PRINCE'S Tavern. As he means to go largely into the business in the course of the spring, he hopes for the patronage of a generous public. The highest price given for Furr.

ROBT. MOORE.

2d mo. 16th, 1801. 56 3w
N. B. A number of Journeymen & Apprentices wanted immediately.
R. M.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the personal Estate of James Meeds, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, hath been granted to Ann Meeds of said county.—All persons having claims against said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to said Ann Meeds, or to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of January next;—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefits of said estate.—Given under my hand, this 23d day of February, 1801.

Wm. FARRELL, Jr. Att'y. in fact
for ANN MEEDS, Adm'r. of
JAS. MEEDS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in this place the ensuing fall, will dispose of his STOCK of GOODS on hand at the most reduced prices for Cash. He also requests all those indebted to him to make payment as speedy as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN KELLIE.

Easton, Feb. 23d, 1801. 57 t. f

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Troth, at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, adjoining the Public Square in Easton—now sign of the SPREAD EAGLE; and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the accommodation of Travellers and others who may favor him with their custom.—He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his old customers, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favours, as he is determined that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to deserve the approbation of a generous public.

JAMES ROPER.

Easton, 3d Jan. 1801.

N. B. A few Gentlemen will be taken as yearly boarders on moderate terms.

THE Subscriber once more take the liberty of calling on all those that are any ways indebted to the estate of JESSE HOPKINS, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, to come forward and pay the money on or before the first day of the first month next ensuing the date hereof.—Those who neglect to comply with this notice may rest assured that legal steps will be taken as the law directs, as no longer indulgence can possible be given: And all those having claims against the said estate are once more requested to bring them in, properly attested, for settlement, on or before the aforesaid day.

FRANCIS NEALL,

JAMES NEALL, Adm'r.
de bonis non of Jesse Hopkins,
1st of 12th mo. 1800. 48



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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

VOL. XIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1861.

(No. 566.)

TO DEMOPHILOS.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

We need only reflect that the correct republican of the supporters of our former administrations, and the crude democracy of their opponents have, in their general outline and contour, so great a similitude, that it is possible they sometimes may be undistinguished the one from the other; at least until filled up with all the particular features, and finished off with the appropriate colorings; and even then, if proper care be taken to conceal from the eye, those features which are most strikingly dissimilar, and only expose to the light such parts of the portraits as are most strongly resemblant. It may therefore easily be supposed that the true objects, sentiments and principles of many of us were for a time not perfectly understood by each other. And that mine were actually mistaken by the democratic party, is most certain; in consequence I was in a little time thorn of all those radiant beams, if I may be permitted to use what may perhaps be called an *Irisism*, which in reality never played about my head, and which would never have dazzled their eyes, but that I had been viewed by them through an improper medium.

That they were mistaken in my principles—and that they did suppose, because I had joined in opposing the formation and adoption of the constitution and government of the United States, that I would also unite with them in their plan of opposition, even after its adoption and ratification, is satisfactorily proved by the very polite and eulogistic letter, with which I had been honored from the corresponding members of the democratic society, accompanying the transmission, to me of a copy of "their principles, articles and regulations," both which I have ever since retained in my possession. And that a similar invitation to join in such opposition was given, I have good reason to believe, to that Henry, whose loss I deplore next to that of our illustrious Washington; to mention the similarity of whose political conduct and mine in this particular instance you seem desirous should be considered in me a mark of presumption; but with whose principles and virtues I am so well acquainted, that I am confident, if his benignant spirit is permitted to witness what passes here below, and to feel itself interested therein, it has at least sometimes looked down upon me not without a smile of approbation.

I was at the time, when I was a member of the convention, I am now, and I unchangeably have been, a friend to liberty; but it is the temperate, the chastened liberty of a well checked, well constituted republicanism; a liberty, the mild rays of which cheer, refresh and invigorate all on whom they shine; a liberty diffusive of social harmony, preservative of peace, quiet and order, and

securative of person and property; not the scorching, feverish, revolutionizing liberty, or rather licentiousness, of modern democracy.

I was at the time, when I was in the convention, and have ever since uniformly been, a friend to republican governments, if wisely and judiciously framed; but I doubt whether they are calculated to confer happiness upon, or to be durable among, any other people than those of a considerable portion of general knowledge and information, of respect for the principles of morality and religion, and of private and public virtue. May He, who hath in his hands the government of all the nations on the earth, most graciously grant, that such may long be the character of the people of the United States!

I am most sincerely a friend of the republican system, and I have therefore viewed with indignation and painful apprehension, much of the conduct of many of those, who call themselves democrats, and exclusive republicans, as having, in my judgment, an immediate tendency to cause the very name of republicanism to sink in the very nostrils of every friend of virtue and religion, of peace and good order; and hasten the stroke of death to our republican system, to be succeeded by some other more powerful and energetic, more capable to coerce the passions and vices of man. I am a friend to the republican system of government, but I am well aware that it is much more beautiful in theory than it is found to be when reduced to practice. In such a government we are daily told that every individual of the people is a portion of the sovereignty, that each individual exercises that sovereignty in the choice of those who are to make, and execute the laws, by which only he is to be governed; in fine, that all power is in the people, and that their will is the all in all; yet will any candid observer deny that a few leading, influential characters, sometimes a few factious, blustering demagogues, combining together, do actually, in practice, determine, who shall be the legislators for, and rulers over, this sovereign people; & in their choice and appointments nine tenths of these sovereigns are the blind and passive instruments of the other portion of the sovereignty? Will any candid observer deny that he has seen many instances, when those who are loudest in clamoring about the imprescriptible rights of man, and the sovereignty of the people, have been busily employed in ale houses and grog shops, destroying the health and corrupting the morals of fractions of that sovereignty, persuading them that they were more than men, but rendering them worse than brutes, for the purpose of debauching their honest principles—stealing from them their rights; and preventing them from a free and rational exercise of their will? And will not such ever be the case while the nature of man remains as it is? I am a friend to a republican go-

vernment and would wish to live myself under such as long as it should be able to give me that protection which is due to every citizen, and to obtain which, we enter into society; but I feel no Quixotic desire of proselyting the world to the republican system; no hatred or contempt for those who live under governments of a different form; nor do I think the man, who believes a republican government the best adapted for all nations, without regard to their habits and manners, and who would wish to compel its adoption in all climes and in all countries, a whit more wise or less cruel, than the tyrant, who took into his head the barbarous whim, by stretching or lopping every individual who came into his way, to reduce them all to the standard of the same bedstead. The man who pretends to expect, by universally republicanizing the world, to effect the perfectibility of human nature, the perfectibility of human reason, and the perfectibility of human happiness, or to introduce a millennium on the earth, will ever by me be considered an enthusiastic visionary, whose heated imagination has scorched up his brains, or a crafty villainous impostor. To conceive the possibility of eradicating all political or moral evil is equally visionary. As well might it be supposed possible, for man to eradicate all the evils of the natural world. As well might he expect by the frown of his brow, to frighten the overwelling torrent into its peaceful bed, or by the voice of his command to stay the proud waves of the ocean. As well might he expect by stretching out his right arm, to arrest the impetuous whirlwind in the fury of its course, or to grasp in his hand the thunderbolts of Heaven! Perfection of human nature, perfection of human reason, or perfection of human happiness can never be had in this sublunary state—they can only be found "in another and a better world." And he, who under the pretext of effecting such perfection, would introduce as a proper mean the keen-edged, widely-destroying sword of revolution; he, who, under that pretext, would flood the earth with human blood, and fatten the birds of the air and beasts of the field with human carcasses, must be a lunatic or a fiend.—Do they really mean to ameliorate the condition of mankind, and to prove themselves the true benefactors of the human race? Let it be by the correctness of their manners, the propriety of their own lives; let it be by the preservation of peace and good order, by a cheerful support of legal authority, and an exemplary obedience to the laws; by stretching forth to the poor and indigent, as their situations and circumstances will permit, the hand of relief; by binding up the bruised reed, and pouring into the bleeding bosom the balm of consolation; by pointing out to the deluded victim of error and vice, the uphill path by which it may return to virtue; by encouraging and stimulating the virtuous to persevere, and

guarding them from the snares of temptation and the seductive allurements of vice; and by infusing into the ignorant wholesome knowledge and information, not by poisoning their minds and blasting every germ of social order and religious reverence, by putting into their hands "the rights of man" or "the age of reason," but by unfolding to their view those sacred volumes, in which are contained "the words of everlasting truth"—"the words of everlasting life;" the practice of the pure precepts contained in which, must ever tend to make us better & more useful members of society, and better men in whatever situation we may be placed; and can alone bestow upon the frail children of mortality whatever of angelic resemblance they are capable of receiving; the consolatory doctrines of which can alone soften and smooth the stony, rugged road in which we are doomed to travel through this life, and illume, and free from its terrors, the dark transit to the next. They who shall thus act will indeed be the benefactors of their species; and their souls shall be soothed with the most blissful reflections in that moment, when all the illusions of vanity, of pride, of ambition and of vice shall vanish away and forever disappear!

You charge me with a criminal disregard for posthumous fame; and though I think no candid, ingenuous mind could have fairly inferred from any part of my publication, that I should be content to be only known in future times to be mentioned justly, with abhorrence, as having given just cause to be so mentioned "for having abused the bounties of Providence," or for having "missed the weak, the unwary and the uninformed, by false notions,"—yet I will frankly acknowledge, that from some of my expressions you and perhaps some others may possibly think there is some justice in the charge; and I am rather apprehensive that in the opinion of such, I shall only accumulate the evidence of my guilt, when I assure them I am so far from being warmed by one single spark of that glorious fire, which so exclusively belongs to what is usually called the ambitious, the noble minded, that I would infinitely prefer to have been the peaceful possessor of an humble cottage, in some sequestered retirement; supporting my little family by the toil of my hands and the sweat of my brow, enjoying the sweet endearments of domestic felicity, and conferring happiness, to the extent of my limited power, upon the little circle of my neighbouring cottagers, than to have been an Alexander, a Shaw Nadir, or a Buonaparte or any other of those lofty soul'd heroes, who have been the desolation of the earth, and whom the ruler of the universe, in his inscrutable wisdom, has substituted in the place of famine and pestilence to be the instruments of vengeance against a guilty world. And although, in consequence of a more active and more public life, to which I was originally impelled

by the pressure of necessity than by the whisperings of inclination, I have become acquainted with many of the most good and most worthy in the different parts of the union, the conviction of my possessing whose esteem and approbation is at this time among my highest enjoyments, yet have I never sought after what is generally called popularity, or paid it my court, nor would I at this moment sacrifice my own approbation or the approbation of one worthy man whom I esteem, to behold the caps of an undistinguished million tossed up to the clouds in my praise. Therefore if I possess any portion of popularity, however small, among my fellow-citizens, it is on their part a free-will offering.

You have reminded me of the principles upon which I profess to have acted after the adoption of our government—you recommend to me to adopt the same principles at this time, and to acquiesce in the will of the majority; and with much acrimony, and equal injustice you accuse me of having in the publication, which you have discussed, flagrantly departed from those principles. I shall not here examine the question, whether Mr. Jefferson has become our president by the will of a majority of the free citizens of the United States, or by the will of the slaves of the South, and the mobs of our cities, because it is unnecessary—I know not, nor do I acknowledge, any other will of the people, which is entitled to our obedience, except that which is expressed in a constitutional manner. It is therefore enough for me to know, that in consequence of a constitutionally done by the people, and by the constituted authorities, he is, however I may detest the arts and artifices by which those acts were obtained, constitutionally our president. I perfectly know what duties I owe to him as such, and I will sacredly fulfil them. I will give to the measures of his administration, without regard to men, every support to which they shall be entitled from an upright citizen—I will be obedient to the laws; I will not only by my example, but my counsel, encourage others to that obedience; I will not excite to sedition or insurrection; but will to the utmost of my power support peace and good order: I will not intentionally misconstrue, or misrepresent his conduct, or his motives, the measures he may adopt or the laws which may be made during his administration; if during that administration a wise and salutary law should be enacted for placing under proper restraint the unprincipled, profligate licentiousness of the press—or should he, recurring to those judicious and correct sentiments, which he has so nobly expressed in his notes upon Virginia, recommend and procure a law to be made containing wise and salutary provisions to prevent the evils that may arise from the too great and indiscriminate influx of disorganizing foreigners into these states, and to guard against the dangers to which we may be exposed from those who are already among us, I pledge myself to him that I will not prostitute the small portion of talents, "which Providence has bestowed upon me," in racking my invention, in calling to my aid all the subtleties of sophistry, "to mislead the weak, the unwary and the uninformed by false notions" of the unconstitutionality, the impolicy or the oppression of those laws. Nay more, should a sense of his duty induce him to give up a notorious pirate and murderer to public justice, I will never charge him with a violation of his duty, I will not accuse him of having shed innocent blood, nor will I ever conjure up the convict ghost and send it on a midnight excursion to the City of Washington or to Monticello, to draw aside the presidential curtains and point unto his view his dislocated neck. But if you suppose that the duty of a good citizen, and a respect for the will of the people as constitutionally expressed compel me either to approve of, or to be silent in regard to, that long and continued series of falsehood and calumny; that unwearied misrepresentation of men and of measures which were employed during the former administrations, and which I call "iniquitous means and nefarious arts," in order to effect the present change, you must certainly differ widely not only from me in what I think the duties of a good citizen require under the present administration, but also from yourself, I presume,

and certainly from your friends in what was thought the duties of good citizens under the former administrations; unless, indeed, you should be of the opinion that the practice of deception and the dissemination of falsehood was at that time consistent therewith; but that now the same duties ought to prohibit me from plucking the masque from the one, and holding up the torch of truth to dispel the dark clouds of the other.

No, sir, it is my intention if Providence spares my life a little longer, and I can procure a little leisure, and collect together the scattered materials, to expose to my fellow-citizens in their cool hour of calm reflection, in the impressive language of firmness, but accompanied by a rigid adherence to truth, how shamefully and wickedly they have been for these many years abused, deceived and insulted, by artful, ambitious, restless men, and, on the most favorable construction that can be given to their motives, for no more worthy object than that of forcing others out of office, in order to make way for themselves.

It is by the conviction of past errors we are most likely to profit in future; and if, by the execution of the object I propose, I may be successful in putting the citizens of the United States on their guard against similar arts and artifices, when hereafter attempted to be practised; and thereby, freeing in some measure our republican government from that disgrace and danger to which it is exposed, add in any degree to its energy, stability and duration, I shall consider myself as having lived not altogether in vain.

By this time you may probably be able to form an opinion tolerably correct of the much which I approved, and of the something which I disapproved, in that letter which I at present believe to be a forgery—and also may or ought to be convinced that if in my former publication I did not enter into a detail, it was not because I "was too fearful to advance, or too proud to retreat," nor because I "wished to make a bold acknowledgment of entire approbation," but had my half-executed intention arrested by sudden terror. You will see that it was impossible for me to approve of that letter, as far as it tended, even in the remotest degree, to reflect upon the principles of our opposition to Great Britain;—and, as from my soul I detest all forgeries, you may readily suppose, that I could not approve of any reflections on Mr. Adams grounded on the forged letter which had been attributed to him—You will also, I presume, if you are the man of understanding and abilities, which you would wish to be thought, admit that whatever egotism I have shewn, was necessary from the nature of the attack, and be sensible that my noticing that attack has been much more for the sake of the public, than from any personal consideration, which can relate to you or myself.

LUTHER MARTIN.

March 30, 1801.

BOSTON, April 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend here, dated London, Feb. 20. 1801.

"The British government has come to the determination to new arrange its Admiralty Courts in the West Indies—leaving only two there, and making the establishment such as to induce honorable and able men to preside in them. The Judge at Halifax will be removed, and it is said inquiries are making for a suitable Judge for Brenton's place, whose strange decisions have dissatisfied his superiors."

FRENCH SQUADRON.

From the Mediterranean—Capt. Lovet, arrived at St. Croix. Capt. Brenen Boston from Alicante, fell in also informs, that the day with the French Squadron before he failed news was

from Brest, about 20 leagues on the Barbary coast bound up the Mediterranean; and spoke an American vessel who had been boarded by the above Squadron, & treated politely.

Capt. L. further informs, that the U. States ship G. Washington, Capt. Bainbridge had returned from Constantinople to Algiers, after tarrying there a short time was suffered to proceed home; she bro't a number of French prisoners from that place to Alicante, and failed thence with the Rover and several other Americans, which she convoyed—all in health. All American vessels bound up the Mediterranean are obliged to perform a quarantine of 40 days before they enter any port. Since the rupture with England and the Northern powers, upwards of 300 sail of Swedish and Danish vessels have been sent into Gibraltar.

A letter from Halifax of April 4, says, "the signals are now flying for 3 square-rigged vessels—one of which is expected to be the March Packet."

It is said, that a schooner employed to carry a number of French prisoners from this town to New-York, to be embarked on board a cartel, has been risen upon, with a design to conduct her to the West-Indies.

NORFOLK, April 4.

Arrived, the brig Mary, capt. Brenan, 21 days from St. Croix. Capt. Brenan reports that on his leaving that island the greatest consternation prevailed among the inhabitants; a blockade of that port was hourly expected; the wharfs which a few days before were fill'd with immense quantities of sugar (the crop being remarkably fine) were when he left there, entirely stripped; their fears were so great, that their droggers were employed in relanding the cargoes of the Danish ships, and carrying them back to the plantations; they were dismantling their ships and removing them farther up the harbour; preparations were making for defence, and signals established on the hills. On the 2d March a Danish king's brig and a schooner were chased by the Arab British frigate and a Bermudian privateer ship of 20 guns, the former into St. Thomas's, and the latter into St. Croix. Capt. Brenen also informs, that the day before he failed news was

received from Porto Rico, that the Diana English frigate, capt. Berestford, had been sunk by a Spanish 74. after an action of half an hour; captain Beresford & crew were picked up and sent into Porto Rico.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, April 28.

ERRATA.—In the 19th line of the 2d column of the piece to Demophilus, published in the last Herald, for *flowed*, read *flowed*—11th line from the bottom of same column, for *stating*, read *stating*—Same column, 5th line from the bottom, instead of *gutch*, read *for-gotten*—3d column, 30th line from the top, for *beresford*, read *beresford*—Same column, 6th line of the 2d q, for *do longer*, read *no*, &c.—4th column, 3d line from the bottom of the 1st q, for *of*, read *or*.

Baltimore, April 25.

A letter from Richard O'Brien, Esquire, American consul at Algiers, to the consul at Malaga, says, the Tripolitans have demanded a large sum of money of the Swedes, as the price of peace, &c. and it was expected they would demand the same of the U. States. He also fears "there will be a rupture very shortly with Tunis, and requests the consuls to give the alarm to the Americans; and thinks that some of our ships of war would be of great service that way."

A copy of the above letter to the secretary of state, arrived in the Samuel.

It appears that at the period of our last accounts from London, flour and other provisions were on the decline. The king was on the recovery.

The Legislature of New-York have agreed to an amendment to the national Constitution, so as that the mode of choosing electors of President and Vice-President and federal Representatives, shall be uniform (in districts) throughout the United States. Decision was deferred on an amendment, directing that the votes for President and Vice-President shall be distinctly designated.

On Thursday last negro Jere was convicted of a rape in the general court, and sentenced to the wheelbarrow for fourteen years.

Married, a few days ago, Mr. John Dickinson, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of Mr. James Lloyd, of Talbot county.

NOTICE.

A SMART BOY.

WHO writes a good hand, will be taken into the Office of the Register of Wills. Easton, 27th April, 1801.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Webb, late of Talbot county, deceased, or to the estates of Alexander McCallum and Hester McCallum, also deceased, are requested to make immediate payment;—and those who have claims against the said estates are desired to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to

JOHN E. GIST, Sole Ex'or of Peter Webb, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Alexander McCallum, with a copy of the Will annexed, and Adm'r. D. B. N. of Hester McCallum.

April 20th, 1801. 66 4w

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION

IN BANBURY, Talbot county, containing Four Hundred and Ninety-Five Acres, which the late Peter Webb purchased of John T. Birkhead.—For Terms, apply to

J. E. GIST, Sole Ex'or. of Peter Webb.

20th April, 1801. 66 4w

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and Testament of Dr. SAMUEL COOPER, late of Philadelphia, deceased, will be offered for sale, at public vendue, on the 1st day of the 6th month June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the Real Estate of the said Doctor Cooper consisting of two settlements situate in Talbot county.—One of the Farms lying on Tuckahoe creek, consists of about 210 acres mostly cleared, unto which it is proposed to add about 50 acres of wood land from the other farm about a mile distant. There is on the said farm a valuable apple orchard, a good dwelling house & kitchen; also a barn and granary, wanting repairs. The soil is native good, though somewhat worn, and its situation on the water commands great advantage on account of its fishery and convenience for trade.—The other place will contain about 190 acres—the improvements thereon not very considerable. This place is valuable, on account of containing a large proportion of wood land. The titles are very good, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of the ensuing year, when possession & deeds for the premises will be given on the other part being properly secured.—The premises will be shown by the subscriber, who will attend at Lewistown, near the premises, at 11 o'clock on the day of sale.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Att'ny in fact to the Executors of Dr. Cooper, deceased.

LAWs of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esq. With a copious INDEX.

In two volumes, Handsomely bound in calf, & lettered, Printed under the authority of the General Assembly.

Price Twenty-five Dollars, Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the county clerk's office.

The following is, an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"The committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise, and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labor, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

Notice.

THE LAWS

COMPILED by the honorable WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire, that were appropriated for the eastern shore of Maryland by a resolution of the last session, are deposited with the clerk of Talbot county, and will be delivered by him to the respective persons who are entitled to receive them.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clk. Council.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 66

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Queen Ann's county,

Maryland, near Wye-mill, the 6th of this inst. a negro lad called AM, about eighteen years of age, and about five feet six inches high, well set, has a wide mouth, flat nose and large teeth, quick speech, and of a lively disposition—has a mark on his breast occasioned by a burn or scald. Had on & took with him a grey coating furtrout coat bound with black, a dark cloth close coat much worn, a white kersey short coat, one nankeen vest and one black satin vest, with white kersey pantalets; an old felt hat, one pair of white cotton stockings and one of yarn—coarse shoes, sharp toed. This boy was raised by Lewis Derochbrum, on Kent Island, and lately the property of John Meconekin, of said county. The above reward shall be paid for taking up Sam and securing him in any goal, and giving immediate notice, so that I may get him again if out of this state; if in this state and out of this county, the sum of Ten Dollars shall be paid for securing as above, if in the county, Five Dollars—and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Elizabeth Meconekin, Adm'r of John Meconekin.

April 10, 1801. 64 3w

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to carry off said boy.

CENTRE-VILLE, April 1, 1801.

MAIL STAGE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced running a STAGE, between Centre-Ville, in Queen-Ann's county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to the City of Washington, by the way of Queen's-town, Shirk town, and Broad creek, Kent Island, to Annapolis twice a week, to wit, leave Centre-Ville every Monday & Thursday morning about five o'clock, and arrive early said day in Annapolis:—Leave Annapolis on every Tuesday & Friday morning about six o'clock, and arrive at Centre-Ville said day in the afternoon. The line of Stages to Washington City from Annapolis takes passengers from my stage on Tuesday, and any passengers that may leave the City of Washington on Thursday will get a ready passage in my stage on Friday morning. The fare for each passenger from Centre-Ville to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Centre-Ville, is two dollars and twenty-five cents; way passengers six cents per mile. The subscriber hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public, as he has provided himself with a good stage and horses, together with a good and careful driver. The subscriber has a stage to leave Easton, by the way of Centre-Ville, twice a week to Chester-town, there connects with a line to Philadelphia threetimes a week, so that travellers will not be detained from going to any part, as the subscriber has at all times private, single and double carriages to hire to any part of the line. Four packets running to Baltimore every week, so that a passage is always sure.

From the public's humble servant, RICHARD NEWMAN.

MEDLEY,

IS now in high condition to begin the season on the first day of April at the subscriber's stable, near the Trappe, in Talbot county, and will remain there until Tuesday 7th following, at which time he will remove from thence to Easton, where he will stand until Wednesday 12 o'clock; he will remove from thence to Hunting Creek at Baker's tavern, where he will stand till Thursday 12 o'clock; he will then remove to New-Market, in Dorchester county, where he will stay until Saturday morning; from New-Market home to the subscriber's stable. This rout will be performed once in two weeks; the intervening he will stand at the subscriber's stable except Tuesdays, and till 12 o'clock Wednesdays, at which time he will be at Easton every week. The terms are 12 Dollars the season for each mare & half a dollar cash to the groom.—If paid within the season 10 Dollars and half a dollar to the groom—and if paid when the mare is first put to the horse 8 Dollars & half a dollar to the groom. Four Dollars cash by single leap. The season to end the last day of June.—Any person wishing to see the pedigree of Medley, may see the same by applying to the subscriber.

PHILEMON H. ABELL.

April 12, 1801. 65 t. f.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM S. BOND, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this twentieth day of April, anno domini 1801.

SAMUEL BROWN, Admr. of Wm. S. Bond.

N. B. All persons writing to the subscriber relative to the above estate, are requested to pay the postage of their Letters.

Notice.

IN consequence of our being unable to pay our debts, we give this notice that we intend to petition the next assembly for an insolvent act.

John Ward, & John H. Price.

April 20th, 1801. 65 3mo.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims against the estate of JAMES GLANDON, late of Caroline county, deceased, will please to take notice that I shall attend at the Nine Bridges on Saturday the 16th day of May next, for the purpose of making a dividend of said estate, & paying the same on all claims that are exhibited on that day. Those who neglect to attend with their accounts, will be excluded from the benefit of said dividend.

JOHN COUNCELL, Adm'or.

April 16th, 1801. 65 3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS certain Rouse Gray, of Worcester county, did some time in the month of October, Eighteen Hundred, obtain a note of hand from Samuel Polk, a minor of Somerset county, for fifty five dollars, for which sum the said Samuel Polk has never received any consideration.—Therefore, this is to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on the said note, as not one farthing of it will ever be paid.

65 3w

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of LAYFIELD COLLIER, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand; this 28th day of March, anno domini 1801.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS.

To all whom it may concern.

THIS is to give notice, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Maryland Letters of Administration on the personal estate of JOHN WRIGHT, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under our hands, this 15th day of April, anno domini 1801.

LANTA WRIGHT,

JNO. BISHOP, Adm'rs.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Cambridge—April 1, 1801.

Benjamin Fallengell; Peter Gordon. Sewell Howeth, John Watson; James Read, William Lindsay; Thomas Vickers, John Stevens, John Harrington, Robert Kersey, Peter Redhead, Thomas Barnett, Ezekiel Richardson, Wm. Tripp, Robert & Clement Sullivan.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DOW, late of Somerset county, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, on or before the first day of August next.

Levin Ballard, Adm'r.

April 17, 1801. 65 3w

Notice.

THE Orphan's Court of Talbot county is adjourned to the 19th instant.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

Thirty dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Queen-Ann's county, state of Maryland, near Wye-Mill, on the 29th of December last, a yellow negro girl named CATE, about 17 years of age, and 5 feet high—Had on and took with her one plain muslin habit, one Marseilles petticoat, one of green stuff and one of black and white striped kersey—Cate is a very handsome featured and well formed girl; she speaks plain and clear, and can tell a very straight tale. It is thought that she is in the Delaware state, about Camden, or in some of the necks towards the bay. It is likely she has altered her name and passes for free.—Whoever takes up the said girl and secures her, so that the owner gets her again, shall have the above reward if out of the state, if in the state Twenty Dollars, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

John Earle Denny.

65 3w

On the Second Monday in May next, will be offered at Public Sale, the late

Dwelling plantation

of ARTHUR BRYAN, of Talbot county, deceased, on a credit of five months, with bond and approved security.

A CONSIDERABLE part of his personal effects, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, a waggon, timber, wheels, farming utensils, a great variety of valuable books, a great quantity of good and elegant household and kitchen furniture—plank and scantling, shingles, several casks of nails of different sizes—three chests carpenters and joiners tools—a large quantity bacon, lard, tallow, paints, oil, bricks, &c. &c. and various other articles almost enumerable. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

WILLIAM BRYAN, } Adm'rs.

HENRY HOBBS, } Wye Manor, April 14, 1801. 2w

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of ARTHUR BRYAN, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have claims against said estate are also requested to bring them in, legally authenticated.

WILLIAM BRYAN, HENRY HOBBS, Adm'rs.

Wye Manor, April 14, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of CHARLES DAF-FIN, Jun. deceased, of Caroline county, are requested to attend at Denton, on Tuesday the 7th of April next; with their claims, legally authenticated, for settlement.

THOMAS DAFFIN.

Caroline county, Feb. 9th, 1801. }

DEMOCRAT,

A BEAUTIFUL Bay, upwards of fifteen hands, rising seven this spring, will stand at the stable of the subscriber at Ten Dollars the season, but may be discharged by the payment of Six Dollars, on or before the first day of August. Four Dollars the leap, and Ten Dollars insurance.

DEMOCRAT was got by Eabraham, (a son of Old Traveller) out of an Irish red Hunter.

EDWARD LLOYD.

April 13, 1801. 64 4w

FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in Queen-Ann's county, within five miles of Centre-Ville, six miles of Emerson's Landing, on Wye River, and fifteen miles of Easton, containing about Five Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land, half of which are cultivated, the remaining part well timbered. About sixty acres whereof Timothy and Hemp, rich deep soil. Apply to

C. T. WEDERSTRANDT.
April 25, 1801. 65 9w*

WILL be sold, at public sale, for cash only, on Tuesday the 21st inst. on the premises, a Lot of Ground in Easton, on the east side of Washington street, and opposite to Mr. Samuel Yarnall's store, containing in front forty three feet. The sale to begin at 3 o'clock.

JOHN THOMAS.
April 11, 1801. 2w*

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Easton—April 1, 1801.

Hugh Auld, (3) Philemon H. A. ble.

Clement L. Breadey, Jacob Barney, James Booker Nathan Bassett, George Bailey & Co.

Rachel Carckson, care of parson Bowie, Oliver Cowan, Robins Chamberlaine, Philip Corrigan, (2).

Dooris & Corrigan, James Dooris.

Charles Emory, (2) Samuel Elbert, Samuel Edmondson.

Michael Flax, William Frazier, John Ferguson.

Peregrine Garnett, (2) Thomas Goldsborough, Mary Gordon, Z. Gregory.

Thomas Haney, Kitty E. Hutchins, Edmund Hayward, Samuel Kopkins.

John Lucas, 3d.

Edward Markland, Lucy Morgan,

Tristram Needles.

Richard Pritchard, Parry Prouse, John Price.

Thomas Roberts, Edward Roberts.

Edward Stevens, William Stevens, Mr. Stevens, saddler, John Seney, Mary Seney, Samuel Swan, D. Sullivan, Archibald Serrell.

Joshua Taggart, (4) Sarah Troup.

Mary Valliant.

Anthony Wheatley, John Walker, William Walker, Cornelius West, Edward White.

John Young.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Ann Goldsborough, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. And all those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Adm'r. de bonis non of
M. A. Goldsborough.
April 3d, 1801. 63 6w

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber's dwelling plantation, in Talbot county, on Thursday the 26th of March last at night, a BAY ROAN MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, eight years old, and heavy in foal. Whoever discovers and secures said mare and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have Six Dollars Reward and all reasonable expenses paid, by

SARAH VICKERS.
April 2d, 1801. 63 3w

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of Ebenezer Handy, an Insolvent Debtor of Somerset county, that the subscriber hath been appointed Trustee for the receipt, and that the Chancellor hath limited and appointed the twenty-fifth day of April next, before which day they are to bring in their claims to me the subscriber.

PETER DASHIELL.
Salisbury, 25th March, 1800. 3 3w

LEONIDAS

WILL cover mares this season at Fifteen Dollars each, but may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, or before the first day of August. The single leap Five Dollars to be paid down, or each mare may be insured at Twenty Dollars, provided her owner declares his intention when she is sent to the Horse. He will stand on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in Easton—on Thursdays and Fridays at Centre-Ville—and the remainder of the week at my own stable.

LEONIDAS is a bright sorrel, nearly seventeen hands high, nine years old this spring—for elegance of form, power and action, he stands unrivalled in this state. He is a sure foal getter, as may be testified by the owners of those mares put to him last season, and the colts which have already fallen ought to be a sufficient recommendation. He was got by the imported Hunter Emperor, out of a full bred mare.

EDWARD LLOYD.
Wye-House, April 13, 1801. 4w

A Wet Nurse

A CLEANLY, Healthy WOMAN, with a good breast of Milk, may hear of an advantageous situation, by applying to the Printer of this Paper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, intend to meet at Easton every Tuesday until the last day of April next, in order to make such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

THOS. BANNING, Clk.
March 9th, 1801. 60

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who take Newspapers from the Easton Presses by the route of the subscriber, that they are requested to come forward to each of the Post-Offices, Caroline, and subscribe and pay the half year's postage, or their papers will be stopped in the Post-Masters hands who hold the subscription papers, and are authorized to receive for me,

JOSEPH HUZZA.
Feb. 17, 1801. 56

FOR SALE,
Or to let out the Season, by the Subscriber,
A PADDY HORSE,

FIVE Years Old in May next, full fifteen hands—a fine bay, well marked, and in high condition.

PEREGRINE TILGHMAN.
Talbot county,
March 25th, 1801 } 62 4w

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the

Coach-Making Business,
AT BRIDGE-BRANCH.

WHERE they intend Making and Repairing all kinds of CARRIAGES at the most reduced prices. All Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.—The subscribers flatter themselves that they have as good Work-Men as any in the state, and materials of the most fashionable kind.

Leverton & Pardin.
Bridge-Branch, }
26th March, 1801. } 62 7w†

Caroline county, 11th March, 1801.

THIS is to give notice—that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Peter Richardson Dickinson, late of Caroline county, deceased;—and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in April next ensuing, at Denton, in the said county; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the day and date aforesaid.

HARRISON DICKINSON.
Adm'r. of Peter R. Dickinson, deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Lowe, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement.—And all those who are indebted to said estate, are also requested to make their respective payments.

JOHN LOWE, Adm'r.
March, 1801. 59

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the personal Estate of James Meeds, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, hath been granted to Ann Meeds, of said county.—All persons having claims against said dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to said Ann Meeds, or to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of January next;—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefits of said estate.—Given under my hand, this 23d day of February, 1801.

Wm. FARRELL, Jr. Att'y. in fact for ANN MEEDS, Adm'r. of JAS. MEEDS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in this place the ensuing fall, will dispose of his STOCK of GOODS on hand at the most reduced prices for Cash. He also requests all those indebted to him to make payment as speedy as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN KELLIE.
Easton, Feb. 23d, 1801. 57 t t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Troth, at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, adjoining the Public Square in Easton—now sign of the SPREAD EAGLE; and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the accommodation of Travellers and others who may favor him with their custom.—He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his old customers, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favours, as he is determined that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to deserve the approbation of a generous public.

JAMES ROPER.
Easton, 3d Jan. 1801.

N. B. A few Gentlemen will be taken as yearly boarders on moderate terms.

TO BE RENTED.

By authority and in behalf of the representatives of Thomas Alcock, late of Caroline county, deceased,

I OFFER to rent, for the ensuing spring season, that noted Herring Fishery, situated on the waters of great Choptank River, known by the name of Wing's Landing. Any person desirous to rent, may know the terms by applying to Miss Elizabeth Alcock, living near said fishery, or to the subscriber, near Cambridge, in Dorset county.

I also forewarn all persons from halting Seins at said fishery or landing without permission as above. Any person or persons that will trespass in future, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

DAVID WOOLFORD.
Dorchester county, 23d Feb. 1801.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 500 Acres of Land, lying in Dorchester county, at a place called Chicknamacomaco Drawbridge, an excellent stand for any kind of trade, is thought one of the best stands in the county for a store—the land is rich and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or tobacco.—The whole lies in a neck, and may be easily inclosed to itself; is an excellent place for any kind of stock.—Also, about 400 acres just across the river from the aforesaid place;—the last mentioned land was formerly sold by Mr. John Murray, to Alexander McIntire. It is thought needless to say any thing more about these lands, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the same. A pretty long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The Terms may be known by applying to

THOS. BARNETT.
Dorchester county, }
10th March, 1801. } 60 t. f. 37/6

NOTICE.

THE person or persons legally entitled to Letters of Administration D. B. N. on the estate of Nehemiah Noble, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to come within fourteen days from the date hereof, & obtain letters, otherwise they will be granted to some other person.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
Feb. 22d, 1801. 57

TO THE PUBLIC.

AN Apartment is now prepared in our School for the accommodation of YOUNG LADIES, and we shall be ready to receive those whom their Parents or Guardians may think proper to intrust to our care, on Monday, 20th instant. Conscious to ourselves that we possess but moderate abilities, and warned by the fate of those who are the trumpeters of their own fame, we should be imprudent, indeed, were we to strive to raise higher expectations than we may be able to gratify; the most that we think it prudent to promise the public is,—that our utmost exertions shall be made to improve our pupils in those branches of learning with which we are acquainted, and to which their parents or guardians may direct their application.

It is our intention, we frankly acknowledge, to avail ourselves of the skill and abilities of all, both the living and the dead, who are more ingenious and more learned than ourselves—and we shall liberally borrow from them, whatever we think will improve or perfect our own humble plan; but we shall never transcribe, adopt or retail the crude plans and gross blunders of those conceited Europeans, who, though unable to write or even spell their native language with tolerable accuracy, have still the vanity to think themselves models for the imitation of others. To imitate such blunderers would certainly be the sure way to fame—that kind of fame we mean, which immortalized the numerous heroes of the Dunciad. Those who have acquired celebrity in this way, are not envied, and we hope will never find a rival in either of us. Our terms for the tuition of young ladies will be the same as for young gentlemen, viz. Six Pounds per annum; and if convenient, paid quarterly. As we mean not to reap where we have not sown, we shall never charge a day longer than the pupil shall give his or her attendance at school.

J. BOWIE.
C. EMORY.

April 10, 1801.

ALL the Bonds and Notes which were left by the late IMPER DAWSON, of Talbot county, deceased, are now in the possession of the Subscriber, who is legally entitled to receive all the monies due by the same.—All who are indebted are requested to make an immediate payment of at east the INTEREST that is now due.—Those who neglect to comply with this reasonable request may expect to have suits commenced against them immediately.

JOHN KERSEY.
March 17, 1801. 61

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the Subscriber's pasture on Friday night the thirtieth day of May last, a handsome GELDING, four years old, he is a very dark iron grey, his two hind and one of his fore feet white, with a blaze in his face, and has on his rump or buttock a spot or place about the size of a man's hand, some thing whiter than any other part of him, except his feet and face: the above Horse is nearly fifteen hands high, and when he was stolen was in good order and nearly broken for the saddle.—The above reward will be given to any person who shall inform the owner where the horse is, so that he may be got, and reasonable expenses paid exclusive of the above reward, if brought home.

CHRISTOPHER COX.
Queen-Ann's county, Maryland. t44

BENJAMIN SKINNER,

Silversmith,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he has opened his shop adjoining Mr. SAMUEL BALDWIN'S in EASTON, where all orders with which he may be favored in his line of business shall be attended to with thankfulness and punctuality.—He will also mend BROKEN CHINA with neatness and dispatch—and will purchase OLD SILVER at its customary price.

Feb. 17, 1801. 56
N. B. CASH given for old PAWTER and COPPER.