



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

(Vol. Xth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1800.

(No. 520.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

By the *Trio*, from Greenock, arrived at New-York yesterday morning, we are enabled, through the medium of our correspondents there, to give the following intelligence.

Foreign Intelligence.

GLASGOW, March 29.

Paris papers till the 20th instant, were received on Wednesday. It would appear from a postscript to the *Genoese Gazette* of the 1st of March, that hostilities have recommenced in Italy, in the environs of Genoa. An article from Leghorn states, that Klennau was advancing rapidly against Genoa, followed by gen. Ott's corps of 20,000 men, & seconded by the insurgents of Fontanabuona.

The campaign has not yet commenced on the Rhine. The Russian troops, under the command of gen. Lacey, having quitted their cantonments in Westphalia, & are on their march to Riga, where they are to be embarked.

The Court of Vienna has rejected Buonaparte's propositions for a separate peace.

Buonaparte has convoked the fittings of the Legislative and Legislative body of France.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains accounts of the capture of five large privateers.

LONDON, March 24.

FROM EGYPT.

The particulars of the capture of the important port of El Arisch, in Syria, by the Turks are thus given on official authority:—

The Turks were led by British officers, and must have fought bravely, having lost 1500 men, in storming this fortress, which Buonaparte himself considered as the key of Egypt. This fully accounts for the obstinate resistance made by the French, of whom only 150 men have been saved, being made prisoners, from a garrison of 2000 men. Immediately after this defeat, the French General Kleber, offered to the Grand Vizier to capitulate, merely desiring the free departure of the rest of the French army. The Grand Vizier thinking this to be the safest way, and not wishing farther to risk his glory, consented to that proposal, as it would fully answer the views of the Porte, to which the taking of the remaining 7 or 8000 French troops would prove of little service, & might besides be the cause of much bloodshed.

We believe the particulars of this important intelligence were brought to government on Saturday by M. Melvitz, who left Constantinople late as the 21st of February.

Not a syllable appears in any of the letters brought by these mails respecting the reported indisposition of the Emperor of Germany, neither is anything of Denmark dead, as was alleged in the French papers which arrived at the mail before last.

RUSSIANS.

All the accounts agree that the

Russians are advancing in very considerable force towards the shores of the Baltic, where as soon as the weather breaks, an army will embark for Britain.

A treaty has been concluded between the Emperor Paul and the King of Sweden, which tends evidently to draw in the latter in the war against France—in which case it will be impossible for Denmark any longer to remain neutral.

March 26.

We this morning received Paris papers to the 21st inst. one day later than those which arrived on Saturday. A proclamation of the First Consul was delivered to the Legislative Body, by which the sittings of that body were prorogued from the 21st March to the 1st April.

We have great satisfaction in informing our readers that our private letters from Germany, as well as the public accounts, all agree in representing the answer given by the Court of Vienna, to the overtures made by Buonaparte, as conformable in all respects to that which was returned by our ministers. It appears that on the same day on which a separate peace was proposed to the King of Great-Britain, a separate peace was proposed to the Emperor of Germany. Both have objected to a separate peace, & both have stated, in answer to the communication, that the disposition of the Chief Consul, and his power to act up to that disposition [whatever it might be] must be judged of, not by profession, but by experience.

Rumour, however states, that fresh overtures have been made to the Court of Vienna by Buonaparte, and we are even told, that the British government is in expectation of another courier from Paris.

The combined French and Spanish fleets remained snug in Brest harbour on Thursday last.

The first remittance of the subsidy to the Emperor was made by the Hamburg mail of last night. The arrangements between the Courts of London and Vienna are completed.

Sir Alan Gardner, with 7 ships of the line and two frigates, part of the channel fleet, has put into Plymouth and re-embarked.

A letter from Leghorn of Feb. 3d says, That from the 14th to the 30th of Jan. 53 merchant vessels have arrived here, among which there are 3 Genoese polacres, captured by the *Meine* British brig, one laden with wine, tobacco and lead, the other two with wine and corn. The American ship *Boston*, capt. Freeman, with sugar, coffee and dyers wood. The American ship *Camilie*, captain Holmes, from Boston, with sugar, coffee, pepper, campeachy and ebony wood. The *Berlin*, capt. White, from Philadelphia, with sugar, tobacco and rock fish. The *Minerva*, capt. Natale Brasili, from Tunis, with corn, buckwheat, barley and wax; this ship had been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the British ship of war *Thetis*.

The great commercial house of Boys, Benfield and Co. has at length

declared bankrupt in the Gazette. Previous thereto, government last week issued an extent against all the property that could be found. The amount of its debt is 160,000l. of which 100,000l. is for monies which it had advanced for a remittance which the house of Boyd and Co. was to have sent to the Cape of Good Hope; 50,000l. which was advanced on Mr. Benfield's bills, on persons in India, which came back protested. It is believed that Mr. Benfield's effects in India will be equal to answer this deficiency.

GLASGOW, March 27.

The return of the Russian troops to their own country is not only fully confirmed, but the fact, it is said, has been formally notified by the Emperor Paul to the King of Prussia and the Elector of Saxony.

The intelligence from Egypt, by way of Constantinople, confirm the accounts of the capture of El Arisch, where the French troops were nearly all put to the sword by the Turks and letters from Vienna state, that gen. Kleber had been defeated a second time near Alexandria, & compelled, with the remnant of his army, to surrender at discretion.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

On Friday last Ebenezer Saunders, late deputy post master, at Georgetown Cross Roads, Kent county, Maryland, was indicted at the circuit court, held at Annapolis, for secreting and embezzling a letter directed to Mr. John Chew, of Chestertown, and for stealing out of the same ten post bank bills, of one hundred dollars each. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced by the court to receive thirty nine lashes & seven years imprisonment at hard labor. After receiving the first part of his sentence, in which he fainted at the last blow, & continued senseless for two hours, he was on Saturday lodged in the jail of this city, to undergo the latter part of his sentence. The just severity of his punishment, it is hoped, will long preserve society from the repetition of a similar and so flagitious a crime.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

On the 9th inst. the body of a female was picked up in the harbour of Newport, tied up in a bag. We never heard of a murder which discovered so much barbarity in the murderer as in this instance; the legs and arms of the female were cut off, her body ripped open, and these limbs deposited therein. Her head was cut in a shocking manner, her face being entirely destroyed, &c. We hope that the perpetrator of this horrid act may soon be brought to justice.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

For some nights past the most horrid cruelty has been practised in this city, upon the persons of unprotected females, by some unknown villain who has attacked and stabbed them. The witness who has seen a Shoemaker, &c. &c. having been examined, says the back of a lady

The attacks were confined to no particular quarter—it has been done in several streets and at various hours after dark—it is hoped the villain will not long escape justice.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. James F. Ledlie, Supercargo of the ship, *Triton*, Daniel Kenney, Master, mounting six 4 pounders, and a crew of 14 men, dated Kingston, Jam. 12th April, 1800.

On the 5th inst. we were recalled between the *Caper*, *Dona Maria*, and *Tiburon*; in the evening we observed a schooner bearing for us from the land, Capt. Kenney finding she grined upon us by help of her swivel, ordered every thing in readiness to receive her, supposing her to be a French privateer, at 9 o'clock she was a-breast of us, when she fired on us, which we immediately returned—the action commenced and continued until near twelve, when she sheered off, without having sustained any injury. Next morning we were again beset by *Dona Maria*, when we saw the same schooner to leeward, but by one P. M. she was along side within pistol shot, when we found her to be an English privateer of twelve guns, four, six, & twelve pounders, and 50 men, the captain, officers and most of the crew Frenchmen. She is called the *Enterprize*, Capt. L. Jaille—On examining our papers, the captain said we were a good prize, sent a prize-master on board with 7 men—took us all out except the *Mate* & *Cook*, and ordered the vessel for Kingston, where both vessels arrived in the evening of the 8th inst. on the 10th, after having unfurled and examined the hold; the owner of the *Enterprize* returned Capt. Kenney his papers, and told him he was at liberty to proceed on his voyage.

BALTIMORE, May 11.

The property of our citizens has been endangered for some time past by a gang of eight robbers, who are cunning have hitherto successfully prevented their detection, had emboldened them to attempt more daring acts. A few nights ago, we learn that a man was robbed in the street, and this morning the mail stage, which starts about 3 o'clock, was robbed of part of its baggage by some villain, who cut the straps by which it was fastened to the horse, and got possession of three trunks belonging to the passengers. One of the trunks, with part of the straps, was found near market street bridge, opened, but not robbed; the second, we learn, has also been obtained without being lifted; but the third, belonging to Mr. Palmer, was made off with. In one of the trunks recovered was 200 dollars in cash. A small chain, snapped, we presume, would secure the baggage and effectually baffle these heroes of the trade.

KINGSTON, [Jam.] April 17.

A foreign schooner with horned cattle and horses, and a Spanish brig with cocoa, &c. &c. arrived on Tuesday evening.

BERMUDA, April 26.

By the arrival of the ship Admiral Colpoys from London, the Printer has received files of London papers to March 17.—In addition to the extracts from them, we further learn, That the most extraordinary exertions are carrying on in England, as well as by her allies for another campaign—upwards of six hundred thousand men are already mustered by the combined forces to go against France. Buonaparte was also using every endeavour to prepare a large army, so that bloody work may be expected this summer. Every vile and arbitrary method was used by him to delude the nation, and all the oratory of his partizans was employed to harangue the soldiers to get them to join the armies, but he met with great obstruction notwithstanding. That England was in the highest state of glory and loyalty, as well as in the most prosperous situation. That the expedition preparing in England was a most formidable one, about 40,000 troops, besides men of war, transports, &c. being employed in it, its destination was a profound secret; and the Russians were to join it, Holland was tho't of. That the revenues encreased so much every year by the addition of our commercial connexion as to nearly three million. That in Ireland there was every hope of accommodation.

NEWPORT, May 13.

On Friday morning last, the body of a woman was taken up, near one of the wharves at the south end of this town. On opening a mat, or covering which inclosed the body, it was found to be mutilated in a very extraordinary manner.—The head and one of the arms were missing;—the other limbs had been sawed from the trunk, and were wrapped up with the body, which was covered with lime, and appeared to have been for a considerable time under water.—A coroner's inquest was immediately impanelled, who returned a verdict to the following effect:—"that the deceased came to a natural death, and was afterwards dissected, by some persons unknown."—We cannot learn that the verdict of the inquest was found on any other evidence than an inspection of the body; it is therefore a matter of uncertainty, who the deceased person was.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Levin Marshall, late of Dorchester, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the fifth day of July next, on which day the subscriber will attend at the Court House, in the town of Cambridge, to make a dividend of the deceased's assets in hand among the creditors, and receive all claims against the same according to law.

ROSANNA MARSHALL,
Admin'x. of Levin Marshall.
Dorchester county, May 21, 1800.

In Chancery, May 15th, 1800.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Robert Moore, Trustee, as stated in his report, of the real property of Charles Vickers, deceased, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second day of September next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in J. Cowan's news-paper before the last day of July next.

One third of Piney Point was sold for £. 36.—Part of Lot No. 27, in Bafion, was sold for dis. 21.—Lot No. 28, in said town, was sold for dis. 28.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my fellow-citizens of Talbot county, I offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, which will commence in October next; and should I be so fortunate as to meet the approbation and suffrages of the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot county, the favor will be most gratefully acknowledged, by

Your obedient servant,
ROBT. SHARP HARWOOD.
May 6th, 1800.

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N.

TUESDAY, MORNING, June 3, 1800.

—:~:—

From New-York, May 23.

"By a gentleman direct from Paris we learn, that our Envoy had been several days on the work of Negotiation; but a short suspension had taken place on account of the indisposition of Mr. Murray.—Every thing is said to have gone on well.

From a London paper of March 13.

We find that Messrs. Vandyke, Gevers, and Co. a Dutch House, applied with several other persons, some months ago, to the privy council, for licences to import grain from France. They were told that there could be no objection to grant licences, but that it did not appear that there was any great probability of obtaining the grain.—They replied, that the licence could do no harm, and that if the price of corn rose to a considerable height in this country, perhaps the price might tempt the French government to suffer it to be exported. The licences were granted, and Messrs. Vandyke, Gevers, and Co. have received advice from their correspondents in France, that 100,000 quarters of grain wait only for the vessels necessary to convey it to England.

It is said the King of Spain has declared he will not acknowledge the Pope to be elected, unless he will protest against the Emperor of Russia, who has thought fit to make himself Grand Master of Malta.

Since the 31st of December, the *Imperial Eagle*, on the Petersburg Gazette, has been united with the *Escutcheon* and *Crest of Malta*.

From the Mississippi Gazette of March 22.

It is with extreme regret we learn, that an affray happened at Loftus' Heights on Tuesday last, between Major William Kersey and Lieutenant Peter Marks, officers in the United States army, in which the former was ran through the body with the sword of the latter, of which wound Major Kersey expired on Friday night last. We understand that this unhappy quarrel commenced in a conversation respecting the trivial circumstance of the sale of a horse—that in the course of the conversation the major became irritated and shook his cane at lieutenant Marks, who immediately wrested it from him and threw it away—the major took up the cane and struck lieutenant Marks—This happened between three and four o'clock in the afternoon; and immediately after lun for lieutenant Marks came up to major Kersey on the parade and demanded of him instant satisfaction for the insult he had offered him—the major replied that he had not insulted him, and should give no satisfaction. Lieut. Marks then gave the major a stroke with his cane, upon which each drew his sword, and lieutenant Marks received a wound on the head, and instantly ran the major through the body in the direction of the vital parts.

FOR THE HERALD.

OF all the publications, that have lately issued from the Jacobin presses in this country, I have never seen any more replete with falsehood and misrepresentation, than that which appeared in the Star of the 13th current, under the signature of a *Republican Farmer*. That this writer, as himself declares, is no Virginian nor any public officer, I can readily believe, but that he is a farmer, his production affords much reason to doubt. It is more like the work of some Irishman, tutored in the school of Napper Tandy and Hamilton Rowan, and just escaped from jail, where he has had leisure to work up the insinuations of some infernal Demon of Sedition, than of a peaceable country farmer.

I myself am a farmer, and contribute with cheerfulness, my share of the public expences. I enjoy much comfort and security under the present administration, and would, with equal cheerfulness, contribute ten times as much, rather than yield the comforts that I possess, and the freedom of my

country to the ravages of a Jacobin Famine, which I dread more than pestilence, famine or war.

I entirely agree with this writer, that the election of a President is one of the most important acts, which the citizens of this country have to perform, in their political capacity; and I also think that it is the duty as well as the privilege of every man, to examine carefully the characters and qualifications of the candidates. But this farmer contends that this cannot be done on account of the Sedition Law. A thief might as well contend, that he could not steal on account of the gallows. For my own part, I am not afraid of this law, as I have no object in view but truth, nor any ends to answer but the good of my country.

With a view to injure Mr. Adams, he pretends to examine his conduct, during his presidency, and its effect upon the country. Whoever has perused this examination, will not suppose, that he has been fettered by the Sedition Law, or indeed by any principle that has the smallest affinity to truth. From Mr. Adams, he says, we were taught to expect, the blessings of an undisturbed commerce. This is not agreeable to fact. The most sanguine of Mr. Adams's friends never held up to others, nor hoped for themselves, so unlikely a state of things. But though our commerce cannot be undisturbed, nor ever will be while the powers of Europe are at war, yet from a state of extreme embarrassment, it has risen to a very unexampled degree of prosperity. Our infant navy has been managed with so much judgment and industry, that our trade is protected even to a wonder. This has so completely exposed the weakness of that policy, that opposed the navy—it has so totally sunk into contempt, those who would have seen, without even an effort, every American ship in possession of the French, or laid up in the docks—that it is not surprising that they should feel something like shame. But this farmer seems to approve measures of protection and retaliation against France, and considers it as a mark of the degeneracy of our government, I suppose the partiality of Mr. Adams, that the same have not been used against Great Britain. It was unfortunate for this farmer that he could not produce one solitary instance in support of his assertion, because he might have known, that on the other side, the case of captain Philips would stand as a proof of the impartiality of the President on this score.

He also says, that we were taught to expect from Mr. Adams's administration, respect abroad and union at home. Whatever our expectation might have been, the case is, that the American nation stands high in reputation all over the world. While every other republic, by a weak and temporizing policy, have fallen a prey to the French, America alone had wisdom enough to see, and virtue enough to ward off the insidious machinations and perfidious attempts of that nation. And consequently while she enjoys liberty, independence, and prosperity, robbed of their wealth and deprived of their independence, they are no longer distinguished but by their misery and distress.

As to union at home, it had been vain to have looked for that, unless there had been a power vested somewhere to send out of the land not only every turbulent foreigner, but also every American, who would sacrifice his country to his own ambition or lay it prostrate at the feet of the Directory or First Consul.

This farmer farther says, that we were taught to believe, that Mr. Adams' administration would enable the government to avail itself of the talents of the ablest and most honest men in every state. I think it hardly possible for the farmer to have stumbled upon a subject, which could have exposed his wickedness so completely. It will readily be acknowledged, that to select from so extensive a country, suitable characters for the departments of government, is a very difficult part of executive duty. Even the great Washington, notwithstanding his acute penetration and rigid impartiality, was sometimes deceived; for instance in the case of Randolph and Munroe. In this Mr. Adams seems to have been uncommonly wise or peculiarly fortunate. He has not only selected great characters, but judiciously drawn their characters from the different states, in which they were to be found. I could

have hardly believed that villainy itself would have published such a list as that annexed to the farmer's piece, under the head of a *view of the number of public officers from New-England*. Did he expect that it would be believed that all these officers were from New-England? That it was a complete list exhibiting a comparative view of the states from which officers were selected? Or did he suppose that ignorant people would think that Mr. Adams appointed all these officers? The fact is, that only five of these were nominated by him, and of these five, not one from New-England. The farmer says that this list has much misgivings. Well then, what is meant by putting it in natives of Scotland, Ireland and the West-Indies? In another place he reproaches the Alien Law for depriving this country of the abilities of foreigners, and here he seems to blame Mr. Adams because Gen. Washington appointed to office, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. McHenry, gentlemen of superior abilities, and who acted very distinguished part in the American war. As to Mr. Adams's son, it was among the last executive acts that Washington did, to appoint him to the court of Lisbon and Mr. Murray to succeed him at the Hague. The present President only changed his destination without altering his grade. I wonder what this republican farmer thinks of the conduct of the republican governor McKean, who removed an able and deserving officer to make room for his own son?

I join with the farmer in wishing the citizens of all the states to peruse with attention the laws that have been passed since Mr. Adams was President. I have no fear but the result will be, with every honest and intelligent man, a strong conviction of the wisdom, and patriotism of Congress. While on this subject, let them advert to the situation of our country when the system of defence began. They will find, that our government was insulted—that our commerce was almost destroyed—that our seamen were imprisoned and treated in a most inhuman manner—that our commercial cities were often on the point of being laid in ruins by a foreign banditti—that the insolence of those abandoned and ungrateful Frenchmen, whom the Americans kindly received into their houses and supported by their charity, had risen to such a height, that it was hardly safe to walk the streets or travel the roads for them—that this country, which afforded a peaceful asylum for distressed virtue from whatever quarter of the globe it might come, had been made the resort of the profligate and discontented of all nations—and that every engine had been put in motion, to eradicate the principles of religion and of social obligation, and to render this country fit for the horrid scenes of revolution & of blood. When from this dreadful picture they turn to the present respectable and commanding situation of our country, if there remain one drop of American blood in their veins, they will rejoice, that they had such characters to conduct their government through this dangerous conflict.

I have not time at present to follow this farmer farther through the windings of his iniquitous course. In another paper I shall take a view of some more of his objections to the administration of Mr. Adams, and also consider in what manner Mr. Jefferson, agreeably to the belief of this farmer is likely to do honor to the political and literary reputation of our country.

I have only farther to remark, that this very piece, in connection with some others, affords the most incontrovertible proof, that the nefarious engines of an infernal junta are in operation to ruin this happy and free country. Americans! are you not still possessed of that native solidity of character, that love of real and rational freedom that has heretofore distinguished your character, and induced you to spurn with indignation every attempt upon your liberty?—Rouse then from your lethargy and once more shew the world, that neither foreign or domestic incendiaries shall ever be able to deprive you of your good sense, your free government, and the blessings which you derive from a plentiful and independent country.

THEMISTOCLES.

May 24, 1800.

A Philomath requests the assistance of some of the Literati of Eastern, or

in vicinity, to send him a general method for multiplying and dividing Decimals, Fractions, and preserving exactly the Decimal Parts in the product or quotient, without the method of circulating numbers.

A FACT.

The Liberal Federalist.

A gentleman in this city being asked why he associated with Democrats, feeling that he was attached to the administration of the Federal Government, replied—Let them the Democrats because they mean right—I esteem the Federalists because they are right. I shun the society of the Demo's from a motive of public duty, because it is possible that I may make converts, whereas by associating with Federalists altogether, the cause would not be promoted, and because I advert to that text of Scripture, which lays there shall be more joy in Heaven over one repenting sinner, than ninety-nine just persons.

Fig. Feb.

TO BE SOLD.

At Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county—One hundred and twenty five of the above land is cleared, the remainder is very heavy timbered. This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Edward Harris, Mr. Jacob Seth, and others. There is on this land a thriving apple orchard—The soil is very productive of corn, wheat and tobacco. The title papers may be examined by any person inclined to purchase. Also for sale on the premises, horses, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils—also the crop of corn now on the farm—There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, two large barns, one of which is almost new, two stables and every other necessary out house, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash only—A good bargain will be given clear of all incumbrances—Any person purchasing this farm, and wishing to to enlarge it, may purchase land adjoining it.

EDWARD CAREY.

Queen-Ann's county, }
28th May, 1800. } to 12w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Bowdle, late of Easton, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing the date hereof, at the dwelling house of Thomas Prince, in Easton, in order that a dividend may be struck on the personal estate.

Those who neglect to exhibit their claims on that day, will be certainly barred from receiving any part of the assets now in hand. And all those indebted to said estate, either on account, bond or notes, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

LOFTUS BOWDLE.

Acting Administrator:
May 29th, 1800. } to 3w

NOTICE is hereby given that the Levy Court for Talbot County will meet on Monday the sixteenth Instant for the purpose of closing the business of the Levy—All persons having Accounts against the County are requested to bring them in on that day.

By order Levy Court.

W. S. BOND, Clk.

Take Notice.

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

John R. Brownell.

April 29th, 1800. } to 8w

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

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

THOS. J. BULLARD.

Easton, 14th April, 1800.

Doctor R. Richardson.

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

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

Planque puerperarum febris naturam multique magis eam tollendi rationem nobis ignotam esse luculenter patet ad ficiatur hisce quod aegra ab hac eodem modo traanda est ac si a quacunque alia febre convalesceret sique non et ad sanitatem redeat, balneum frigidum aliisque remedia vix non proderunt.

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

Humble servant,

JEREMIAH BROMWELL.

Easton, May 27th, 1800. } to 19

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

SAMUEL ELLIOTT.

Dorchester county, near Cambridge,
May 19th, 1800. } to 3w

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH M'HARD, Adm'or.

MARG'T M'HARD, Adm'rx.

May 15th, 1800. } to 19

Boarding House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a house No. 26, at the corner of Bank and Calvert streets in Baltimore; where every possible exertion shall be used to accommodate daily and other Boarders.

THOS. KEATS.

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

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

JNO. LEATHERSURT.

May 20, 1800. } to 3w

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Board;

R. BENSON, President.

Attest,

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 12, 1800. } to 18

In Chancery, May 9th, 1800.

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

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

Test;

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

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

The inconvenience formerly experienced at this place on account of the badness of the navigation near the head of Centre Creek, will now be removed, the proprietors of the Cygnet having furnished themselves with a large battery of lighter, and a sufficient number of bags, so that they may always be punctual in starting at the appointed hour.

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

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

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

This is to give Notice.

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

George Medford,

Joseph Rafin,

Mary Rafin,

Kent county, } to 3w

FOR SALE.

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

Inquire of

M. BORDLEY.

Month of Wye, April 23, 1800. } to 16

NOTICE.

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

Elizabeth Marshall, Adm'rix.

Benjamin Wailer, Adm'or.

April 14th, 1800. } to 14mo.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DETERED

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

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

ISAAC SPENCER, Capt.

Easton, Jan. 3d, 1800. } to 9w

NOTICE.

For the Neighbourhood of VIENNA.

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

NS. HAMMOND.

Easton, 20th March, 1800. } to 16

PHILADELPHIA May 20

A LETTER, from
ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER,
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Philadelphia, May 15th, 1800.

Yesterday, my dear Sir, Congress adjourned, to meet, on the third Monday in November, at the city of Washington; henceforth the seat of the Federal government. The public officers will, probably, be removed thither early in next month.

Among the most important laws of the session thus terminated, is the "Bankrupt act"; which has long been an object of attention in Congress, but hitherto delayed by the difficulty and extent of the subject itself, or by the pressure of matters more immediately interesting. Its operation is confined to merchants and dealers, and will be rarely felt except in the great commercial towns: for a person must owe at least a thousand dollars before it can affect him. Its object is, in the first place, to support mercantile credit, by protecting the rights of creditors against the fraud or dishonesty and the folly of imprudent debtors; who may waste or conceal their property while the ordinary forms of law are going on against them: and secondly to encourage fair industry and prudent conduct; by enabling honest debtors, reduced by misfortune, to give up their property, free themselves entirely from their debts, and begin the world anew, which no man will ever have the courage to do, while a load of old debts is hanging on him.

A system so new, so extensive, and operating on such a variety of unforeseen cases, will, no doubt, be found very imperfect at first, and in need of frequent revision and amendment according to the light which experience alone can afford. It may also be liable to abuse in many instances: for what human institution may not be perverted. But the example of other countries proves, that to a trading people, a bankrupt law is highly beneficial, if not absolutely necessary.

An attempt has also been made to revise the Judiciary System of the United States, which is found to be very inconvenient in practice, & by no means adequate to the proper administration of justice. At present there is but one superior or circuit court of the United States, held in each State; for the trial

of civil actions, and the punishment of offences, throughout the whole State. The consequence is, that people who are sued in the federal court, or prosecuted for offences against the United States, are obliged, in many cases, especially in the large States, to attend with their witnesses, at great distance from home, and with much expence and inconvenience. These circumstances have a strong tendency to bring the laws of the United States into neglect and disrepute, by deterring people from prosecuting offenders against them.

In order to remove these evils, and render the administration of justice more effectual, and less burthensome, it was proposed to increase the number of courts, by dividing the larger States into two, three or four districts, with a circuit court in each.

The Circuit Courts are now held by the judges of the Supreme court of the United States, six in number; who are obliged, for that purpose, to travel, perpetually, from one end of the continent to the other. This immense labor employs almost the whole of their time, and prevents them from giving that application to the study of the law which is necessary, in order to keep up, renew, and enlarge their stock of legal knowledge. The fatigue, moreover, of such continual journeys, is too great to be borne for any length of time, by men of that advanced age, in which the experience, maturity of judgment, and weight of character, necessary for a judge of the highest court in the nation, are usually to be found—Nor can it be expected, that men of this description, will long retain employments, the duties of which require them to be so frequently and so long, absent from their homes, and deprived of their domestic comforts.

Small as the number of circuit courts now is, these circumstances render it extremely improper to compel the judges of the Supreme court to hold them. In case of the number being increased, it would become utterly impossible. This increase appeared unavoidable, for the reasons already stated.

It was, therefore, proposed, to reduce the number of judges of the Supreme court to five, and to confine them to the business of that court, which must become very considerable, and will afford them sufficient employment, and to appoint a new set of

judges, for the purpose of holding the circuit courts. These were the two fundamental points of the new system which was introduced: first to increase the number of circuit courts; & secondly, to appoint a distinct set of judges for holding them.

The business, however, being of great importance, and requiring much consideration, it was thought best to postpone it till next session of Congress. It will then, probably, be again brought forward.

A dispute existing between the United States and the State of Georgia, relative to the title of some lands on the Mississippi, where Georgia claims a very extensive & valuable territory, which she has expressed a willingness to cede to the United States, commissioners have been appointed, on the part of the United States, to adjust this dispute, and to agree on the terms of the proposed cession—should it take place, of which strong hopes are entertained, a most disagreeable cause of contention will be removed, and the United States become possessed, on terms mutually advantageous, of a very valuable territory.

In my last letter I informed you, that a motion was made early in the session, for the reduction of the army, which was opposed and rejected on the ground that the state of things was yet too uncertain to warrant such a measure, the tendency whereof, if adopted, in the beginning of a negotiation, must be to render a fair and honorable adjustment of difference, less easy, by impressing the opposite party with an opinion, that were too weak, too avaricious, or too much divided, to support the measures necessary for resistance. These reasons had, in a great degree, ceased before the close of the session. It was then known, that our Commissioners must have reached Paris about the 10th March, and consequently that the fate of their mission, having, in all probability, been decided before the middle of May, could not be affected by any thing to be done here after that period. The late revolution in France had also taken place. Gen. Buonaparte had suppressed the Directory and the Jacobins, and erected his own power on their ruins. He manifestly aimed at acquiring popularity in France and in Europe, for his new government, by holding out the

appearance, at least of a just and pacific system, if not by adopting it in reality. This plan would strongly incline him to a reconciliation on fair and honorable terms with America; the quarrel with which was always unpopular in France, and had become more so, since she displayed the will and the means of resistance, and since the effect of her measures had been felt in the French commercial towns and colonies.—Hence it was to be presumed, that the result of the negotiation would be favorable; and several measures of a nature to confirm this opinion, & to shew that the new government wished to be on good terms with this country, were known to have been adopted by it. If, on the other hand, the result of the negotiation should prove unfavorable, and our quarrel with France continue, it was to be presumed that Gen. Buonaparte's failure and misfortunes in Egypt, would render it very cautious about attempting to attack a country more distant, far more powerful, & which had manifested a determination to defend itself. Should he feel the disposition, yet the formidable combination against him in Europe, would find him full employment for the means which his country, in its present exhausted state, could furnish. And in case of a new change in the government, which might place the Jacobins again in power; or of a tide of success, which might revive the former spirits of conquest, dominion and injustice; we must have a warning sufficiently long, to enable us to provide anew for our defence; which the spirit and alacrity formerly displayed by the country, when threatened with attack, gave the utmost assurance of our being able very speedily to do, should the danger return.

(Conclusion in our next.)

The owner of a fine Young
M A R E

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

ADVERTISEMENT

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



A LETTER
ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER,
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Philadelphia, May 15th, 1800.
(Concluded from our last.)

This change in the state of things, between the beginning and the end of the session, induced the persons who opposed the motion for disbanding the army, at the former period, to be of opinion that the measure might be safely adopted at the latter. They therefore brought it forward themselves, and it passed into a law. The discharge of the troops is to take place on or before the 15th of June.

But as these troops are to be discharged suddenly, and sooner than was expected at the time when they were raised, it was thought reasonable and just, to make them an allowance of three months pay, after their discharge; so as to enable them to look about them at their return home, and to support themselves till they can get into new occupations. This was not only a just measure, but a very wise one; since it will operate as a strong encouragement to persons to enter into the service on any future occasion, when it may be necessary to prepare for defence.

This reduction of the army will probably constitute a saving, of about two millions in the expenses of the year.

Many other acts were passed during the session, but they are not sufficiently important to be detailed here. For the greater number, as usually happens, are of a temporary nature, or intended for particular purposes. The business of a government so extensive as ours, necessarily requires a great number of occasional and temporary laws; but those of a general and permanent nature, are far less numerous than in former times.

No official or direct account has been received from our Commissioners since their arrival in France. It is, however, known from the public prints, that they are in Paris; that they were received with great cordiality by the people of France, and with great respect by the government; and that General Buonaparte has appointed three Commissioners to treat with them, one of whom is his brother. It also appears, that the French, in a great measure, refrain, at present, from molesting our vessels, except in cases where they are authorized to do so by the law of nations; & that several which were detained improperly, have been released. Thus the spirited conduct and wise measures of our government, aided and supported by the courage of the nation, are likely to produce their natural and desirable effect, of avoiding a serious and destructive war on one hand, and maintaining our rights and honour on the other.

Appearances in Europe are more favorable to the hope of a general peace, than they lately were. It seems certain that the Russians, satisfied with having checked the progress of France towards universal

empire, and curtailed her power and her conquests, and perhaps dissatisfied of the views of some of the combined powers, have withdrawn their armies, and probably separated themselves entirely from the coalition. If this be true, Austria will, with probability, soon find that more is to be got by dividing the spoil equally with France, than by continuing to contend for the whole of it; and in that case, as France will probably have the same view of things, an arrangement may soon be expected to take place between them. England, who, notwithstanding the great expenses of the war, has gained more by it than any other power, will then have no rational object for her continuance; and will, most probably, avail herself of the first fair and favourable opportunity of making peace.

As to our internal concerns, the most important of them, and the only one which seems likely to agitate the public mind, is the approaching election of President. Mr. Jefferson is again brought forward in opposition to Mr. Adams, and the utmost exertions are made to elude his success. Those who have been in the constant habit of opposing the present system of administration, from the moment when it was first adopted by General Washington, its real author, to the present time, will no doubt promise a great many good things to the nation, if they can at length obtain the management of its affairs. It will however be remembered, by men of sense and reflection, that they have been employed, for ten years, in finding fault with and opposing every measure of the federal government; that many of those measures which they clamoured most against, have been approved by experience, the only unerring judge in matters of this kind; that the British treaty, from which they predicted the most direful consequences, has secured, thus far, the peace of the country, with that nation; has given us possession of the territory which was before withheld from us; and has put all our former differences in a train of amicable adjustment. That our commerce, the ruin of which was confidently predicted from the operation of that treaty, has, since its adoption, flourished more than ever; that the measures adopted towards France, instead of bringing on us the exemplary vengeance of that nation, with which they never ceased to threaten us, have, on the contrary, ensured to us better treatment from it, than any other people has received; and are now, apparently, in a fair way of producing an honorable and satisfactory accommodation. That our navy, which those persons opposed to the utmost, cried out against as too expensive to be supported, and ridiculed as too insignificant to do any good, has provided our commerce, raised our national character, and taught the French to respect our rights; that since the establishment of this navy, our commerce has recovered from the depression into which the depredations of France had

plunged it, and become more prosperous than before: That our national credit, the ruin of which they foretold, is high and firm: And finally, that the army, which they charged the supporters of administration with having raised for sinister purposes, is laid down by its authors themselves, as soon as there was a reasonable ground to believe, that it had become unnecessary.

Men of sense and reflection will recollect these circumstances; and they will ask themselves, what more could any administration have done? Party-men, who are heated by constant opposition to all that has been done, and view every thing with a prejudiced eye will no doubt say that more might have been done had their advice been followed; but for this we have nothing but their word; and it is just as fair, to suppose that this would have been done, had their advice been followed. They have predicted much evil which we know has not happened. May we not safely conclude, from this, that their predictions about the good effects of following their advice, would have proved equally fallacious?

When we were engaged in a dispute with England, Mr. Jefferson's friends, & I presume himself, strongly urged the most violent and high handed measures. To make a single attempt at negotiation, before resort was had to measures of compulsion, was stigmatized by them as pusillanimity and meanness. Nothing but sequestration of property, and prohibition of intercourse, would suit them. When we afterwards got into a dispute with France, which was manifestly forced upon us by the injustice and aggressions of that nation, these same persons, wholly changed their tone. They were then all mildness and submission; talked of nothing but the horrors of war; insisted upon negotiation after negotiation; perpetually held up to view our own weakness, and the power and vengeance of France; and even when the second embassy was driven off, and a tribute demanded, still persisted in opposing every measure of defence or preparation, for fear it should involve us in war. When persons act thus inconsistently, is there not some reason to apprehend, that their conduct is influenced more by passion, party-spirit, animosity against one nation, and improper attachment to another, than by an enlightened and wise regard to the interests of their own country? Ought we not to listen with caution to the counsels of men, who are so much more under the guidance of passion than of sense? When their former predictions have been so fully refuted by experience, ought we not to distrust their present promises? Is there not every reason to believe, that had their advice been formerly followed, we should have been plunged into the war against the English, and now in a state of subjection to France, under the name of an alliance; as we know some other countries to be? Should not this teach us the danger of listening to them now? After all, what do these persons

expect to gain for the country, by a change of administration? What can they hope to do, which is not already done, or in a fair way to be done? Will they make peace with France? It is in a train of being made. Will they reduce the army? It is reduced. Will they repeal the Alien and Sedition Laws, about which they have raised so loud and unfounded a clamour? They expire of themselves next session; and the occasion for them having ceased, no body thinks of renewing them. Will they discharge the public debt? Provision is already made for its discharge: If they mean only to do things of this kind, which are already done or doing, there is no need of putting them in. It can do no good to the public, although it may gratify their lust of power, their animosity against their opponents, or their party spirit. If they mean to destroy all that has heretofore been done, to overturn the funding system, and abolish the public debt without paying it, to resume their old and favourite scheme of a French alliance and a war against England, whereby the payment of British debts may be postponed; to destroy the navy, whereon rests our only hope of respect abroad, & complete security at home; in fine, to repeal all the laws which they have opposed, and to throw every thing into confusion; if all this be their meaning, they will do infinite mischief, and ought to be kept out, as they have hitherto been.

If under the present system of administration the country has prospered. If peace has been preserved with honour, during a conflict which has involved almost every nation except ourselves: If commerce has been protected, industry made to flourish, public credit maintained, tranquility preserved at home, and the character of the nation raised abroad: I ask, what more could any administration have done? and what is the need of a change? Shall we as like foolish children, who throw away their play things, and take new ones, merely because they are tired of the first? Or shall we imitate the conduct of prudent men, who retain in their service and confidence those by whom their affairs have been managed with fidelity and success? If you had an overseer, who for ten years had made good crops and kept your plantation in excellent order, would you turn him away, merely because some other man, whom you knew little or nothing about, should come and tell you, that he would manage better if employed?

We know the present administration by the success of their actions. Those who are so anxious to succeed them, we know only by the failure of their promises, their perseverance in fault-finding, and the failure of all their former predictions. It is, therefore, in my judgment, foolish wisdom to adhere to the former, and leave the latter where they are.

In order to effect this purpose, it is necessary to fix on two men, in both of whom those who are satisfied with the system of administration adopted by Washington, and pursued

by his successor can confide; and to support them both as President. This necessity is imposed on us by the constitution; which directs that every elector shall vote for two persons, and that he who obtains the highest number of votes, shall be President, and the next to him Vice-President. Mr. Adams and General Pinckney have been proposed as candidates, to be voted for together; with the hope and wish that Mr. Adams may be President, on account of his long services, his well tried virtue, the fidelity wherewith he has discharged the duties of his office, and the success which has attended the leading measures of his administration. Both however ought to be supported, because the principle ought to be preferred to the man; and because if both are supported together, there will be more probability of securing one of them, than if either should run singly. Should General Pinckney obtain the highest vote, there can be no doubt that the public affairs will be safe in his hands. We know his talents, his industry, his knowledge of business, his integrity, his attachment to Republicanism, and his ardent love of his country. We know also that he is a firm friend and supporter of Washington's system of administration, whereby this country has been maintained in prosperity and honor, and which is the object of Mr. Adams's opponents to subvert. By supporting these two gentlemen, with all our might, we give ourselves the best possible chance of maintaining the best order of things; of giving stability and permanency to our government, which must be deeply shaken by frequent & violent changes of administration; and of encouraging public servants to do well, by retaining in the confidence of the nation, those who have conducted its affairs with fidelity and success.

I trust, my dear sir, that you will pardon me for troubling you with these observations, and that they will not be considered as improper or unbecoming. They have been drawn from me by a strong conviction of the importance of the subject, to the honor and happiness of a country which we both love, and to the permanency and success of a government which we both admire. As I am moreover, about to close, perhaps forever, my political career, they may be considered, in some sort, as the last words of a departing friend; which, as they are uttered in sincerity, we always flatter ourselves will be received with indulgence.

I have formerly mentioned to my friends, a determination which I some time ago made, to withdraw from public life, in order to devote myself wholly to my professional pursuits: a determination which the state of my affairs has long required, and now renders indispensable. The reasons which have induced me heretofore to postpone it, and which I was so happy as to find approved by my constituents, have now ceased. I have therefore resumed it; and I think it my duty to announce it in this manner. It furnishes nothing for me to regret, except the being compelled, by the attention which every man is bound to pay to his own situation and affairs, to chuse a place of residence, distant from those who have honored me, from early life, with their confidence and affection, & to whose indulgent partiality I am proud to acknowledge myself indebted, for whatever success I have obtained in life. Wherever I may be, or however situated, I shall always be proud to remember, and to acknowledge, that when I was a youth without fortune, without friends, without acquaintances, a stranger, in a strange land, the district of Ninety-Six took me to its bosom, and cherished me as its own child; and that through every change of scene and of fortune, it has still continued to give me proofs of its attachment. The grateful and affectionate sentiments which this recollection is calculated to inspire, shall go with me to my retirement, and be constantly cherished in my heart; nor shall I ever cease to consider myself as a citizen of Ninety-Six district, and feel proud of the title of her adopted Son.

Excuse me, my dear sir, I find that I am wandering from my purpose; which was to inform you and my other constituents, that I shall leave out the time for which I was formerly chosen, but cannot be a candidate in any future election; and to bid you and them an affectionate farewell.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

LIMERICK, March 6.

On the night of Tuesday the 13th ult. upwards of 200 men in arms, broke open the house of Patrick Shea, who rents the Tythes of Drumin and Athlacca, took Shea out, tied his shirt round his head, and were whipping him with cutting-whips, until he fainted: then they broke his furniture to pieces, and consumed to ashes his tythe books and notes.

Last Monday night a number of men on horseback, armed with guns and pistols, went to the house of Pat. Ryan, one of the hon. John Muff's corps of cavalry, at Kellenure, near Sahircollish, in this corps, plundered the house of his arms, forced him out, and gave him several desperate wounds in the head, and discharged a loaded gun, the contents of which lodged in his belly, and after pulling down his clothes, put therein a coal of fire, left him in that deplorable situation. At the same time the rest of the gang attacked the house of Richard Keys, of Abington, a yeoman of the same corps, broke his windows, and were preparing to set fire to his house, when one of the party prevailed on the rest to desist; two of them however, returned and dragged Keys out of his house, with an intent to shoot him, but knocking one of them down, he fortunately escaped out of their mercile hands. Ryan's life is despaired of.

March 12.

A gentleman who was on the ineffect of a shocking murder committed at Manister, county Limerick, has favored us with the following particulars.—It appeared that at a late hour on Friday night, a great number of villains, armed with muskets, swords, and pikes, attacked the house of Mr. John Boland, of Manister, and demanded his arms; at the same time a considerable part of the banditti, on horseback, were placed at a distance to keep watch; Mr. Boland with his brother James, and his sons, Matthew & James, were in the house in bed (as were Mrs. Boland and her two daughters). On the first alarm the men got up, and determined to defend their house and property, with that spirit which as yeomen and loyalists they were most remarkable for; and fired a number of shots, amongst the barbarous assailants, (several of whom there is good reason to believe did execution,) unfortunately for this brave family, the house was thatched, and the wretches set the same on fire, which caused them to come out; in consequence of which Mr. John Boland, his brother James, his two sons, James & Matthew, were butchered in a manner shocking to relate; the latter lived until next morning, but died without giving any account of the murderers. It appeared on the inquest, that Edmund Boland, brother to Mr. John Boland, who lay in a neighbouring house, was coming to the assistance of his family, and was murdered between the bridge of Manister and the house which was burned down. To add to this more than hellish outrage, poor Mrs. Boland, who with her daughters, narrowly escaped from the flames, has become quite deranged, and the recovery of the daughters still continues doubtful.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

War, remorseless and bloody (it will be seen) is the general language of the belligerent powers; and preparations for carrying it on are making with such vigor and activity as if it were to "thrust the gates of mercy on mankind."

Buonaparte continues the same conciliatory measures which have hitherto distinguished his conduct in the Confederation, and which have had the effect of reconciling parties and raising public confidence. A considerable number of the ex-military volunteers their services to act under him at the opening of the campaign; amongst these the younger son of the *chateau* Dutchess of Santa-Croce makes a part of the general staff of the Italian legion formed at Dijon.

We notice an assertion in the Prussian Westphalia Gazette, which is confidently made, that a negotiation has been entered upon between the French government and the court of Berlin, the object of which is to give a much greater extension to the actual line of demarcation, and to comprehend in the neutrality several new states in the German Empire.

Letters from Gothenburg, of the 23d March state, that in consequence of quarrels to this end that society

of the great scarcity of train oil and herrings, the exportation of both these articles have been prohibited, for the year 1800.

We understand, that the ship Frank, which has arrived at Boston from Japan, was chartered while there for a voyage to one of the Japan islands—and this is the first instance of any American vessel's going to either of those islands.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

Last Sunday the 25th inst. arrived at New-London, the schooner Peggy, a prize to the United States ship Trumbull, capt. Jewett; she carries 6 guns, and has on board 70,000 weight of coffee, from Port Republican bound to Bordeaux. Mr. Mumford Rogers, prize-master.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, to his friend in New-York, dated the 31st March.

"Our commissioners began their negotiations on the 27th, and I suspect will finish in the course of a month or six weeks. I have not yet learned the propositions they have made.—The first consul leaves this for Dijon on the 16th; but it is not expected the campaign will be very active, and many believe in a peace, which I think very probable. The stocks have taken a rapid rise within a day or two. The government have passed an arrette for forming a court of admiralty at Paris, which will try all vessels taken, as well by ships of government as privateers; those who are unfortunately captured will have a better prospect of obtaining justice."

FREDERICKSBURG, May 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Petersburg, to the Editor, dated May 20.

"On Sunday last, an unlucky accident occurred in this town, between Mr. Thomas Field, editor of the Republican, and Mr. Thomas Croft. The latter gentleman was killed. The circumstances as far as I can learn them, are as follow: Some days before this Mr. Field and Mr. Croft had a trifling difference. On this the latter provided himself with a pair of pistols, and a loaded horsewhip. He declared that on sight, he would give Mr. Field a drubbing, at the muzzle of a pistol. Mr. Field was informed of this; and as a necessary consequence, he provided himself with a pair of pistols. On Sunday morning he was met in the market house by Mr. Croft, and, after a few words, the latter struck Mr. Field, and continued his blows for several minutes. Mr. Field called repeatedly to the bystanders to take him away; but as no person either interfered, or shewed a disposition for interfering, he drew out one of his pistols from his pocket and shot Mr. Croft. The ball entered just below the left breast, and Croft expired in about fifteen minutes. Mr. Field immediately surrendered himself to the magistrates; and an examination took place, when he was committed for further trial, on Friday next."

THE HERALD.

R A S T O N,

TUESDAY, MORNING, June 10, 1800.

—:~:—

All Jacobins, or Disorganizers, are hereby forewarn'd to assault me, either within or without my doors—for they may rest assured, that, should such a procedure take place again, they shall not, with my approbation, be prosecuted in a Court of Justice for Talbot county.

J. COWAN.

D U E L L I G:

OR, FASHIONABLE MURDER.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—This morning a duel took place between two respectable young gentlemen, of this town. It is with sorrow we inform our readers, that one of them fell—his opponent's ball passing immediately through his head. A reciprocal and friendly farewell took place a short time before the discharge of their pistols. They behaved with firmness; & have left a precedent for maturely weighing the causes and consequences of quarrels to this end that society

may not be deprived of its ornaments, by precipitately taking up an ungrounded principle of honor.

RALEIGH, April 20.—A duel was fought at Fayetteville, on the 26th inst. between Col. T. Davis, and Dr. Jordan: They took two fires—the first without execution, but the second they both received a wound nearly in the same place, in the groin. We are happy to hear they are on the recovery.

A letter from Baltimore states, that a duel was fought on Monday morning the 19th inst. between capt. Edwards and lieut. Lewis, both of the marines, in which the former was mortally wounded.

A duel was fought at Carlisle a few days ago, between capt. B. Gibbs, and lieut. S. Franklin, of the 10th U. S. regiment of Infantry; they fired twice—the former received two wounds, whether mortal or not we are not informed.

On Monday last a duel was fought at New York, between lieut. Laybourne and lieut. Evans, of the second regiment of engineers, in consequence of a long standing difference. They discharged a brace of pistols each. Laybourne's last entered Evans's right side, and passing through, broke the skin on the left; the wound is not mortal.

ANOTHER DUEL.

A few months ago, two Rams belonging to two farmers, about twelve miles from Philadelphia, were observed to look at each other through the rails of a fence, which divided their owner's farms, with uncommon fierceness. By an accident a pane of that fence was broken down, which gave an opportunity for the two Rams to have a meeting. They rushed upon each other with great fury. One of them fell in consequence of a blow which fractured his skull. As there was no second, nor surgeon at hand, to assist the unfortunate Ram, he instantly expired.—Both the parties behaved with the utmost determination, firmness, and intrepidity.

HEROISM OF A PEASANT.

The following generous action has always struck me extremely; there is somewhat even of sublime in it.

A great inundation having taken place in the north of Italy, owing to an excessive fall of snow in the Alps, followed by a speedy thaw, the river Adige carried off a bridge near Verona, except the part on which was the house of the toll gatherer, or porter, I forgot which; and who with his whole family, thus remained imprisoned by the waves, and in momentary danger of destruction.—They were discovered from the banks, stretching forth their hands, screaming, and imploring succour, while fragments of this remaining arch were continually dropping into the water.

In this extreme danger, a nobleman who was present, a Count of Pulverini, I think, held out a purse of one hundred sequins, as a reward to any adventurer who would take boat, and deliver the unhappy family. But the risk was so great of being borne down by the rapidity of the stream, of being dashed against the fragment of the bridge, or of being by the falling stone, that not one, in the vast number of spectators, had courage enough to attempt such an exploit.

A peasant, passing along, was informed of the proposed reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he, by strength of arms, gained the middle of the river, brought his boat under the pile; and the whole of the family descended by means of a rope. "Congratulate cried he, now you are safe."—By a still more strenuous effort, and great strength of arm, he brought the boat and family to the shore. "Brave fellow exclaimed the Count, handing the purse to him, here is the promised recompense." "I shall never expose life for money, answered the peasant. My labor is a sufficient livelihood for myself, my wife, and children. Give the purse to this poor family who have lost their all."

ATTENTION.

The FEDERAL REPUBLICANS of Talbot county, are requested to assemble at the Court-House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 17th day of June, inst. at 3 o'clock, to fix upon four Candidates as DELEGATES to represent their real sentiments in the next general assembly. June 7, 1800.

For Sale.

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz.—On the Forks of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts:

Widow's Lot, Partnership, Stapleford's Privilege, Merchant's Outlet, Harford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1100 acres—600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mould; about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber, with a tenant's house and out-houses.—Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Chesapeake Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk—not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard; from the timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Onslow Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot, Angels, Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 350 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared.—Near the town of Cambridge, Eupall's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 250 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable fields, under good inclosure, and with good tenant's houses.—Also—

To be Rented.

The lands at and adjoining Ware-Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing, together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded.—For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulston, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

JOHN F. MERCER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church-Hill, Queen-Anne's county, on the 15th day of April last, a negro man by the name of WILL, aged about 26 years. His clothing unknown.—Has lost all the fingers on his right hand by falling in a fit—wears a cloth on it.—On the left side of his head is a round bald place occasioned by his skull's being broke.—A remarkable knot on his right leg, having been cut with a sickle when young, and a very large foot.—The fellow is not very sensible in making a bargain for himself. Any person apprehending said fellow and bringing him home, or securing him in any jail so that the owner may get him again, shall receive a reward of Four Dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS CARSON.
Church-Hill, Queen-Anne's }
county, May 31st, 1800 } 4w

Doctor William Thomas,

INFORMS the Citizens of Easton and the public in general, that he has again returned to the City of Easton, where he intends to settle himself as a practitioner of Medicine, has attended for the three last winters the Medical Lectures at the University in Philadelphia, in pursuing the different branches necessary for the qualification of a Practitioner, and pledges himself to those who should employ him as their Physician, that every thing necessary on his part shall be attended to with the greatest care and diligence.—He has opened his shop next door to Mr. Faggart's store.

21 3w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

And possession given on the 1st day of January next.

The Subscriber's noted Tavern in Easton, known by the name of the

FOUNTAIN INN:

THE Dwelling House contains one large room below, 36 by 24, sufficient to entertain a large assembly of gentlemen—two smaller rooms and passage—nine good lodging rooms above in good order; large and commodious stables with 22 stalls; carriage house and granary—kitchen adjoining with chambers above; an ice-house newly built of brick—a large and fertile garden, and a well of good water in the yard.—Terms may be known by application to

THOMAS PRINCE.

Easton, 10th June, 1800. 3w

In Chancery, May 30, 1800.

JAMES WILLSON, Junior, an insolvent of Talbot county, makes application as a trader, by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

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

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
21 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE SOLD.

At Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, lying and being in Queen-Anne's county.—One hundred and twenty five of the above land is cleared, the remainder is very heavy timbered. This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Edward Harris, Mr. Jacob Sath, and others. There is on this land a thriving apple orchard.—The soil is very productive of corn, wheat and tobacco. The title papers may be examined by any person inclined to purchase. Also for sale on the premises, horses, cattle and hogs; household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils—also the crop of corn now on the farm.—There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, two large barns, one of which is almost new, two stables and every other necessary out house, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash only.—A good bargain will be given clear of all incumbrances.—Any person purchasing this farm, and wishing to enlarge it, may purchase land adjoining it.

EDWARD CARRY.

Queen-Anne's county, }
28th May, 1800 } 20 12w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Bowdle, late of Easton, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of June next ensuing the date hereof, at the dwelling house of Thomas Prince, in Easton, in order that a dividend may be struck on the personal estate.—Those who neglect to exhibit their claims on that day, will be certainly barred from receiving any part of the assets now in hand. And all those indebted to said estate, either on account, bond or notes, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

LOFTUS BOWDLE,
Acting Administrator.

May 29th, 1800. 20 3w

Doctor R. Richardson,

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

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

Hincque puerperarum febris naturam multique magis eam tollendi rationem nobis ignotam esse luculenter patet ad sciatur hinc quod aegra ab hac eodem modo tractanda est ac si a quacunque alia febre convalesceret sique non ei to ad sanitatem redeat, balneum frigidum aliisque tonica vix non proderunt.

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

Humble servant,

JEREMIAH BROWWELL.

Easton, May 27th, 1800. 19

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH M'HARD, Adm'or.
MARG'T. M'HARD, Adm'rx.

May 15th, 1800. 19

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

F. BENSON, President.

Attan.

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 19, 1800. 18

Boarding House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a house No. 26, at the corner of Bank and Calvert streets in Baltimore; where every possible exertion shall be used to accommodate daily and other Boarders.

THOS. KEATS.

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

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

SAMUEL ELLIOTT.

Dorchester county, near Cambridge,

May 19th, 1800. 19 3w

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

Inquire of

MR. BORDLEY.

Mouth of Wye, April 28, 1800. 16

NOTICE.

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

Elizabeth Marshall, Adm'rx.

Benjamin Wailer, Adm'or.

April 14th, 1800. 14 3mo.

NOTICE.

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

NS. HAMMOND.

Easton, 20th March, 1800. 16

NEW-YORK, May 29.

Very late from Europe.

Last evening arrived the ship Huron, capt. Hill, after a short passage from Greenock. The late hour we received the papers, prevented our being more copious in the details. To-morrow we will give a quantity of interesting matter.

COMMISSIONERS AT PARIS.

PARIS, April 5.

The commissioners for carrying on the negotiations between France and America, held their first sitting on the third, and exchanged their powers.

April 11.

The official Gazette, published at Turin, gives an account of an attack made by the French against the Insurgents of Fontana Buona, in which the former lost 113 officers wounded, including two Generals, & 2000 men. After this check Massena retired to Recco.

April 13.

There has been a slight movement of insurrection in the garrison of Caen, occasioned, it is said, by want of pay, but by the firmness of General Gardanne, the event was not attended with any bad consequences.

We have received information from Rastadt, that a warm action took place towards Bregentz on the 2d instant. The French were at first successful, but the Austrians having been considerably re-inforced, repulsed our troops with some loss.

VIENNA, March 17.

All hopes of peace have vanquished. The proposal made by the first Consul, of making the Rhine the boundaries of France, have not been admitted. The collected powers demand, that before entering into any negotiation, the French will evacuate all the parts of the parts of the German Empire which they have usurped.

FRANCKFORT, April 3.

Capitulation of Mantua.

A British courier from Palermo passed through Cassel, on the 28th of March, containing an account of the capitulation of the island of Malta, in which capture the Russians are said to have no share. The misunderstanding between the two Imperial courts has been done away by the satisfaction given to Paul respecting Ancona

and that in consequence the retrograde march of the army under Suwarrow (who it would thereby appear is still alive) has been suspended, and that 18,000 Russians are to be at the disposal of Austria, and to be commanded by Prince Rezenberg, besides the 30,000 to be embarked at Riga.

April 6.

The whole Imperial army, and of the Empire, commanded by General Kray, is in full motion. Orders have been sent to the head quarters to be ready for removing the Donaueschingen, and all the officers, without distinction of rank, must immediately join their respective corps. General Kray has announced to his Staff, that the campaign is about to be opened. It is remarked, that this General has retained in his Staff all the officers who had the esteem and confidence of Prince Charles. General Szarry, the commander of the right wing, who has his head quarters at Heidelberg, is about to transfer them to Mannheim. According to the same advices Gen. Kray, who is about to act such a distinguished part, is a man about 65 years of age, of small stature, thin, and possessed of great vivacity. He served with great applause in the war of seven years, and in that again the Turks and in every campaign of the present war.

The troops of the Empire, which form part of the army of the Rhine, including the 12,000 Bavarians in the pay of Britain, are estimated at 30,000 effective men. The armed organized militia make fifteen thousand; the three Swiss emigrant regiment four thousand; the Corps of Conde, 4,500; the Tyrolians, 2000; & the Austrian army 15,000.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.

The want of specie throughout the whole of the Republic, and the forced loans lately decreed, appear to have prevented the granting of the loan solicited by the counsellor of state, M. Mont. At another time our merchants would have been eager to have contributed to the loan proposed by the first Consul.

STRASBURGH, April 6.

The corps of Conde is immediately to repair to the Rhine. It is in the pay of Britain not only during the war, but for ten years after a peace; this is a stipulation expressly made by the

Emperor Paul: there is, however, this condition annexed, "unless in the interim the French emigrants who form that corps shall have the power of returning to France."

VENICE, March 21.

Yesterday morning high mass was held in the church of St. Giorgio Maggiore, which being finished the coronation of the Pope Pius VII, took place, amidst repeated discharges of artillery, and the ringing of all the bells.

VIENNA, March 29.

Accounts have this day been received here, from Italy, stating that a severe engagement had taken place near Gavi, which terminated in favour of the Austrians; the regiment of Spleny distinguished itself greatly on that occasion.

The Pacha of Belgrade has sent deputies to Palawan Oglu, to adjust the differences between them.

LONDON, April 18.

By the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte, the contracting parties are each bound not to make a separate peace with France.

The Emperor of Germany and the King of Sardinia, have at length come to an understanding on the subject of the territories of the latter, and his Imperial Majesty it is said, agreed to re-instate him in whatever part of the Piedmontese country may remain in his possession at the conclusion of the war.

Letters from Italy state, that the French are in full motion in that country. While general Massena is making demonstrations along the coast of Genoa, it is observed that the French in Switzerland and the valais are preparing an expedition against Italy; at both points, however, the Imperialists are in the best state, strictly observing the motions of the enemy.

Private letters from Berlin, from persons of good authority, relate, that Bourdonville offered that France should evacuate Italy Piedmont and Switzerland: That the latter country and Holland should be restored to their independence: that France should retain all its possessions on the left banks of the Rhine, together with the whole of the Austrian Low Countries. Finally, that if Prussia would undertake to guarantee these possessions to France, the latter would

guarantee to Prussia the territory of Hanover and the Anseatic towns.

PARIS, April 1.

The Ambassador from Prussia to the Court of London, landed at Calais on the 26th ult. on his way to Paris.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Levin Marshall, late of Dorchester, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the fifth day of July next, on which day the subscriber will attend at the Court House, in the town of Cambridge, to make a dividend of the deceased's assets in hand among the creditors, and receive all claims against the same according to law.

ROSANNA MARSHALL,

Adm'r. of Levin Marshall.

Dorchester county, May 21, 1800.

In Chancery, May 15th, 1800.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Robert Moore, Trustee, as stated in his report, of the real property of Charles Vickers, deceased, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the second day of September next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in J. Cowan's news-paper before the last day of July next.

One third of Piney Point was sold for £. 36—part of Lot No. 47, in Easton, was sold for dls. 22—Lot No. 28, in said town, was sold for dls. 28.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my fellow-citizens of Talbot county, I offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, which will commence in October next; and should I be so fortunate as to meet the approbation and suffrages of the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot county, the favor will be most gratefully acknowledged.

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. SHARPHARWOOD.

May 6th, 1800.

20 3w

NOTICE is hereby given that the Levy Court for Talbot County will meet on Monday the sixteenth instant for the purpose of closing the business of the Levy—All persons having Accounts against the County are requested to bring them in on that day.

By order Levy Court,

W. S. BOND, Clk.

Take Notice.

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

John R. Brimwell.

April 29th, 1800.

16 8w

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

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

THOS. J. BULLITT.

Easton, 14th April, 1800.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

President WASHINGTON'S Valedictory Address is the most invaluable legacy ever bequeathed by a Statesman to his country. The following extract illustrates, with prophetic sagacity, the horrors of the French Revolution. The character and conduct of Buonaparte are here drawn in glowing terms, that one would almost suppose a personal application was intended.

"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by a spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own tyranny, on the ruins of public liberty."

American, beware!—Be assured that the object of those who attempt to excite a jealousy and distrust against the government of your choice, is nothing less than to establish a despotism of the same kind.

BOSTON, June 6.

A correspondent observes; that among the many unaccountable things that take place at the present day, one, and that not the least, is, how persons who have, for a long course of years, made an open and public profession of the Christian religion, been the greatest sticklers for orthodoxy in the Calvinistic sense, and after the straightest sect have lived puritans, can, consistently with such professions, witness all the subversion of the French revolution, defend all their atheistical and demoralizing principles, and hold in the highest estimation the authors and abettors of them. Persons of this description cannot bear to hear a minister of the gospel defend the religion of his master against this new philosophy, but immediately turn their backs, and signified him as a preacher of politics. Pray, Mr. Editor, when a minister before an assembly of his brethren delivers sentiments like the following, can any one who makes the least pretence to the name of a Christian, be justly offended? We have rights as members of civil society as well as subjects of the Kingdom of Christ. The support of our civil rights, and the rights of conscience, may not differ, excepting both; however, may be supported in perfect consistency with the Christian character. The fidelity which we owe to Christ, as well as to the civil government, under which we live, will oblige us to make use of the influence, which we have in society, to prevent such men from coming into high offices, and exercising authority in the Christian religion. A Christian would not be a member of a party, did he, as a member of civil society, put power into the

hands of men who are known to be unfriendly to the gospel, and who treat the institutions of it with contempt. No apology can be admitted for such conduct."

Such, in substance, if not verbatim, were the sentiments delivered by a Rev. Divine at a late convention, when a gentleman, respectable for his age, the public officer he has sustained, and his professed regard to the religion and institutions of the gospel, disturbed the audience by quitting the house, & in high words, railed against the speaker as a preacher of politics. O tempora! O mores! Do not such men, by their conduct, prove the truth of what is asserted respecting their friends?

NEW-YORK, June 7.
INFRACTION at the STATE PRISON.

The particulars of the disturbance at the prison yesterday are as follow:

On Thursday evening, William Baker and John Smith, two prisoners, were put into the cells for threats & improper conduct to some of their comrades. This gave offence to some of the others, who, the next day refused to go to work till Smith and Baker were liberated. The keepers, in an attempt to enforce the wholesome rules of the prison, were formidably opposed; and in the first conflict, James Adams prisoner, was shot in the arm, by the principal keeper. This excited the resentment of several others, who rushed forward with knives, hammers, &c. In order to disperse them, the keepers were again obliged to fire. Two muskets were discharged, and two other prisoners were slightly wounded. These daring fellows then retreated into their rooms, where they came to a determination not to work, and to oppose any attempt to the contrary. By this time the Blacksmiths, Nailors, &c. who were not confined, had come to a determination to support the refractory prisoners. They continued in this state of defiance till 4 in the afternoon, at which time military aid was called in, when they were obliged to submit, and E. Owens, Jas. Adams, P. Dwyer, R. Bellamy, James Stanford, James Griffin, P. Gaffery, A. Irwin, John Boyer, W. Bedford, and E. Grennif, the ringleaders, were secured in cells.

CHATHAM, (Conn.) May 22.

Yesterday, while gravating the Sloop Sally, there was found in her bottom, the horn or bone of a Sword Fish, which went through her bottom plank and riving plank, as much as five or six inches. The bone when extracted, was 23 inches long, and two and a half inches in diameter. It is expected this bone was struck into the vessel during her last voyage, and if it had not broke off by the bouncing of the sea, the vessel must have filled with water, and probably been lost.

LANCASTER, June 7.

MODE

Of printing the *Journal of the*

We had in the *Journal*, at

tract of a letter from the West-Indies, complaining of the badness of American sugar, and of its being spoiled by metal vessels and mites, and the writer to know the cause of it.

Those mites are bred in hot weather in mills and meal rooms, and in store chests—in the month of June let the miller clean his rooms and chests of all the unmoved meal and bran—in every hole and corner and crevice; and instead thereof, sweep fine salt, & make smoke in the mill; then let him dress his mill so as not to heat in grinding, and bolt & pack the flour in loam as may be—the sooner the better, for the mites proceed from an impenetrable, winged insect, which hovers about in still weather; and meal is their agreeable habitation in the silent night.

Once put a bushel of new flour in my meal trough & it was spoiled in a few hot nights—the mites had been there before. Flour for domestic use will be best in good bags, in hot weather. As to the meal worth complained of, they are not bred in the summer of the year, as I am informed; if they were the jarring of the miller's axe and hammer, and fire and smoke would stop their progress. They breed in old meal and bran and make their way through worm holes and bad joints of casks. There should be smoke made in meal rooms, a little before sun down, that those winged insects, which may be seen in the rays of the sun, may go forth. When the flour is packed, wash the barrels with strong brine and lime.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

INTERESTING.

Capt. William Wharton, of the brig *Burton*, belonging to Nevis, bound to London, sailed with the West-India convoy from Tortola on the 9th of May. On the 15th, she sprung a leak, and was obliged to bear away for the first port; and on the 21st, in lat. 32, long. 67, was captured by the French privateer *Hazard*, of 10 guns, belonging to Porto Rico; finding the brig leaky released her, after having her in possession 17 hours. They informed capt. W. that they had taken 9 vessels, amongst which were the *Rachel* of Bristol, from Nevis, and the *Barbara*, bound to London, from St. Kitts; the rest were Americans. The day following, capt. W. was captured by the privateer *L'Egalite*, of 16 guns belonging to Gua-

daloupe; and after plundering the *Burton*, set her on fire, and abandoned her. They also informed that they had taken 5 vessels, but capt. W. could not learn what they were; and said that five privateers fitted out for a three months cruise, had sailed from Guadaloupe in company, about the second of May. On the 24th, the same privateer took the *Yehr*, a brig, of North Kingston, on board of which vessel they put capt. W. and crew. The next day, this schooner was boarded by one of the five privateers in the lat. of 34, and finding prisoners on board, released her. The privateer had taken two American brigs, one of which they burnt, whose crew they put on board the other, and after plundering, liberated her. The *Abigail* arrived at Newport on the 29th ult. where capt. Wharton took passage for this city, arrived here on Saturday, and communicated to us the above particulars.

Capt. W. May 25, spoke the ship *Washington*, of Philadelphia; from Baltimore, bound to Gibraltar; and is almost sure, from her course, that she must have been captured by the last mentioned privateer.

PHILADELPHIA June 12.

From Talahie in the Creek nation, we have advice that information had been received there that Bowles, with 300 of the Seminola Indians, had entrenched themselves within gunshot of the fort at St. Marks and killed 11 of the garrison; and that they had stopped the river Appalachicola, by falling trees across it, to prevent succors being carried to the fort. That the Indians were in general well disposed to the United States; the men were employed in cultivating their lands, and the women in spinning, weaving, &c.

RICHMOND, June 6.

The trial of JAMES THOMPSON CALLENDER, for sedition, took place on Tuesday last, in the Circuit Court of the United States. This being the first instance of the kind in this State, it excited great curiosity—the room was thronged with spectators from every quarter. The trial was opened at ten o'clock and continued till six, when the jury retired, and after some deliberation brought in a verdict—*GUILTY*.

The succeeding day at ten o'clock, the prisoner appeared at the bar to receive his sentence. Judge Chase, after making some observations upon the dangerous consequences that must result from a disobedience to the laws, and recommending most seriously, the constitutional mode of address, whereby a law might be deemed a grievance, addressed himself to the prisoner, to inform him of the determination of the court, which was, that he be fined in the sum of 200 dollars, imprisoned nine months, & be bound over in the penalty of 1,000 dollars, during the term of two years, for his good behaviour—himself in the sum of six hundred, and to find two securities for three hundred dollars each.

We hope and trust that this prosecution may have the desired effect, in deterring others from any attempt to violate the laws of our country—under which banner, rests all that is dear to us.

Judge Chase, when about to pass sentence on Mr. Callender, observed that his offence against the laws was great, and that it was aggravated by its having been wilfully committed. He told Mr. Callender that he seemed to be a man of some information, and by no means destitute of good understanding—that with these, he must have known that Mr. Adams was far from deserving the character which he had given him; that it was a fact generally known, and of which Mr. C. could not plead ignorance, that the American people had repeatedly considered their most important concerns and dearest interests to Mr. Adams—that he was one of the principal characters in the revolution, and had acted a most conspicuous part in carrying it on; that Congress knowing his virtues, abilities and patriotism, after having successfully employed him in other very important business, appointed him as a minister in conjunction with two others, to make the treaty which terminated the war and established our independence; and that the best parts of that treaty of peace were to be ascribed to Mr. Adams, whose conduct was so greatly misrepresented, and to Mr. Jay, whose character in this part of the union, has been so shamefully vilified—that these were facts which he would mention, because he supposed they were not generally known in Virginia. That Congress highly approved of the conduct of Mr. Adams in that negotiation—that the people of America having increased confidence in him, elected him Vice-President when the present constitution was adopted, and re-elected him thereto—and at last chose him to the eminent station he now occupies. He asked if it was possible for any rational mind to believe such a man guilty of the atrocious crimes laid to his charge by the traverser?—To believe such an accusation was, he said, an attack upon the people themselves—for, that it was self-evident, that an intelligent stranger, who would read these severe charges and believe them, must unavoidably think, that the people who had elected to so dignified a station so abandoned and infamous a character, must be depraved and wicked themselves—that no people would be virtuous, who were capable of promoting so base and profligate a person—But, that the truth was, that Mr. Adams had been long deserving well of his country; that in various important situations he had been thirty years in its service, which never would have been the case if the abandoned character ascribed to him by Mr. Callender, had been merited. That Callender would not have been personally acquainted with him, and that as he had ample means of information, he must have defamed him wilfully.

Judge Chase then drew the true distinction between the licentiousness and the liberty of the press; and expatiated largely on the utility of the latter—it was true that despotism could

not exist where the liberty of the press was enjoyed—but that there was a very great difference between the liberty and the abuse or licentiousness of the press—that the licentiousness of the press would most certainly destroy any government, and particularly a republican form of government—that it would corrupt the public opinion, and destroy the morals of the people; and that on public opinion and the principles of morality and virtue, a republican government was founded—that undoubtedly the liberty of the press might be enjoyed in the fullest extent to every rational and valuable purpose, without its licentiousness.

If calumny, defamation and falsehood were to be indiscriminately tolerated and encouraged, it would reduce virtue to the level of vice, and no man however upright his conduct, could be secure from slander—there would be no encouragement to integrity—that the liberty of the press consisted in the unrestrained but fair discussion of principles and conduct, and would never be said to consist in securing impunity to wilful and malicious slanders. It was to be lamented, that this doctrine was not sufficiently understood by printers—that some of the best of them seemed to mistake the licentiousness for the liberty of the press. That Callender avowedly for an electioneering purpose, had ascribed to Mr. Adams a worse character than the worst minister of the worst of tyrants had—these he represented him in blacker colors than *Sejanus* himself. He then reminded him that as a foreigner he found an asylum in this country—that he had been treated with hospitality and kindness, and ought not in return to have defamed some of the best characters in the country, and sow dissensions, discontent and discord, among the people; that his conduct would be much more severely punished in any other civilized country than this—that the sentence which the court was about to pronounce, would show the moderation of the government, and how much more mild and temperate its principles, than those of other governments. He recommended to the traverser to pursue a different conduct for the future, and told him that the government of the United States did not wish to punish or oppress, but to enforce obedience to just laws made by the representatives, chosen by the people themselves—that there was but two ways of remedying the evils of bad laws, to petition those who made them to repeal them, or to remove those representatives, and choose better men in their stead—that bad senators, members of the house of representatives, or a corrupt judge, could be constitutionally removed. He lamented that there was a propensity in the human mind to approve of defamation. Many high characters would permit the circulation of the vilest slander, without contradiction—they would not command or direct the propagation of the slander, but they would listen to it without contradicting it—such might have their motives for such conduct, but it was improper.

Wednesday last the Circuit Court of the United States for this district adjourned to the next term—and on Thursday morning the Hon. Judge Chase left this city, in company with the Hon. John Marshall, who has gone on to take charge of his late appointment of Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

The newspapers of every political complexion in the United States, are giving probable statements of votes for President and Vice-President at the impending election.—The following is taken from the "American Citizen" of Baltimore, from whose pen flows nothing but gall and rancour against the government.

From the Baltimore American.

Probable statement of votes for President at next election.

Republican votes.	Democratic votes.
New York 12	N. Hampshire 6
Pennsylvania 15	Vermont 4
Maryland 3	Connecticut 4
Virginia 21	Massachusetts 19
North Carolina 12	Jersey 7
South Carolina 3	Maryland 7
Georgia 4	Delaware 4
Kentucky 4	Rhode Island 4
Tennessee 3	

In this statement, which is evidently dictated by his wishes, and not by any evidence of fact, Pennsylvania gives the whole number of her votes to the Democratic candidates. The truth is, the votes of that State, owing to a disagreement between the two houses of legislature, will probably be lost altogether. Should a compromise however take place, and a district election be instituted, the Democratic candidates can have a majority of 3 or 4 votes at most; for of the 25 counties in the State, besides the city of Philadelphia, we take their own statement of Maryland, North Carolina from universal report, will give a majority; indeed, some say an unanimous voice for a Federal President. It is certain that South Carolina will.

The account will therefore stand thus, and there is every reason to believe the result will differ but two or three votes from it.

	FED.	ANTI.
New Hampshire	6	0
Vermont	4	0
Massachusetts	19	0
Rhode Island	4	0
Connecticut	9	0
New York	0	12
New Jersey	7	0
Pennsylvania	5	10
Delaware	4	0
Maryland	3	7
Virginia	0	21
North Carolina	7	5
South Carolina	3	0
Georgia	1	3
Tennessee	0	3
Kentucky	0	4
	75	62

P. S. If Pennsylvania is lost altogether, and the probability is in favor of that supposition—the difference will be greater.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 24, 1800.

At a respectable Meeting of the Federal Republicans of Talbot county, convened at the Court-House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 17th of June inst. pursuant to public notice previously given, for the purpose of fixing upon four Candidates as Delegates to represent their sentiments in the next general assembly, JOHN ROBERTS, Esq. was appointed Chairman. And a motion being made and seconded, that a Committee be nominated to select from among the people four characters proper to be recommended for this purpose, Nicholas Hammond, Henry Banning, Henry Martin, James Goldsborough, Enalls Martin, John Dickinson, Henry Johnson, John Fisher, William Hambleton, John Kerley, Henry Nicols and James Dudley, were appointed a Committee, who thereupon retired; and after some time returned and reported to the Chairman the following Resolution, which was read a first and second time, and adopted by the meeting without a dissenting voice:

"Resolved, That it be, and it hereby is, recommended to the Federal Republicans of Talbot county, to support JOHN EDMONDSON, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, JOHN ROLLER and GEORGE R. HAYWARD, as Delegates to the General Assembly at the next Election in October."

By order of the Meeting.

JOHN ROBERTS, Chairman.

June 18th, 1800.

So far from Mr. Jefferson's getting all the votes in North Carolina, we should not be surprised if it went as much against him the ensuing as the last election did in his favor. We think, however, that the friends of government may count with certainty on NINE votes out of twelve in favor of Mr. Adams. Such a reformation in the dispositions of the citizens of North Carolina, cannot but be gratifying to the friends of religion and the present administration, throughout the union.

We think proper to mention for the information of those at a distance, who may have given currency to a part of Callender's assertions, that Mr. Martin of Fayetteville district, the only elector who voted for Mr. Adams at the last election, offers (without opposition) again this year, and has given assur-

ances that he will, if elected, vote for Mr. Adams.

[N. C. Minerva.]

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the brig Sally, captain Hampton, of this port, 13 days from St. Thomas. Whilst getting under way from said island, a schooner arrived in 21 days from Bourdeaux, who said that the American Commissioners had accomplished the object of their mission. Some extracts shall be given in our next from St. Vincent and Grenada papers of the 19th ult.

[Wilmington (Del.) Mirror.]

TO BE SOLD.

At Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 22d of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day after.

TWO valuable Tracts of LAND,

situated in Queen-Ann's county. One containing 160 acres of land, the other about 250 acres. The former is situated on the main road from Centre-Ville to Queen's-Town, about two miles from the latter place. The quality of this land is good, and its soil particularly adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. The common increase (upon an average) of wheat, previous to the coming of the fly, was from 10 to 16 for one; and has seldom been less than six for one since. This farm is in good repair, has a tolerable good dwelling house, and a set of farm houses that equal, if not surpass, any in the county, where the farm is no larger. There is an excellent apple orchard, and a variety of other good fruit trees. There is sufficient timber to support this land many years.

The other farm is situated on the main road from Queen's-Town to Kent-Island Ferry, about two miles from the Ferry, and contains nearly 200 acres of good timbered land well adapted to ship-building. The improvements on this farm are a good dwelling house about 36 feet in length by 20 in breadth, well finished above and below, and in good repair; a large barn almost new, tolerable good kitchen, new quarter, and other necessary houses all in good repair. These are the improvements on the part occupied by Captain Henry Courfey, which is the central part of the farm. There are two other tenements at the extremities of the land. The situation and quality of this land render it uncommonly valuable; its situation is convenient to the waters of both the western and eastern bay. Winchester's creek (about half a mile above Jackson's creek) runs through the north part of this land, and empties into Chester river; and to the southward this farm extends to the head of Marshy creek, which empties into the eastern bay. This farm will be laid off in three lots of about 50 acres each. The upper and middle lots each have a fine view of Chester river, and will have from 50 to 60 acres of timbered land each. The lower lot on the head of Marshy creek, will have nearly 70 acres of timbered land; and is within one mile of the noted harbor of Jackson's creek. The timber consists chiefly and principally of pine, white and red oak, and chestnut. The quality of this land is such, that it may be rendered a never failing source for timber. After clearing and cultivating as long as may be expedient, turn it out, and in a few years it will produce pine fit for rails. One fourth of the purchase money will be required on making deeds; the residue in four annual payments. Purchasers giving bonds with approved security. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Wheat may be seeded on paying damages done to the corn. The sale to be at 11 o'clock on the upper farm adjoining Mr. William Tilghman's. Any person wishing to view the lands, will apply to Mr. John Harrison, living near the head of Marshy creek, for a view of the lower farm; and to my people, living on the upper farm, for a view of that.

CHRISTOPHER W. CARRADINE,
Head of Corfica Creek,
17th June, 1800.

In Chancery, May 30th, 1800.

THE Commissioners appointed under the descent law, relative to the real estate in Somerset county of Wm Adams, dec'd. having made their report to the Chancery, that the said estate will not admit of division, and the said Commissioners having valued the said estate, it is ordered that the report and proceedings of the said

Commodities shall be confirmed on application of any party concerned after the first day of October next; provided a copy of this order be served on all the parties concerned, or their guardians, except Andrew Adams, or infested three times in Cowan's newspaper before the last day of July next.

True Copy,
Test,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester counties for the many favors he has received since the running of his stage, and informs them, that it will in future leave Easton immediately on the arrival of Mr. Haddaway's stage, on Tuesday mornings at 9 o'clock, for Akers's Ferry, and return to Easton previous to Mr. Haddaway's stage leaving town, which will be at three o'clock of the same day. It will be requisite for passengers wishing to return in the stage to be at Mr. Akers's Ferry by 11 o'clock, as the distance will not admit of delay.

Travellers will certainly find it much to their advantage in going to Annapolis, as the running of the stages will at all times agree with the arrival and departure of Mr. Haddaway's Ferry Boat, and the route performed with as much expedition and care as possible.

SAMUEL SWAN.
-Easton, June 17, 1800. 23
N. B. Horses and Carriages to hire, together or separate. S. S.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1800, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, at Mr. Vanhorn's store, at the head of Church Creek, in Dorchester county, on Saturday the 12th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All that Tract of Land called CHANCERY, situate and lying in Dorchester county, near the head of Church Creek, containing one hundred and forty nine acres, and three quarters of an acre; and all that part of a tract of land called TOOWAN, VANTERS, distinguished by lot No. two, and containing one hundred and fifteen acres and three quarters of an acre, more or less, the greater part of which are well timbered with oak and pine. The terms of sale are as follows, viz. the purchaser or purchasers of the said property to give bond or bonds with security for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months; and the residue, with interest, within two years from the day of sale; provided, that if failure be made of the first payment within twelve months, the whole purchase money shall be immediately due and recoverable by suit at law.

CATHARINE KALENDER,
Trustee.
Dorchester county, 10th June, 1800

ADVERTISEMENT.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church Hill, Queen-Ann's county, on the 15th day of April last, a negro man by the name of WILL, aged about 26 years. His clothing unknown. Has lost all the fingers on his right hand by falling in a pit—wears a cloth on it. On the left side of his head is a round bald place occasioned by his skull's being broke. A remarkable knot on his right leg, having been cut with a sickle when young, and a very large foot. The fellow is not very sensible in making a bargain for himself. Any person apprehending said fellow and bringing him home, or securing him in any jail so that the owner may get him again, shall receive a reward of Four Dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

FRANCES CARSON,
Church Hill, Queen-Ann's } 21
county, May 31st, 1800 } 4W

For Sale,

The following very valuable Tract of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, viz. On the Fork of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts:

Widow's Lot, Partnership,
Stephens's Privilege, Merchant's Out-

let, Hartford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1100 acres—600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mould; about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber, with a tenant's house and out-houses.

Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Chelapeake Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk, not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard; from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opossum Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot, Angels, Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 350 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared. Near the town of Cambridge, Ennalls's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 200 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable fields, under good inclosure, and with good tenant's houses.

Also, —

TO BE RENTED,

The lands at and adjoining Ware Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing, together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded. For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulson, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

JOHN R. MERCER.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county. One hundred and twenty five of the above land is cleared, the remainder is very heavy timbered. This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Edward Harris, Mr. Jacob Seth, and others. There is on this land a thriving apple orchard. The soil is very productive of corn, wheat and tobacco. The title papers may be examined by any person inclined to purchase. Also for sale on the premises, horses, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils—also the crop of corn now on the farm. There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, two large barns, one of which is almost new, two stables and every other necessary out house, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash only. A good bargain will be given clear of all incumbrances. Any person purchasing this farm, and wishing to to enlarge it, may purchase land adjoining it.

EDWARD CAREY,
Queen-Ann's county, } 20 12W
18th May, 1800 }

IN Chancery, May 30, 1800.
JAMES WILSON, Junior, an insolvent of Talbot county, makes application as a trader, by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State and of the United States. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the Chancellor, in the Chancery Office, on the twenty sixth day of December next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the twenty sixth day of June next, in Cowan's newspaper, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said twenty sixth day of December next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit; and to lodge with the Chancellor within six months from the time of the last publication (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
21 3W Reg. Cur. Can.

Doctor William Thomas.

INFORMS the inhabitants of Easton and the public in general, that he has again returned to the town of Easton, where he intends to settle himself as a practitioner of Medicine, has attended for the three last winters the Medical Lectures at the University in Philadelphia, in pursuing the different branches necessary for the qualification of a Practitioner, and pledges himself to those who should employ him as their Physician, that every thing necessary on his part shall be attended to with the greatest care and diligence. He has opened his shop next door to Mr. Taggart's store.

21 3W

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Board,
JOHN BOWEN, President.

EDWARD MARKLAND, Secretary.

May 13, 1800.

LOFTUS BOWLE,
Aging Administrator.

May 29th, 1800.

20 1W

FOR SALE OR RENT.
And possession given on the 1st day of January next.

The Subscriber's noted Tavern in Easton, known by the name of the FOUNTAIN INN.

THE Dwelling House contains one large room below, 36 by 24, sufficient to entertain a large assembly of gentlemen—two smaller rooms, and panage—five good lodging rooms above in good order, large and commodious stables with 22 stalls; carriage house and granary—kitchen adjoining with chambers above; an ice-house newly built of brick—a large and fertile garden, and a well of good water in the yard. Terms may be known by application to

THOMAS PRICE,
Easton, 10th June, 1800. 3W

N. B. I will take Six or Eight Gentlemen Boarders at the low rate of Thirty Rounds per annum, each finding his own Lodging.

T. P.

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Elizabeth Marshall, Adm'x.
Benjamin Walker, Adm'or.

April 14th, 1800. 14 3mo.

NOTICE.

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

NS. HAMMOND.
Easton, 20th March, 1800. 10

BALTIMORE, June 16.

The following extracts are made from a pamphlet written in 1796, by a member of congress:

"With the hope of impressing an unfavorable opinion respecting Mr. Adams, on the public mind, various passages have been garbled from his work, entitled, *Discourse of the American Constitutions*; a book expressly written for the purpose of vindicating those constitutions from the strictures of monf. Thurgot, a French theorist, who condemned the separation of the American legislatures into two branches. The object of Mr. Adams, was, to shew the absolute necessity, in a republican government, of checks and balances; and that vesting all the legislative power in a single body, had, at all times, and in all republican governments ended in the slavery of the people. To prove this, he refers to all the ancient & modern republics; and necessarily introduces the various checks and balances which had been devised in each, or for the want of which the people had lost their liberties.

"This is called by Hampden, and other lycophants of Mr. Jefferson, 'an elaborate book in favor of privileged orders, and of a plan of government, compounded of a sufficient mixture of monarchy.'"

"Nothing is more false than this assertion. The book is in favor of distributing the legislative power in the United States, into two branches; and so much good sense and sound reasoning does it contain, that for the honor of Mr. Adams, every constitution which has been made in the United States since his work, has been so organized.—That of Pennsylvania, which had always been constructed on the plan of a single branch, was, in 1790, a few years after Mr. Adams's work appeared, changed, and organized with two branches;—a change effected almost unanimously in their convention, and allowed to be productive of the most essential advantages.

"If this party have succeeded in some quarters of the union, where the means of information have been limited, how have they effected their base purposes? By garbling detached sentences of Mr. Adams's book, and misrepresenting his opinions.

"There is no publication in the world which may not be condemned by this unfair mode of proceeding. When an individual is prosecuted for publishing a libel even in England, although the charge is founded on certain passages, extracted from the work, the judge always charges the jury to read the whole work, and to ground their verdict on the whole, taken together; the jury carry out the book and read the whole of it, before they undertake to condemn the author. Yet Hampden, probably himself a forger of the law, and who, I'll venture to say, has never read the book he condemns, calls on the enlightened and liberal citizens of America to pass perpetual sentence of condemnation on Mr. Adams, (whom he allows to have been a patriot of 1776) on the strength of a few broken and detached sentences.

"Judge Wilson, in the convention of Pennsylvania, when the federal constitution was under discussion, made the following reply to some of its opponents: Take detached parts of any system wherever, in the manner these gentlemen have hitherto taken this constitution, and you will make it absurd and inconsistent with itself. I do not confine this observation to human performances alone; it will apply to divine writings. An anecdote, which I have heard, exemplifies this observation: When Sternhold's and Hopkins' version of the psalms was usually sung in churches, a line was first read by the clerk, and then sung by the congregation. A sailor had stepped in, and heard the clerk read this line—

"The Lord will come, and he will not—"
The sailor stared, but when the clerk read the next line,

"Keep silence, but speak out,"—the sailor left the church, convinced the people were not in their senses.

"The story, added Mr. Wilson, may convey an idea of the plan before you; although it contains sound sense, when connected, yet by the detached manner of considering it, it appears highly absurd."

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county aforesaid, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of KATHARINE ANDREWS, 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 tenth day of November, they may otherwise by law be excluded

from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 10th day of June, Anno Domini 1800.

MARY ANDREWS, Adm'x

To the Free and Independent VOTERS of Talbot County,

GENTLEMEN, FROM the solicitations of a number of the citizens of this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the ensuing Election, which will commence in October next; and should I be so fortunate as to meet with your approbation, I will execute the Office with integrity, and the favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Yr. Hble. Servt.
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntingdon.

June 16—1800.

I AM OF OPINION, the gentleman who now holds the office of Sheriff of Talbot County, in consequence of the death of the late Sheriff Mr. COX, may be re-situatedly elected at the next election for Sheriff of that county. Mr. COX was qualified, and acted as Sheriff for some time; had he lived, and served in the office the whole of the three years, he could not have been elected; but by the constitution nothing excludes the re-election of the acting Sheriff, but a three years service in the office. The gentleman who now holds the office, having received his appointment after a part of the three years elapsed, will not be within the disqualification; and as the disqualifying clause of the Constitution are derogating from the natural rights of the electors, and electability should be taken strictly.

LUTHER MARTIN.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County,

GENTLEMEN,

BEING solicited by many of my friends to stand as a Candidate for the next Sheriff's Office, the election for the same will commence in October next, I am induced to make it known to you in this public manner, and should I be considered worthy of your interest the favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by your

Humble servant,

JOHN THOMAS,
Easton, May 6, 1800.

In Chancery, May 10th, 1800.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing, of Henry Tate, of Queen Anne's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned; and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Henry Tate is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Henry Tate, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the Chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debt due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Henry Tate, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's news-paper before the first day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, at eleven o'clock, on the fifteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Henry Tate's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.
Chancery of Talbot & Queen Anne's Counties.

The period at which elections for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, may be appointed, will in a few months arrive. I offer myself a candidate for the trust of election. Should you think proper to nominate in me, I will endeavor to discharge my duty with fidelity.

Yr. Hble. Servt.
THOS. J. BURNETT,
Easton, 14th April, 1800.

In Chancery, May 17, 1800.

Thomas Coursey's creditors, THE following claims, viz. of Conrad Theodore Weider, Strand, George Vanderford, Henry Carter, Andrew Peares, and Edward Chatham, against the estate of the said Thomas Coursey, are not established to the Chancellor's satisfaction, he will on application at any time after the first day of September next, proceed to decide finally on any of the said claims—provided a copy of this order be served on the person claiming, or inserted in Cowan's news-paper, three times before the end of June next, depositions taken before a single magistrate will be received as evidence in the case of a claim against a deceased person, the parties own affidavit is always required by this Court—claims passed by the Orphan's Court are generally admitted unless afterwards disputed.

True Copy,

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Levin Marshall, late of Dorchester, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the fifth day of July next, on which day the subscriber will attend at the Court House, in the town of Cambridge, to make a dividend of the deceased's assets in hand among the creditors, and receive all claims against the same according to law.

ROSANNA MARSHALL,
Adm'x. of Levin Marshall.
Dorchester county, May 24, 1800.

In Chancery, May 15th, 1800.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Robert Moore, Trustee, as stated in his report, of the real property of Charles Vickers, deceased, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second day of September next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in Cowan's news-paper before the last day of July next.

One third of Piney Point was sold for £. 36—part of Lot No. 47, in Easton, was sold for dls. 221—Lot No. 27, in said town, was sold for dls. 28.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my fellow-citizens of Talbot county, I offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, which will commence in October next; and should I be so fortunate as to meet the approbation and suffrages of the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot county, the favor will be most gratefully acknowledged, by

Your obedient servant,
ROBT. SHARP HARWOOD,
May 6th, 1800.

Take Notice:

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

John R. Bromwell,

April 29th, 1800.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

Humble servant,
JEREMIAH BROMWELL.