



FROM THE PALLADIUM.

In some of the New England states there are statutes, enacted at an early period, to exclude Atheists & Deists, on conviction, from office.—This shews the sense our ancestors had of the nature and tendency of the corrupt opinions which distinguish those unhappy men, and of their pernicious influence on society. Their opinions had, indeed, at the time those laws were enacted, produced very little practical effect; but experience has fully evinced, that our ancestors were right in theory. It is now generally admitted, that the writings of philosophers have done more to produce the revolutions which have of late tormented Europe, & threaten nothing less than the total extinction of all regular government in that quarter of the globe, than the sword of France.—Those writings, propagated with the greatest zeal and industry among the people, have corrupted public opinion, with respect to religion & government—they have inculcated the sentiment, that these are a curse rather than a blessing to society; & thus they have paralyzed the nations of Europe, especially those on the continent. The same writings are diffusing their deadly influence thro' the United States; and have done more than any other single cause to create disaffection to the existing order of things, & a certain frenzy for innovation, which marks the present period.

But it may be said, that men, who have renounced revealed religion, have frequently been useful, & have often acted their parts well in high and important stations; that this has sometimes been the case is granted; but still, the celebrity which eminent station has given to their corrupt opinions, has, it is believed, injured, much more than their services have promoted, the public interest. It has indeed often been objected, that these laws, and all others, which punish men for mere opinion, are oppressive; and it must be admitted there would be force in this objection, if there was no connection between opinion and practice; experience, however, shews, that the reverse of this is true. Opinion leads to practice.—If a person should fraudulently propagate the opinion, that murder or theft was innocent, whenever a man should suppose an important advantage, either private or public, might be attained by the deed; common sense would dictate, that the person ought to be placed in a situation, in which he could not put his opinion into practice, or infuse it into others; much more, that he ought not to be armed with the influence of office; or, if one should teach others that any private man had a right to assassinate the Chief Magistrate, if he should suppose the public good required it, we should deem it improper for such a one to go at large; we should not think it safe to wait till the deed was perpetrated, or attempted, either by himself, or by

the inefficacy of the remedy prescribed some other madman prompted by him. It would not do to say, his opinion hurts no man; it breaks no man's leg, or picks his pocket. Or, if one should advance the opinion, that religion and government were a curse, it would not surely be proper to make him a bishop, or a magistrate. There are opinions, then, which may and ought to be restrained by law; certainly, there may be such as ought to disqualify for office. The principle then of these laws is correct: their expediency, however, may be doubted; except as a standard of public opinion, and a national homage to God and his Son.—The doubt arises from the fleeting nature of opinions, the difficulty of proof, and the partiality of the remedy.—But if the men described in these laws cannot, in many cases, be convicted by them, and so, as laws, they must be almost wholly inoperative; yet, it will not follow, that they may not be convicted and excluded from office by public opinion. These men are well known; they are no longer solicitous to wear the mask; out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh—they rail at the clergy—they calumniate the good—they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities—they promise men liberty, but are themselves the servants of corruption.—The state of things in Europe, & in this country, shews the nature & tendency of their principles in characters as legible as if written with a sunbeam. But, that they ought to be kept from availing themselves of the influence of office is evident, not only from the general state of things, but also from the nature of the opinions which they embrace, in themselves considered.

An Atheist denies the being of a God; he of course annihilates all moral obligation; he must consider virtue & vice as mere empty names, and not as relations resulting from the nature of things—he, therefore, cannot feel the obligations of office—oaths cannot bind his conscience; he ought then to be excluded from office; unless, indeed, it can be made to appear, contrary to all experience, that men are impelled to what is called right action, against the power of all temptation, by rectitude of nature. If there was in men a moral sense of the beauty of virtue and deformity of vice sufficient, in itself, to impel them to right conduct, it would supersede the necessity of law in all cases whatever. The existence of law then demonstrates, that a moral sense in men is inadequate to produce such an effect.

A Deist admits the being of a God, and, it may be, a future state of retribution; but, rejecting all revelation, he stands upon no better ground than that of all other pagans. The doctrine of the unity of God, which revelation teaches, he cannot prove. There may be, for aught he knows, two Gods; the one the author of good; the other the author of evil; as many of the oriental nations have held for ages, & con-

tinued to hold to this day; or, there may be hundreds, as the Romans, Grecians, and other ancient nations have held: Or, if, with those nations, he should suppose one, as the ancient Jupiter, to be supreme above the rest, he may have originated from some older God, and Goddess, by the same process as mortals proceed one from another; he may hold his empire by conquest & usurpation, as Jupiter was supposed to hold his; or like him, he may have been caught by his wife in the act of adultery with a fair prostitute, either mortal or immortal. At least these things may be so, as far as the corrupted reason of the deist can prove to the contrary.—He may admit the retributions of a future world; if he does, he must be wholly in the dark as to their nature, degree, or duration. They will, of consequence, have little or no practical effect, and much less upon the modern deist, than they had upon the ancient pagans; because the latter generally believed in the fabled torments of TARTARUS: which the former, in the present enlightened period of the world, would despise, as much almost, as he does the hell-torments of the Bible. But whatever vague notions the deist may, at different periods, have of future retribution, still, as he has no standard of religious opinion, he may dismiss them as unessential in his scheme. At present, he has deeply imbibed the philosophism of the age, and consoles himself with the forced hope, that death is an eternal sleep. Whatever difference, then, in point of speculation, there may be, between the atheist & the deist of the present day, that difference will have no effect on their conduct as citizens or as men.

If the prevalence of these opinions threatens the total subversion of the civil and religious institutions, which our ancestors have transmitted to us, as the price of blood; then it is high time for exertion.—If the case indeed be desperate, we may fold our hands, and wait the approach of our fate without a struggle. But this can by no means be the case, unless we are wanting to ourselves. These men, though increasing and triumphing in their present prospects, are yet comparatively few in number: They might, by a united effort, be excluded from our public Councils, and, of course, from public offices; they might be driven into corners; neither their numbers nor their influence could prevent it. If any thing prevents it will be the lethargy which seized on all descriptions of men. Instead of having recourse to manly exertion, we content ourselves with lazy wishes. We hope our affairs will soon assume a brighter aspect—our cause is good, reason will finally prevail—exertion is painful & perhaps needless. In the mean time the enemy is making regular approaches—he is vigilant, enterprising, systematic, full of his object and assured of success. But if he should succeed, it will be owing to our neglect to apply the proper remedy, and not

FROM THE SAME.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

IN an age, like the present, characterized by a most daring spirit of innovation; marked by the ravages of ambition and injustice, of cruelty and caprice; and disgraced by a desire to dissolve every tie, which can unite man either to his country or to heaven; we, who profess ourselves patriots, should be fearfully watchful, lest our own nation be threatened with the same calamities. That we have escaped them hitherto, is not owing to the negligence of our enemies; but to the vigilance of our protectors. Thanks to heaven! that to the intrigue and cunning of Frenchmen, we have been able to oppose the wisdom and firmness of ADAMS and WASHINGTON. While they were our rulers, our country presented to external enemies a mild, but determined aspect; and our internal disorganizers, deserting both reason and decency, were not able, by all the calumny & abuse of their writings, to prejudice the mind of one sincere friend to the constitution. But ingratitude is the reproach & ruin of republics. Fortunately for Washington, after sacrificing his life to his country, his death has preserved his name from reproach. But illrequited ADAMS, although thou hast increased tenfold the talents committed to thee by the sovereign people, they have not only made thee give thy ten talents to him, who had not earned one talent, but have forgotten thy services.—Since then these patriots, supported by federalists, have protected our country in "perils by sea and in perils by our own countrymen," notwithstanding the virulence of faction, since this faction has risen to power, and our constitution trembles to its foundation, it becomes us to increase our exertions, for its support, and to countenance our rulers, no farther than their administration is built upon this basis.

Never had, or will a President of the United States have more inducements, or a better opportunity to conciliate the affection of his opposers than Mr. Jefferson.

Although he was sensible, that, for four years past, an influx of Jacobins from Scotland, Ireland, and Africa, had, in the southern states, powerfully assisted in bursting open the doors of public confidence, yet he seemed in his inaugural speech to consider, that the northern states, the most powerful and respectable, were decidedly against him. He seemed to consider also, that to copy the administration of his predecessors, so far from making a sacrifice, was the only way in which he could secure to himself the rational and lasting glory which they acquired. He appeared to be sensible, that if he pursued an opposite course, he exposed himself not to the scurrility of a faction, but to the hatred of a majority of the freemen of the nation. Sentiments, flowing from such impressions, had the most happy effect. Though some federalists sus-

pected, that they were not sincere; all wished to believe them to be so; and that Mr. Jefferson hitherto wanted only the opportunity of an inaugural speech, to declare himself a rational honest man. Did not their friendship extend too far? Should they not have believed, that lately harbored in the presidential chair from a "tempestuous sea of anxiety and quarrel" concerning his election; and that, at that time de-claiming before thousands of his fellow citizens; he might really have felt himself a "federalist, republican," any thing rather than not a President of the United States? But should they not have suspected that afterwards, when he reflected on the number of his enemies, and that he had power to be revenged on them, he would feel himself Thomas Jefferson?

It is not a few removals from office, which would have surprised or alarmed me. Men may degenerate as well in, as out of office. Is it impossible, that, among so many officers appointed by the President, any who, appeared originally highly worthy of confidence, should at last be guilty in some instances of "negligence or oppression"? Besides in so large a country, may we not expect there are some uninspiring men of superior merit and abilities, who have been accidentally unknown and unrewarded; and whom "the people would delight to honor." But I am surprised & alarmed, when both facts and the express declaration of the President tell me, that men neither are, nor are intended to be rewarded; until those hungry jacobins are satisfied, who can have hopes of office after these questions come to be asked. "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution?"

CECIL.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 19.

OF PORTUGAL.

Yesterday afternoon we received, by express, the Paris Journals to the 16th inst. The *Clef du Cabinet* of the 15th, states, on the authority of a letter from Spain, on the Spanish frontiers, that Peace had been concluded between Spain and Portugal; and that Lucien Buonaparte is gone to Bajados, to sign the treaty on the part of the French republic.

The Anson frigate sailed from Portsmouth for Lisbon on Tuesday, with 150,000*l.* in specie, being one half of the subsidy lately voted by the British Parliament to the Government of Portugal. It is probable, however, that, should the fate of Portugal be really decided before her arrival, (which there is too much reason to believe will prove to be the case) the captain will have received the necessary intimation, so as to prevent the treasure intrusted to his care from falling into the hands of the enemy.

June 20.
OF PEACE.

We are told that yesterday M. Otto had a long interview with Lord Hawkebury, in the presence of Mr. Addington, and that the terms submitted by the French as preliminary, are extremely favorable; it is even stated by some what these terms are, namely, that France consents to give up Egypt, and to allow England to retain the port of Alexandria; that Piedmont is to be restored to the King of Sardinia; & that with regard to the colonies, the general principle will be to give back very little to France & her Allies in the East-Indies, but to restore with a liberal hand, our conquests in the West. Such are the statements afloat; we do not however attach much credit to them.

Yesterday a report prevailed, and was much credited on 'Change, that the frigate that brought M. d'Aranjo to France, had been met with at sea, by a British vessel. The minister was on board, and the frigate returning to Portugal; the French government having refused to conclude a peace with the former country, unless considerable concessions were first made by the British nation.

We yesterday learnt from the best authority, that the enemy's fleet in Brest according to the last advices, consisted of twenty-seven ships of the line, ready for sea. The complement of seamen on board the seventy-fours is fixed at only three hundred men, which proves that room is left for double the number of troops, as the French complement on board ships of this rate is eight hundred and fifty men.

The minister of the navy has issued an instrument directed to the Maritime Prefect of the Second Circle, in which he endeavors to stimulate the sailors, not only to repel with true French courage the aggressions of the British, but to seize on every opportunity of attacking them.

House of Commons, June 19.

Mr. Bragge brought up the report of the Committee upon the trade of America with Ireland. The resolutions allowing the importation from America to Ireland of tar, wood, wheat and grain, tobacco, &c. were agreed to, and a bill ordered.

From Glasgow papers to July 1.

GLASGOW, June 23.

The communication between this country and France, has become unusually frequent, probably owing to the pending negotiation, which of late has assumed a considerable degree of activity, and which it is rumoured, is likely to be brought to a happy termination. Paris papers to the 17th instant, were received on Friday. The secretary to the embassy to the king of Spain, has written to the sub-prefect of Bayonne, that peace would soon be signed. The French funds have experienced some depression.

June 25.

On Sunday afternoon, Paris papers to the 18th instant were received in London. The *Moniteur* has at length begun to notice the operations in Egypt. It states, that after the British had taken possession of Rosetta, about the middle of April, Gen. Hutchinson advanced in person against Rhamanie, when general Menou, collecting his whole army, gave battle in the Delta, and totally defeated him. Little credit, however, can be given to this intelligence. The editor of the *Moniteur* himself, does not appear to believe it. "These reports," says he, "which bear some marks of truth, seem, however, to require confirmation."

Hostilities still continue in Portugal. The whole province of Alentejo has been conquered, and Campo Maggiore has yielded, after a bombardment of 30 days. It does not appear that the French army has yet joined the Spaniards. Pinto after receiving the more ample powers from his government, returned to Badajos, and though he offered to shut the ports of Portugal against the British, his proposals were not acceded to.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday evening, arrived on Sunday. It brings us a report, which, on the authority of a private letter to a gentleman of this city, was current here yesterday, that Ganteaume's squadron had been defeated, and blockaded up in Corsica.

June 27.

An extract from the *Courier of Milan*, given in these papers, mentions, that six vessels laden with arms, ammunition and troops, has sailed from Barcelona & Alicante, for Alexandria; and that five ships of the line were fitting out at Cadiz.

These papers also contain two bulletins, addressed by the Prince of Peace, to the king of Spain, in which he gives his majesty this important information, that when the courier arrived with his majesty's dispatches, the troops were taking their repose before Yelves; that when he arrived at the head of the advanced guard, they presented him with two branches of an orange tree—which he sends as a present to her majesty.

June 27.

On Wednesday last, Paris papers to the 21st inst. were received in London. An extract from the *Courier of the Po*, in these papers, states, that a secret expedition, having on board a number of Neapolitan physicians, surgeons, painters and architects, had sailed from Ancona. They farther state, that a courier had arrived at Constantinople

from Egypt, with the intelligence that the British had blocked up all the avenues to Alexandria, both by sea and land, in such a manner that there remained little hope of their receiving succours from Cairo or any quarter in Egypt. The French have however, it is added, rejected every proposition for the evacuation of Egypt, fired upon our flags of truce when they approached them, & declared they would defend themselves to the last extremity.

Letters from Plymouth of the 24th, communicate the unpleasing intelligence that the Loire frigate, captain Newman, having run aground off Havre, was captured by two French frigates and several bomb and gun vessels, after a most severe conflict of several hours, in which the Loire was entirely dismasted and rendered unmanageable.

Mr. Merry, formerly British minister at Copenhagen, is appointed to go to Paris as agent of prisoners, in the room of captain Coates; he will also be bearer of dispatches from Lord Howkesbury, respecting the pending negotiation, which it is supposed is in a favorable train.

VIENNA, June 3.

Letters received yesterday from Smyrna assert, that the French admiral Ganteaume, who was sent to carry succours to gen. Menou in Egypt, has been defeated by the British admiral Sir John Borlase Warren.

PARIS, June 15.

A letter from Pau, dated the 6th inst. contains the following intelligence:—"We have official information of the conclusion of peace between Spain and Portugal, and consequently between the latter power and the republic. The ambassador, Lucien Buonaparte, is gone to Badajas, to sign the treaty."

[*Clef du Cabinet*]

June 18.

Lieut. Gen. Soult sends intelligence by an extraordinary courier, who left Tarentum on the 14th June, that a vessel which failed from Corfu on the 9th inst. had brought intelligence to Oranto, that the British had been completely defeated in the first days of the month of May—that they had re-embarked, and that several transports had come to take in water in the different ports of the Morea.

An officer embarked on board this vessel stated, that this great event had taken place in the following manner.

"The British had taken possession of Rosetta about the middle of April. They had sent half their army thither, under the command of gen. Hutchinson in person, who had marched against Rhamanie—that gen. Menou had marched thither with all his army, and after different skirmishes of cavalry and advanced guards, a general affair took place in the Delta, where gen. Hutchinson was completely defeated and lost part of his army—that, however, the portion of the British army, which had remained at Aboukir, seeing Alexandria destitute of troops, had presented themselves in order to carry the positions, which gen. Menou had, after the affair of the 21st March, occupied and caused to be fortified; that the French had caused several mines to be sprung which had greatly injured the British army; that the latter soon perceived that the position of gen. Menou was under a redoubt, situated between fort Cretin & the Roman fortresses; they therefore thought proper to turn back and re-occupy their position at Aboukir with a considerable loss, exposed to grape shot and the fortie of the garrison of Alexandria; that these two events combined, had forced them to re-embark; and that they had left in the fort of Aboukir, 7 or 800 Turks of the corps of the captain Pacha."

The commissary of commercial affairs at Ancona writes, under date of the 3d of June, that the commander of the *Seunari* prize, has sent an account of a recent affair taken place in Egypt, in which the British were defeated. This news, which bears some marks of truth, appears nevertheless to stand in need of confirmation. The ships which arrive in these ports, publish agreeable intelligence very often, in hopes of being better received.

[*Moniteur*.]

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Alexandria, (V.) is a gentleman in this town.

"Since the date of my last letter, Mr. Jefferson has turned several consuls out of office—Among them is Mr. Williams, the nephew of col. Pickering. He has at the same time created a batch of consuls, calling those to French ports commercial agents. No such office as that of commercial agent is recognized in the laws of the United States—during the thirge which obtained in France for changes, they changed the title of consul into "commercial agent;" & either to please Buonaparte, or because he is an admirer of French fashions, Mr. Jefferson has christened our consuls to France commercial agents. He has appointed Citizen Etienne Cathalane (a Frenchman) commercial agent at Marseilles; J. Peelis, (a Frenchman) at Malta; De la Mothe (a Frenchman) vice commercial agent at Havre; Don D. Clark (a Spaniard) agent at New-Orleans; Fulwar Skipwith to be commercial agent at Paris; Skipwith was born in Virginia, but for many years has resided at Paris, where he was member of "another Jacobin Club," as it was called in the reign of Robespierre. A youngster, named George Irving, is appointed consul at London. Irving's father was one of the proscribed Tories in the revolutionary war, and one of the mandamus judges in Massachusetts; he accompanied the British on their return to England, where he now lives, and receives a pension, "for his anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies." George Irving (who our good President has appointed consul at London) was some years past sent from England to this country, by the creditors of some bankrupt houses, to receive debts due to them in America, and particularly in Virginia; and for this British agency, Irving receives from his employers 400*l.* sterling per annum, as I learnt from one of his friends when he was down here last winter. Besides Mr. Jefferson I know, has received favors from some of these "commercial agents;" and 'tis the fashion of our Virginia gentlemen to pay their debts of honor. At Monticello, there are Olive trees, which were received from the good Citizen Cathalane of Marseilles—Orange trees which were received from Citizen Peelis at Malta, &c. &c.

BALTIMORE Aug. 4.

DEISM.

From "THE TEMPLE OF REASON," a Drifical Paper, printed at Philadelphia.

"HOLY RELIGION.

"Some time ago the old livery stable, between ninth & tenth, in Arch-Street, was converted into a meeting house for the use of the faithful in that neighborhood. And considering the place the saviour of the world was born in, the idea of consecrating a livery stable to his worship was as characteristic as it was pious. It is only popes and bishops who are ashamed of the manger and the stable; but the modest and graceful disciples of John Wesley, who walk humbly with their Lord, never think it degrading to their crucified God, or beneath themselves to assemble in barns & stables to give vent to the spirit, and roar in all the ecstasies of divine love. If we may judge from appearances, never did grace so much abound as it does at present among the methodists. The Jewish priests, with their rams horns, never made so much holy noise at the ramparts of Jerico: Nor did the priestesses of Bacchus manifest stronger symptoms of an all moving spirit than the pious fair of Africa do at their midnight devotions. Religion instead of cooling, grows hotter & hotter every night!"

This paragraph is followed by many more of equal decency; but this being sufficient to give some idea of the LITTLE MEANS made use of to defame christianity, we shall decline quoting any further.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

AMOS WARREN.
Talbot county, Sept. 1, 1801.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, September 1.

CITIZENS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

IT had been my hope, after the event of Mr. Jefferson's Election, that the terms of conciliation professed by the Republicans, and the silence and acquiescence of the Federalists, would have had the happy effect of extinguishing the spirit of party, and restoring the harmony of Society. Indeed, for some time afterwards these agreeable consequences appeared likely to be realized: The manners of the people towards each other became gradually softened—Little, or nothing was said in their circles or at their meetings upon the subject of Politics; at least, nothing to irritate or offend—And the time seemed to be fast approaching when every Citizen was about to indulge his own sentiments and exercise his own judgment, without the influence of that baneful spirit which had so long distressed the people, and fought to make them believe that they were the Enemies of each other. This desirable state of things was joyfully anticipated by every moderate Man; and I believe it was with great concern that, in the midst of their pleasing expectations, it was seen that a portion of this spirit was still lurking in corners, and that it induced a few partisans to assemble together and to announce to the public the nomination they had made of two persons to represent the county in the next Assembly of Electors. This measure, though hatched without authority, and ushered without signature, was calculated to give offence to their former Opponents and to revive a counter spirit of action: Accordingly a nomination of Federal Candidates hath lately been published also; and we have now to look again for all the violence of a contested Election, unless the men of moderation will step forward and interpose their salutary Counsel. It is not yet too late: There are many men of this Character on both sides—Men, between whom the differences of principle, as President Jefferson hath repeatedly declared, are unessential—Men, therefore, who have equally the happiness and prosperity of the people for their end, however they may have disagreed about the means—Men, in short, who are disgusted with the violence they have seen, and desire to witness the return of friendly intercourse.

Let us then decline all the Candidates who have been named, for they have been nominated by the voice of party: They are all, indeed, respectable Gentlemen; but by rejecting all, none can be offended. Let us select from each side a moderate & intelligent Character, in whom the people may justly confide and from whose votes and recommendations a wife and impartial Senate may be expected. It is not to be doubted that any man, whom you may choose, will accept the appointment—The service is short, honorable & can be inconvenient to none. This measure ought to be received as a Peace-offering; & its adoption should be considered as the Test of a disposition to heal the wounds which Society has suffered by the collision of contending parties.

I should imagine that this proposition will bear the reflection of every temperate Citizen; and under this impression I respectfully submit it to your judgment; and cannot but flatter myself that, should it be thought too little suited to the temper of the Times to be generally approved, it will at least be deemed too inoffensive to be severely condemned.

A FRIEND TO PEACE.
29th August, 1801.

TAKE NOTICE. The foregoing Address was presented to Mr. Smith, the Editor of the Republican Star, for publication: But he refused to publish it.

A curious Fact; or the Cat almost let out of the Bag.

It is well remembered that, in March last, the Democrats of Connecticut celebrated the election of Mr. Jefferson by a civic feast at Wallingford; before whom Abraham Bishop, of noted memory, volunteered himself to spout on the occasion. The Fact alluded to is

this: The orator was at great pains in collecting a large number of vile & scandalous anecdotes relative to the life & character of Charles Pinckney, which he inserted in his Oration; mistaking this gentleman for general Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who was so liberally supported by the federalists at the last Presidential election. After painting these anecdotes in the strongest & most odious colors, he had prepared himself to exclaim to his audience in the following words, viz. "This is the man, fellow-citizens, detestable in character and principle, who was held up for President by the anglo-federalists and old Tories; who has been represented by them as the paragon of excellence; and who but for the guardian genius of liberty, would now, perhaps, have been the magistrate of a great and insulted people!" Fortunately for the orator however, he submitted his production before delivery to the perusal of his bosom friend and coadjutor, Pierpont Edwards, Esq. who immediately discovered the mistake informed Bishop that he was collecting combustibles to blow up their own party; that Charles Pinckney & gen. Pinckney were very different men; that the former was a champion of republicanism, & that nothing could be uttered against the character of the latter. On this hint, poor Bishop was obliged to rescind the most valuable part of his oration. Had he remained ignorant of the mistake, the cat would have been fairly out of the bag. [N. E. Palladium.

NEWS.

Capt. Silsbee, from Cape Francois, sailed on the 25th July, and on the 28th was boarded by a French Corvette of 22 guns, treated politely, & informed, that she was from Brest bound to the Cape, and failed in company with fifteen sail of the line, destined to the same place. *ibid.*

There was a general and active impressment of Spanish and French seamen at Algeiras, in June. The men obtained were thrown into prison until a sufficient number was collected for a shipment to Cadiz, where they were sent, and where a fleet was fitting out. An attack on Gibraltar was talked of. *ibid.*

The American ship Grand Turk, with stores, &c. for the Dey of Algiers, was at Gibraltar in June, waiting orders from consul O'Brien. *ibid.*

A Court Martial is ordered, for the trial of capt. Little and several officers of the frigate Boston, on the complaint of certain officers of the French Corvette Berceau. *ibid.*

DEATH.

DIED, on Wednesday morning last, after a long and painful illness, MRS. ANN EMERSON of this Town—And on the following day her remains were attended by a large and respectable concourse of Citizens to the burial ground of White Marsh Church.

COACHEE & HORSES FOR SALE.

THE Coachee is two years old. The Horses six and seven.—They may be seen, & particulars made known by applying to Doctor Thomas Willson, near Queen's Town.
Sept. 1, 1801.

Notice is hereby given, That

IN pursuance of the decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 25th day of April next, the real estate whereof William Moore late of Cecil county, died seized, being part of Bohemia Manor, beautifully situated on Bohemia River near the ferry—On the premises are improvements of every description to accommodate a farmer—The buildings are all new—The terms of sale are bond and security for one half of the purchase money and interest within one year, & the residue within two years from the day of sale; and the creditors of the said William Moore are hereby required to produce their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor at the Chancery Office within six months from the said 25th of April next.
ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee.
Sept. 1, 1801.

Notice.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his Debts, takes this method of informing his Creditors, that he means to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for the purpose of having an act passed in his favor for a release from his debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE,

August 17, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

SAMUEL SYLVESTER,

Queen Ann's County, August 21, 1801.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN from the subscribers living in Dorchester county near Cambridge, on Sunday the 9th of August, three Negroes; to wit, Jonathan, about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and thin visage, he has a very remarkable scar on the knuckles of his right hand, occasioned by a burn—He took with him several cloaths all of which are not known—those which we recollect, a blue cloth furrow half worn with green lining, a white and black hat, and sundry other cloaths—as he is an artful fellow, in all probability he will entirely change them, therefore a further description is needless.

Sylvia, about 17 years old, a dark mulatto, took with her several cloaths of her mistress's, and some of her own—among which was a dress of home spun copperas striped with white, & a coarse muslin sounce at bottom, and a frill of the same round the waist. Sall, her sister, about 2 years younger than Sylvia, and blacker girl, has a good countenance, but is frightened, hesitates and trembles or appears agitated, though bold enough. She has a scar on her left hand, occasioned by inoculation, between her thumb & fore finger. She took three muslin gowns with several other cloaths from her mistress, besides the best of her own cloaths, among which was an cd white silk petticoat with gay flowers. It is supposed they went off with a small black fellow formerly the property of one of the subscribers, who for felony was sent to the wheel-harrow in Baltimore about four years past. Whoever will apprehend the said negroes and secure them in goal or send them home, or otherwise so that the subscribers get them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for each that shall be secured as aforesaid in this state, or thirty dollars for each if taken up and secured out of the state.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 22, 1801.

TO BE LET,

THAT convenient Two Story Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, and an excellent Garden, lately occupied as a Tavern, at St. Michael's—At the ferries on the Bay side are well established, also the mail crossing from Annapolis by this route to Easton; and as this house is about 12 miles from Easton and about the same distance from the ferry, it is expected it will be a very good stand for a tavern, as there is a great number of gentlemen passers through St. Michael's to and from the ferry.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

August 22, 1801.

Public Vendue.

ON Monday the 21st of September next, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of the late Arthur Bryan, on a credit of six months, a very considerable part of his personal effects, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs—Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Whips and Cords—Cut Saws—Joiner's and Turner's Tools—and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all the property intended for sale at that time is disposed of.

W. RICHMOND, } Admrs.
W. BRYAN, }

Wye Manor, August 10, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent Debtor, of Talbot County, that the subscriber hath been by the Chancellor appointed Trustee for their Benefit, and that the Chancellor hath limited and appointed the 28th day of April next, before which they are to bring in and declare their claims to me the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Presbyterian Congregation in Pitts-creek hundred, Worcester county, state of Maryland, do design to petition the next General Assembly to be incorporated into a Body Politic; that they may be enabled thereby more fully to secure the ground on which the house stands, and other property to a certain amount; and that a mode may be pointed out in said act appointing a constant committee to manage the temporal interest of the said congregation in an easy & summary way.

Signed by order, &c.

SAMUEL M'MASTER.

August 1, 1801.

In CHANCERY, June Term, 1801.

DANIEL CAIN

VS.

JOHN EARLE,

Heir at Law of Benjamin Earle.

THE object of the complainant's bill is to obtain a specific performance of a contract made and entered into by Benjamin Earle in his life time, for the sale of part of a Tract of Land lying in Queen Ann's county, called Upper Heathworth, containing one hundred and seven acres of land, more or less, to be said in inventory. The bill states, that the said Benjamin Earle in his life time, entered into a bond of conveyance obligating himself and his heirs to convey the said parcel of land to the said Daniel Cain—That the said Benjamin Earle hath departed this life intestate, without having made a deed of conveyance for the same, leaving the defendant John Earle his only son and heir at law, to whom the legal estate of the said parcel of land hath descended. It is further stated, that the said John Earle hath departed from the state of Maryland, and gone to parts beyond sea unknown to the complainant.

It is on the complainant's motion, ordered that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Newspaper three times before the first day of October next; to the end that the said defendant, John Earle may have notice and be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor on or before the third day of February next, to shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of the complainant should not be granted.

True Copy.

Test

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Hannah Hickson, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty-first day of January next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1801.

HENRY TRAVERS,

Executor of H. Hickson.

Public Vendue.

ON Wednesday the second day of September next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Peter Webb, of Talbot county, deceased, a valuable stock of Cattle, Sheep, & Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a handsome well built Yawl, a good Still with a peruter worm & tub complete—also a variety of Farming Utensils. The terms of sale are; cash will be required for all sums under twenty dollars, and for all sums above that amount, a credit of six months will be given—the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.
J. E. GIST, Ex'r.
August 10, 1801.

(SONNET TO FLORA.)

DELIGHTFUL Flora! beautiful
queen diffuse
O'er the fresh glebe, as wont, thy
vernal flow'rs,
That smiling quaffs the rich nectareous
show'rs,
And spreads the vestment of a thou-
sand hues.
The woodbine bring that wears the
virgin blush,
The primrose that the early season
shews;
Thy harebells strew beneath each
hawthorn bush,
And let the gardens boast the peerless
rose:
The auricula, the tulip's gaudy shine,
The Julian stock flow'r lavish of per-
fume;
Then moss-clad cells were mantling
ivy's twine,
Steal me from life, and sooth its anxi-
ous gloom;
Whilst woodland nymfs for treat un-
equal'd join,
And fancy waves her rainbow-tinted
plume.

WASHINGTON, August 12.

SUCIDE.

On Tuesday the 4th inst. without
any appearance of unusual disponden-
cy, and without giving the least cause
for suspicion of his intention, Mr.
Lemuel Hedge, a native of New-En-
gland, and for some years past a resi-
dent in this place, put an end to his
existence by hanging. He was a man
of an amiable deportment, a man of
education and abilities, and highly
respected as a preceptor of youth.—
Probably his being greatly reduced in
his circumstances brought his mind to
a state of delirium and despair, and in-
duced him to rush unasked into the
presence of his maker.

NOTICE.

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

diately.
JOHN KERSEY.
March 17, 1801. 61

TO be rented for the ensuing year
for a term of years, with the
privilege of sowing wheat this season,
a FARM at Spring Hill, in Somerset
county, having between three and
four hundred acres of good soil in cul-
tivation; it is about five miles from a
landing, seven from Salisbury and ten
from Vienna.

Also, the Farm I reside on at Rew-
astico, which has upwards of 300 acres
in cultivation; it is about ten miles
from Vienna, has a landing at the
door, and may be rented either with
or without the saw and grist-mills ad-
joining. Enquire of

WILLIAM WINDER.
Rewastico, June 18, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the
subscriber, of Dorchester Coun-
ty, hath obtained from the Orphan's
Court of Dorchester County, in Mary-
land, Letters of Administration on the
Personal Estate of CHARLES GOLDS-
BOROUGH, late of the said county, de-
ceased.—All persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on
or before the 22th day of February
next.—They may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said
estate.—And all persons indebted to
the said deceased, are requested to make
immediate payment. Given under my
hand this 20th day of July, Anno Do-
mini, 1801.

ANNE GOLDSBOROUGH,
ADM'X. of Charles Goldborough.

Blank and other work in the Printing
Line, may be had at the HERALD-OP-
FICE with all possible dispatch.

Postponement of Sale.

THE Real Estate of James Tilgh-
man, junr. late of Talbot coun-
ty, deceased, as advertised in this Paper,
to be sold on Tuesday the 4th day of Au-
gust, is unavoidably postponed until
Thursday, the third day of September next,
at which time the Sale will certainly
commence, on the terms heretofore adver-
tised

Valuable Lands for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that
pursuant to a Decree of the
High Court of Chancery of Maryland
the Lands and Tenements of JAMES
TILGHMAN, junr. Esq. late of Tal-
bot county, deceased, will be exposed
to Sale at public Auction (on the pre-
mises) Thursday the third day of
September next if fair, if not, the next
fair day, and to continue from day to
day until the whole is sold.

This property is situated near the
head branches of Miles River, and is
distant from four to five miles from
the town of Easton, and lies upon and
on the East side of the Post Road from
thence to the head of Wye, and con-
sists of a valuable and convenient Mill-
Seat, and of several commodious
Farms, valuable Branches and Wood-
land.—A survey will be made of the
whole Estate, and the Lands laid off
and divided into convenient farms and
lots, each containing from 200 to 300
acres, for the accommodation of pur-
chasers, with a suitable proportion of
branch and woodland to each allot-
ment. The Mill-Seat, with the lands
and premises thereto belonging, will
be sold in a separate lot. The Build-
ings on the Farms are not consider-
able, and are not in want of repairs.
The Soil is naturally good and well
calculated for the production of any
kind of grain.—A Plat of all the
the lands, with the several allotments
distinctly described, and the cultivated
grounds, branches, and woodlands re-
presented thereon, will be made for
the view and satisfaction of persons
disposed to purchase, and may be seen
on the day of sale, or at any other time
by applying to the subscriber.

Such persons, desirous of seeing and
examining the lands, may be assisted
in their inquiries by applying to the
Tenants residing on the premises.

The terms of sale will be as fol-
lows: The highest bidder to become
the purchaser: The purchaser to give
bond with approved security for the
payment of the purchase-money in
two equal instalments; one whereof
to be payable in nine months, and the
other in eighteen months, with inter-
est thereon from the time of sale:—
The Title is believed to be indisputable,
and will be conveyed to the purchaser
after the payment of the purchase mo-
ney, free from any Title of Dower
and from all Incumbrances. Posses-
sion to be delivered on the first day of
January next, and privilege to be
allowed the purchaser to feed the
grounds with wheat or other grain in
the ensuing autumn.—The Credi-
tors of the said James Tilghman are
also hereby notified to produce their
Claims with their vouchers thereof to
the Chancellor at the Chancery Office
within six months from the time ap-
pointed for the sale of the real estate
as aforesaid.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of

Huntington, Trustee.
Talbot county, 16th June, 1801.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the
subscriber hath obtained from
the orphans court of Kent county, in
Maryland, letters of administration de
bonis non on the personal estate of
Ann Vanlant, late of Queen-Ann's
county, deceased.—all persons having
claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, on or before the fourth day of
February next, they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit
of said estate. Given under my hand
this ninth day of June, one thousand
eight hundred and one.

DAVID LAMB, D. B. N. of
Ann Vanlant, deceased.

Haddaway's Ferry and

Mail-Stage.

Notice is hereby given

That a Mail hath been established by
law from the City of Annapolis across
the Chesapeake Bay by the subscriber's
ferry to the town of Easton, in Talbot
county. The mail leaves Annapolis
on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock,
and is carried in the subscriber's boat
across the bay to his landing on the
Eastern Shore, from whence it is car-
ried in his Stage to Easton: It leaves
Easton on every Saturday at 3 o'clock
in the afternoon, and returns to An-
napolis by the same route and convey-
ances. He hath provided himself with
a Stage and Team of Horses, and two
convenient Boats for the accommodation
of passengers, which he proposes to
run in the manner above mentioned
in conformity with the establishment
of the Mail; and flatters himself the
public will derive from this scheme
the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accommodation of passengers
on other days, he shall hold his stage,
and packet-boats, in readiness at all
other times when either may be ne-
cessary for the conveyance of persons;
and to render the passage still more
certain and expeditious, he has fur-
nished himself with a Chaise, and
Saddle-Horses, for their service.

The seat of government being now
established at the City of Washington,
it may be expected that the communi-
cations from thence to the Eastern
Shore thro' the city of Annapolis will
be frequent: To make them easy and
commodious is the design of the sub-
scriber; and the same passage across
the Bay may be made subservient to
the Citizens of BALTIMORE.

His Landing is excellent; and it
very rarely happens in the winter that
the passage is hindered by the Ice:
The road from thence to Easton is level
and most agreeable to travellers.

The Fare for every passenger from
Easton to his Landing is one dollar
and twenty-five cents; and from his
Landing to Annapolis one dollar and
three quarters; Baggage in the usual
proportion.

ENTERTAINMENT at his dwelling
house near the landing for passengers
and horses upon reasonable terms.

WM. HADDAWAY, Junr.
Bay Side, June 20, 1801.

N. B. A regular Mail is established
between the Cities of Washington and
Annapolis.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's
plantation near Mr. Baldwin's
tavern, in Prince-George's county, on
Saturday last, a likely young negro
fellow named HARRY: he sometimes
calls himself Henry Wallace. He is a
likely black smooth faced young man,
about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 2
inches high, straight and well made.
He speaks in a slow and careless man-
ner, sometimes hesitates, and when al-
armed, stammers, and when made an-
gry, his eyes have a redish cast. He
had on and took with him a coarse felt
hat, half worn, & rather high crowned,
a dy'd cotton great coat almost new,
with metal buttons a coarse dark co-
lored jacket with full cape, and large
metal buttons, three oznabrig shirts, a
white gingham coat, green kersey o-
veralls, having a small patch on the
left knee; several waistcoats, one of
which is a swandown, and a pair of
short stockings. He is smart and ac-
tive, can wrestle, box, beat a drum,
sing and dance very well. His wife,
the property of Mr. Baldwin, has been
lately detected in stealing 15 or 20 dol-
lars from her mistress, a part of which
was found on Harry, and he fearing
the consequences, made his escape.
As it is probable he is not without a
plenty of cash, he may change his
cloths; and it is likely he will change
his name. He was born in Queen-
Ann's county, in the family of the late
Richard B. Lloyd, Esq. and has a bro-
ther and other relations there. Who-
ever will apprehend Harry and secure
him in gaol or otherwise, so that I may
get him again, shall receive a reward
of Thirty Dollars. All masters of ves-
sels are cautioned against carrying him
away.

GABRIEL DUVALL.
April 9th, 1801. 69 ff

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale at pub-
lic vendue at Centerville, on Wednes-
day the 2d day of September, (if not
sold at private sale before,) the follow-
ing Tracts and parts of Tracts of Land,
—lying and being in Queen Ann's
county, to wit.

PART of a tract of land called Daw-
son's Neck, containing about 143
acres; within three and a half miles of
Tuckahoe bridge, on the main road
leading to the nine bridges, and (even
miles of Centerville. The soil is well
adapted to the growth of wheat & corn,
and possession will be given the 1st Jan-
uary next.—The tenant Mr. Philip
Porter will shew the land to any per-
son wishing to view it.

Also part of a tract of land, called
Hawkin's Pharsalia, containing 600
acres, lying in Tully's Neck, about
10 miles from Centerville, on the
main road leading to Choptank bridge,
three miles from Ruthsborough &
two from the nine bridges.—This
farm is well adapted to the growth of
wheat, corn, &c. is divided into three
fields of about 120 acres each, and
has a good dwelling house, two barns
and other convenient buildings on it.—
The wood land is excellent, abounding
in oak and hickory.—The tenant Mr.
Isaac Boggs has a lease, which will ex-
pire January, 1803, when possession
may be had.—Mr. Boggs will shew the
farm to any person, who may wish to
view it previous to the day of sale.

Also part of a tract of land, called
Margaret's Hill, containing about 130
acres, within four miles of Tuckahoe
bridge.—This farm is also well adapted
to the growth of wheat & corn, & has
a good dwelling house, a new barn &
other convenient buildings; it has also
a good apple orchard.—The tenant
Mr. Richard Baker will shew this
land, &c. to any persons wishing to
view it.

Will also be offered for sale at East-
on on Tuesday the 8th day of Sep-
tember next, (if not sold before at pri-
vate sale,) the following tracts of land,
lying in Talbot county, viz:

That well known farm called Long
Point, lying on Miles River, contain-
ing about 160 acres, about 60 acres
of which are wood land, abounding
with white and red oak, and pine.—
This farm in point of situation is ex-
celled by few. It is at present in the
occupation of Mr. Jacob Gibson,

Also part of a tract of land called
Heworth, containing about 200 acres,
lying within two miles of Easton. This
farm has a fine branch running through
it and 12 or 15 acres of excellent mea-
dow ground, which, from its vicinity
to Easton, is of great value. The
tenant Mr. John Arrandale, or the
subscriber will shew the land to any
person wishing to view it.

The above lands will be offered for
sale on the following terms, viz. one
fourth of the purchase money will be
required in hand, and the remain-
ing three fourths in three equal annu-
al instalments, with interest from the
day of sale; the purchaser giving
bond with approved security, & a deed
will be executed.

JOSEPH HASKINS,

Attorney in fact for Messrs. R.
Gilmor, Wm. Patterson & J.
Dall,

Trustees for the late

CHARLES CROOKSHAWES
Easton, August 3, 1801.

I HAVE several small Tracts of Land
in Caroline County, that I wish to dis-
pose of, either for money or on credit.

W. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, August 10, 1801.

FOR SALE OR RENT

The FARM situated on a
branch of Third Haven Creek, near
Peach Blossom, now occupied by Hen-
ry Smith. For Terms, apply to Mr.
Joseph Haskins in Easton, or the sub-
scribers in Baltimore.

GRAHAM, HASKINS & Co.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCE

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

(VOL. XIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1801. (No. 583.)

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

Messrs. EDITORS,

I AM a Whig of '76.—Nor do I claim that title, like many of our modern patriots, then in EMBRYO, or in petty coats, by the aristocratic mode of hereditary descent, like original sin, nor have I obtained it by virtue of an emigration from Ireland, or an escape from Botany Bay. But I was at that period an actually existing American, arrived to years of as much discretion as I have any rational grounds ever to expect. I took an active part, and risked my life in the cause of my country; for once venturing out among the militia, and presuming a little too much on my own courage, I came so near to the enemy, that I had the unexpected glory, like his Britannic Majesty, of being shot at; and had I not, with admirable presence of mind, instantly made good my retreat, I might perhaps have merited the honor of being toasted every fourth of July, among the heroes who died in the defence of our liberties. I was a good federalist as long as federalism was the prevailing fashion; and yet, with all this merit, I could never obtain any office under government, nor get an opportunity of handling a single cent of the public money; though few persons either wanted or wished for it more, or had greater talents for disposing of it to the best advantage. Nay, I met with the direct insult of being told to my face, that my character was so deficient, both in popularity and significance, that I was not entitled to any chance of promotion. Finding federalism would not answer my purpose, I determined, after an ancient & celebrated example, when the chosen people would not receive me, immediately to turn to the gentiles; & resolved to join a party and administration, with whom unpopularity, insignificance, and even profligacy of character, far from being objections, appear to be rather recommendations to office. On becoming a jacobin, I found much trouble at first, as I believe every man must, in getting rid of the prejudices of education.—However, I was soon convinced of the truth of the fundamental doctrine of the jacobinic creed, that every man ought to be trusted with the government of himself; & that any other government over mankind in this world is absolutely absurd & tyrannical; because, in the first place, it is contrary to natural right, that one set of men should rule over another; secondly, because, whether there be any Deity to preside over the universe or not, and even if such a being should be found to exist, whether the constitution of heaven is a Monarchy, or an executive directory, composed of a plurality of gods, are matters of perfect uncertainty, and must ever remain among the MOOT POINTS in the law of nature, since there neither is, nor can be, such a thing as a revelation; and more especially, because it is highly questionable, whether we

have found angels in the form of kings to govern us; and I am assured that history, on the question being fairly put to her, has given a decided answer in the negative.—Though I had thus with some assistance and illumination, from the Age of Reason, and other productions of yet higher authority, established my principles, and became a warm advocate for pure democracy, yet I have lately met with some doubts & difficulties, which have given me considerable uneasiness; and which I should be very happy to see removed and explained, for the benefit both of my conscience and understanding.

As I was haranguing one evening at a public house, on the rights of man, and exulting in the universal triumph of republican principles—one of my neighbors interrupted me, and begged leave to tell me a story. He said that in former times one Lycurgus, who it seems was a kind of constitution maker, like Condorcet or Abbe Seiyes, was employed to frame a government for the commonwealth of Sparta. Being earnestly advised, by a great philosopher and politician of his acquaintance, to establish the form of a pure democracy; "Go home, my friend, answered Lycurgus, and before you recommend that form of government to a nation, try the experiment of establishing a democracy in your own family."

Now, I acknowledge that I am blessed with a wife, who has the good fortune, as is usual among the sex, to be highly favored with the gift of utterance, and who has furnished me with a very competent, if I cannot say an handsome assortment of boys and girls; all of whom leaving me to manage with my Rights of Man, as well as I am able, have confined their political researches to the Rights of Women & Children; which, by long attention to the subject, they have become fully skilled to comprehend, and perfectly ready to vindicate. I felt the bitterness of the sarcasm the more severely, because the whole company appeared willing to divert themselves at my expense, and enquired, whether upon second consideration, I adhered to the opinion, that democratical government was so universally good in all cases, as I had imagined. I soon took the resolution to retire, & according to the laudable custom of our forefathers, in doubtful matters, consult my pillow upon the subject.

To avoid all danger of interruption in the review of this case, I went to rest in my separate apartment, & soon fell into a deep reverie on the awful theme of family-democracy—and though I was convinced that republican government was the best of all possible forms, for the happiness of nations, I could not but feel that nothing was more dangerous to the Rights of Man, when it took possession of the home-department, or, as Lord Bacon expresses it, when it comes home to men's business & bosoms. I clearly saw, for the first

time, the reason, why the enlightened regenerators of France found themselves obliged by a systematical necessity, to destroy the ties of marriage, & grant an unlimited privilege of divorce. Yet here I had again to encounter the prejudices of education. I could not reconcile myself at once to the thought of bursting all the bonds of natural affection & giving up

"Relations dear, and all the charities

Of father, son, and brother;"—and was disgusted at the idea, that the commerce of the sexes should be carried on by men merely as joint dealers in trade, under the firm of "Sons of ADAM and Co." & that the fairest part of the creation should be considered only as common stock, to be managed at pleasure, for the mutual benefit of the copartnership. I presume that my feelings on this occasion must be wrong and aristocratical; and were only a new proof of the great trouble a person bred in New-England must experience, before he can become a thorough-paced jacobin at heart.

Pursuing the train of my reflections, another doubt occurred to my mind, more perplexing and disagreeable than the first. If, as has been demonstrated, we are merely oppressed and wretched slaves in this world, wholly deprived of both liberty and happiness, unless we enjoy the full blessings of jacobinical Administrations, what possible chance of freedom or comfort can we have in a future state of existence, either in the world celestial or infernal? In which, according to the best accounts that have been given of both, we cannot find a single trace of democracy.

I revolved the opinions of pagan sages, whose authority holds the highest rank in the esteem of modern philosophy. There I found Jupiter the absolute despot of the universe, supported by an innumerable train of Demigods, Vesjoves and Tritons, who formed the aristocracy of Olympus; while the realms of Erebus were ruled by the iron scepter of Pluto and the Furies. As little satisfaction could be received from the creeds of savage nations, or the sovereign dominion of an Odin, a

* Sons of ADAM and Company"—This must be the proper name of the firm of the Republican House. The French philosophers have unanimously determined, that the blacks of Africa and the Indians, the copper tribes of America, and the polished natives of Caffraria and Kamtschatka, do not belong to the race of Adam. They have also extended the blessings of liberty and equality, with the modern rights of free commerce, to the Orang-outang, Baboon and the Monkey, in the same manner as our Congress admit new States into the Union. There is a provisional article in favor of Swift's Yahoos, but I understand that the application of the Parrots, Magpies and the rest of the Talking birds, for admission to the privileges of humanity is yet under consideration in the philosophical conclave, & had not been finally decided upon, when our last express came away.

For or +Lama; all fair candidates for the ceremony of the gullotine.—Any remarks on the constitution of the celestial world, according to the christian system, must be wholly unnecessary, and cannot but be displeasing to the mind of a true jacobin; & should he turn his thoughts to the more congenial climate of the lower regions, he is immediately introduced to the monarch of hell, the king of terrors, the prince of the powers of the air, with a crowded levee of

Thrones, Dominions, Princedoms, Virtues, Powers, the aversion as well as dread of every disciple of the Gallic regeneration. Here I again admired the superior genius & consistency of the modern philosophers and patriots of France: who found it necessary, not only to abolish the christian religion, but as, the sole relief of our troubled consciences, to soothe us with the anodyne consolation that Death is an eternal sleep. But my prejudices still prevented me from finding any comfort in the balmy hopes of annihilation, & from enjoying any prelusions of future felicity, in the regions of Lethæan oblivion, prophesied of by a Dante and a Rospierre. Fatigued by these disagreeable reflections, I sunk into a slumber, & my restless fancy presented me with a most extraordinary vision. As it related wholly to the affairs of the other world, & as far as I could comprehend it, might in some parts be capable of an ominous, or mystical interpretation, I at first thought of sending the dream to the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine. But being assured weekly in the republican gazettes, that your Editors are equally clerical and political, I transmit it to be inserted in the Palladium, hoping that they will favor the public with an explanation and comment, for the satisfaction of the writer, and of all parties concerned. The great solemnity of the subject will remove all possible danger of disturbing the accustomed gravity of your paper.

[N. B. As this discourse is too long to read at once in a family, it may here be properly divided.

HYPERION.

Cambridge, 1801.

(To be continued in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 29.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
Downing-Street, June 29.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Copy of a letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, May 23, 1801.

MR. LORD,
An officer is arrived from the Captain Pache, with the intelli-

gence that general Hutchinson had marched from Rosetta on the 8th inst. with 4,000 British troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force, under the command of the Captain Patha, and on the 9th, attacked the French near Rhamanie. The enemy were driven in, & in the course of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a small garrison in the entrenchments of Rhamanie. On the 10th, the fort surrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizier, who was at El Hanka, a position four leagues distant from Cairo, in a north-east direction. Our loss at Rhamanie is stated not to exceed 30 men.

The Turkish Officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3,000 British troops had arrived at Aboukir, about the 9th of May.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)

ELGIN.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkebury, &c.

Latest Foreign News.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

The fast sailing ship Huron, capt. Hill, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in 34 days from Greenock. A Gentleman of this city obligingly favored us with a file of Glasgow papers up to the 26th July. They contain the much looked for Official dispatches from Egypt. Unless the French receive large and immediate reinforcements, that country will be lost to them; as nothing but certain destruction seemed to await the flying troops of Gen. Le Grange—who, after being defeated at Boulace by the Grand Vizier, in an engagement which lasted 7 hours, was retreating with the remainder of his army to Cairo, where the French were to be attacked on three sides, by Gen. Hutchinson, the Grand Vizier, and the Captain Pacha. The French it may be supposed, could entertain but small hopes of long holding out there against so superior a force; so that Alexandria may be looked upon as the only place of any real importance remaining with the French army in Egypt. We have seen no account of Menou, but suppose that he is in Alexandria. Our extracts are as lengthy as our time would admit of.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, July 15, 1801.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Constantinople, June 5, 1801.

MY LORD,

An opportunity for writing to Europe having occurred, I avail myself of it to mention to your Lordship some further details from Egypt, which have just reached me in a private letter from Lord Keith, dated 22d May.

The enemy, after quitting Rhamanie, made a wonderful march, and reached Cairo on the 14th of May. It is supposed they then advanced to attack the Vizier at Belbeis.

General Hutchinson, who was in his progress from Rhamanie towards Cairo, had, by the aid of the Arabs, taken a convoy of five hundred Camels, with their escort of six hundred men. It was destined for Alexandria, which is understood to be in great want of some articles of provisions and of water. Gen. Hutchinson, in his march up the country, observes, that the inhabitants are in the highest degree incensed against the French army, putting to death every one of them that falls into their hands.

Admiral Blankett, in his letters to Lord Keith of the 6th, acquaints him with the arrival of the reinforcements from India, under the command of Gen. Baird, Col. Wellesly, Col. Murray, &c.

After the surrendering of Damietta, a corps of seven hundred men embarked on the lake Burlos, for France, & were taken by Lord Keith. I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. Lord Aawkebury, &c. &c.

Downing-street, July 21.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy has been this day received at the office of the right honorable Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, from Lt. Gen. the hon. sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. commanding his Majesty's forces in Egypt.

Head-quarters, near Alkam,
June 1, 1801.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that the French had abandoned the position of El Aft, on the 7th May, which we occupied the same evening, and on the 9th, we were advanced to Rhamanie, where the French were posted with upwards of 3 thousand infantry and eight hundred cavalry. We at first imagined that they might endeavor to have maintained that position, but our corps on the eastern bank of the Nile having got into their rear, took the fort of Rhamanie in reverse, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th, & 10th, leaving a garrison in the fort, which surrendered in the morning, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a Chef de Brigade: we also took the same day about fifty cavalry and three officers coming from Alexandria. As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became necessary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to secure a junction with the expected reinforcements from India.

Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of germs on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down to the canal of Menouff, which joins the Demietta and Rosetta branches of the river. From this circumstance they knew nothing of the retreat of General La Grange from Rhamanie. About one hundred and fifty prisoners fell into our hands and several heavy guns, some of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy itself was very valuable, and is a great loss to the enemy. We found on board all kinds of cloathing, wine, spirits, &c. and about five thousand pounds in money.

On the 17th, when we encamped at Alkam, we were informed by the Arabs that a considerable body of French coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the Captain Pacha then were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon under the command of Brigadier-General Doyle, supported by his brigade of infantry. Col. Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as soon as he perceived the boats of the Captain Pacha, suspected that our army must be near, and therefore retired into the desert, where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was sent into them by Major Wilson of the Horse, requiring them to surrender, on condition that their private property should be respected, & that they should be sent to France by the first convenient opportunity. With these terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted in all, to about 600 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, together with a considerable portion of the dromedary corps, one four pounder, and 550 camels. The prisoners taken are all Frenchmen, and of the best troops they had in Egypt.

On the 17th of May, the enemy retired from the fort of Lisbet, on the Demietta Branch, and formed a junction with about two hundred men which they had at Burlos; this fort they also evacuated, and embarked in 5 small vessels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir Bay: the fifth endeavored to escape towards Cypre, but a Turkish frigate was left in the chase of her, so that it is more than probable she has shared the same fate. The garrisons of the two forts consisted of about seven hundred men; so that in all, we have taken, from the 9th till the 20th, near sixteen hundred men, which makes a considerable diminution of the enemy's force in this country.

The French made a most extraordinary rapid march from Rhamanie to Gizah, where they arrived on the 13th, and crossed the river Bouche,

On the 15th they marched to attack the Grand Vizier's army. His highness anticipated their intention, & made a forward movement with a considerable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for some hours in the presence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and after an action of seven hours the French retired, having lost between three and four hundred men killed and wounded. They were nearly the same people who had retreated from Rhamanie, and were about four thousand or four thousand five hundred men.

I congratulate your Lordship upon the event of this very important action; I have also much pleasure in informing you, that the Mamalukes, under the orders of Osman Bey, (successor to Murad Bey) have joined us, to the amount of about fifteen hundred cavalry, inferior certainly to none in the world. I am sanguine enough to hope that the most serious good effects will arise from this junction, as they have a most intimate knowledge of the country, and the greatest influence among the inhabitants.

I enclose you the capitulation of the fort of Rhamanie, and also a return of the killed and wounded on the 9th of May, which I rejoice has been very inconsiderable.

(Signed)

J. HELY HUTCHINSON.
To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart.

BALTIMORE Aug. 29.

Yesterday afternoon returned to this port the sloop of war Maryland, John Rogers, Esq. commander, which took out Mr. Dawson, messenger, with the French treaty, to France. The Maryland failed from Havre on the 15th of July, but as she lay off and on several weeks previous to her departure, no papers were received on board so late as probably otherwise would have been. What the Editors have received, they are indebted for to the politeness of capt. Izard, one of the passengers, but as they are only to the 14th Messidor (July 2), they are deprived the pleasure of detailing any thing worthy the curiosity and anticipations of their readers: In fact, the papers of Paris appear nearly as barren as in a time of the most profound peace, and are as new-lets as those of America. A few translations, however, are made, more for translation's sake, than the importance of the articles.

By verbal information, obtained from intelligent gentlemen, it appears, that a general peace was on the tapis at Paris, and sanguine expectations were entertained, that the grand event of its precursor, a general truce would be proclaimed on the 14th of July, the political birth-day of France. This expectation, however, with due deference to the more accurate and local knowledge of our informant, we conceive, should not be too sanguinely indulged here, as it appears to be built by persons there tired of the havoc of war on too slender and speculative a foundation, and borders more on possibility than probability.

No official news had been received at Paris of the fate of Egypt—nor was any thing certainly known of the squadron under Gantheaume. Some uneasiness, it appears by the French newspapers, had prevailed at Paris the end of June, upon a rumour that Sir J. B. Warren had fallen in with and captured the greater part of them.

The destiny of Portugal, we learn by the same authority, is finally sealed—the French having taken her European possessions under their protection, and the British having sent out a squadron to take the Brazils under theirs.

The convention between this country and France, curious as it may seem, was not ratified when the Maryland failed, though matters were said to be in a fair way.

September 2.
OFFICIAL.

The following circular to the agents & consuls of the United States residing in France, Spain, &c. &c. has been written by our consul at Tripoli.

Gentlemen,
In addition to my circular of the 11th instant, I am sorry to inform you

that our flag staff was chopped down upon Thursday, the 14th instant, and WAR declared in form by the Bahaw of Tripoli against the United States of America.

"You will please to give every possible publicity to this circular, & transmit a copy thereof to the department of State. I shall depart from Tripoli to Tunis in a few days, where I mean to wait the president's orders.

I am gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES L. CATHCART.
Chancery of the U. States of America at Tripoli, in Barbary, May 15, 1801.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, September 3.

At the close of the Poll opened at this place for the Electors of the State Senate, it appeared that Perry Spencer and Charles Emory, Esqs. were made choice of—there being no opposition.

DEATH.

Quis desideris sit pudor, aut modus

Tam chari capitis?

On Wednesday last, the third inst. departed this life, the Reverend John Bowler, Rector of St. Michael's Parish. The loss of a friend on whom the affections are fixed, & in whom every wish is centered, is a circumstance which the weakness of the human mind is scarcely able to sustain: it looks around, as it were, impatient of itself, and sees nothing but despair. Death is no respecter of Persons, but points his fatal & unerring shafts to all without distinction. The moment of each man's end, human foresight is never able to perceive; the stroke comes very often unexpected, and must therefore be the more poignant. The life that was squared by the rules of integrity and honor—the endearments of domestic tenderness—the patient resignation under sickness and pain, and the peaceful death, are remembered only to aggravate our unavailing sorrow, & to deepen our regret for what can never be amended. He, whose loss we have now to deplore, had various claims upon our gratitude and esteem. Having his mind well stored with Classical Learning, he gave us his indefatigable services in the department of Education. As a Minister of the Gospel, he was pious and exemplary. His charity is best attested by the tears and lamentations of the poor, the widow, & the orphan. He did not proclaim his own charity in the streets and the high-ways; he gave it in honorable silence, & with pure benevolence of heart. He was an affectionate Husband, a kind Father, and a sincere Friend.

Extract of a letter from a well informed gentleman in Europe, dated June 8, 1801.

"Accounts from Egypt, to the 20th of April, are very satisfactory to the English, who expect complete success in forcing the French from that country, after which the English will immediately evacuate it themselves. The misunderstanding with Russia & Denmark will probably be adjusted without much difficulty, and Sweden must conform to the policy of her neighbors. It is not expected that England will give up the right of a maritime belligerent, but she may consent to regulate the exercise of it in such a manner as to restrain its abuse in certain cases, and perhaps she may engage to deny the use of it to privateers in cases of neutrals under convoy. But whatever is done will be by particular treaties, and probably may be extended to the United States, should they wish to enter into reciprocal stipulations of that kind. It is possible, however, that the existing law of nations may be preferred by a people, whose principal means of annoying an enemy at sea would consist of privateers, & whose profits, as neuter, while others are at war, will always be great so long as that law is maintained. It is difficult to describe the chagrin which is felt by Buonaparte and his Great Nation at the success of little Britain in defeating their vast pro-

in various quarters. To give scope to these sentiments another invasion is threatened, and some force is actually assembling on the coast of France; in the mean time negotiations for peace are continued by Mr. Otto, who is still in England, where he is treated with merited respect, at the same time that he enjoys the confidence of his employers.

It is evident that the question of peace must turn upon the opinion which Buonaparte shall finally adopt of its influence upon himself. If he believes himself better able to keep his station by giving peace to France, he will give it, but if he concludes war to be necessary to support his power, then war must continue."

STOP the MURDERER.

JASON FAIRBANKS, convicted of the WILFUL MURDER of Miss Fales, under circumstances which aggravated the crime, has escaped from the Gaol at Dedham, assisted by persons who, to say the least, have suffered their friendship to triumph over the injunctions of religion, their defence for justice, and their respect for the laws of the Country—laws which form the palladium of life, liberty & property! But we leave them to the poignant upbraidings of their consciences. A reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS is offered to whoever will arrest the fugitive Murderer.

[N. E. Palladium.

From Lisbon.

"Information was received at Lisbon, on the 9th of July, that an insurrection had broken out at Madrid; that the King had escaped and gone to Arragon, and that the French army was hastening to Madrid to quell the commotion."

ibid.

St. DOMINGO.

Several letters have been received from St. Domingo, announcing that Toussaint had declared that island independent of France, taken upon himself the supreme command and established a new Constitution. By the following extract from the address of the members of the "Central Assembly" to Toussaint, it will appear, that although they were devising a new system of government—yet they acknowledge their subjection to the French nation. This address was made on the 6th of April last.

"The island of St. Domingo, which your valor, constancy, and virtue, has united under the empire of the French Republic, shall immediately enjoy a constitution suited to its climate, soil, culture, trade, and to the manners of its inhabitants; preserving the enjoyments of solid liberty to the warriors who have conquered and defended it, and to the cultivators who improved it: in a word freedom & happiness to all its inhabitants.—Such is the important work which the people have confided to us."

ibid.

Chester county, Aug. 14.

A melancholy affair happened in the family of John Dungan, of East Whiteland township, Chester county, on the morning of the 17th inst, when his three dutiful daughters, the eldest about a 11 years of age, went out and gathered what they thought mushrooms. They brought them to their mother, who unfortunately dressed them in the best manner she should, & she, with half her little flock, partook of the poisonous morsel. On the 18th, about 10 o'clock, they felt themselves getting sick. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th, the youngest died; at 1. the same day, the second died; at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th the eldest died; & at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 21st the mother died. The aid of two skilful physicians proved vain. The poor disconsolate father, with his little boys, by the overruling providence of God, were not present at the deadly repast.

According to accounts from the coast of France, troops are collecting, and an armament is preparing for sea at Boulogne, Calais, Havre, Newport, and the adjacent ports. It is computed that there are 200 vessels, among which are several large frigates, and upwards of 250,000 men stationed

in various parts of the coast, their destination, when all things are prepared, will probably be towards this country.

[London paper.

From the Gibraltar Chronicle, of the 10th and 17th of July, which was received in 42 days from that place by the brig Happy Couple, we learn that a

NAVAL ACTION

took place on the 6th of July last off Algeziras, between 3 French line of battle ships and a frigate, (part of admiral Gantheaume's Squadron) and Sir James Laumarez in the Caesar, with 5 of his ships.—After an action of five hours, the British admiral was under the necessity of withdrawing his force, with the loss of one ship which grounded for the want of wind, immediately under the guns of a battery on shore.

[Particulars in our next.]

THE CORRESPONDENTS.

"Who shall decide when such men disagree."

Mr. JEFFERSON, In his "Notes on Virginia," says, "In war we have produced a Washington, whose memory will be adorned while liberty shall have votaries; whose name will triumph over time, and will in future ages assume its first station amongst the most celebrated worthies of the world. In his inaugural speech, Mr. J. declares Washington to have been "the first & greatest revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, & destined him for the fairest page in the volume of faithful history."

ibid.

Page 10.

"All that period of my imprisonment, at least, I owe not to Robespierre, but to his colleague in projects, Geo. Washington."

Page 25.

"As to you, sir, treacherous in private friendship, & a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate, or an impostor"

Page 63.

"Can it be possible that Mr. Jefferson can correspond with a wretch capable of such blasphemy?—If he can Iago's character stands not alone."

[RE-PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Mr. COWAN:

Presuming that you will take pleasure in rendering your aid to repel the attacks of malicious slander, I request that you will publish the following extract from "the Examiner" (which was lately forwarded to me by a friend) with the short statement of facts which I shall offer in answer to it.

"EFFICIENT FEDERALISM."

"Mr. JAMES LLOYD, a memorable Senator in congress from the state of Maryland, entered into a contract to furnish staves for the use of the Navy. Mr. LLOYD received an advance of several thousand dollars, & has not, nor cannot furnish a single staff. In fact he has forfeited his contract, & the editor of the Examiner is assured, that we have no better prospect for getting money than staves, from this friend of or—der."

"And now my fellow-citizens, let me introduce this gentleman to you as the father of the Sedition Law! and let me ask you: if any man could possibly stand more in need of silent presses, than one whose views were so dishonorable? Those who rob, are right to stifle evidence: & certainly these friends of order have manifested much address in transferring the jail which they have so justly earned, to their honest accusers. But the Sedition Law died with the party that made the advance to

THOMAS PAINE, In his "letter to gen. Washington," dated in Paris, July 30, '96, says, "Your cold & unmilitary conduct would, in all probability, have lost America.—You slept away your time in the field until the finances of the country were completely exhausted, and you have but little share in the glory of the final event."

Page 10.

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"Mr. LLOYD, & we are left at liberty to tell his honor, that we have no evidence of political integrity, and less than no evidence of his honesty."

"Examiner."

The truth is, that, in the year 1799 I made a contract with the Secretary of the Navy, for a quantity of staves to be furnished for the use of the United States, & received fifteen hundred dollars on account of the contract. Finding on a trial, in which I wasted a considerable quantity of valuable timber, that my woods would not supply staves of the proper dimensions, I wrote to the Secretary, requesting that he would receive in lieu of the staves, ship timber of which I had a large quantity cut, and which I supposed would be equally useful to the Navy. He consented, but owing to the remoteness of my land from the places where the timber was wanted for the Navy, it was never sent for by the United States. Under these circumstances I proposed to the Secretary of the Navy, that the contract should be vacated on my giving bond, with approved security, for refunding fifteen hundred dollars: received with interest from the time I received it. The proposal was accepted. The bond with security was given, approved of, and I was informed by an official letter from General Samuel Smith, acting for general Dearborn, acting secretary of the navy, dated the 13th of April last, that the contract was cancelled.

I shall add nothing farther. The impartial public will make their own comment on the base assertion in the Examiner.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
JAMES LLOYD.
Kent County, Aug. 20, 1801.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for the liberal Encouragement he has met with since his commencement in this place, and begs leave to inform them that he shall sell altogether for Cash from this day, at the most reduced prices: All those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly requested to close their Accounts, his business will not admit of further delay.

SAMUEL NICOLS.
Easton, Sept. 7, 1801.

3w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the second inst. a NEGRO MAN, named Harry, about 19 or 20 years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, large ears & teeth—his legs slim and nearly of the same size below and above; has a scar on one of his knees—His toes turn out. He carried away with him one white shirt, two ditto of twelled tow, and trowsers of the same kind, & breeches of country cloth, striped black and white—& a cane with a pewter Head. Any person who will take up the said fellow and secure him so that the owner may get him again—if taken in the county, shall receive TEN DOLLARS—but if out of said county Twenty Dollars, and if out of the state Thirty Dollars Reward if delivered at Easton.

RICHARD DENNY.
Deep Neck, Talbot county,
September 3, 1801.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen on the 29th Aug. 1801, from the farm where Jonathan Hewey now lives, an IRON GREY FLEA-BETTEN MARE, about fourteen and a half hands high; eleven years old next spring. Also a BLACK HORSE, about fourteen hands high, thirteen years old. Whoever takes up the said horses and secures them that the subscriber may get them again, shall receive the above reward & all reasonable charges paid by WOOLMAN HEWEY.

Miles River, Sept. 7, 1801. 3w+

THE Schooner SUSAN, supposed to be 1600 bushels burthen, may be fit for sale or service in 20 days—Any person wanting to purchase or employ such a craft, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber living near the place called the Oaks.

JAMES BENSON.
September 4, 1801. 2w. '82.

STOP THE MURDERER. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

We learn, that Jason Fairbanks, under sentence of death, for murder, and confined in Dedham jail, was liberated therefrom on Monday night last, by a banditti of the liberty-pole gentry of that part of the country. The daring and infamous act, we are told, was threatened before and since the trial, in their circles. Every good man in the community is called upon to raise a hue-and-cry, to detect the fugitive criminal, that he may suffer the punishment denounced by the law for one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed.

It is hoped every printer in the United States will publish the following advertisement of the Sheriff.

1050 DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE open by the violence of a number of evil-minded persons from without, on the night of the 17th inst. the Commonwealth's Gaol, in Dedham, and escaped therefrom, JASON FAIRBANKS, 20 years old, a Prisoner, under Sentence of Death, for Murder—said Fairbanks is rather of a light complexion, marked a little with the small-pox, near six feet high, slender made, dark hair, a stiff right arm, scarred near the elbow, down cast eyes; had on a dark blue coat and overalls:—And ANDREW BARTHOLOMEW, a Frenchman, confined under sentence for housebreaking, five feet, ten inches high, 37 years old, dark complexion, pitted with the small-pox, has a wen on the lower part of one of his sides; had on a slate colored coat and nankin trowsers, Whoever will apprehend the said prisoners, so that they may be secured in either of the gaols of this Commonwealth, shall receive a reward of 1000 Dollars for Fairbanks, and 50 Dollars for Bartholomew, and all necessary charges paid.

Norfolk, ff. Aug. 18, 1801.

BENJAMIN CLARK CUTLER,
SHERIFF.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber hath severly obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estates of William Mace and Nicholas Mace, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All person having claims against the said deceased persons, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the Vouchers thereof to the subscriber living in the county aforesaid, on or before the 8th day of March next—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, Anno Domini 1801.

NICHOLAS MACE.

Public Vendue.

Will be Sold, at Public Sale, on Friday the 11th day of September, 1801, at Easton, in Talbot county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland,

ALL that tract of land, marked A on the plot Lot No. 1, being part of the Indian lands in Nanticoke Manor, lying in Dorchester county, containing two hundred and ninety-four acres of lands more or less; this land was sold by the late intendant of the revenue of Maryland on the 7th of April, 1785, to Richard Waters, whose bond was cancelled, and the land taken back by the State of Maryland, agreeably to a resolution of November session, 1800. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

H. H. HARWOOD, Agents
for the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, August 14, 1801.

EASTON ACADEMY,

VACANCY having happened in the Department of the Institution, lately under the direction of the Rev. John Bowie, in consequence of his death, notice is hereby given that notwithstanding this Event the School will be opened, and continued open, under the management and direction of Mr. Charles Emory and Mr. Thomas Bowie until a professor of the Languages shall be duly appointed by the Board.

By order of the Standing Committee,
JOHN COATS, Chairman.
Easton, 5, 1801.

(ooooooooooooo)

EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE is a living Law, whose sway Men more than all the written Laws obey. The Wife new Prudence from the Wife acquire, And one brave Hero fans another's fire. Since great Examples justify command, Let glorious Acts more glorious Acts inspire. And catch from Breast to Breast the noble fire. Best Guide, thou open'st Wisdom's Way, And giv'st Access, though secret the retire; The confidence of Age, the Youth's scorn'd Guide.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN KERSEY.

March 17, 1801.

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TO be rented for the ensuing year for a term of years, with the privilege of sowing wheat this season, a FARM at Spring Hill, in Somerset county, having between three and four hundred acres of good soil in cultivation: it is about five miles from a landing, seven from Salisbury and ten from Vienna.

Also, the Farm I reside on at Rewastico, which has upwards of 300 acres in cultivation; it is about ten miles from Vienna, has a landing at the door, and may be rented either with or without the saw and grist-mills adjoining. Enquire of

WILLIAM WINDER.
Rewastico, June 18, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Docheater County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, Anno Domini, 1801.

ANNE GOLDSBOROUGH,

ADM'x. of Charles Goldsboroug.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Ann Vanfant, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and one.

DAVID LAMB, D. B. N. of
Ann Vanfant, deceased.

Blanks and other work in the Printing Line, may be had at the HERALD-Office with all possible dispatch.

Haddaway's Ferry and Mail-Stage.

Notice is hereby given

That a Mail hath been established by law from the City of Annapolis across the Chesapeake Bay by the subscriber's ferry to the town of Easton, in Talbot county. The mail leaves Annapolis on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and is carried in the subscriber's boat across the bay to his landing on the Eastern Shore, from whence it is carried in his Stage to Easton: It leaves Easton on every Saturday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and returns to Annapolis by the same route and conveyances. He hath provided himself with a Stage and Team of Horses, and two convenient Boats for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the manner above mentioned in conformity with the establishment of the Mail; and flatters himself the public will derive from this scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his stage, and packet-boats, in readiness at all other times when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons; and to render the passage still more certain and expeditious, he has furnished himself with a Chaise, and Saddle-Horses, for their service.

The seat of government being now established at the City of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the Eastern Shore thro' the city of Annapolis will be frequent: To make them easy and commodious is the design of the subscriber; and the same passage across the Bay may be made subservient to the Citizens of BALTIMORE.

His Landing is excellent; and it very rarely happens in the winter that the passage is hindered by the Ice: The road from thence to Easton is level and most agreeable to travellers.

The Fare for every passenger from Easton to his Landing is one dollar and twenty-five cents; and from his Landing to Annapolis one dollar and three quarters: Baggage in the usual proportion.

ENTERTAINMENT at his dwelling house near the landing for passengers and horses upon reasonable terms.

WM. HADDAWAY, Junr.

Bay Side, June 20, 1801.

N. B. A regular Mail is established between the Cities of Washington and Annapolis.

I HAVE several small Tracts of Land in Caroline County, that I wish to dispose of, either for money or on credit.

W. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, August 10, 1801.

FOR SALE OR RENT

The FARM situated on a branch of Third Haven Creek, near Peach Blossom, now occupied by Henry Smith. For Terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Haskins in Easton, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

GRAHAM, HASKINS & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

AMOS WARREN.

Talbot county, Sept. 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent Debtor, of Talbot County, that the subscriber hath been by the Chancellor appointed Trustee for their Benefit, and that the Chancellor hath limited and appointed the 28th day of April next, before which they are to bring in and declare their claims to me the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Presbyterian Congregation in Pitts-creek hundred, Worcester county, State of Maryland, do design to petition the next General Assembly to be incorporated into a Body Politic; that they may be enabled thereby more fully to secure the ground on which the house stands, and other property to a certain amount; and that a mode may be pointed out in said act appointing a constant committee to manage the temporal interest of the said congregation in an easy & summary way.

Signed by order, &c.

SAMUEL M-MASTER.

August 1, 1801.

In CHANCERY, June Term, 1801.

DANIEL CAIN

vs.

JOHN EARLE,

Heir at Law of Benjamin Earle.

THE object of the complainant's bill is to obtain a specific performance of a contract made and entered into by Benjamin Earle in his life time, for the sale of part of a Tract of Land lying in Queen Ann's county, called Upper Heathworth, containing one hundred and seven acres of land, more or less, to the said Benjamin Earle in his life time, entered into a bond of conveyance obligating himself and his heirs to convey the said parcel of land to the said Daniel Cain. That the said Benjamin Earle hath departed this life intestate, without having made a deed of conveyance for the same, leaving the defendant John Earle his only son and heir at law, to whom the legal estate of the said parcel of land hath descended. It is further stated, that the said John Earle hath departed from the State of Maryland, and gone to parts beyond sea unknown to the complainant.

It is on the complainant's motion, ordered that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Newspaper three times before the first day of October next; to the end that the said defendant, John Earle may have notice and be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor on or before the third day of February next, to shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of the complainant should not be granted.

True Copy.

Test

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, State of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Hannah Hickson, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty-first day of January next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1801.

HENRY TRAVERS,
Executor of H. Hickson.

Notice is hereby given, That

IN pursuance of the decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 25th day of April next, the real estate whereof William Moore late of Cecil county, died seized, being part of Bohemia Manor, beautifully situated on Bohemia River near the ferry—On the premises are improvements of every description to accommodate a farmer—The buildings are all new—The terms of sale are bond and security for one half of the purchase money and interest within one year; & the residue within two years from the day of sale; and the creditors of the said William Moore are hereby required to produce their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor at the Chancery-Office within six months from the said 25th of April next.

ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1801.

COACHEE & HORSES FOR SALE,

THE Coachee is two years old the Horses six and seven.—They may be seen, & particulars made known by applying to Doctor Thomas Willson, near Queen's Town.

Sept. 1, 1801.

Notice.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his Debts, takes this method of informing his Creditors, that he means to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for the purpose of having an act passed in his favor for a release from his debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE,

August 17, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

SAMUEL SYLVESTER,

Queen Ann's County, August 21, 1801.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN from the subscribers living in Dorchester county near Cambridge, on Sunday the 9th of August, three Negroes; to wit, Jonathan, about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and thin visage, he has a very remarkable scar on the knuckles of his right hand, occasioned by a burn—He took with him several cloaths all of which are not known—those which we recollect, a blue cloth suitout half worn with green lining, a white and black hat, and sundry other cloaths—as he is an artful fellow, in all probability he will entirely change them, therefore a further description is needless.

Sylvia, about 17 years old, a dark mulatto, took with her several cloaths of her mistress's, and some of own—among which was a dress of home spun copperas striped with white, & a coarse muslin sounce at bottom, and a frill of the same round the waist. Sall, her sister, about 2 years younger than Sylvia, and blockier girl, has a good countenance, but is frightened, hesitates and trembles or appears agitated, though bold enough. She has a scar on her left hand, occasioned by inoculation, between her thumb & fore finger. She took three muslin gowns with several other cloaths from her mistress, besides the best of her own cloaths, among which was an old white silk petticoat with gay flowers. It is supposed they went off with a small black fellow formerly the property of one of the subscribers, who for felony was sent to the wheel-barrow in Baltimore about four years past. Whoever will apprehend the said negroes and secure them in goal or send them home, or otherwise so that the subscribers get them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for each that shall be secured as aforesaid in this state, or thirty dollars for each if taken up and secured out of the state.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 22, 1801.

TO BE LET.

THAT convenient Two Story Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, and an excellent Garden, lately occupied as a Tavern, at St. Michaels—At the ferries on the Bay-side are well established, also the mail crossing from Annapolis by this route to Easton; and as this house is about 12 miles from Easton and about the same distance from the ferry, it is expected it will be a very good stand for a tavern, as there is a great number of gentlemen passes through St. Michael's to and from the ferry.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

August 22, 1801.

Public Vendue.

ON Monday the 21st of September next, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of the late Arthur Bryan, on a credit of six months, a very considerable part of his personal effects, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Whip and Cross-Cut Saws—Joiner's and Turner's Tools—and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all the property intended for sale at that time is disposed of.

W. RICHMOND, } Adm'rs
W. BRYAN, }

Wye Manor, August 10, 1801.



FROM THE PALLADIUM.

When down the eastern cliffs
Hyperion's march they spy, and
glittering shafts of war.

(Concluded from our last.)

THE VISION OF HYPERION;

Taken from his own mouth, and published
at the desire of his hearers.

I dreamed that I was dead, & advanced into the world of spirits—and, though it may be little to my credit to acknowledge it, methought I took the direct route to the infernal regions. I passed along the famous bridge, or causeway, erected by Death and Sin, over the realm of Chaos, to save the expense of Charon's ferry. It is now established as a turnpike road, and notwithstanding the immensity of travel, is kept in excellent repair. It produces a prodigious revenue to the owners, although, to encourage the population of the lower world, every emigrant from the district of creation is allowed his first passage free of toll. As I approached the threshold of the Stygian gate, full of deep concern and anxiety, I was surprised at meeting a concourse of spirits in highest triumph of riotous exultation, & rending the dusky air with the shout of "Beelzebub and liberty." They received me with the greatest cordiality and politeness, and, to my astonishment, hailed me, "Welcome to the regions of felicity!" They told me that a new order of things had commenced, and that the constitution of the universe was changed into a Spiritual Commonwealth; that the votes had just been canvassed on a new choice of their Chief Magistrate, and, though their party had been unsuccessful at the former elections in consequence of some remaining prejudices in the upper regions in favor of the monarchical and ecclesiastical forms of the old system, yet on this ballot they had completely triumphed over the ancient institutions, and combined efforts of the Celestial Aristocrats; that they had obtained a president after their own hearts, and were now returned from witnessing the ceremony of his inauguration. They laughed in my face, when I asked them whether they had assumed the title of the Terrible Republic, and answered, that such an appellation might indeed apply to the ignorant Democrats of an obscure corner of my quiescent and insignificant native planet, Earth, but would be totally absurd under the new constitution, for the reign of terror was over.

Further enquiries enabled me to obtain a more particular account of this surprising revolution. I could not discover whether it took place in consequence of a second and more prosperous revolt, or was permitted as an experiment for determining the true value of pure democracy according to the unanimous wishes of the philosophers and illuminati,

in every district of created beings. Every passing period, as it has also happened on earth, had grown more and more into an enlightened age.—And although on the first struggle for liberty and denunciation of tyrants in the celestial world, the leading demagogue drew after him only a third part of the stars of heaven, yet on his establishment in his new dominions, the population of the lower world had been more than doubled, by the accession of foreign emigrants from the realms of subsequent creation. For many myriads of decades, every temptation was held forth for the encouragement of new settlers below, and the stream of population had flowed into his territories not only from the valuable and oppressed patriots of earth, and the whole Copernican System to the last planet detected by the telescope, but from innumerable worlds yet undiscovered in the Terraincognita of the celestial Geography; of which in the course of human publications we hope soon to be favored with an Universal Gazetteer. So that at the new election, the republican candidate was able to command the ballots of about three-fifths of all the legal voters in the department of spirits. A very gentlemanlike demon, with a tail about ten feet in length, which he trailed as gracefully as a lady's train, now offered to introduce me into Erebus, and show me the wonders of the invisible world. We agreed first to visit the Savant of the new Institute, composed of philosophers arrived from the earth. Here I met my old acquaintance, Freneau,* who held the office of translator of foreign languages, and now acted in the capacity of docteeper to the infernal Institute. He appeared more lively & sociable than ever, & enquired very particularly after the health of Tom Paine, and his patron, who, he was confident, after a few revolving years, would become the most brilliant ornaments of their society.—He showed me a new dictionary of rhymes, which he had composed, & informed us, that he expected the appointment of poet laureat at the Tartarean court. We found Rousseau, President, and Voltaire, Secretary of the republican Academy of sciences. Franklin and Mirabeau were on the standing committee. The society were holding an extraordinary session to discuss the superlative merits of the inaugural speech of the new President of the universe. By the politeness of my old friend***, I had the good fortune to obtain a copy.

The speech had infinite merit in the composition. But so incompetent are we, as judges of the productions of the matter-spirits, that,

* This circumstance relative to Freneau gives me reason to suspect this part of the vision to be apocryphal. As, from the latest enquiry, I have reason to believe, that genius far from having taken possession of his long home, is yet going to be fro in the earth, and working up & down in it.

I found it in many parts, too sublime, for any earthly imagination to conceive its imagery, and too profound, for any human understanding to comprehend its meaning. Heavily himself of the presence of a portion of his fellow-citizens; he approached his office with anxious and awful presentiments, inspired by the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of his powers. He beheld his rising empire, at once spread over the land, traversing the seas, rising into the æther, and advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of eyes mortal or immortal.—He shrunk from the contemplation of the transcendent objects committed to the auspices of the day, and humbled himself before the magnitude of the undertaking. He called on the high authorities, charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, to enable him to steer the vessel, in which he asserted they were all then embarked, not into a safe harbor, but among the conflicting elements of troubled worlds.—He feared that strangers might be imposed on by an aspect, when by the animation of discussions and exertions, yet hoped that all would of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and submit to the will of the majority, though that will might be neither rightful nor reasonable. He declared that liberty, and even life itself, were but dreary things, unless harmony and affection were restored to social intercourse. He boasted of having banished that religious intolerance, under which the universe had so long groined and suffered, & spoke of countenancing a political intolerance, as despotic as wicked, & capable of as wicked and bloody persecutions. He talked of the theories and convulsions of the ancient system, of the agonizing spasms of the of infuriated demons, seeking thro' sin and perdition their long-lost liberty, which had caused a wonderful agitation of the billows, and divided opinions as to the measures of safety; but insisted that every difference of opinion was not a difference of principle. As the desire of his own happiness is the leading principle of every being, he declared that they had called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Internals, he exclaimed; We are all Angels! and no one should wish to dissolve this union. He asserted, that error of opinion might be safely tolerated, & should stand undisturbed, as a monument, where reason was left free to combat it. He boasted of the superior strength of republican government, in a personal meeting of invasion of the public order, and declared against abandoning a government, in the full tide of successful experiment, on a theoretic and visionary fear. He counselled them to pursue an attachment with courage and confidence. He congratulated them, on their being kindly separated from exterminating havoc, on being too high-minded to endure the degradation of others, on their

equal rights to the use of their own faculties, and to honor resulting from the sense of their actions. After complimenting all the various forms of benign religion, he declared, that a wise and frugal government was still wanting, which should not take the bread of labor from the mouth that had earned it, and that this was necessary to close the circle of felicities.

He then essayed to compress the essential principles of government, which ought to shape its administration; principles which formed the bright constellation, which had gone before them—the fleet anchor of their peace and safety. But, though I listened with great avidity to a profusion of sentimental eloquence, I was left wholly unable to form any probable guess, as to the course in which he either promised or intended to shape his administration. I shall, therefore, pursue the detail no further; especially as I believe every reader will be fully satisfied with this sample of the sublime profundity of the angelic style.

On leaving the academy I had the good fortune to meet the ambassador, sent by the ***** to notify his accession to the government. He was charged to cultivate the harmony and good understanding, that subsisted between the two Sister Republics, to request an interchange of Envoys and to hint, that the author of Old South, would be very agreeable to the Tartarean Administration as a minister resident at the court of Erebus. I understood that the ambassador was a demon of rank, very celebrated for his diplomatic skill, and had formerly been in the United States as the guardian Genius of Genet during his mission.

I was soon roused by the intelligence, that the infernal court were assembled at the levee, to celebrate the birth day of Stygian independence, and the commencement of the democratical order of things. I crowded in among the Savants, and hastened towards the Palace of Orcus. But to do justice to the scenes that ensued, no language is equal but the dialect of angels. Who can paint the awful brilliance of rejoicing demons, or image the volcanic explosions of an infernal joy. The names of Phlegathon enlightened the burning atmosphere. The firmament seemed on fire from the conflagration of meteors, and the radiant streams of the Boreal Aurora. The windows of Pandemonium were doubly illuminated, and the beams of its effulgence pierced afar into the lurid empire of Chaos. The innumerable host of Stygian demigods appeared in their native majesty on the gleaming plains—scorning to imitate the absurd device, invented by Milton, of contracting by magic to the size of emmets and forming themselves into clusters in the presidential apartment. The rubied gates of the palace were unfolded. All was

hushed in silence and expectation, and the Orator of Delusion advanced between the Corinthian pillars, which sustain the canopy of the infernal portico.

HYPERION.

Now the substance of the oration which he delivered, his triumphant eulogies on the victory of democratic principles, and his insulting Philippic against the vanquished celestials, whom he abused under the title of the friends of order and religion—behold, are they not written in the book of the eloquence of Adamant Bishops.

CAMBRIDGE, 1801.

Latest Foreign News.

NAVAL ACTION

Of Algiers, Monday, 6th July, 1801.

Gibraltar, July 10.

The French squadron consisting of three line of battle ships and one frigate, stated in our last to have entered the bay, proved agreeably to our information at that time, to be part of admiral Gantheaume's squadron, under the command of rear-admiral Linois. The ships of the line are the Formidable, L'Indomptable, and Le Defaix. It was reported that their object was to join the fleet at Cadiz, for the manning of which they had about 2000 men on board more than their complement. On Saturday morning the wind having come to the eastward they again stood into the bay, and came to an anchor in front of Algiers; the frigate being close in shore on the southern part of the town. The next day they altered their position, and moored in a line of battle, about a cable and a half distance from each other, in which situation they remained until Monday morning the 6th inst. when the signal being made for a squadron from the west, we had the pleasure soon of perceiving it was an English squadron, and of ascertaining it to be rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez in the Caesar, with five of his ships.

The front of Algiers is defended by various batteries of heavy guns, on the island, as well as upon the banks to the north and south of the town; the fire from which crosses before the town & harbor, & interposes in front of the French ships, taking in flank any assailants who might approach them. The anchorage here is also extremely dangerous, the whole harbor and island being surrounded by reefs of sunken rocks. In short, it was imagined that, even had there not been a single man of war in that harbor, no hostile ship would have the boldness to venture to come near the port, or expose itself to the dangerous obstructions which both nature and art had provided for the security of this place! but no dangers can appal or discourage our intrepid tars when the enemy appears to be within their reach.

We beheld with admiration, tho' not without anxiety, the English squadron haul up directly for the French ships. The Venerable, under the command of capt. S. Hood, led the line, according to his orders, with his usual address, and passed the batteries, and the French ships, without returning their fire until he arrived at his station. The French ships opened their fire at 25 minutes past 8 o'clock. The English were to come up in the following order, as directed by the admiral:—

The Venerable to lead in; and pass the enemy's ships, without coming to anchor.

Pompee, to anchor abreast of the inner ship of the enemy's line.

Audacious, Caesar Spencer, Hannibal, to anchor abreast of the enemy's ships and batteries.

All this appeared to be executed, as far as the sudden failure of the wind would permit. At 35 minutes past 8, the action commenced by the Pompee and Audacious—at 9 the Caesar opened her fire; a quarter of an hour afterwards the Venerable and came to anchor: At 35 minutes past 9, the Spencer opened her fire, & soon afterwards the Hannibal. The roar of cannon was, about this time, incessant and tremendous; and the fire was returned with spirit by the French admiral, who, however, as well as the two other French ships, ran close in upon the shore, and apparent-

ly grounded. About half an hour past ten, the fire from the enemy's batteries on shore became so galling to the Caesar and Pompee, that it was judged necessary to order them to cut and make sail. The Pompee was so much injured in her masts and yards, that the signal was made to tow her out of the action. About 12 o'clock the Hannibal was discerned, through the smoke, close to the French admiral, and there was great reason to hope that a few minutes would have brought her along side of his ship, when the contest would have been probably terminated in the surrender of the latter; but unfortunately the Hannibal at this critical instant grounded, immediately opposite the battery on the north of the town. She, notwithstanding, kept up her fire on the French admiral; but under such disadvantages, the valor of her officers and crew could not avail. Being completely exposed to the fire from the battery on shore, capt. Ferris had the misfortune to see a considerable number of his brave crew killed and wounded, before he would consent to strike his colors. The wind having now entirely failed and the British admiral finding it totally impracticable to bring any of his ships near enough to those of the French, found himself (at 35 minutes past one o'clock P. M.) after an action of five hours, with very little intermission, under the necessity of withdrawing his force, excepting the Hannibal, which being a shore, he was obliged to abandon to the enemy; to whom, however, we do not conceive she can be of any service.

We have great reason to believe that the French ships have suffered so severely by this attack, that it will be a considerable time before they can be fit for sea, if at all repairable; and so far Sir Jas. Saumarez has attained his object. For our part, we must observe, that the daring and valiant characters of Britons, who most nobly displayed in this arduous conflict, which would have been crowned with more complete success had not the breeze failed. It is not in the power of mortals to command the elements, but men who are capable of seeking glory, in the midst of such perils, will have the good wishes and admiration of their countrymen on their side, and must at last triumph over every foe.

The circumstance of an English ship having fallen into the enemy's hands, is no doubt, an uncommon event at present, but, though it may be, from that consideration, a matter of exultation to them; we must beg leave to observe, that the loss of the Hannibal is not to be attributed to any superior skill or courage, in her opponents; but solely to the disaster of her being becalmed and running on shore upon a strange coast. The enemy, instead of hoisting the customary prize colors, kept the English flag flying, with the union reversed; which being with us the signal of distress, occasioned a number of boats to go off, with a view of affording assistance, all of them with their crews, were captured by the enemy.

Total killed of officers, seamen and marines, 121. Wounded, 240. Total killed and wound—361.

It is reported that the French ships had about 300 men killed and near 600 wounded in this action.

We are glad to hear that the town & inhabitants of Algiers, have not suffered to any considerable degree from the heavy cannonade in their neighborhood.

The long prevailing westerly winds have prevented any direct intelligence from Egypt arriving at the dock; but rumors from all quarters concur in stating that Menou, and the French army in Egypt have capitulated to the English. They also say that the other part of admiral Gantheaume's squadron has fallen in with Sir John B. Warren, and has been roughly handled. A letter from Madrid affirms that the conquerors of Portugal are determined upon assaulting Gibraltar!!!

Yesterday afternoon, (July 9,) a squadron of French and Spanish men of war, under the command of a French admiral and a Spanish vice-admiral, entered the bay, and came to an anchor a little to the northward of Algiers

which place they saluted. This squadron consists of two Spanish three deckers, and three two deckers—one of them a French ship, the other two Spanish, and two frigates. They were preceded by his Majesty's ship Superb, captain Keates, the Thames frigate, captain Luken, and Sir Thomas Pauley brig. They anchored off the garrison.

Two or three small vessels lying at Tangier, destined for this garrison, mistook the enemy's squadron for English, and having joined them, were captured. The novelty of such an enemy's fleet parading in these seas, we may venture to predict cannot be of long duration, their trusting themselves out of port is generally the prelude to a British victory.

This morning another Spanish two-decker came into the bay and anchored at Algiers.

This squadron corresponds in number, with that some time since arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, September 15.

ELECTORS

OF
THE NEXT SENATE.
[POSITIVE RETURNS.]

REPUBLICAN.

For the City of Baltimore.

James H. McCulloch, Esq.

County.

John T. Worthington,
Tobias Stanbury.

Harford County.

William Smithson,
John Montgomery.

Anne-Arundel county.

John F. Mercer,
Edward Hall.

City of Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall,

Prince George's County;

L. Covington,
A. B. Duckett.

Calvert County;

Col. Benj. Wilkinton,
Doct. Gantt.

Frederick County.

Roger Nelson,
David Shriver.

Washington County.

Samuel Ringold,
H. Schnebly.

Cecil County.

John Gilpin,
Daniel Sheridene.

Kent County.

Benjamin Chambers,
James Parker.

FEDERAL.

Montgomery County.

Upton Beall,
Thomas Davis.

[Baltimore American.]

FEDERAL RETURN.

Levin Wender and George Robertson, are chosen electors of the state Senate for Somerset county.
James B. Robins and Ephraim K. Wilton, for Worcester county.

The exertions making by government in every department, and in every direction, impresses us with the most perfect confidence, as to the judicious combination & magnitude of our defence; they tend however to establish the prevalent opinion, that however weak and desperate the enterprise, the government of France persist in the forlorn expedient of invasion. The commanding officers of the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, &c. have required the strictest discipline of the militia, and the preparation of every thing necessary for actual service in

order to march promptly with the regular troops, who are in constant readiness. The officers of the Royal Navy who command the Sea Fencibles along the coast of the S. W. district, are immediately to distribute the men, and see the batteries put in the best order they can, without delay.

Orders have been sent from the admiralty, to Sir T. Pasley, at Plymouth, to prepare for sea, with all possible dispatch, every vessel in that harbor competent to effective service.

The impress service continues in the city with activity and success; upwards of 1500 efficient hands have been detained in consequence.

[London paper.]

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

The conferences between Mr. Otto and Lord Hawkesbury are more frequent than ever; and the hopes of the friends of peace increase.

Mr. Merry is in France as the British Commissary for prisoners. But it is reported he is empowered to transact business of a more important nature; having a tendency to peace.

The British Editors conceive, from the official and private information which they have noticed, that there is more than ordinary reason, for believing that the Texel and Brest Fleets will put to sea very soon.

The French government continues to march large bodies of troops to the sea-coast—where extensive encampments are formed. The expectation of an attempt upon England or Ireland appears to be strengthened. However the numerous British cruisers exercise the utmost vigilance; and the best preparations are made on shore.

The greatest exertions are making in the equipment of the vessels in the Spanish ports, particularly at Carthage, where it is conjectured an expedition is preparing to attempt the recovery of the island of Minorca.

The British brig Penguin, of 12 guns, on the 18th of Feb. engaged a French corvette of 24 guns, and two ships of 16 guns. One of the French vessels struck her colors; but in the night which followed, they all three took advantage of the dark, & made their escape.

Two British frigates, a sloop of war and five transports with troops, sailed from Torbay, July 11. Each vessel carried a large flat-bottomed boat. It is supposed they are destined to take possession of the Brazils.

The Stadtholder's frigate Ambuscade, a fine vessel, has been lost at the Nore, 20 persons perished.

The French are said to have an expedition in preparation on the coast of the Adriatic. There are various conjectures relative to its destination. The British are said to have declared all the ports, which the French occupy on the Adriatic, in a state of blockade.

The fortress of Ferrajo, in the island of Elba, holds out against the long and vigorous siege of the French. There are in the garrison 300 English, and 1200 other soldiers.

The Emperor of Germany has appointed the Archduke Charles, Director of the Marine for his new Provinces in Italy, Iliria, Dalmatia, &c.

The Prussians are about to evacuate Bremen.

The Prince of Conde is in London.

Buonaparte has applied to the Pope to dispense with the celibacy of the clergy, to acknowledge the constitutional priests, &c. The pope has refused. There were reports, that the Pontiff was about to abdicate his temporal government. And that the King of Sardinia was to be indemnified with the Roman territory for his losses. French troops frequently pass through Rome for Naples.

A plan of a new constitution has been proposed to Genoa. It contains

plates a Dope, a Senate and three Di-
ets, establishes the Catholic Religion
the Diet to set only one month in a
year, to discuss such laws as may be
proposed by the Senate.

The Constitution of the Germanic
Empire, is about to undergo several al-
terations.

Civil commotions exist in Switzer-
land; which have induced the French
to send troops thither.

A few Chouans still continue in ac-
tive rebellion in France; but they ra-
ther vex than alarm the French gov-
ernment.

It is reported, that the Prince of
Orange will be declared Elector of
Hanover, with the consent of Great
Britain.

[N. E. Palladium.]

Fairbanks, the Murderer, is at last
taken—and his Execution was to have
taken place on the 10th instant.

DEATH.

DIED, on Saturday last, THOMAS
W. LOCKERMAN, Esq. of Caroline
County.

[RE-PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Mr. COWAN.

Presuming that you will take plea-
sure in rendering your aid to repel the
attacks of malicious slander, I request
that you will publish the following ex-
tract from "the Examiner" (which
was lately forwarded to me by a
friend) with the short statement of
facts which I shall offer in answer to it.

"EFFICIENT FEDERALISM."

"Mr. JAMES LLOYD, a memora-
ble Senator in congress from the
State of Maryland, entered into a
contract to furnish staves for the
use of the Navy. Mr. LLOYD receiv-
ed an advance of several thousand dol-
lars, and has not, nor cannot furnish
a single staff. In fact he has forfeited
his contract, & the editor of the Ex-
aminer is assured, that we have no
better prospect for getting money
than staves, from this friend of or-
der."

"And now my fellow-citizens, let
me introduce this gentleman to you
as the father of the Sedition Law!
and let me ask you, if any man
could possibly stand more in need of
silent presses, than one whose views
were so dishonorable? Those who
rob, are right to stifle evidence: &
certainly these friends of order have
manifested much address in trans-
ferring the fault which they have so
justly earned, to their honest accus-
ers. But the Sedition Law died with
the party that made the advance to

"Mr. LLOYD, & we are left at liberty
to tell his honor, that we have no
evidence of political integrity, and
less than no evidence of his honesty."

"Examiner."

The truth is, that, in the year 1799
I made a contract with the Secretary
of the Navy, for a quantity of staves to
be furnished for the use of the United
States, & received fifteen hundred dol-
lars on account of the contract. Find-
ing on a trial, in which I wasted a
considerable quantity of valuable tim-
ber, that my woods would not supply
staves of the proper dimensions, I
wrote to the Secretary, requesting that
he would receive in lieu of the staves,
ship timber of which I had a large
quantity cut, and which I supposed
would be equally useful to the Navy.
He consented, but owing to the re-
mateness of my land from the places
where the timber was wanted for the
Navy, it was never sent for by the U-
nited States. Under these circumstances
I proposed to the Secretary of the Na-
vy, that the contract should be va-
cated on my giving bond, with approv-
ed security, for refunding fifteen hun-
dred dollars received with interest from
the time I received it. The proposal
was accepted. The bond with security
was given, approved of, and I was in-
formed by an official letter from Gen-
eral Samuel Smith, acting for general
Dearborn, acting secretary of the navy,
dated the 23th of April last, that the
contract was cancelled.

I shall add nothing further. The
impartial public will make their own
comment on the bare assertion in the
Examiner.

I am, Sir, your
obedient Servant,

JAMES LLOYD,

Kent County, Aug. 20, 1801.

(=====)

To the

VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FROM the solicitation of persons
whose wishes and opinions I respect, I
was induced a few days past to declare
that I would become a candidate at
the ensuing Election of Delegates to
the Assembly. The feelings of the
moment got the better of my previous
determination to the contrary. On re-
flection I have thought it most proper
to resume that determination, and de-
cline becoming a candidate. The rea-
sons which produced this resolution at
first, as also my present adherence to
it, are given entirely from respect to
those, who have so repeatedly & warm-
ly avowed themselves my friends, and
pledged themselves to support my elec-
tion. To commence a career in pub-
lic life and stop short almost immedi-
ately at the outset, would be folly in
the extreme. A short service could be
of no benefit to the community, as it
requires time and experience to quali-
fy persons to act usefully in public sta-
tions. I do not possess that experi-
ence, and my situation would not suf-
fer me to devote myself to the service
of the county as one of its delegates
to the assembly for any considerable
length of time, during which I might
acquire it;—it would of course be im-
proper to come forward with views
which do not extend beyond a single
session of the Assembly.—I have there-
fore thought it improper to offer my-
self a candidate, & decline it accord-
ingly.—I must however, notwithstanding,
and do return my sincere thanks to
those, who generously made a tender
of their suffrages and endeavors to
promote my election.

S. W. PITT.

September 9, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a pe-
tition will be preferred to the Gen-
eral Assembly of Maryland at their next ses-
sion for an additional supplementary act to
compel such of the Proprietors of the Marsh
& Branch known by the name of the Long
Marsh, lying in Queen Anne's & Caroline
counties, as have not cut any ditch or
drian through their respective parts of the
said marsh or branch, to complete the
same, & to levy a sum of money on the pro-
prietors of the said marsh & branch for the
purpose of making a general survey of the
same in order that the proportion which
each person holds of the marsh & branch
being ascertained, the Directors may the
more readily apportion the respective sums
which each individual is to pay for the ex-
pense of cutting & keeping open the ditch, &
also for such further provisions as may be
necessary to carry into effect the intention of
the original act of which all persons are
hereby requested to take notice.

Dated his 15th day of September,
1801.

6w† '84.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of
Jonathan Hutchison, late of Wor-
cester county, are desired to settle their ac-
counts.—Also, those who have just claims
against said estate are requested to exhibit
the same to

GEORGE TRUITT, } Exrs.
JOHN HOLLAND, }

Snow-Hill, Sept. 4, 1801. '84.

WANTED.

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years
of age; as an apprentice to the
PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply at this
Office.
Sept. 1, 1801.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THIS Farm is situate in Talbot
county, on Choptank river, a few
miles above Chancellor's Point Ferry,
adjoining the lands of the late Cap-
tain Birchhead and Triltram Bowdler.
The situation of this farm is high,
healthy & agreeable, commanding an
extensive view of the Choptank; it
contains several tracts of land, which
altogether (including the marsh), a-
mount to 618 1/2 Acres. It will
shortly be divided into two equal parts,
and then sold either separately or al-
together.

Part of the Cleared Land is very
fine, and the residue is such as may be
made very good by carting out shells,
of which there are immensely large
banks belonging to the land where
there have been old Indian settlements.
Adjoining to the arable land is an ex-
tensive salt marsh, which may at a small
expense be rendered so productive of
hay and grafs, as to enable the pro-
prietor to support a very large stock
of hogs and cattle.

The wood land is uncommonly fine
timber land, and there is a very good
site on it for a ship yard, convenient
to the dwelling house. The improve-
ments are a comfortable Dwelling
House, about eighteen feet by twenty-
four, a Kitchen, and a large To-
bacco House almost new; a young
thriving Apple Orchard and many
good fruit trees. The terms of sale
will be reasonable. Apply to John
Goldborough, junr. at Easton, or the
subscriber at Cambridge.

JOHN GOLDBOROUGH.
Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

Public Vendue.

ON Thursday the 8th day of October
next, will be sold to the highest bid-
der, at the late dwelling house of Peter
Webb, Esq. of Talbot county, deceased, a
handsome well built Yawl, Household and
Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, and
Hogs. Also, a variety of Farming uten-
sils. The terms of sale are: Cash will be
required for all sums under twenty dollars,
and for all sums above that amount, a Cre-
dit of six months will be given, the pur-
chaser to give bond with approved securi-
ty bearing interest from the day of sale.—
The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

J. E. GIST, Executor.

September 10, 1801.

3w† '84.

LANDS FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High
Court of Chancery of Maryland, the
Lands of James Johnson, late of Queen
Anne's county, deceased, (or so much there-
of as will satisfy the claims against said de-
ceased,) will be exposed at auction at Mr.
S. Sparks' Tavern at Church-Hill on Sa-
turday the 19th of September next at 3
o'clock in the evening of the said day.

The property that will then be offered
for sale will be the Farm that Mr. George
Willson now lives on, containing about
133 acres, situated in the main road lead-
ing from Church-Hill to Sudlers Cross
Roads, the soil of a superior quality, well
adapted to the growth of wheat and corn,
a large apple orchard and a variety of
other fruit trees, a good dwelling house,
kitchen and other convenient houses, sub-
ject to Dower to the incumbrance of five
ninths of the whole.

Also another parcel of land adjoining
lands of Mr. Charles Bargeff and Mr.
Allin Hollingworth, containing about
29 acres, of an excellent quality, which
appears evident from the crop of corn now
on the land, subject to the incumbrance of
one third of the whole.

The terms of sale will be the highest
bidder to become the purchaser on giving
bond with approved security for the pay-
ment of the purchase money in two equal
instalments, one whereof to be payable in
nine months, & the other in fifteen months
with interest thereon from the day of sale,
and will be conveyed to the purchaser when
all the purchase money is paid.

The Creditors of the said James John-
son are hereby notified to produce their
claims with their vouchers to the Chan-
cellor at his office in six months from the
time appointed for the sale of the aforesaid
land.

JOHN DUHAMELL, Trustee.

August 29, 1801.

Annapolis, September 7, 1801.

THE Society of the Cincinnati of this
State will meet at Mr. Lear's Ta-
vern in Baltimore on Monday the 19th of
October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
agreeable to their last adjournment—the
members of said Society are requested to
give their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

5w† '84.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A VACANCY having happened in
the Department of the Institu-
tion, lately under the direction of the
Rev. John Bowie, in consequence of
his death, notice is hereby given that
notwithstanding this Event the School
will be opened, and continued open,
under the management and direction
of Mr. Charles Emory and Mr. Tho-
mas Bowie until a professor of the Lan-
guages shall be duly appointed by the
Board.

By order of the Standing

Committee,

JOHN COATS, Chairman.

Easton, 5, 1801.

THE Schooner SUSAN, supposed to
be 1600 bushels burthen, may be
fit for sale or service in 20 days.—Any
person wanting to purchase or employ such
a craft, may be supplied by applying to the
subscriber living near the place called the
Oaks.

JAMES BENSON.

September 4, 1801.

3w† '84.

THE subscriber returns his sin-
cerethanks to the public, and
his friends in particular, for the liber-
al Encouragement he has met with
since his commencement in this place,
and begs leave to inform them that he
shall sell altogether for Cash from this
day, at the most reduced prices: All
those indebted to the subscriber are
most earnestly requested to close their
Accounts, his business will not admit
of further delay.

SAMUEL NICOLS,

Easton, Sept. 7, 1801.

3w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber
on the second inst. a NEGRO
MAN, named Harry, about 19 or 20
years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches
high, very black, large ears & teeth
—his legs slim and nearly of the same
size below and above; has a scar on
one of his knees—His toes turn out.
He carried away with him one white
shirt, two ditto of twelled tow, and
trousers of the same kind, & breeches
of country cloth, striped black and
white—& a cane with a pewter Head.
Any person who will take up the said
elbow and secure him so that the
owner may get him again—if taken in
the county, shall receive TEN DOL-
LARS—but if out of said county
Twenty Dollars, and if out of the state
Thirty Dollars Reward if delivered at
Easton.

RICHARD DENNY.

Deep Neck, Talbot county,
September 3, 1801.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen on the 29th Aug.
1801, from the farm where Jonathan
Howey now lives, an IRON GREY
FLEA-BETTY MARE, about fourteen
and a half bands high, eleven years old
next spring. Also a BLACK HORSE,
about fourteen bands high, thirteen years
old. Whoever takes up the said horses and
secures them that the subscriber may get
them again, shall receive the above re-
ward & all reasonable charges paid by

WOOLMAN HEVEY.

Miles River, Sept. 7, 1801.

3w†

Blanks and other work in the Printing
Line, may be had at the PRESS OF
VICE with all speed & dispatch.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN KERSEY.

March 17, 1801.

TO be rented for the ensuing year for a term of years, with the privilege of sowing wheat this season, a FARM at Spring Hill, in Somerset county, having between three and four hundred acres of good soil in cultivation: it is about five miles from a landing, seven from Salisbury and ten from Vienna.

Also, the Farm I reside on at Rewastico, which has upwards of 300 acres in cultivation; it is about ten miles from Vienna, has a landing at the door, and may be rented either with or without the saw and grist-mills adjoining. Enquire of

WILLIAM WINDER.

Rewastico, June 18, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of **CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH**, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, Anno Domini, 1801.

ANNE GOLDSBOROUGH,

ADM'X. of Charles Goldsborough.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of **Ann Vanfant**, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and one.

DAVID LAMB, D. S. N. of

Ann Vanfant, deceased.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Presbyterian Congregation in Pitts-creek hundred, Worcester county, state of Maryland, do design to petition the next General Assembly to be incorporated into a Body Politic; that they may be enabled thereby more fully to secure the ground on which the house stands, and other property to a certain amount; and that a mode may be pointed out in said act appointing a constant committee to manage the temporal interests of the said congregation in an easy & summary way.

Signed by order, &c.

SAMUEL M-MASTER.

August 1, 1801.

COACHEE & HORSES FOR SALE.

THE Coach is two years old, the Horses six and seven. They may be seen, & particulars made known by applying to **Doctor Thomas Wilson**, near Queen's Town.

Sept. 1, 1801.

Haddaway's Ferry and

Mail-Stage.

Notice is hereby given

That a Mail hath been established by law from the City of Annapolis across the Chesapeake Bay by the subscriber's ferry to the town of Balton, in Talbot county. The mail leaves Annapolis on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and is carried in the subscriber's boat across the bay to his landing on the Eastern Shore, from whence it is carried in his Stage to Easton: It leaves Easton on every Saturday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and returns to Annapolis by the same route and conveyances. He hath provided himself with a Stage and Team of Horses, and two convenient Boats for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the manner above mentioned in conformity with the establishment of the Mail; and flatters himself the public will derive from this scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his stage, and packet-boats, in readiness at all other times when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons; and to render the passage still more certain and expeditious, he has furnished himself with a Chaise, and Saddle-Horses, for their service.

The seat of government being now established at the City of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the Eastern Shore thro' the city of Annapolis will be frequent: To make them easy and commodious is the design of the subscriber; and the same passage across the Bay may be made subservient to the Citizens of BALTIMORE.

His Landing is excellent; and it very rarely happens in the winter that the passage is hindered by the Ice. The road from thence to Easton is level and most agreeable to travellers. The Fare for every passenger from Easton to his Landing is one dollar and twenty-five cents; and from his Landing to Annapolis one dollar and three quarters: Baggage in the usual proportion.

ENTERTAINMENT at his dwelling house near the landing for passengers and horses upon reasonable terms.

WM. HADDAWAY, Junr.

Bay Side. June 20, 1801.

N. B. A regular Mail is established between the Cities of Washington and Annapolis.

I HAVE several small Tracts of Land in Caroline County, that I wish to dispose of, either for money or on credit.

W. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, August 10, 1801.

FOR SALE OR RENT

The FARM situated on a branch of Third Haven Creek, near Peach Blossom, now occupied by Henry Smith. For Terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Haskins in Balton, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

GRAHAM, HASKINS & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

AMOS WARREN.

Talbot county, Sept. 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of **Robins Chamberlaine**, an Insolvent Debtor, of Talbot County, that the subscriber hath been by the Chancellor appointed Trustee for their Benefit, and that the Chancellor hath limited and appointed the 28th day of April next, before which they are to bring in and declare their claims to me the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of **Hannah Hickson**, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty-first day of January next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1801.

HENRY TRAVERS.

Executor of H. Hickson.

Notice is hereby given, That

IN pursuance of the decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 25th day of April next, the real estate whereof **William Moore** late of Cecil county, died seized, being part of Bohemia Manor, beautifully situated on Bohemia River near the ferry—On the premises are improvements of every description to accommodate a farmer. The buildings are all new. The terms of sale are bond and security for one half of the purchase money and interest within one year, & the residue within two years from the day of sale; and the creditors of the said **William Moore** are hereby required to produce their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor at the Chancery-Office within six months from the said 25th of April next.

ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1801.

STOP THE MURDERER.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

We learn, that **Jason Fairbanks**, under sentence of death, for murder, and confined in Dedham jail, was liberated therefrom on Monday night last, by a banditti of the liberty-pole gentry of that part of the country. The daring and infamous act, we are told, was threatened before and since the trial, in their circles. Every good man in the community is called upon to raise a hue-and-cry, to detect the fugitive criminal, that he may suffer the punishment denounced by the law for one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed.

It is hoped every printer in the United States will publish the following advertisement of the Sheriff.

1050 DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE open by the violence of a number of evil-minded persons from without, on the night of the 17th inst. the Commonwealth's Gaol, in Dedham, and escaped therefrom, **JASON FAIRBANKS**, 20 years old, a Prisoner, under Sentence of Death, for Murder—said Fairbanks is rather of a light complexion, marked a little with the small-pox, near six feet high, slender made, dark hair, a stiff right arm, scarred near the elbow, down cast eyes; had on a dark blue coat and overalls:—And **ANDREW BARTHOLOMEW**, a Frenchman, confined under sentence for housebreaking, five feet, ten inches high, 37 years old, dark complexion, pitted with the small-pox, bawled upon the lower part of one of his sides; had on a slate colored coat and nankin trousers.

Whoever will apprehend the said prisoners, so that they may be secured in either of the gaols of this Commonwealth, shall receive a reward of 1000 Dollars for Fairbanks, and 50 Dollars for Bartholomew, and all necessary charges paid.

Norfolk, J. Aug. 18, 1801.

BENJAMIN CLARK CUTLER,

SHERIFF.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber hath severly obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estates of **William Mace** and **Nicholas Mace**, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All person having claims against the said deceased persons, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber living in the county aforesaid, on or before the 8th day of March next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, Anno Domini 1801.

NICHOLAS MACE.

Notice.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his Debts, takes this method of informing his Creditors, that he means to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for the purpose of having an act passed in his favor for a release from his debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE.

August 17, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

SAMUEL STLFESTER.

Queen Ann's County, August 21, 1801.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN from the subscribers living in Dorchester county near Cambridge, on Sunday the 9th of August, three Negroes; to wit, **Jonathan**, about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and thin visage, he has a very remarkable scar on the knuckles of his right hand, occasioned by a burn—He took with him several cloaths all of which are unknown—those which we recollect, a blue cloth suitout half worn with green lining, a white and black hat, and sundry other cloaths—as he is an artful fellow, in all probability he will entirely change them, therefore a further description is needless. **Sylvia**, about 17 years old, a dark mulatto, took with her several cloaths of her mistress's, and some of own—among which was a dress of home spun copperas striped with white, & a coarse muslin slounce at bottom, and a fil of the same round the waist. **Sall**, her sister, about 2 years younger than Sylvia, and blacker girl, has a good countenance, but is frightened, hesitates and trembles or appears agitated, though bold enough. She has a scar on her left hand, occasioned by inoculation, between her thumb & fore finger. She took three muslin gowns with several other cloaths from her mistress, besides the bed of her own cloaths, among which was an old white silk petticoat with gay flowers. It is supposed they went off with a small black fellow formerly the property of one of the subscribers, who for felony was sent to the wheel-barrow in Baltimore about four years past. Whoever will apprehend the said negroes and secure them in goal or send them home, or otherwise so that the subscribers get them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for each that shall be secured as aforesaid in this state, or thirty dollars for each if taken up and secured out of the state.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 22, 1801.

TO BE LET.

THAT convenient Two Story Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stables, and an excellent Garden, lately occupied as a Tavern, at St. Michael's—As the ferries on the Bay side are well established, also the mail crossing from Annapolis by this route to Balton; and as this house is about 12 miles from Easton and about the same distance from the ferry, it is expected it will be a very good stand for a tavern, as there is a great number of gentlemen passers through St. Michael's to and from the ferry.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

August 22, 1801.

Public Vendue.

ON Monday the 21st of September next, will be sold at Public Vendue, in the dwelling-house of the late **Arthur Bryan**, on a credit of six months, a very considerable part of his personal effects, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Whip and Cross-Cut Saws—Joiner's and Turner's Tools—and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all the property intended for sale at that time is disposed of.

W. RICHMOND, } Adm'r.
W. BRYAN, }

Wye Manor, August 10, 1801.



Foreign Intelligence.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

The following is the account of the action, published at Algiers.

Account of the attack upon three of the French ships and a frigate, by an English squadron consisting of six sail of the line, in the Bay of Algiers, July 6, 1801.

The division of the French line of battle ships and one frigate, under the command of rear admiral citizen Linois, that sailed from the road of Toulon the 25th of last June, destined for Cadiz, came in sight of this station and bay the 1st of July; and the Levant wind, having failed them, on entering the straits, they cruised between the coast of Africa and that of Europe, in which cruise they captured the English brig of war the Speedy, of 16 guns, that was a Mahon packet, and was conducting to Gibraltar, as a prize, the merchant brig the Union, loaded with oil and provisions. The continuation of the westerly winds, obliged the same division to come into this port, on the 4th inst. at 7 in the evening. From that moment recollecting the desperate attacks of the English at Alexandria and Copenhagen, we could not expect but that the English squadron, which had been seen off Cadiz, on the 3d inst. was under the command of rear admiral Saumarez, would come and attack this division.

So it happened. As soon as the English received intelligence where the French had anchored, they steered directly for the straits—and on the 6th inst. at half past 6 in the morning, six English ships doubled the point of Carnero, and coming round the island of Algiers, advanced in a line, within half a cannon shot of the French ships. The batteries of St. Garcia and the island opened the fire upon the English, and afterwards the frigates & republican ships. As soon as the English line came opposite to the French ships at anchor, they opened upon them an animated, bold & unremitting fire. The English admiral having placed himself against the French, and the British ship the Hannibal being under sail, cannonaded furiously the French admiral, who, with superior spirit and success, resisted them; inasmuch that having carried away the admiral's mizen mast, and sails of the main and foremast, with no small damage in his hull, the commander of the English ship Hannibal, despatching the fire from the battery of St. Jago, pushed on to succour, and intending to place the French admiral between two fires, by running between him and the shore, had the imprudence, being unacquainted with his position, to place himself within a quarter of a gun shot, of the battery, & ran a ground.

He relieved his admiral who, after this, went out of the action; but he lost his ship and crew, as the fire from the French battery, and

French admiral dismantled him, & killed three parts of his ships company.

Until the instant of this ship's surrender, which might be about an hour after the retreat of the English admiral, the fire was constant upon the two French ships, and the frigate, as well as the seven Spanish gun-boats, the batteries of the island, St. Garcia, St. Jago, La Almirante, and El-Mirador, which, as opportunity offered, returned their fire. The battle lasted from half past 8 o'clock in the morning, till two in the afternoon, when the last shot was fired from the Indomptable.

The persevering, active, and tremendous fire of the enemy, and that of the two nations (the French and Spanish) were only distinguishable by the prudence, skill and greatness of soul with which the allied chiefs directed theirs; and the audacity, temerity, and confusion which were shewn in that of the English. The idea of this kind of fighting, which we form from the account of the battles at Alexandria and Copenhagen, does not, in proportion to the numbers engaged, bear any comparison with that of Algiers, either in point of bloodiness or obstinacy. The English after having left the glory and field of battle to the two nations, covered with shame, and taught by dear bought experience, have only given an equivocal proof of their inveterate & impolitic hatred to France & Spain; since not being able to obtain any advantage over the French & Spanish forces, they directed their fire against an inoffensive town, which received no small damage in its buildings. This is the only glory which the arms of Great Britain have to boast of.

Note. The Pompee was towed out of the action by 8 boats, who came to her succour from the garrison; she was kept afloat by casks, as otherwise she could not have been brought in.

DETAIL'D INTELLIGENCE.

Ships of the French Republic which sustained this attack.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.
Formidable	84	Citizen Linois.
Defaix.	74	Moncouff.
L'Indomptable	84	Lalonde.

FRIGATE.

La Muiron, 36 Martinenq.

Five Spanish gun-boats sunk, two damaged.

Killed in the French ships, 306

Wounded, do. 184

Killed in the English Squadron above 500

Wounded in do. from 270 to 280

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

The Paris papers received this week are not altogether so barren as they have been of late. We regret

to state the loss of another 74 (the Swiftsure, one of Lord Keith's) taken by admiral Gantheaume, between Cadiz and Egypt. This squadron, it appears, (if the French are to be credited) after roving about the sea some months, and having effected the landing of 6 or 7000 troops at the distance of only 20 leagues from Alexandria, has returned safe to Toulon, with its prize.

The report of invasion still continues, & seems to gain credit in this country, if we are to judge by the preparations which our government have very necessarily made, to repel the attack of the invading foe. Naval forces are placed along the whole of the coast which runs from Orfordness to Beachy Head, under the command of Lord Nelson. Orders have also been sent to the Lords Lieutenants of counties, to request them to call upon the volunteer corps to omit no opportunity of exercising the field, and to hold themselves in readiness to march according to their different engagements. Though great praise be due to the wisdom and alacrity of our government, for the means they have taken to fortify us against any attempt of the enemy, yet we still doubt whether the forces collecting along the whole of the French coasts, are destined for the invasion of any part of this country: if they do risk themselves in such a mad attempt, we have no doubt but our fleet will be able to give a satisfactory account of them.

FRENCH SQUADRON.

VIENNA, JULY 11.

Extract of a letter from Sicily.

Within these three days there has been much talk of an engagement having taken place between the English squadron under Admiral Warren, and the French under Admiral Gantheaume. It is reported they met off the coast of Southern Calabria, at the distance of some leagues from Cape Sportivento; that the action did not last long, but that the French ships of the line and frigates struck their flags, and surrendered to superior force.

This intelligence has been received by the master of a small vessel arrived at Terra Nuova, a port situated on the southern side of Sicily. He has deposed with the customary forms that at the moment of his departure from Malta, he saw the English squadron arrive there, consisting of Thirteen ships of the line and some frigates, bringing the enemy's ships, on which the British flag was flying. The letters from Terra Nuova, positively assert, that the master of the vessel had offered to the Governor of the town to confirm by an oath the truth of the intelligence he had brought, and to undergo the most rigorous punishment should it be found false.

[Gazette de Hambourg.]

LONDON, July 26.

INVASION.

The creditable exertions making by government in every department, and in every direction, impress us with the most perfect confidence as to the judicious combination and magnitude of our defence; they tend, however, to establish the prevalent opinion, that however weak and desperate the enterprise, the government of France persists in the forlorn expedient of invasion, & purposes to afford to this country renewed occasion to manifest its patriotism and loyalty.

The Eastern and Southern Coasts are more immediately menaced; but these dispositions of the enemy are probably only designed to cover his real object of attack, which, it is supposed, is directed against Ireland; but these, as in each other direction, we are more competent than at any former period, to punish his temerity, should he escape annihilation by our fleet.

The Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk issued orders for convening a General Meeting of his Lieutenancy, at the Shire-house, on Tuesday next, in order to submit to the Deputy-Lieutenants a letter, received from Lord Hobart, with a plan of the measures to be adopted, in case of an actual invasion, and the steps which have been already taken by his Lordship, in concert with the general officers commanding the Eastern District; and also to consider what is further necessary to be done, for the efficient defence of the coast.

The Magistrates of Suffolk have ordered that parish returns and appointments of inspectors of waggoners, captains of pioneers, parish conductors, and assessors of millars, be immediately made; and have convened meetings at Ipswich, Bury, Beccles, Yoxford, Woodbridge, &c. for this purpose, and for ascertaining the entire volunteer force of the district.

The several Volunteer Corps in the county of Essex have been requested by general Balfour, to hold themselves in readiness for active service, intimating at the same time, the probability which there exists of such service being required. Lord Braybrook, Lord Lieutenant of the county, had a meeting of the Magistrates on Wednesday, to arrange the measures to be adopted in the event of a descent being attempted on the coast.

In the event of invasion, the several guards of the metropolis will devolve to the volunteer corps; & it is expected that some communication will be made to them on the subject in the course of the ensuing week.

July 31.

The German Journals place at the head of the French army destined to invade England, General Massena, Angereau, Lannes, and Bernadotte.

It is said that Lord Nelson is appointed to command the British fleet on the Dutch coast.

The passing of private individuals from and to France, is prohibited.

Several persons have been lately imprisoned at Paris, charged with conspiring to overturn the government and murder the First Consul. Will they be tried with as much formality, and deference for justice and mercy in that pretended Republic, as conspirators are in this Monarchy?

August 1.

The accounts brought by the Hamburg mail which arrived at a late hour last night, do not contain intelligence from Egypt of a date more recent than that of which we are already in possession by Gen. Hutchinson's dispatches of the 1st of June. Letters from Constantinople, of the 25th of that month, notice the distressed state to which the garrison of Alexandria are reduced for want of provisions and water. We are concerned to find, that no junction had been then effected between the Grand Vizier and the Captain Pacha, and the siege of Cairo was consequently deserted. The defeat of the Republican troops in Egypt is attributed to the disagreements and contentions which prevailed among the French generals respecting the plan of the campaign. If it be true that that country is exposed to the ravages of the plague, this dreadful scourge may have probably prevented the vigorous operations of the British army.

The reports respecting Gantheaume's Squadron, the arrival of a French and Spanish Squadron in the neighborhood of Sicily, & a naval engagement said to be fought in the Adriatic, are unworthy of credit.

PARIS, July 16.

FESTIVAL OF THE 14TH.

Nothing could surpass the effects of the spectacle presented in the Champ-Elisee—all the people of Paris repaired thither:—balls and music parties in every direction; pantomimes, different theatrical entertainments, & concerts; the ascension of balloons, fire-works, and general illuminations; all producing an effect beyond any idea that could have been formed. In the morning, the first consul reviewed the troops. As he passed he was received by the people with universal shouts of admiration and applause, and the repeated cries of "Long live Buonaparte." On this occasion, he presented a pair of colors to the first battalion of the chateaux of the guards, and a standard to the cavalry. After the parade, he received a deputation from the Tribunal, who went to testify their joy upon the re-establishment of his health. The commission of inspectors of the Legislative Body was then presented to him. Immediately after, the First Consul gave audience to the Foreign Ambassadors. Several Generals and Austrian Officers were presented to him by Count Cobentzel. The Marquis de Lucchesini introduced two Prussians, and the Ambassador of the Cisalpine Republic, presented to him General Lecchi. The First Consul afterwards gave a dinner, of 240 covers, which was partook of by the Foreign Ambassadors, the Cardinal de Gonsalvi, the Senators, the Ministers and Counsellors of State, the General Officers, the Members of the Legislative Body who were at Paris, the Judges of the Tribunal of Cassation, the Prefect, and a great number of other functionaries, both civil and military.

KINGSTON, (J.) Aug. 30.

Late on Tuesday evening, arrived at Fort-Royal, his majesty's ship Bonetta, captain Vanstarr. It is with extreme concern we communicate, that she brings an account of the loss of six sail of the last homeward bound fleet, and of the Lowestoffe frigate, which happened on the night of the 10th instant, on the greater and smaller islands of Heneaga. From the most diligent enquiry we have been able to make, we are enabled to state, that the fleet when off the northeast end of the island, consisted of 96 sail, & that on the morning of the day on which this melancholy event took place, viz. 14 days after leaving port Antonio, were pretty well collected, in the evening they were very much scattered, and the commodore considerably ahead; the ships then crowded all sail

to come up with his vessel, and when very close upon her, the noise of the breakers which surround these islands were heard, and in a few minutes the Lowestoffe frigate, with the Jason, captain Wat; Fanny, captain Melville; Swansea, captain Warden; Bushy Park, captain Brown; & Bostock, captain Kelly, run ashore, & are totally lost. The money which was on board the Lowestoffe is saved, but the purser and five men who were in a boat engaged in that service, unfortunately perished. B. Waterhouse and George Bogle, esquires, who were passengers on board the Lowestoffe, & about 400 seamen belonging to the different vessels arrived in the Bonetta. The Acasta proceeded to England with all the ships that could be collected together, which amounted to 18 sail.

Besides the list given above, there is an account of two vessels which ran ashore on Little Heneaga, one of them unknown, supposed to have gone down, the other confidently reported to be the Milford, capt. Robley.

By information received by the Florida Packet, only 60 hours from Cape-Francois, we learn that an American vessel arrived there, gave accounts of 11 sail being ashore on the Heneagas, and that when she passed the lesser island, one vessel with English colors flying, union down, was at anchor in deep water near to another perfectly aground; she had cut away her masts.

Upwards of 60 sail of American vessels were lying at the Cape when captain Wenham failed.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.

EXECUTION OF FAIRBANKS.

Yesterday the sentence of the law was executed on Jason Fairbanks, for the murder of Elizabeth Fales. At half past 8 o'clock in the morning, the prisoner was taken from the goal in this town & conducted to the county of Norfolk. He was carried in an open coach, and attended by the Revend Dr. Thatcher. The carriage was preceded by the sheriff of Suffolk, & his deputies. At the county-line he was delivered into the charge of sheriff Cutler, who proceeded with him to the goal at Dedham. Soon after two o'clock he was led to the place of execution on the common, and in a few minutes before three he suffered the ignominious punishment ordered for his crime.

During all the incidental solemnities peculiar to such an awful occasion, he appeared as insensible of his situation as he did upon his trial; and made the signal for his own execution by dropping his handkerchief.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.

Commonwealth vs. Brown & Relf.

This morning, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania passed sentence in the prosecution against Messrs. Brown & Relf, editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, for a libel against Alexander James Dallas. The observations of chief justice Shippen, who passed the sentence, we did not distinctly hear. There appeared however, no inclination in the court to imprison; it was thought that a heavy pecuniary mulct, and security for good behavior, would completely reach the object of imprisonment. The court then adjudged that each of the defendants should pay to the Commonwealth, a fine of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS; that each should enter into a recognizance to keep the peace, and be of good behavior for the term of twelve months, himself in ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and two sureties in ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each; that they should pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence should be complied with.

Mr. Hopkinson moved, in the Supreme Court, this day, for a rule to show cause, why leave should not be had to file an information, in nature of quo warranto against Mr. Dallas, for exercising the office of recorder of the city of Philadelphia. The consideration of this motion was postponed till Friday next.

HARRISBURGH, Sept. 7.

Wonderful Story.

A singular non-descript animal, has since a few weeks several times made its appearance near Northumberland town in this State, which has been the subject of much speculative enquiry in these parts. The extraordinary formation of this wonderful creature, as represented by a number of respectable inhabitants of that place, who have seen it, is certainly astonishing to every one, particularly those acquainted with natural history, and furnishes the mind with a variety of conjectures, some of which perhaps not very favorable to the human species. It is said to be about five feet in height, and moves erect; it has a more perfect human face than any other animal of the brute creation hitherto spoken of. The head is crowded with hair, which falls regular over the forehead, near to the eye-brows; its neck and breast are bare, but downwards is covered entirely with hair of a reddish cast. Its arms and hands appear perfect, like those of a man, excepting the nails, which are similar to the claws of beasts, but the feet appear perfect. It has a very long tail, which it winds round its body when running. An attempt was made to catch it a short time since, by three gentlemen on horseback, one of whom was near enough to strike it with the lash of his whip, but taking down a steep hill, the gentlemen were obliged to dismount to pursue it, when it made its escape. We hear a thousand dollars is offered for this animal alive.

The above are the particulars as related to us. Should any gentleman in town favor us with any additional, they will be received with thanks.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2.

(CIRCULAR.)

To THOMAS APPLETON, Esq. Consul for the United States, Leghorn.

Quarantine, at Leghorn, June 2, 1801, Sir,

AS I find several of my fellow-citizens in this port, who seem determined to sail notwithstanding their being informed of war being declared by the Bashaw of Tripoli against the United States, I conceived it my duty to inform them, through your office, of the actual force of that regency, which was ready to sail on the 24th ult. and of the consequences attending the capture of any of them.

1. Should any of our fellow-citizens be unfortunately captured, they will be kept as hostages, in order to force our government to comply with terms wholly incompatible with the honor & interest of the United States, and which I am of opinion our government will reject with disdain.

2. If, on the contrary, our fellow-citizens should defeat them, and sink two or three of their cruisers, they will render an essential service to their country, as we shall be enabled thereby to conclude a peace with Tripoli, upon our own terms; and the other regencies will probably be intimidated in some measure from breaking with us.

3. The Bashaw of Tripoli has pawned all the honor he has, that he will not capture any of our vessels until the expiration of forty days, to commence from the 14th of May. But I am persuaded that if his Squadron falls in with any of our vessels, even before that period expires, that he will capture them; and if they are valuable, they certainly will be condemned. Nevertheless I recommend our countrymen to act upon the defensive only, until the expiration of said period; but should the Tripolitans fire the first gun, to exert themselves to the utmost in order to inspire those people with a high idea of American intrepidity, and to realize the idea which I have already inspired them with, that Americans were a superior race of men to the Neapolitans, and that they would never take any of our property, without its being disputed to the utmost.

4. The actual force of Tripoli ready to sail on the 24th May was—1. The Admiral, or American built vessel, coppered, deep waisted, yellow sides, with a white break, muzzles of the guns red, looks paltry, green stern, with flowers festooned above the wid-

dows, painted white, and a white woman's head, heavy regging, and looks at a distance like a Spaniard. She is commanded by Peter Lisse, alias Murad Raisse, an English renegade, mounts 18 nine pounders on her main deck, six 4's on her quarter deck, two bow chases, and two stern chases, which are placed in such a manner that the taffrel is cut down very low, & is a good mark to know the vessel by; she is manned with 200 men and carries 28 guns. 2. A Swedish built bark ship, which is sitting out at Malta and is to carry 150 men and 20 6 pounders. 3. A Swedish built brig, which is fitted up in a hurry, & carries 14 four pounders, and 120 men, has a great sheer aft, and has the *Jehanneke von Baris* painted above her cabin windows, and a white woman's head. 4. Two polacres, mere shells of 18 guns each—one of which is black, the other yellow sides, and a Bermudian poop, painted red; their guns are 4 pounders all, and carry 100 men each. 5. Two quarter galleys, built at Malta, the one rowing 28 oars, the other 24, carry four guns each, and from 70 to 100 men each, are calculated to keep under your stern, and rake you in a calm—in a fresh breeze are of no service, may easily be shewn by having extraordinary large lattrey sails.

The whole force of Tripoli consists of seven sail of vessels, carrying 106 four, sixes and nines, and 840 men, very badly equipped. They have more vessels, but have not people enough to man them; their mode of attack is first to fire a broadside, and then to set up a great shout, in order to intimidate their enemy, they then board you, if you let them, with as many men as they can armed with pistols, large & small knives, and probably a few with blunderbusses. If you beat them off once, they seldom risk a second encounter, & three well directed broadsides will insure a complete victory. The capture or sinking their admiral is of such great importance, that it will not only insure us a permanent peace upon our own terms, but will probably effect a revolution in Tripoli, favorable to our interest, in the whole of the Barbary States—from viewing the importance of the object meant to be secured, should a battle ensue, I am persuaded that every worthy son of Columbia will exert himself to the utmost of his ability, & will submit to death rather than to slavery, the continuance of which probably may be many years, which God in the infinity of his mercy, forbid.

I request Mr. Appleton to furnish the masters of all American vessels in port with a copy of this letter, to make it circular to all the ports in the Mediterranean, Lisbon, London and Hamburg, and to transmit a copy thereof to the department of state.

(Signed)

JAMES L. CATHCART.

P.S. The admiral is a reputed coward & seldom goes near a vessel that looks warm; a few wooden guns, top waist, and quarter cloaths, would be of service, and in case of action, boarding nettings ought not to be neglected.

(CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC)

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the Rev. John Bowie, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator.

Sept. 18, 1801.

6w. '85.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John Carradine, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of October next.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JAMES O'BRYON,

FOR

ELIZ. CARRADINE, Adm'r.

Sept. 12, 1801.

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N,
TUESDAY MORNING, September 22.

Statement of the Polls of Dorchester county for the Electors of the next Senate.

	W. B. Martin.	Moses Lecompte.	Bos. Lumbum.
Upper District,	56	43	11
Middle District,	157	152	27
Lower District,	194	194	4
	407	394	42

FAIRBANKS.

Extract of a letter from Dedham, Mass.

Although the unfortunate story of Eliza Fales, must have reached your ear, I have reason to believe that many particulars attended this horrid crime will be novel to you. Such is the delicacy observed in our country respecting reports previous to trial in capital cases, it is difficult to arrive at facts till the last moment of trial; but to give a part of this melancholy story. Fairbanks had been seduced previous to his becoming a murderer, by some European travellers; and joined with a society of Jacobin Deists, who held their meetings in this town. Among other of their tenets, they avowed that a rigid observance of chastity in man or woman was ridiculous; being contrary to natural impulse; and that any means were proper where the object or end was right: that the monopoly of a female by one man was as absurd as any other of the ridiculous doctrines of Priestcraft; that all nature cried out against such folly.

To cure Miss Fales of her ridiculous folly, Godwin's and other works of the same kind, were loaned to her by Fairbanks. Her friends saw the snare and cautioned her to beware of the villain. She resented their suspicions of the want of firmness, and felt as you her heard.

I have only to add that the associates of Fairbanks to complete their crimes, have rescued the murderer of injured innocence from goal, but God has not suffered him to escape.

[U. S. G.]

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate Philadelphia, capt. Barron, dated off the rock of Gibraltar, July 17, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"We arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st inst. in good health. We found there the Grand Bastaw's (Lord High Admiral's) ship of war, and brig. We continued at Gibraltar only two days. Our commodore, (Dale) in the President and the Experiment, went up the Straights on a cruise; the Essex, capt. Bainbridge took a fleet under convoy, & we are to cruise at the mouth of the Gut for the Tripolitan admiral, should he dare to venture out, we shall surely take him. On the 28th June, off Cadiz, were boarded by a British fleet of 6 sail; and on the 30th, going up the Gut, we met three French line of battle ships. On the 5th July, the English Squadron came up from Cadiz, and an engagement ensued, which lasted with desperate fighting on both sides, for four hours. In the evening we were informed that the English had lost one ship, the Hannibal, and had gone into the Gut, while the French had put into Algiers.

"On the 12th inst. at night, to windward, we discovered a great smoke & heard a violent explosion. It proceeded from a second engagement between the English and French & Spaniards. We learnt that during the action two Spanish ships* of 112 guns each, blew up. After which the English engaged and pursued the remaining part of the fleet, which put into Cadiz. On the 15th going up the Gut we observed in every direction, the floating remains of the wrecks, &c.

[*These were doubtless the admiral Real Carlos, and the S. Hermenigdo. See the extracts from the Gibraltar papers.]

Extract of another letter from an officer on board the Philadelphia, dated July 20.

"In the action of the 5th the British lost the ship Hannibal of 74 guns, and 14 gun boats—in the whole 180 men killed, and 300 wounded. The greater part of the latter have died of their wounds. Seventeen Danes and Swedes were sunk, at their anchors in Algiers; where they lay, one poor Yankee rode it out. In one of the forts the Spaniards would not fire on the English—the French went on shore & put every man to the sword. On the 13th another action took place, between the French, Spaniards and English. The Spaniards when they discovered the English, got into confusion, and two three deckers got foul of each other—they tried out enemy, and began firing at one another. In a short time they took fire and both blew up. There were but 96 men saved from both ships out of 3000; the rest of the Spaniards run ashore the French ships (3) to fight 5 English. The headmost of the English brought too the sternmost of the French. An English 74 was soon dismasted. By that time 2 more of the English came up—the French struck—the two got into Cadiz. At one time the French admiral had 4 English 74's upon him, and beat them off."

There are a number of Americans here. One of them challenged the Tripolitan Admiral out to fight him, but the latter would not accept the invitation.—He is afraid to leave Gibraltar.

On the 3d August, after an astonishing passage of five days from Oporto, laden with wine, arrived at Dublin the American brig the Enterprize, J. Wilcocks, master. When this vessel sailed peace with Spain & France had been proclaimed, but no terms mentioned, except that during the war all the ports of Portugal are to be shut against British vessels. On her passage she was brought to twice by French privateers off Corunna.

[Dublin paper.]

From New-York, Sept. 16.

The fast sailing ship Mercury, captain Cottle, arrived at this port last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool.—The London papers received by her, are to the evening of the SEVENTH of AUGUST, inclusive, and furnish us with an unusual variety of important intelligence.

An expedition against Boulogne, for the purpose of destroying the gun-boats fitting out there for the invasion of England, has been projected by the English ministry, & effectually carried in to execution by Lord Nelson. A particular detail of this important event forms one of the principal articles of our selection.

The landing of admiral Gantheaume in France, after having debarked troops on the coast of Egypt, appears to be no longer doubted in the English papers.

Everything seems quiet in the North. The destiny of Egypt is still unknown.—No official accounts have yet been published from that country.

[Particulars in our next.]

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Nathaniel Manning, deceased, are requested to attend at Cambridge, at the Court-House on the 10th March next, in order to receive their dividend of the said deceased's estate. All those who neglect to attend to this notice will be hereafter barred their claims.

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.

of Nathaniel Manning.

Sept. 17, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act discharging him from his Debts.

EBENEZER PERKINS,

September 18, 1801.

For Sale

TWO Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on Choptank River: one containing six hundred acres—the other four hundred acres, both tracts are well improved, the soil of said lands are equal to any in the county, and adapted to wheat, corn & Tobacco. Any person inclining to purchase, it is presumed, will wish to view the premises.

Also two other Tracts lying on Choptank River, it being a part of the Indian lands, the two containing three hundred & sixty acres of land, & now in high cultivation; the situation of the two last mentioned tracts are equal for health and prospect to any on the river.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

FOR SALE OR RENT

VALUABLE MILLS.

Situate in Kent county, in the State of Delaware; twelve miles from Dover; three miles from Frederica and seven miles from Milford; on the head of Murderkill creek.

A NEVER FAILING STREAM.

THE Mill House is large, 44 feet long & 34 feet wide, three stories high, with one pair of five feet Bur Stones, & one pair of four and half feet Country Stones, with Bolting Cloths, Chests, Corn Kilns, Cooper's Shop, & two comfortable Dwelling Houses, with 8 or 10 acres of upland.

The Mills are in good reputation for manufacturing wheat & corn for exportation; the situation is healthy, & in a good neighborhood for procuring wheat & corn.—This property may be purchased on reasonable terms, with easy payments; only one fifth of the purchase money will be required in hand, & the residue payable (with interest) in six equal annual payments. If this property is not sold on or before the 1st day of December next, it may be rented on a Lease for three years, to commence the first day of January next, at a moderate rent.—The reason of my wishing to sell or rent this valuable property is, it requires more personal attention than I am willing to give.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT.

Spring Mills, Sept. 10, 1801.

Ready money is given for good sound clean wheat, rye and corn, delivered at said mills by W. H.

To the

VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FROM the solicitation of persons whose wishes and opinions I respect, I was induced a few days past to declare that I would become a candidate at the ensuing Election of Delegates to the Assembly. The feelings of the moment got the better of my previous determination to the contrary. On reflection I have thought it most proper to resume that determination, and decline becoming a candidate. The reasons which produced this resolution at first, are given entirely from respect to those, who have so repeatedly & warmly avowed themselves my friends, and pledged themselves to support my election. To commence a career in public life and stop short almost immediately at the outset, would be folly in the extreme. A short service could be of no benefit to the community, as it requires time and experience to qualify persons to act usefully in public stations. I do not possess that experience, and my situation would not suffer me to devote myself to the service of the county as one of its delegates to the assembly for any considerable length of time, during which I might acquire it.—It would of course be improper to come forward with views which do not extend beyond a single session of the Assembly.—I have therefore thought it improper to offer myself a candidate, & decline it accordingly.—I must however, notwithstanding, and do return my sincere thanks to those, who generously made a tender of their suffrages and endeavors to promote my election.

S. W. FITT.

September 9, 1801.

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

THIS Farm is situate in Talbot county, on Choptank river, a few miles above Chancellor's Point Ferry, adjoining the lands of the late Captain Birkhead and Tristram Bowdler. The situation of this farm is high, healthy & agreeable, commanding an extensive view of the Choptank; it contains several tracts of land, which altogether (including the marsh) amount to 618 1/2 Acres. It will shortly be divided into two equal parts, and then sold either separately or altogether.

Part of the Cleared Land is very fine, and the residue is such as may be made very good by carting out shells, of which there are immensely large banks belonging to the land where there have been old Indian settlements. Adjoining to the arable land is an extensive salt marsh, which may at a small expence be rendered so productive of hay and grafs, as to enable the proprietor to support a very large stock of hogs and cattle.

The wood land is uncommonly fine timber land, and there is a very good site on it for a ship yard, convenient to the dwelling house. The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House, about eighteen feet by twenty-four; a Kitchen, and a large Tobacco House almost new; a young thriving Apple Orchard and many good fruit trees. The terms of sale will be reasonable. Apply to John Goldsborough, junr. at Easton, or the subscriber at Cambridge.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

Public Vendue.

ON Thursday the 8th day of October next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Peter Webb, Esq. of Talbot county, deceased, a handsome well built Tavern, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, and Hogs. Also, a variety of Farming utensils. The terms of sale are: Cash will be required for all sums under twenty dollars; and for all sums above that amount, a Credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.—The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

J. E. GIST, Executor.

September 10, 1801. 3w. '84.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next session for an additional supplementary act to compel each of the Proprietors of the Marsh & Branch known by the name of the Long Marsh, lying in Queen Anne's & Caroline counties, as have not cut any ditch or drain through their respective parts of the said marsh or branch, to complete the same, & to levy a sum of money on the proprietors of the said marsh & branch for the purpose of making a general survey of the same in order that the proportion which each person holds of the marsh & branch being ascertained, the Directors may the more readily apportion the respective sums which each individual is to pay for the expence of cutting & keeping open the ditch, & also for such further provisions as may be necessary to carry into effect the intention of the original act of which all persons are hereby requested to take notice.

Dated his 15th day of September, 1801.

6w. '84.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Jonathan Hutchins, late of Worcester county, are desired to settle their accounts.—Also, those who have just claims against said estate are requested to exhibit the same to

GEORGE TRUITT, } Ex'rs.
JOHN HOLLAND, }

Snow-Hill, Sept. 4, 1801. '84.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland for the benefit of an Infants' Act.

ROBERT ROLLS,

Dorchester county, Sept. 17, 1801.

6w. '85.



ON HAPPINESS.

By A YOUNG LADY.

THE midnight moon serenely smiles,
O'er nature's soft repose,
No lowering cloud obscures the sky,
Nor rustling tempest blows.

Now every passion sinks to rest,
The throbbing heart lies still,
And varying schemes of life, no more
Disturb the laboring will.

In silence hush'd to Reason's voice,
Attend each mental power;
Come dear Emelia and enjoy
Reflection's favorite hour.

Come while the peaceful scene invites,
Let's search this ample round;
Where shall the lovely fleeting form
Of happiness be found?

Does it amidst the frolic mirth
Of gay assemblies dwell?
Or hide beneath the solemn gloom
That shades the hermit's cell.

How oft the laughing brow of joy
A sick'ning heart conceals!
And thro' the cloister's deep recess
Invading sorrow steals!

In vain thro' beauty, fortune, wit,
The fugitive we trace:
It dwells not in the faithful smile
That brightens CLEO's face.

Perhaps the joy to these deny'd,
The heart in friendship finds;
Ah! dear delusion, gay conceit,
Of visionary minds.

How'er our varying notions rove,
Yet all agreed in one,
To place its being in some state
At distance from our own.

O! blind to each indulgent aim
Of power supremely wise,
Who fancy happiness in ought
The hand of Heaven denies.

Vain art alike the joys we seek,
And vain what we possess,
Unless harmonious Reason tunes,
The passions into peace.

To temper'd wishes, just desire,
Is Happiness confin'd,
And deaf to folly's call, attends
The music of the mind.

PLACILLA.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN from the subscribers living in Dorchester county near Cambridge, on Sunday the 9th of August, three Negroes; to wit, Jonathan, about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and thin visage, he has a very remarkable scar on the knuckles of his right hand, occasioned by a burn—He took with him several cloaths all of which are not known—those which we recollect, a blue cloth furcoat half worn with green lining, a white and black hat, and sundry other cloaths—as he is an artful fellow, in all probability he will entirely change them, therefore a further description is needless.

Sylvia, about 17 years old, a dark mulatto, took with her several cloaths of her mistress's, and some of own—among which was a dress of home spun copperas striped with white, & a coarse muslin slounce at bottom, and a frill of the same round the waist. Sally, her sister, about 2 years younger than Sylvia, and blacker girl, has a good countenance, but is frightened, hesitates and trembles or appears agitated, though bold enough. She has a scar on her left hand, occasioned by inoculation, between her thumb & fore finger. She took three muslin gowns with several other cloaths from her mistress, besides the best of her own cloaths, among which was an old white silk petticoat with gay flowers. It is supposed they went off with a small black fellow formerly the property of one of the subscribers, who for felony was sent to the wheel-barrow in Baltimore about four years past. Whoever will apprehend the said negroes and secure them in goal or send them home, or otherwise so that the subscribers get them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for each that shall be secured as aforesaid in this state, or thirty dollars for each if taken up and secured out of the state.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.
August 22, 1801.

Notice.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his Debts, takes this method of informing his Creditors, that he means to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for the purpose of having an act passed in his favor for a release from his debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE,
August 17, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

SAMUEL SYLVESTER,
Queen Ann's County, August 21, 1801.

TO BE LET,

THAT convenient Two Story Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, and an excellent Garden, lately occupied as a Tavern, at St. Michael's—As the ferries on the Bay side are well established, also the mail crossing from Annapolis by this route to Easton; and as this house is about 12 miles from Easton and about the same distance from the ferry, it is expected it will be a very good stand for a tavern, as there is a great number of gentlemen passes through St. Michael's to and from the ferry.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

August 22, 1801.

Public Vendue.

ON Monday the 21st of September next, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of the late Arthur Bryan, on a credit of six months, a very considerable part of his personal effects, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Whip and Cross-Cut Saws—Joiner's and Turner's Tools—and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all the property intended for sale at that time is disposed of.

W. RICHMOND, } Adm'rs.
W. BRYAN,

Wye Manor, August 10, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Hannah Hickson, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty-first day of January next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1801.

HENRY TRAVERS,
Executor of H. Hickson.

Notice is hereby given, That

IN pursuance of the decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 10th day of Nov. next, the real estate whereof William Moore late of Cecil county, died seized, being part of Bohemia Manor, beautifully situated on Bohemia River near the ferry—On the premises are improvements of every description to accommodate a farmer—The buildings are all new—The terms of sale are bond and security for one half of the purchase money and interest within one year, & the residue within two years from the day of sale; and the creditors of the said William Moore are hereby required to produce their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor at the Chancery Office within six months from the said 10th of Nov. next.

ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee.
Sept. 1, 1801.

COACHEE & HORSES FOR SALE,

THE Coach is two years old, the Horses six and seven—They may be seen, & particulars made known by applying to Doctor Thomas Willson, near Queen's Town.

Sept. 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Presbyterian Congregation in Pitts-creek hundred, Worcester county, state of Maryland, do design to petition the next General Assembly to be incorporated into a Body Politic; that they may be enabled thereby more fully to secure the ground on which the house stands, and other property to a certain amount; and that a mode may be pointed out in said act appointing a constant committee to manage the temporal interest of the said congregation in an easy & summary way.

Signed by order, &c.

SAMUEL M'MASTER.

August 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber hath severly obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estates of William Mace and Nicholas Mace, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All person having claims against the said deceased persons, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the Vouchers thereof to the subscriber living in the county aforesaid, on or before the 8th day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, Anno Domini 1801.

NICHOLAS MACE.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of Robin Chamberlaine, an Insolvent Debtor, of Talbot County, that the subscriber hath been by the Chancellor appointed Trustee for their Benefit, and that the Chancellor hath limited and appointed the 28th day of April next, before which they are to bring in and declare their claims to me the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

Notice.

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

JOHN KERSEY.

March 17, 1801.

TO be rented for the ensuing year for a term of years, with the privilege of sowing wheat this season, a FARM at Spring Hill, in Somerset county, having between three and four hundred acres of good soil in cultivation: it is about five miles from a landing, seven from Salisbury and ten from Vienna.

Also, the Farm I reside on at Rewastico, which has upwards of 300 acres in cultivation; it is about ten miles from Vienna, has a landing at the door, and may be rented either with or without the saw and grist-mills adjoining. Enquire of

WILLIAM WINDER.

Rewastico, June 18, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

AMOS WARREN.

Talbot county, Sept. 1, 1801.

FOR SALE OR RENT

The FARM situated on a branch of Third Haven Creek, near Peach Blossom, now occupied by Henry Smith. For Terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Haskins in Easton, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

GRAHAM, HASKINS & Co.

I HAVE several small Tracts of Land in Caroline County, that I wish to dispose of, either for money or on credit.

W. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, August 10, 1801.

Annapolis, September 7, 1801.

THE Society of the Cincinnati of this State will meet at Mr. Lear's Tavern in Baltimore on Monday the 19th of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to their last adjournment—the members of said Society are requested to give their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

5wt '84.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A VACANCY having happened in the Department of the Institution, lately under the direction of the Rev. John Bowie, in consequence of his death, notice is hereby given that notwithstanding this Event the School will be opened, and continued open, under the management and direction of Mr. Charles Emory and Mr. Thomas Bowie until a professor of the Languages shall be duly appointed by the Board.

By order of the Standing Committee,

JOHN COATS, Chairman.

Easton, 5, 1801.

THE Schooner SUSAN, supposed to be 1600 bushels burthen, may be fit for sale or service in 20 days—Any person wanting to purchase or employ such a craft, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber living near the place called the Oaks.

JAMES BENSON.

September 4, 1801.

3w. '83.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for the liberal Encouragement he has met with since his commencement in this place, and begs leave to inform them that he shall sell altogether for Cash from this day, at the most reduced prices: All those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly requested to close their Accounts, his business will not admit of further delay.

SAMUEL NICOLS.

Easton, Sept. 7, 1801.

3w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the second inst. a NEGRO MAN, named Harry, about 19 or 20 years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, large ears & teeth—his legs slim and nearly of the same size below and above; has a scar on one of his knees—His toes turn out. He carried away with him one white shirt, two ditto of twelled tow, and trowsers of the same kind, & breeches of country cloth, striped black and white—& a cane with a pewter Head. Any person who will take up the said fellow and secure him so that the owner may get him again—if taken in the county, shall receive TEN DOLLARS—but if out of said county Twenty Dollars, and if out of the state Thirty Dollars Reward if delivered at Easton.

RICHARD DENNY.

Deep Neck, Talbot county,
September 3, 1801.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen on the 25th Aug. 1801, from the farm where Jonathan Hewey now lives, an IRON GREY FLEA-BETTER MARE, about fourteen and a half hands high; eleven years old next spring. Also a BLACK HORSE, about fourteen hands high, thirteen years old. Whoever takes up the said horses and secures them that the subscriber may get them again, shall receive the above reward & all reasonable charges paid by

WOOLMAN HEWEY.

Miles River, Sept. 7, 1801. 3wt

Blank and other work in the Printing Line, may be had at the HERALD OFFICE with all possible dispatch.

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EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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

(Vol. XIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1801. (No. 586.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

ATTACK ON BOULOGNE.

Dover, Thursday, 1 p. m.
You ask me for the particulars of the attack made on the enemy's ships at Boulogne on Thursday. I perceived your London newspapers are very inaccurate. On the following account you may rely, as I was an eye witness.

On Saturday, Lord Nelson failed from Deal, and the same evening took the command of the Squadron of small ships of war cruising off Boulogne, under the command of captain Somerville of the Eugenia. His lordship ordered all ships of war to join, and several did on Sunday, till at last they amounted to 37 sail, including gun-boats, brigs, &c. His lordship brought them all up before Boulogne, and made signal for them to divide into two squadrons:—one Squadron to be to windward.

On Monday Lord Nelson stood close into Boulogne with some of the bomb vessels, and threw several bombs to try how they would reach the enemy. Finding they reached the shore, he made signal of recall, and they anchored about four miles from the land.

The shore at Boulogne stretches nearly east and west. Towards the east a point of land runs out forming a bay. The mouth of the harbor is in the middle of this, and looks out to the north. The enemy's vessels, consisting of 6 brigs, 2 schooners, and about 20 or 30 gun-boats, were arranged in a line along the beach, not half a mile from shore, one half east, but the largest half west of the harbor's mouth, in front of which was the largest brig. On the beach west of the harbor was a strong battery, which kept up a very heavy fire. The battery on the pier-head, east of the harbor, did not fire much, but tried a shell now and then.

On Monday night, Lord Nelson went under cover of the dark, in four oared gigs, a long swift boat, & reconnoitred the enemy's position, and found it as above described. He then issued orders to begin the attack at break of day the next morning. At four o'clock, he himself stationed the bombs, 5 in number, in an oblique line, stretching from the west end of the enemy's line. They came to anchor, and began throwing bombs about 4 o'clock; the other ships of war being stationed under weigh, in another line, behind the bombs, ready to render assistance. His lordship's own flag was placed in front of the harbor, having our two lines, one of bombs, another of the small ships of war, stretching from his right; behind these lines were the Leyden of 64 guns. His lordship's intention was to attack the enemy's vessels with bombs only; as they reach much farther than shot, and would prove effectual, while the enemy's shot could not reach us. At 6 o'clock, however, it being then high water, Lord Nelson, desirous of convincing the enemy what

a heavy fire he could play upon them, and, at the same time, to induce them to disclose their strongest points, it being difficult to discover their batteries, the cliffs being of a brown clay, sent our ships of war close to the shore in face of the batteries, where they first fired one broadside, and tacking round, fired the other; then falling away loaded for another such attack.

This produced a most tremendous fire on both sides, and it was this that first gave the town of Dover notice of the engagement. When the water fell it was necessarily given over; but it had the desired effect of convincing Lord Nelson that he had guessed the nature of the enemy's strength, & that he had judiciously placed the gun-boats. While the ships were firing their broadsides as above mentioned, at 7 in the morning his lordship was in his barge moving about, making observations & minutes, which may be useful in a future attack. He visited the bombs separately & rowed along the whole line, amidst a shower of shot and shells from the enemy, attended by the King and Queen cutters; and by the cool and intrepid conduct displayed in all the actions of this great man, giving his orders, and animating by example. The French batteries on each side of the harbor, could only fire straight out, or nearly so, while our bombs were stationed so much to the left, that the batteries could not bear upon them. Add to this, that the bombs being placed to the westward, obliquely from the enemy's line of vessels, every bomb thrown had the advantage of raking the whole line, as it were. For instance, if a bomb were thrown for the farthest French ship, & fell short, it had a great chance of hitting one in the line nearer; or, if thrown for the nearest and going beyond her, it had a chance of hitting another farther off. The French soon discovered the inutility of their batteries, and found that Lord Nelson had not been so polite as to attack them in the manner they expected. They therefore set a number of men on to throw up works & batteries on the hill in the eastern turn of the bay, which flanks the whole line of coast. This covered the mouth of the harbor tolerably well; but it could not reach our bombs, which were at the extremity of the westward, and the enemy threw only a few shells from it. The disposition and objects of our vessels were to force all the French ships to retreat towards the mouth of the harbor, that, having them in a cluster, their destruction might effectually be made at night. In this we partly succeeded. The enemy's fire continued very heavy till about one o'clock, when it wholly ceased from the hills and batteries, seeing, no doubt, that it was utterly ineffectual, but our fire of bombs continued with unabated vigor. One vessel threw two hundred bombs. At this time three of the enemy's vessels had been sunk and bilged. In the course of the afternoon two others

shared the same fate, and five others were rendered useless, but were drawn by ropes on the shore. The fire of the English also slackened during the afternoon. The enemy sometimes fired a shot, or threw a shell. Towards dusk the fire was renewed with a little warmth, but without much meaning. It was Lord Nelson's intention, in the dark, to have sent three bombs close upon the enemy, each bomb towed by ten boats, the bombs were to attack the enemy in a way that could not fail of annihilating them; and the boats were to be ready to row the bombs away, in case of accident. Lord Nelson likewise ordered all ships to keep as close as possible, to render them necessary assistance; but the wind shifting, the attack became impracticable without the utmost danger; and our whole fleet was obliged to haul off without making the attempt. Lord Nelson will, however, soon give the navy another opportunity of distinguishing themselves, as he intends to bring up flat-bottomed boats to attack, at the time the bombs are throwing shells. Yesterday our fleet stood off from Boulogne, and the various ships have this day been dispersed, providing themselves with ammunition, &c. Some flat-bottomed boats have sailed from the Downs. Part of our fleet is now near Boulogne, and it is probable the attack may be renewed this night. The Squadron at Boulogne is again under the command of captain Somerville, of the Eugenia. Lord Nelson is making the necessary preparations.

Our loss was on board the Sulphur one engineer wounded, and one seaman lost an arm. Some of the standing rigging was also cut. This was all our loss. A considerable number of Frenchmen, went to the bottom in the first three ships that sunk.

As the gun-boats raked the shore, little or no damage was done to the town of Boulogne.

It was proposed to bombard it; but Lord Nelson said, he would not make war on women and children; one or two bombs struck the pier-head and split the stones, making them fly. This did some damage, and frightened the inhabitants as trunks & furniture were seen removing. Most of the inhabitants could be seen on the heights eastward of the town, having left their houses. It is said that a Reepole was a little damaged, but not knocked down, neither was the town on fire, as reported in the London papers. There are about 50 tents on the heights west of the town in view; but it is confidently said there is a large encampment behind the hills on the east side. Numbers of troops have been sent into Boulogne since the attack.

Mr. Stowe, of the custom-house, Mr. Foster and others, in a boat, went out during the action, and sent a line to Lord Nelson, with the extraordinary Gazette, of Sir James Saumarez's triumph. His lordship was delighted, and invited the gen-

tlemen, though strangers, on board to dinner. They dined as comfortably as if it had been a pleasure party. An excellent dinner was served up, and a very splendid desert. The gentlemen were complimenting Lord Nelson, when he said, "Oh! this is but a shabby affair; but it is necessary to convince the enemy they shall not threaten invasion with impunity, and to do something to quiet the minds of the women and children in London." Here, in Dover, the people laugh at the idea of invasion.

A French cartel arrived last night with dispatches, she was not allowed to come near shore, a boat went out, and received her dispatches; formerly she came into the harbor. An English cartel failed this morning at 7. We could see she was not allowed to go within 2 miles of Calais, a boat was sent out, and took out her dispatches.

We received this morning the following copy of Lord Nelson's address to his Squadron after the attack upon the flotilla at Boulogne:—

"Medusa, off Boulogne, Aug. 5.

"Lord Nelson has reason to be very much satisfied with the captains of the bombs, for their placing of the vessels yesterday; it was impossible that they could have been better situated, and the artillery officers have shown great skill in entirely disabling ten of the armed vessels out of 24 opposed to them, and many others, Lord Nelson believes, are much damaged. The commander in chief cannot avoid noting the great zeal and desire to attack the enemy in a closer and different combat, which manifested itself in all ranks of persons, and which Lord Nelson would gladly have given full scope to, had the attempt at this moment been proper; but the officers & others may rely that an early opportunity shall be given them for showing their judgment, zeal, and bravery. The hired and revenue cutters kept under sail, and performed the duty intrusted to them with a great deal of skill.

(Signed)
"NELSON and BRONTI."

Citizen Vaissier has written from Toulon, of date July 18th, the following letter to his father in Avignon:—Dear Father, I take this opportunity to acquaint you with the agreeable and happy news of the arrival, at this port, of admiral Gauthaume, with the division under his command. He has been at Egypt to effect a disembarkation; and on his return captured an English ship of 74 guns, & a frigate of 50, with a convoy of 25 merchant vessels. This intelligence is the more favorable to the French, as it enables us to navigate the Mediterranean, and ensure to us the colony.

I am, &c.
[Courier d'Avignon.]

OF EGYPT.

A private letter from Constantinople, of the 25th of June, states some interesting particulars respecting the affairs of Egypt. The whole attention of the government is at present occupied in preparations for the administration of that important province, the speedy recovery of which, from the success already experienced, they anticipate with the utmost confidence. The particular details of the affair of El-Hanka had not been received, but it was known that Menou, apprised of the march of the Grand Vizier, of the arrival of the English at Suez, and of the approach of the combined body of Turks and English, dispatched 5000 men on the 23rd of April to reinforce the corps of Rhamanie, and to put it in a situation to commence offensive operations. After this junction, the French force, consisting of about 5000 men, besides an almost equal number of auxiliary forces, formed of Copts and Greeks, proceeded to attack the army of the Vizier, which vigorously sustained the shock, and, after a sharp action, succeeded in compelling the French to take refuge in the forts and citadel of Cairo. This place, after the action, was said to be kept in a state of close blockade by the troops of the Vizier, joined by the division of col. Spencer, and the troops of the Captain Pacha, who had mounted the Nile with his flotilla. It is mentioned that in the battle of the 21st of March, the dreadful carnage experienced by the left wing of the French army was, in a great degree ascribed to the orders issued by general Menou on the morning of the battle, by which Regnier and Damas were degraded from their command. The inundation of the country in the neighborhood of Alexandria is stated not to have been productive of the end proposed. The circumstance of Menou's having dispatched three thousand men from the camp at Alexandria to the relief of the corps at Rhamanie, appears indeed to be a pretty conclusive proof that the measure has failed in the wished for success. The city of Alexandria will, however, it is alleged, be exposed to complete destruction, if, before the month of September, the English army does not repair the cisterns from which it annually receives the necessary supplies of water.

The fortune which has attended admiral Gantheaume in his voyage to Egypt, is certainly very remarkable. In January last he escaped out of Brest harbor while it was blocked up. He was pursued by the squadron under sir Robert Calder, who missing the track, went out to the West-Indies in quest of him. He was then followed by the squadron under sir J. B. Warren, who fought him with no better success. He eluded likewise the vigilance of lord Keith's fleet and cruisers, as well as those of sir Richard Bickerton. Though the object of his voyage was fully known, he sailed about the Mediterranean for six months, and finally returned home, after accomplishing the object of his voyage. This example shews how impossible it is for a superior fleet always to prevent an inferior enemy from executing naval expeditions, especially when they are favored by local circumstances, and by an intimate knowledge of the navigation of particular seas.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.

The whole of the Turkish & English force, which has formed a junction against the French at Cairo, is estimated at 42,000 men. A corps of English, under general Hutchinson, has likewise joined the army of the Grand Vizier, and the corps of the Captain Pacha.

GENOA, July 18.

A vessel arrived at Leghorn from Tripoli, in 13 days states, that the French troops off Cairo have attacked the Grand Vizier, and completely defeated and put him to flight, after a very brisk action. Letters from Smyrna of the 23d of June say, that the Anglo-Turks had not yet approached Cairo, and that the French had gained some advantage over their enemies. Letters from Naples, of the 7th July, state as follows:

"We expect with impatience, the confirmation of the news from Egypt. They write from several places that the English, in consequence of the inundations of the Nile, and a battle in which they had 6000 men taken prisoners, have disembarked with the remains of their army. It is said that some Turkish and Greek vessels arrived at Tarente, have brought the same news."

[*Courier de Malin.*]

GIBRALTAR, July 31.

Intelligence from Egypt.

This morning arrived his majesty's brig of war Spider, in 43 days from Alexandria.

At the time of the Spider's leaving Alexandria, (the 18th of June) that garrison still held out, but general Hutchinson and about 8000 troops in high health and spirits, and abundantly supplied, were within 32 miles of Cairo, which place is probably now in his power, as the general had with him about 30,000 Turks, and a large body of Mamelukes who had joined the British forces. With this army general Hutchinson was making arrangements for the complete investing of the French force at Cairo, amounting to 7000 men. Only a part of the Bombay army had arrived at Suez, & joined sir John Hutchinson; the remainder, having been delayed in their navigation up the Red Sea, (where the Forte Frigate, used as a victualling transport, was unfortunately cast away) would not be at their destination till July. The four regiments which we mentioned in a former Chronicle to have passed Gibraltar in the line of battle ships, have arrived safely in Egypt.

Gantheaume's squadron, consisting of three line of battle ships, two frigates, and some transports, with a reinforcement of troops for Menou's army, had arrived on the coast of Africa, to the westward of Egypt, but finding it impracticable to put the troops on shore, on account of a high surf the squadron had returned to the coast of Italy. The British cruisers had captured 4 or 5 of the transports, with troops, doctors, and stores. On board one of them, was a company of fencers, dancers and comedians, sent by the first consul, for the recreation of his Egyptian army.

A detachment of the British army under the command of brig. general Doyle, had intercepted and taken prisoners, a body of Manou's army, on their march through the desert, from Alexandria to Cairo, consisting of 500 of their very best troops, 140 horses, & 550 camels.

Damietta had been evacuated by its garrison, who (600 in number) embarked at Burlois, with a view of either getting into Alexandria, or reaching France; the whole of these were captured; and, in one week, 1400 French prisoners were taken by the British forces, without the loss of one man.

The whole of sir James Saumarez's squadron is completely repaired, and either at, or ready for sea, including the St. Antoine, (captured ship) whose officers and men were entirely French, though classed by admiral Morero as a Spanish ship.

LONDON, August.

A NEW PLANET.

Another New Planet is discovered. This celestial phenomenon moves between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and is an intermediate planet between them. It was discovered by Mr. Piazzi, an Italian Astronomer, on the 1st of January, 1801. He concealed the discovery, to preserve all the honor & observations to himself, till after six weeks close watching he fell ill. It will not be in a situation, with regard to the Sun, to be observed again till a month or two hence. It is but a small Planet, ranking only as a star of the 8th magnitude, & therefore invisible to the naked eye. Its motion is nearly parallel to the Ecliptic, at present about four degrees and a half to the north of it, and nearly entering the sign Leo. The distance from the Sun is about two three-fifths times that of the earth, and the periodical time nearly 4 years and 2 months.

INDIA.

By the late India arrivals we received the following details of a very gallant exploit performed by the boats of the squadron under capt. Hotham, cruising off the Isle of France, in cutting out of the inner harbor the ship Sea-Nymph, under Hambruge colors. This ship was discovered by the squadron early in the morning close under Cannonier's Point, with light airs of wind off the land, and notwithstanding every exertion of each ship could not prevent her from getting close under the batteries, altho' the Lancaster fired several broadsides at her: she was supported by a number of hot from the shore, and the boats from the privateers in the harbor towed her into shelter about noon. Capt. Hotham was determined not to part with her, notwithstanding they had succeeded so far as to get her into the inner harbor, protected by a chain of batteries, and three privateers, ready for sea. At sun-set the boats of the squadron were hoisted out, well manned and armed, with volunteers; but notwithstanding every precaution was used to prevent the enemy from perceiving our intentions; it was soon made known to the captain of the port, that the English had their boats out, and supposed for the purpose of cutting out this ship. In consequence of which a party of 40 soldiers were sent on board her from the shore, and all the batteries manned, ready to prevent a surprise; at the same time three boats were ordered from port to tow her still farther up the harbor.

"It appears from the Supercargoe's account, that he was ordered to go on board his ship by the municipality just as it was dark, when he found his ship in possession of French troops, and the boats in the act of towing her further up; that he had not been on board more than six minutes, when six English boats were discovered close alongside, and a dreadful fire commenced on all sides immediately; but in a few minutes the British tars had possession of her, & most of the Frenchmen were killed or wounded. They instantly cut the rope by which the French boats were towing, and sent their own boats in their stead. They towed the ship's head round, and made sail on her, the wind being direct out; upon which a most tremendous fire was opened upon them, not only from the batteries, with shot and shells but from the privateers, which they had to pass within pistol shot. By the bravery & good management of the British seamen, she was soon without their reach; and although the ship was much disabled and her masts and rigging cut to pieces, with the loss of 8 seamen killed and wounded. The First Lieutenant of the Lancaster lost his arm; the slaughter among the French was great, even from their own guns. She has arrived at the Cape, with several other prizes of small value."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.

British Capture of the Island of Madeira.

Captain Pierce from Madeira, informs, that the English squadron, consisting of a frigate, two sloops of war, and 7 transports, with troops, arrived there on the 24th July, and on the 30th landed 1500 men, who, with an equal number of Portuguese, were to garrison the principal fortifications on that island. As this measure was well understood between the English and the Portuguese, no change in the administration of the government was to take place; unless the French were to make an attempt to possess themselves of it; in which case, the English were to take the government of the island into their hands.

Madaira (recently captured by the English) is an island in the Atlantic, and the principal group called the Medeiros, about 150 miles in circumference, of a tri-angular form, so called by the Portuguese, from its being, when they first landed on it, covered with wood. This discovery is generally attributed to the Portuguese; but a tradition was formerly held among the natives, that an Englishman of the name of Macham, who had married a lady of immense fortune, embarked at Bristol in the year 1342, for France, &

was driven by a storm to this island. However, the most probable and best attested account is, that the Portuguese did not become acquainted with Madeira before the year 1432, when Don Henry first sent a colony thither, under the conduct of Tristram Tefora and Gonzales or Gonzaldo Zarco, who was nominated governor alternately, or, as others affirm, of different parts of the island. Upon this partition of power, it was divided into two provinces. Machico and Funchal; the new colonist immediately set to work in clearing the ground, & for this purpose set fire to the forests, which burnt with such violence that the governor and people were forced to seek protection from the flames in the sea, in which they had almost perished, before they were taken up by a ship. So abundant was the fuel and fierce the flames, that this fire continued, we are told, for near 7 years; in consequence of which the soil was so enriched by the wood-ashes, that for a long time it produced one hundred fold: though we are told, this increase is diminished to twenty-five times the quantities of grain, lawn, or sugar canes planted. The climate is more temperate than the Canaries, and the soil more fertile in wine, sugar and spirits, but less so in corn, though infinitely better watered with springs & rivers, the number of which is infinite. As to cattle, birds, plants and trees, they are nearly similar, each producing the sanquis draconis, mastic and other gums. The onions here are so mild and sweet, that they are eaten raw like apples. Lemons grow to a large size, and oranges are produced spontaneously, of all sorts and dimensions; besides all the European fruits, peaches, nectarines, melons, apricots, pears, apples, with a variety of others. In Madeira are made the finest sweet meats in the world, all kinds of fruits being here candied in the most exquisite perfection. In the Medeiros sugar works were first erected in the west, of which it had an incredible number, and from thence they were removed to America; soon after which the Portuguese finding the demand for their sugars sink, converted their cane plantations into vineyards; which appears to be a better reason than that of the poverty of the soil. The exports of wines and the profits on them, are immense and produce a large revenue to the crown of Portugal. These wines are of different kinds, different both in taste, color and strength. Funchal is the capital.

Although the importance of this conquest is well known to the commercial world, we trust many of our readers will approve an insertion of the preceding communication, as it is one of the most defensible spots on the globe.

In England great expectations are entertained of sir Home Popham's squadron of frigates success on the coast of Brazil. He had on board a number of troops; it is supposed his descent will be at St. Salvador, the principal city on that coast, and would proceed thence to Pernambuco and other settlements. No opposition was expected from the Portuguese. For, notwithstanding Buonaparte had forced the prince of Brazil to shut his harbors against Great Britain, there still remained an unsuperable cordiality between the courts of London and Lisbon.

September 21.

Yesterday arrived here in a short passage from Malaga, via Gibraltar, the ship Astrea, capt. Paine, who has obligingly favored the editors of the New-York Gazette, with Gibraltar papers to the 31st of July inclusive. We now give the most interesting news from them, reserving, till to-morrow, the articles of less importance.

Captain Paine informs us, that on the 8th of Aug. the day he arrived at Gibraltar, the seamen belonging to the Tripolitan cruisers, mutinied, and deserted their ships for the want of provisions, and about 150 had landed, when the governor stopped them, and sent them on board a Moorish vessel; in which the best part of the two ships crews departed for Tituan; the governor of which place had promised to supply them with food. Thus situated, continues capt. Paine, is the Scotch

relegado, commander of the Tripoli-
tan fleet, that he has entirely disman-
tled the brig of 18 guns, and has only
about 40 men, exclusive of officers, on
board his own ship, which mounts 28
guns. It is supposed at Gibraltar,
from this circumstance, that he will
not dare to return to Tripoli, but that
he will dispose of the vessel, he has
with him, bid adieu to Mahomet, and
turn Christian again.

On the 6th of August, the day capt.
P. left Malaga, he was boarded by the
U. S. Frigate Philadelphia, S. Barron,
Esq. Commander, who was waiting for
the Tripoli-tan cruizers to come out of
Gibraltar—they were all well and in
high spirits, expecting ere long to
make prizes of the Barbarys.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.
Capt. Paine left Gibraltar the
17th August. The day preceding, a
British frigate arrived there in 31 days
from Egypt, with intelligence, (as
was reported) that Admiral Gantheau-
me had landed 5000 troops at a short
distance from Alexandria, and that A-
lexandria still held out. No other
news had transpired.

From the New-York Gazette.

A gentleman who arrived in the
Africa, informs, that the English fri-
gate Penelope, in 31 days from Alex-
andria, arrived at Gibraltar 2 days be-
fore he sailed, one of the officers of
which told him, that Gantheaume had
landed part of his troops about 80
leagues from Alexandria; that the
French, in an engagement with the
Mamelukes, had been victorious; that
Alexandria still held out; and, that
the situation of the English in Egypt
was not so favorable as it had been.—
The above frigate was going home
with dispatches.—(This news, though
much later than the account extracted
from the Gibraltar paper in this day's
Gazette, does not appear so well authen-
ticated.)

THE HERALD.

EASTON.
TUESDAY MORNING, September 20.

MR. COWAN.

By inserting the enclosed you will
oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Monday, 21st September, the E-
lectors of the Senate for the State of
Maryland met at Annapolis, and on
the following day, after taking the fol-
lowing oath as directed by the Consti-
tution of this State, viz.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that
I will elect, without favor, affection,
partiality or prejudice, such persons
for Senators, as I, in my judgment &
confidence, believe best qualified for
the office. So help me God: pro-
ceeded to ballot—and on calling the
votes for the Gentlemen in nomina-
tion, the numbers stood as follow,
viz.

Candidates for the Western & East-
ern Shores not e-
lected.

Charles Carroll, John Johnson,
John Thomas, Richard Harwood,
Tho. Johnson, Ser. John Tyler,
James M. Henry, J. H. McCulloch,
Cs. Ridgely, (H.), J. T. Worthington
Eli Williams, Samuel Ringgold,
H. H. Chapman, Richard Makall,
Wm. Marshall, Walter Bowie,
Richard Wootton, Wm. Smith,

For the E. Shore. For the E. Shore.

Wm. Matthews, Hy. Hollingsworth,
Wm. Richardson, Wm. Whiteley,
Ns. Hammond, Wm. Hayward,
Ch. Goldsbrough, Robert Wright,
James Hollyday, James Brown,
Littleton Dennis, Wm. Polk.

From this contrast the world may
see how far Talents, Integrity, Vir-
tue and Experience have been the ob-
jects of Consideration with a majority
of that Body.

Joseph Habersham, Esq. it is said,
has resigned his office of Post-Master-
General.

[Herald paper.

NEW CENSUS.

Abstract of the official returns made at the
Secretary of State's Office.

Massachusetts	422,845
New-Hampshire	183,858
Vermont	154,465
Connecticut	239,002
New-Jersey	211,149
E. Dist. Pennsylvania	327,799
Delaware	64,773
E. Dist. Virginia	676,682
North Carolina	478,109
South Carolina	345,591
Georgia	162,686
Kentucky	220,955
Mississippi Territory	8,800
Territory north of the Ohio	45,395
Dist. of Columbia, S. of the Potomac	5,949

Returns remain to be received from
the districts of Maine, Rhode-Island,
New-York, W. district of Pennsylvania,
Maryland, W. district of Virginia,
Tennessee, and the Indian Territory.
[U. S. G.]

A Trick is a gentle thing to this.

The Trenton Federalist of the 8th
inst. is correct in stating that one
Blake, a blackman, has been admitted
a member of the Democratic Society
for the county of Gloucester, N. J.
But the Editors did not know the fol-
lowing fact:—As soon as Blake had
got initiated into the mysteries of their
institution, he went to a man of his own
color, in Woodbury, & told him, "if
he did not join their society to keep
Jefferson in, he would lose his house
and lot—for, that the country was all
indebted to John Adams—that he had
a mortgage upon it, and it must be
sold to pay off his debts!"

Shame where it thy blush

ibid.

Mr. Jefferson says, that "abuses
of the press are perhaps inseparable
from its freedom; and its freedom
must be protected, or liberty, civil &
religious be relinquished. It is a part
of our duty, continues he, to submit
to the lacerations of its slanders, as
less injurious to our country, than the
trammels which would suppress them."
So say Tom Cooper and Dallas, and
Stephen Sayre, and John Beckley, but
the price these good patriots demand
of us poor printers for their submission
to the lacerations of the slanders of the
press, on account of the public good, is
somewhat extravagant.

ibid.

From the Boston Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL,

I WISH some one of your cor-
respondents adequate to the business,
would inform the public, the true in-
tent and meaning of the 3d paragraph
of the 2d article of the Constitution of
the United States, viz.

"The President shall have power to fill
all vacancies that may happen, during
the recess of the Senate, by granting com-
missions, which shall expire at the end of
their next session."

It cannot be doubted that this para-
graph will undergo an ample discussion
in the Senate of the United States; for
as the present administration now
construes it, the constitutional consent
of the Senate in the appointment of
officers is annihilated.

Yours, &c.

AN INQUIRER.

Sept. 6, 1801.

WANTED

AN Overlooker to superintend the E-
state of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ennals
of Dorchester county. He must be a single
man, acquainted with farming, and ca-
pable of keeping plain accounts. An Over-
sight is also wanted for her farm on Tran-
quakin. Liberal wages will be given to
persons well qualified for the above em-
ployments. Apply to

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 29, 1801.

tf.—'86.

EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Professorship of the Language
in the Easton Academy having be-
come vacant by the death of the Reverend
Doctor Bowin, NOTICE is hereby given
that the Standing Committee of the Board
of Trustees are authorized & empowered to
receive proposals from, & to contract with,
any well qualified person who may think
proper to apply for that professorship, and
who will accept the same upon the terms
and principles on which it was exercised
by the late professor. Application may be
made to the subscriber, by whom the terms
will be communicated.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

N. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

The Rectory of the neighboring parish
is rendered vacant by the same event; and
it is probable that a Clergyman may find
it convenient to officiate in both depart-
ments.

Easton, (M.) Sept. 24, 1801.

3w. '86.

EASTON RACES.

ON Wednesday the 4th of November
next will be run for Over a Hand-
some Course near this place, the Eastern
Shore of Maryland Jockey Club Purse of
250 Dollars. The second day a Colts
Purse of 150 Dollars. The third day a
Town Purse, the sum not yet ascertained.
Free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding,
carrying weight, and subject to the direc-
tion of the Club.

Per order of the President,

MITCHELL RUSSUM, Sec'y.

Sept. 29th, 1801.

5w. '86

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby notifies his
Creditors, that a variety and
number of accidents in business in his in-
dividual capacity as well as a partner of
the House of Anderson & Murdic, being
unable to discharge the just claims & de-
mands against him, intends to apply and
petition the next General Assembly of Ma-
ryland for a discharge from all his debts
in his individual & partnership capaci-
ties, upon conditions of giving up all his
real personal & mixed property for the
benefit of his creditors, and according to
the directions heretofore prescribed by the
Legislature of this State in like cases.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Chestertown, Sept. 16, 1801.

6w. '86.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber means to apply to the
next general assembly of Maryland
for an Act to relieve him from debts which
he is unable to pay.

THOMAS GORDON.

September 29, 1801.

6w. '86.

To be Sold or Leased.

THE subscriber will Sell or Lease for
a term of years on reasonable terms,
the following property in the town of
Easton, to wit:

The Houses & Lots at present occupied
by Messrs. Charles Gully, Peter Red-
head, John Jeffries, and William G.
Killam, with some unimproved lots in fee
simple, clear of incumbrances, and the
House occupied by Thomas P. Smith, with
the House adjoining, occupied by William
Bromwell, on ground rent, the whole situ-
ated on Washington Street, and in good
stands for business. Also a small Farm,
containing about 150 acres, within 8 miles
of Easton, and one from Choptank River,
on St. Michael's or Miles Creek, on which
is a good Fishery, the improvements are a
tolerable Dwelling House, with a room,
Kitchen, Barn, &c. is tolerable good re-
pair, and an excellent Apple Orchard,
with a reasonable proportion of Marsh,
Cleared and Wood Land. For further
particulars apply to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN WILLMOY.

September 20, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against
the Estate of the Rev. John Bowin,
late of Talbot county, deceased, are re-
quested to exhibit them, properly authenti-
cated, to the subscriber on or before the first
day of January next; and all persons in-
debted to said estate are requested to make
immediate payment.

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator.

Sept. 18, 1801.

6w. '85.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against
Nathaniel Manning, deceased, are
requested to attend at Cambridge, at the
Court-House on the 10th March next, in
order to receive their dividend of the said
deceased's estate. All those who neglect to
attend to this notice will be hereafter
barred their claims.

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.

of Nathaniel Manning.

Sept. 17, 1801.

For Sale

TWO Tracts of Land, lying in Dor-
chester county, on Checonocomo River,
one containing six hundred acres—
the other four hundred acres, both tracts
are well improved, the soil of said lands
are equal to any in the county, and adapted
to wheat, corn & Tobacco. Any per-
son inclining to purchase, it is presumed,
will wish to view the premises.

Also two other Tracts lying on Choptank
river, it being a part of the Indian lands,
the two containing three hundred & sixty
acres of land, & now in high cultivation;
the situation of the two last mentioned
tracts are equal for health and prospect to
any on the river.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

FOR SALE OR RENT

VALUABLE MILLS.

Situate in Kent county, in the State of De-
laware; twelve miles from Dover,
three miles from Frederica and seven
miles from Milford, on the head of
Murdock's creek.

A NEVER FAILING STREAM.

THE Mill House is large, 44 feet
long & 34 feet wide, three stories
high, with one pair of five feet Bur
Stones, & one pair of four and half feet
Country Stones, with Bolting Cloths,
Chests, Corn Kils, Cooper's Shop, &
two comfortable Dwelling Houses, with
8 or 10 acres of upland.

The Mills are in good reputation for
manufacturing wheat & corn for exporta-
tion; the situation is healthy, & in a good
neighborhood for procuring wood at 10 c. n.

This property may be purchased on rea-
sonable terms, with easy payments; only
one fifth of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand, & the residue payable
(with interest) in six equal annual pay-
ments. If this property is not sold on or
before the 1st day of December next, it
may be rented on a Lease for three years,
to commence the first day of January next,
at a moderate rent.—The reason of my
wishing to sell or rent this valuable prop-
erty is, it requires more personal atten-
tion than I am willing to give.

For further particulars enquire
of the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT.

Spring Mills, Sept. 10, 1801.

Ready money is given for good
sound clean wheat, rye and corn, deliver-
ed at said mills by W. H.

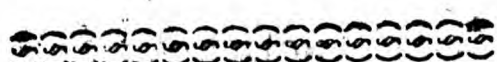
NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against
the Estate of John Carradine, late of
Queen Anne's county, deceased, are request-
ed to exhibit the same to the subscriber, on
or before the 20th of October next.—They
may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate.

JAMES O'BRYON,

ELIZ. CARRADINE, Adm'r.

Sept. 12, 1801.



FROM THE PALLADIUM.
NATIVE POETRY.

HENCE fond Hope! no more deceived
me;
Here in sorrow I'll remain:—
Thou promis'd joy, and I believe
thee;
But thy promises were vain!

Why, with whispers, soft, deluding!
Did you tell me of the grove?
Where, no vulgar eye intruding,
EMMA, dear! Should meet her
Love.

Long I search'd the valley over;
Long I sat beside the stream;
Oft I thought I saw my Lover,
Mid the distant myrtles, gleam.

Then with eager pace pursuing,
Quick I sought the cheating glade;
But the phantom I was wooing,
Died away!—an empty shade!

Anxious then, my bosom beating,
Loud I chid my EMMA's stay;
But alas! there was no meeting!
Death has stole my Love away.

Where, O Hope! are now thy trea-
sures?
Cheating gifts of gilded care:—
The day thou promis'd Love's soft
pleasures
Brought me Anguish and Despair.

LA LUC.
Boston, August 18, 1801.

Notice.

THE subscriber being unable to pay
his Debts, takes this method of in-
forming his Creditors, that he means to
petition the next General Assembly of Mar-
yland, for the purpose of having an act
passed in his favor for a release from his
Debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE,
August 17, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend
to petition the next General Assembly
of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts,
which from a variety of losses, I am un-
able to pay.

SAMUEL SYLVESTER,
Queen Ann's County, August 21, 1801.

TO BE LET.

THAT convenient Two Story Brick
Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable,
and an excellent Garden, lately occupied
as a Tavern, at St. Michael's—As the
ferry on the Bay side are well established,
also the mail crossing from Annapolis by
this route to Easton; and as this house is
about 12 miles from Easton and about the
same distance from the ferry, it is expected
it will be a very good stand for a tavern,
as there is a great number of gentlemen
passing through St. Michael's to and from
the ferry.

SAMUEL HARRISON.
August 22, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the sub-
scriber, of Dorchester county, state
of Maryland, hath obtained from the Or-
phan's Court of said county, Letters of Ad-
ministration on the personal estate of Han-
nah Hickson, late of the said county,
deceased. All persons having claims a-
gainst said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof
to the subscriber on or before the twenty-first
day of January next—they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand this 20th
day of July, 1801.

HENRY TRAVERS,
Executor of H. Hickson,

I HAVE several small Tracts of Land
in Caroline County, that I wish to dis-
pose of, either for money or on credit.

W. RICHMOND.
Queen Ann's county, August 10, 1801,

Blanket and other work in the Printing
Line, may be had at the HERALD OF-
FICE with all possible dispatch.

Notice is hereby given, That

IN pursuance of the decree of the Chan-
cellor of Maryland, will be exposed to
public sale, on the premises, on the 10th
day of Nov. next, the real estate whereof
William Moore late of Cecil county, died
seized, being part of Bohemia Manor,
beautifully situated on Bohemia River near
the ferry—On the premises are improve-
ments of every description, to accommodate
a farmer—The buildings are all new—
The terms of sale are bond and security for
one half of the purchase money and interest
within one year, & the residue within two
years from the day of sale, and the cre-
ditors of the said William Moore are here-
by required to produce their claims with the
vouchers thereof to the Chancellor at the
Chancery Office within six months from
the said 10th of Nov. next.

ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee
Sept. 1, 1801.

COACHES & HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE Coaches is two years old, the
Horses six and seven—They may be
seen, & particulars made known by ap-
plying to, Doctor Thomas Willson, near
Queen's Town.

Sept. 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
Presbyterian Congregation in Pitts-
creek hundred, Worcester county, state of
Maryland, do design to petition the next
General Assembly to be incorporated into a
Body Politic; that they may be enabled
thereby more fully to secure the ground on
which the house stands, and other property
to a certain amount; and that a mode may
be pointed out in said act appointing a con-
stant committee to manage the temporal
interest of the said congregation in an easy
& summary way.

Signed by order, &c.
SAMUEL M-MASTER.
August 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice, that the sub-
scriber hath severly obtained from
the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county,
in Maryland, Letters of Administration
on the Personal Estates of William Mace
and Nicholas Mace, late of Dorchester
county, deceased. All person having claims
against the said deceased persons, are here-
by warned to exhibit the same with the
Vouchers thereof to the subscriber living in
the county aforesaid, on or before the 8th
day of March next—They may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estates. Given under my hand this
29th day of August, Anno Domini 1801.

NICHOLAS MACE.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors
of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent
Debtor, of Talbot County, that the sub-
scriber hath been by the Chancellor appointed
Trustee for their Benefit, and that the
Chancellor hath limited and appointed the
28th day of April next, before which they
are to bring in and declare their claims to
to me the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON.
July 28, 1801.

Notice.

ALL the Bonds and Notes which
were left by the late IMPER
Dawson, of Talbot county, deceased,
are now in the possession of the Sub-
scriber, who is legally entitled to re-
ceive all the monies due by the same—
All who are indebted are requested to
make an immediate payment of at
least the INTEREST that is now due—
Those who neglect to comply with this
reasonable request may expect to have
suits commenced against them imme-
diately.

JOHN KERSEY.
March 17, 1801.

FOR SALE OR RENT

The FARM situated on a
branch of Third Haven Creek, near
Peach Blossom, now occupied by Hen-
ry Smith. For Terms, apply to Mr.
Joseph Haskins in Easton, or the sub-
scribers in Baltimore.

GRAHAM, HASKINS & Co.

Annapolis, September 7, 1801.

THE Society of the Cincinnati of this
State will meet at Mr. Lea's Ta-
vern in Baltimore on Monday the 19th of
October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
agreeable to their last adjournment—the
members of said Society are requested to
give their attendance.

By order,
ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.
500+ '84.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
subscriber intends to apply to the
next General Assembly for an Act discharg-
ing him from his Debts.

EBENEZER PERKINS,

September 18, 1801.

THE Schooner SUSAN, supposed to
be 1600 bushels burthen, may be
fit for sale or service in 20 days—Any
person wanting to purchase or employ such
a craft, may be supplied by applying to the
subscriber living near the place called the
Oaks.

JAMES BENSON.

September 4, 1801. 300+ '83.

THE subscriber returns his sin-
cerethanks to the public, and
his friends in particular, for the libe-
ral Encouragement he has met with
since his commencement in this place,
and begs leave to inform them that he
shall sell altogether for Cash from this
day, at the most reduced prices: All
those indebted to the subscriber are
most earnestly requested to close their
Accounts, his business will not admit
of further delay.

SAMUEL NICOLS.

Easton, Sept. 7, 1801.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber
on the second inst. a NEGRO
MAN, named Harry, about 19 or 20
years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches
high, very black, large ears & teeth
—his legs slim and nearly of the same
size below and above; has a scar on
one of his knees—His toes turn out.
He carried away with him one white
shirt, two ditto of twelled tow, and
trowsers of the same kind, & breeches
of country cloth, striped black and
white—& a cane with a pewter Head.
Any person who will take up the said
fellow and secure him so that the
owner may get him again—if taken in
the county, shall receive TEN DOL-
LARS—but if out of said county
Twenty Dollars, and if out of the state
Thirty Dollars Reward if delivered at
Easton.

RICHARD DENNY.

Deep Neck, Talbot county,
September 3, 1801.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen on the 29th Aug.
1801, from the farm where Jonathan
Hewey now lives, an IRON GREY
FLEA-BETTEN MARE, about fourteen
and a half hands high; eleven years old
next spring. Also a BLACK HORSE,
about fourteen hands high, thirteen years
old. Whoever takes up the said horses and
secures them that the subscriber may get
them again, shall receive the above re-
ward & all reasonable charges paid by

WOOLMAN HEWEY.

Miles River, Sept. 7, 1801. 300+

NOTICE is hereby given, that I
intend to prefer a petition to the
next General Assembly for an act to relieve
me from debts which I am unable to
pay.

AMOS WARREN.

Talbot county, Sept. 13, 1801.

WANTED.

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years
of age, as an apprentice to the
FURNING BUSINESS. Apply at this
Office.
Sept. 1, 1801.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THIS Farm is situate in Talbot
county, on Choptank river, a few
miles above Chancellor's Point Ferry,
adjoining the lands of the late Cap-
tain Birchhead and Tristram Bowdler.
The situation of this farm is high,
healthy & agreeable, commanding an
extensive view of the Choptank; it
contains several tracts of land, which
altogether (including the marsh) a-
mount to 618 1-2 Acres. It will
shortly be divided into two equal parts,
and then sold either separately or al-
together.

Part of the Cleared Land is very
fine, and the residue is such as may be
made very good by carting out shells,
of which there are immensely large
banks belonging to the land where
there have been old Indian settlements.
Adjoining to the arable land is an ex-
tensive salt marsh, which may at a small
expence be rendered so productive of
hay and grafs, as to enable the pro-
prietor to support a very large stock
of hogs and cattle.

The wood land is uncommonly fine
timber land, and there is a very good
site on it for a ship yard, convenient
to the dwelling house. The improve-
ments are a comfortable Dwelling
House, about eighteen feet by twenty-
four, a Kitchen, and a large To-
bacco House almost new, a young
thriving Apple Orchard and many
good fruit trees. The terms of sale
will be reasonable. Apply to John
Goldsborough, junr. at Easton, or the
subscriber at Cambridge.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

Public Vendue.

ON Thursday the 8th day of October
next, will be sold to the highest bid-
der, at the late dwelling house of Peter
Webb, Esq. of Talbot county, deceased, a
handsome well built Yawl, Household and
Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, and
Hogs. Also, a variety of Farming im-
plements. The terms of sale are: Cash will be
required for all sums under twenty dollars,
and for all sums above that amount, a Cre-
dit of six months will be given, the pur-
chaser to give bond with approved securi-
ty bearing interest from the day of sale.—
The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

J. E. GIST, Executor.
September 10, 1801. 300+ '84

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a pe-
tition will be preferred to the Gene-
ral Assembly of Maryland at their next ses-
sion for an additional supplementary act to
compel such of the Proprietors of the Marsh
& Branch known by the name of the Long
Marsh, lying in Queen Ann's & Caroline
counties, as have not cut any ditch or
drian through their respective parts of the
said marsh or branch, to complete the
same, & to levy a sum of money on the pro-
prietors of the said marsh & branch for the
purpose of making a general survey of the
same in order that the proportion which
each person holds of the marsh & branch
being ascertained, the Directors may the
more readily apportion the respective sums
which each individual is to pay for the ex-
pence of cutting & keeping open the ditch, &
also for such further provisions as may be
necessary to carry into effect the intention of
the original act of which all persons are
hereby requested to take notice.

Dated his 15th day of September,
1801.

600+ '84.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of
Jonathan Hucheson, late of Wor-
cester county, are desired to settle their ac-
counts—Also, those who have just claims
against said estate are requested to exhibit
the same to

GEORGE TRUITT, } Ex'rs.
JOHN HOLLAND, }

Snow-Hill, Sept. 4, 1801. '84.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I
intend to petition the next General
Assembly of the State of Maryland for the
benefit of an Insolvent Act.

ROBERT ROLLE.
Dorchester county, Sept. 17, 1801.
500+ '85.