



(Vol. Xth.) TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1800. (No. 543.)

(Vol. Xth.) TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1800. (No. 543.)

Mr. Popson, THE annexed letters is so descriptive of the evils resulting from an idiosyncratic thirst of domination, and its courtships so impressively the consequences of civil commotions, that its publication at present, may, perhaps, be attended with beneficial effects. It should have a tendency to point out the nature of the party which is now so dominant in the United States, and which, if excited but a little more, may plunge them into horrors irretrievable, the cause of humanity will be sensibly promoted.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A LETTER From St. EYREMOND to WALTER.

I AM most inclined to think with the philosopher of *Obanforth*, that it is a right thing to avoid reading—not from the fear of having my own sentiments adulterated by the introduction of others: I have no objection of that kind. But where is the page that is not full of the follies and miseries of men? Whosoever goes into a library, finds himself in the same situation, with *Lucas* among the pictures at *Carthage*. The *Lacrymæ Rerum* occurs to him every where. If he opens a book he is presented with the history of human misfortunes, perhaps with his own. The annals of later times are so filled with death and pain, that I pass over them with the tears of a child, that thinks of ghosts and spectres as it wanders through the dark. The image of some brave friend will start up before me, points to his bleeding wounds, and bids me curle the rage of faction, and ambition. Oh *Walter*! what destruction of the human species have you and I lived to behold!—What havoc of our co-temporaries, of our friends!—Of what miserable times do we stand the melancholy monuments!—The storms that tore up the forest, fill'd our solitary groves unbroken! To what purpose? To drop the tears of pity and anguish on the ruins that lie beneath us!

The conclusion of your last bro't before me all that I had suffered in the destruction of my friends. I labored to oppose the growing reflection—It took up an ancient suthor—Merciful God! the book opened at the following passage:—*Accipe, mi commilito!—vixi; non enim tibi gladium probo, sed pacem—Accipe rursum et hibe; non enim tibi scutum, sed poculum iræ: ut sive tu me interficias, sive ego te, moriamur facilius: atque ut ne me æquocum atque invidiosum manu occidas, aut ego te!—Ne velis aut sequi, non adhuc vivimus!—* He who can read this with dry eyes—he who can think of it without execrating the authors of civil distinctions, cannot bear the heart of a man in his bosom. I need not tell you that this is recorded in the life of *Videllus*. When *Lucius* fell, *Lucius* had seen that *Prince* and *Prætor*, the copy of the former was supplied with provisions by their women, they conveyed part of them by night into the camp of *Kepellus*, to exclude their

countrymen, whom they were to fight the following day. The manner in which they deliver them, the language they use to remove their apprehensions, is more affecting than any thing I ever met with of the kind:—“Take this, fellow-soldier, and eat it—’tis not my sword I put towards you, it is bread—this, too, take, and drink it—’tis not my shield I am holding out to you; it is a cup. Whether you fall by my hand, or I fall yours, this agreement will bind us both the more close.—I will strengthen the arm that gives the decisive blow, and we shall not die slowly by a feeble wound.—These, fellow-soldiers, are the only funeral rights we shall have. Let us thus celebrate them while we live.” In what a detestable light do those wretches appear, whose competitions could lead these brave and merciful men to the slaughter of each other! Surely some curse of peculiar bitterness is reserved for those diabolical spirits, who, for private gratifications, break the bonds of society! Is there no place of punishment for these demons? I would sooner believe there is no heaven for the virtuous.

CORK, August 21st.

Saturday last, Arthur Wallace, Postmaster, of Carlow, was executed at the front of the new goal, of that town, pursuant to his sentence at the last assizes, for embezzeling bank notes, &c. This unhappy culprit, as we are credibly informed, requested Mr. Knott, high sheriff of the county of Carlow, to delay his execution till the arrival of the Dublin Mail Coach, expressing a desire, that gentleman, with his usual humanity, acquiesced with his desire. The Coach arrived about three o'clock, when Mr. Knott went personally and had the bags carefully searched: no respite arrived, orders were consequently given for his immediate execution. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon he was escorted by a strong military guard, in a sedan chair, attended by Dr. Hubbert, from the old goal in Bridewell Lane, to the new goal in Barrack Street, having a white cap hiding his face, he appeared much dejected, and almost sensible of his approaching fate, when he arrived there he remained almost three quarters of an hour praying; at length he grew so weak and feeble, he was obliged to be shifted on the scaffold by two men and the goaler, when he was launched into sterility. He had bequeathed his wife the interest of 3000, during life, in case she remained a widow, and to his two children, 5000 each.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24.

We received some days since a St. Domingo paper of the 8th ult. from our correspondent at Cape-François, and have thought the following short notice a place in the New-York Gazette, which is translated from the *Journal* of the Head-Quarters, Sept. 1, 1800.

TOUBAINT LOUVERTURE,

Commander in chief of the Army of St. Domingo, to the republican army, which I have confided to the care of General Dessalines, against the Insurgents of the South, commanded by Riviere. Generals, Officers, and Patriots! Your conduct, your submission, your moderation, and that bravery you have ever displayed in defending the sacred cause of liberty against the wretch who has insulted and attacked it, have compelled him to abandon a country which he has often drenched with the blood of his fellow-citizens. I, therefore, declare that you have deserved well of your country.

Language cannot enable me to express the measure of my satisfaction. Soldiers of liberty, with the unanimity of freemen, you have defended liberty against the deadly blows with which she has been threatened. You have conquered, and nothing on your part is required, but a continuance of your good conduct to ensure the effect and esteem of your grateful fellow-citizens.

That the glory with which you are enveloped may be never tarnished by an unworthy deed, I have ordered that a standard be given to each brigade, on which shall be inscribed in large characters the name of its commander with the following records:—

DISCIPLINE, VALOUR and SUBORDINATION,

Having gained the victory. Often, my friends, shall you turn your eyes on this inscription. It will preserve you from dishonor, the inevitable result of subordination, & defective discipline.

The God of armies has not deserted us in battle; and after having returned thanks to Almighty God for his infinite mercies, each military corps shall immediately return to its respective garrison. I have therefore ordered the commanders of garrisons to prepare to meet the different commanders of brigades, according to the instructions they have previously received, and to conduct them formally to the city, where they shall immediately repair to the Temple of our God, to whom they shall repeat their unfeigned thanks, for his great goodness in having deigned to preserve that glory which you have so nobly acquired by your valor and your arms. You shall there supplicate the holy protector of the Supreme arbiter of the Universe. It will give you strength & courage. You have conquered, but it is in God that you are indebted for your exploits, for faith has been his will. Therefore, my friends, remember your creator and his divine commands, for he doth all things, and we can do nothing ourselves. Pray him likewise for our departed brethren in arms, who have fallen in a sacred and lawful cause.

My brave soldiers, your future conduct may be worthy of the God, he respects, he rewards, and observes the laws of discipline and subordination, on Rigard every citizen

as a brother, without distinction; but he never seduced by the machinations of the wicked. Never harbor for a moment the rankling spirit of revenge; and above all things, respect the persons and property of individuals, and see that others respect them.

Long live the French Republic and the army of St. Domingo.

(Signed)

TOUBAINT LOUVERTURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.

The hon. Levi Lincoln, Esq. Federal Representative, has received 246 out of 270 votes, in Worcester Mass. No other return has been received.

On Monday the 12th of October the Election was held in Charleston, S. C. for a member of the House of Representatives of the U. States, & a Senator and 15 Representatives in the Legislature of the State.

SENATOR.

Gen. C. C. Pinckney 623

Col. Wm. Le 387

General Pinckney was consequently chosen by a majority of 236. The votes for a Representative to Congress and for members of the House of Representatives, have not yet been counted over. Mr. Thomas Lowndes, the candidate for Congress, will without doubt be unanimously elected; and enter as honorably into public life, as ever so young a man did.

There can be no doubt also, of the Federal list for representatives having a handsome majority.

Riotous assemblies of the people having taken place in various parts of England, in consequence of the high price of bread, corn, &c.—The military were found necessary to quell them, which they did, with the loss of the life of one person.

Boonaparte has required of the Pope that the Catholic Clergy be permitted to marry.

From a London Paper.

A curious action was lately tried in the Chancery Court, to recover compensation in damages for losing the use of two fingers, which happened in the following manner:—A Mrs. Lowry went into the shop of the defendant, a butcher in Goswell-Street, to buy some meat, and while she was pointing out the place where the wood was cut, the butcher, in his eagerness to serve his customer, seized her great finger, but at the same time wounded two of her fingers in such a manner as ever to deprive her of the use of them.—For the defendant it was contended, that the butcher was not responsible, as the act was not proved to have been done maliciously or wilfully. The jury in consideration of the butcher not being in a violent or unquiet temper, awarded themselves with giving damages—*liberty punde*.

Having now gone through, and I hope satisfactorily refuted, every argument against the colleges, I will next consider "The right of the Legislature to take away the Funds." I have said that the colleges were founded by a bona fide contract between the State of Maryland and a large number of its private citizens—I say so again, for this no person will dare deny, as there are recorded monuments of the fact as well as living witnesses in the bosom of our own country and of every county in the state, who meritoriously and honourably gave generous subscriptions which were to serve as the condition on which the appropriation of money was to be made by the state. The legislature would not undertake to supply the whole money that was necessary for founding the colleges, but when they first sketched out the plan and suggested the means of carrying it into execution, they obtained information from the several counties both on the eastern and western shores, of the probable amount of the sums of money procurable by private subscriptions, and the legislature promised, that when a sum of a particular amount should be subscribed, they would grant a charter and act of incorporation for each college, and would appropriate a certain sum of money arising from specific funds, viz. marriage licences, fines and forfeitures, which should remain to the colleges for ever. From an entire dependence upon this promise made by the Legislature a private subscription was set on foot, and on the faith of the state thus solemnly pledged individual citizens were induced to come forward and offer donations for the encouragement of these public seminaries of learning which they justly considered "the most effectual means of disseminating the principles of religion & civil liberty; private and public virtues, and those liberal arts of sciences which are at once the greatest ornament of a free republic, and the surest basis of its stability and glory."—Subscriptions far beyond the stipulated amount were readily obtained, and the Legislature in compliance with its promise granted the charters of incorporation together with the ordinances for the regulation of the Colleges, and appropriated a sum of money forever to be applied to their future support.

This is a brief history of the establishment of the Colleges, from which we may see there was a clear, firm and perfect contract between the state and the subscribers, and if there is a principle in law, equity or common sense which could compel the payment of a withheld subscription on the part of a citizen, that principle must extend to and would influence the state in like case if there was a competent tribunal to enforce it. No man then can doubt, as this contract is obligatory upon the citizen that it is not equally so upon the state; and by the law of contracts, so long as there remains one subscriber who dissents from the resumption of the money by the state, so long is the state bound to pay it.—The same Legislature which suggested the plan of the Colleges did not make the appropriation, from which we may discover what was the sense of former Legislatures upon this subject, for a subsequent Legislature considered itself so bound by the promise of a former one, that no sooner was the condition performed, viz. the obtaining of a certain sum by subscription, than they immediately ratified the contract and carried it into effect. From this it is my confirmed opinion that it must evidently appear to every mind which reflects on this important subject, that the Legislature is by no means at liberty to withdraw the funds from the Colleges.—That such an act would be a flagrant violation of public faith, and must, if effected, prove a future impediment against the completion of undertakings in which it may be necessary for the citizens to co-operate with the state.

FARMER.

**WANTED,**  
TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,  
A NEGRO WOMAN, with-  
out Children, who understands Cook-  
ing.—Enquire of Mr. Cowan.  
Aug. 18, 1800.

*The Latest Foreign Intelli-  
gence.*

BOSTON, October 23.

Captain Jameison from Liverpool, has furnished London papers to the 11th Sept.—three days the latest. They merely confirm the rupture of the armistice, & that hostilities between the French and Germans were to commence on the 7th of September. They establish the account of the assassination of Gen. Kleber, in Egypt.

The last accounts from one of the British Expeditions was, that it was off Vigo, in Spain.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

We received this morning by express, the Paris papers to the 7th inst. The following is the only intelligence of importance contained in these papers:

**RUPTURE OF THE ARMISTICE.**  
Head-Quarters at Soden, near Frankfort, 10th Fructidor.

*Order of the Day, in the Batavian Army.*  
The army is informed, that the Emperor having refused to subscribe to the conditions of the Preliminaries of Peace which had been signed by his Plenipotentiary at Paris, the Government is under the necessity of continuing the war. The armistice is in consequence broken off, and it will cease to have effect the 20th inst. (Sept. 7.) at one in the afternoon.

The general officers and chief of corps will profit by this interval to pass the troops in review, and to dispose every thing in such a manner that they may be able to march and fight as soon as they shall receive orders.

STRASSBURGH, Sept. 1.

It is said that the Austrian generals were very much surprised at this intelligence, and that the hope of the Emperor being still willing to ratify the preliminaries concluded at Paris is almost general.

An extraordinary courier from Paris passed through this city on his way to Vienna.

It is said that Russia and Prussia will march 100,000 men, in order to force the Emperor to conclude a peace.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

ENGLAND and FRANCE.

The point of discussion between this country and France, is the demand of an armistice by sea. The Chief Consul has expressed a willingness to treat with Great Britain and Austria jointly, provided that demand is acceded to. Undoubtedly an armistice by sea would be much more advantageous to France than to Great Britain, because it would enable the former to obtain many naval supplies of which the combined fleets are in want, and which they cannot procure during the blockade of Brest. But there is one point which should not be excluded from our consideration. The equinoctial gales will set in soon, and a continuance of the blockade will be extremely difficult, if not impossible. France will then be able to obtain the necessaries she is in want of, and to send out ships and squadrons. There is another thing which deserves to be considered.—Is it deemed to be a desirable object to negotiate jointly with Austria? Undoubtedly it is.—We must therefore take into the account, that the superiority in the armistice between Austria and France is on the side of the former, and this we must set off the advantages which our Ally enjoys, against the benefits which would accrue to France from an armistice with this country. We said yesterday, and every thing tends to confirm our opinion, that it is to bring the question of this armistice to a point, that Bu-

onaparte has given notice to Austria of the termination of the armistice by land. If we accede to his demand, hostilities will not be renewed, and a joint negotiation will be immediately opened.—There is another question of material importance. It is of singular advantage to a nation in the outset of negotiation to give a proof of her being influenced by a sincere desire for peace. Such a proof we should afford to France, and to all Europe, by consenting to an armistice, because it would be obvious that we could only be actuated by motives of the most pacific nature.

Upon a review, therefore, of the whole question, not blind to the whole benefits France would enjoy, yet believing that those benefits would be balanced by the prevention of the renewal of hostilities between France & Austria, by the advantage of a joint negotiation; and by the proof we should afford of our sincerity, we are of opinion that it would be a wise policy to assent to the demand of the Chief Consul. [Dispatches were received from France, Sept. 8.]

September 11.

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

A Lisbon mail arrived this morning, brought by the Prince Adolphus packet in twelve days. The private letters inform us, that all hopes of peace between France and Portugal are, at an end, the latter having rejected the Chief Consul's offers. An invasion is expected.—Gen. Berthier and his suite are arrived at Madrid; a passport was applied for by the General to proceed to Lisbon, in order to have a conference with the Prince Regent. The request however was refused, because it was suspected that Berthier's real object was to reconnoitre the state of the country. The communications between the courts of Lisbon and Madrid are frequent. General Abercrombie is expected at Lisbon with 10,000 men. The situation of Portugal is represented, in the letters by the mail, to be deplorable. Provisions are scarce, and the vintage and harvest have entirely failed.

DENMARK & GREAT-BRITAIN.

Government have declared that the statement contained in letters brought by the Hamburg mail of the conditions of the convention between this country and Denmark, is erroneous in almost every respect. No part of the convention with that power stipulates that the damages sustained by the Danish frigate shall be repaired at the expence of Great Britain; nor is there any reserve stipulated by Denmark for its convoys in the Mediterranean.—The only point which was in dispute between this country and Denmark, the practice of attempting by sending convoys, to exempt Danish vessels from search, has been adjusted entirely to the satisfaction of the American government. [The Danish frigate has gone into an English dock to be repaired.]

SUMMARY.

Admiral Keith is said to be gone to Misora to bring away the British troops. Buonaparte approves the late revolution in Switzerland, and requests no constitution may be established till after peace, as her territory may be altered. General Abercrombie is at Leghorn with troops, corresponding with the Austrian general Melas.—The French have gained possession of Romagna. Buonaparte is said to expect to send the fleets out of Brest, when the equinoctial gales prevail. Napper Tandy is again indicted. The report of a change of ministry at Vienna gains ground. The Cis-Alpine constitution is finished, but not to be carried into execution till peace. Buonaparte has sent Duroc to Berlin on a mission. Admiral de Winter is the Batavian charge des affaires at Paris. The English are getting fresh troops in readiness for embarkation. One paper reports that 60,000 troops are to go by way of the Red Sea to drive the bur-like French out of Egypt. A line of gun boats is moored before the Sound, Hamaoze and Casland Bay.

MILAN, Aug. 22.

Gen. Brune arrived here yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, and this day the chief command of the army was resigned to him by Gen. Massena, who addressed a proclamation to the army on the occasion.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.

The last accounts from Europe brings nothing decisive, as to the state of the pending negotiations between the republic of France and the house of Austria.—Whether war or peace will be the final issue of the present campaign, is not easy to be ascertained by an attentive perusal of the different newspapers we have seen. It however appears clear, that the French are prepared for either; as their military apparatus is in the best possible order, even by the confession of the ministerial Journals. If there is a peace on the continent, then England and France alone will dispute the pre-eminence. If there is not a peace, probably Vienna instead of Paris, must furnish winter quarters to a republican army, at the expence of the Imperial treasury. It is computed that the French have 700,000 men in the field, in the best imaginable order; and there appears no want of money for the necessary services of the war, as the administration of Buonaparte is extremely frugal. If he had been bred in New-England, and had served an apprenticeship in a Connecticut house of representatives, he could not be more careful of the public money. So that every thing looks as favorable to the republic as it is possible to conceive. It appears that the first consul is solicitous for a peace even with England, and has proposed a cessation of hostilities by sea and land, as a necessary step to a formal discussion of the respective pretensions of the two nations. This, it is said, Mr. Pitt has refused.

The affairs of Europe are coming to a point, and in a few days we shall, probably, announce that the dogs of war are let loose, or that the olive branch is to wave in peace over the tombs of those illustrious patriots, who have bled for their country, after having assisted to establish the Freedom of Mankind on its true principles.

*American Envoys.*

Several articles in the London papers of the latest dates mention the rupture of the American negotiation at Paris, and of the preparation making by the Envoys to return. But a letter from a respectable gentleman in London, dated Sept. 8, says An acquaintance of mine this day received a letter from an intelligent friend

at Paris, dated the 2d inst. in which he expresses his satisfaction with the fair prospect of a successful issue to our negotiations. There will be, he says, a treaty.— This is certain, that the envoys have not left Paris, as reported in the papers."

#### PHILADELPHIA, Oct 31

The aggregate number of votes given for Governor, at the late election in the state of Vermont, was 10,063—of which Mr. Tichenor had 6444, and Mr. Israel Smith 3239—380 were scattering votes.

A paper printed in the district of Columbia, says, "We are informed that a French gentleman, with dispatches from our Commissioners in Paris, was expected at the city of Washington last night."

On Monday the 20th instant, as seven persons were attempting to cross the Schuylkill, near Reading, in a batteau, in order to see the review of the militia, on the opposite side, they unfortunately overset the boat, by which accident four of them were drowned.

November 3.

Extract of a letter from Havana, to a gentleman residing in New York, dated Sept. 24, 1800.

"On the 19th inst. the United States frigate Constellation, under the command of capt. Murray, made her appearance off the Moro Castle. Application being made to capt. Murray to take a number of American vessels under his convoy, he accordingly entered the port, saluting the admiral, which was immediately returned. After the usual offer of services, which is uniformly practised by the government, and especially by the navy department, towards the American state ships, the barge of the St. Pedro de Alcantara ship of the line, commanded by Don Diontra Galiano, went on board the Constellation with a card, inviting capt. Murray and his officers, to an entertainment to be given next day to the ex-vice-roy of Mexico, Don Joseph Miguel de Asanza, at present here. Captain Murray, on landing, went with the consul to visit all the constituted authorities, by whom he was received with the most pointed marks of politeness, and every offer tendered him in person. Agreeably to invitation, capt. Murray &

his officers went on board the St. Pedro, where two officers were stationed for the express purpose of waiting the arrival of the American commander, on which being announced, capt. Galiano came to the gang-way to receive him, and seated him in the most distinguished part of the assembly.

"To give you a just description of the entertainment, requires a knowledge of naval architecture, which I do not possess. Figure to yourself a ship of the line illuminated by about two thousand lights, fancifully arranged: a platform extending from the foremast to the round house, spread with carpets, with rows of chairs and benches on either side of the ship, the whole covered with awnings: add to this, about one hundred and fifty ladies, and twice the number of gentlemen, dressed in costly elegance; then conceive what a striking and delightful spectacle it must have afforded. The ball was opened by the vice-roy, governor & head-admiral, and continued till one o'clock in the morning, when the company was conducted to the middle deck, where a supper table was laid, extending from one end of the ship to the other, covered most sumptuously, for the reception and accommodation of 400 persons. Upon the poop was another table spread with refreshments of every kind. The whole was conducted with the greatest order, and perhaps a more splendid entertainment has seldom been witnessed. It is supposed to have cost capt. Galiano 10,000 dollars.

"The next day, captain Galiano dined on board the Constellation; and the day following admiral Aristinbel and vice-admiral Nuenoz waited on capt. Murray, who being apprised of it, hoisted all his colors, elegantly dressed. As soon as they were on deck, a salute of 15 guns was fired. They were very much pleased with the ship, and insisted that she was not a frigate, but a ship of the line. When they returned on shore the yards were again manned, and three cheers given them by the crew.— The circumstance of dressing the ship gave rise to some ill-timed jealousy on the part of the French captain of a privateer, who supposed that an affront was intended to his nation, because the French colors happened to be placed below the American and English. It

produced a very scurrilous letter to captain Murray, which being known by the governor, he ordered the captain and lieutenant of the privateer to confinement.— Upon the whole, these circumstances, the appearance of the ship, and the excellent discipline which it maintained on board, has made impressions extremely favorable to the character of our rising navy."

### THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 11, 1800.

From a disappointment in receiving paper from Baltimore in due time, the Herald for last week could not appear.

Baltimore, Nov. 8, 1800.

The intelligence received by yesterday's mail, via Philadelphia, of the certainty of a treaty between the republics of America and France being concluded, excited in this city the liveliest demonstrations of joy—a federal salute was fired at the Observatory, and salutations were given from several vessels in the port. The countenance of every one beamed with satisfaction at the event, except a few who are yet obdurate—Congratulations were mutually exchanged between the citizens of both republics—and we could not forbear a recurrence to the times when they stood with us in the embattled ranks—and an enthusiasm seemed to pervade every heart almost approaching that which glowed in our breasts when they participated in our misfortunes, and with us shared in glory repelling our unnatural invading foes—fertilizing our plains with their blood and slaughtered carcasses.

By the arrival of the ship America, capt. Swaine, arrived at Philadelphia, after a passage of 28 days from London, the Editor is favored by a respectable commercial friend in this city, with files of the Sun, Times, and Courier, down to the 10th October ult.

They teem with representations of the deplorable state of Great Britain generally, on account of the extreme scarcity of provisions of every kind—the scarcity in England will be found detailed to be such, as to call into action the fine sympathies of humanity for their distress, even on this side the Atlantic.

Riots and insurrections pervade the kingdom, and assemblages of starving inhabitants seize the corn and grain that is stored under pretence that the owners have forestalled the market. They also contain much information relative to the Belligerent European powers—minute details may be expected on Monday.

The Courier of the 6th October, 1800, contains the following paragraph:

PARIS, Oct. 3d, 1800.

"A Convention of Amity and Commerce, between France and the United States of America, was signed the day before yesterday, (First of October) by the French Plenipotentiaries Joseph Buonaparte, C. P. Claret, Fleurien, and Riederer, and the American Commissioners, Oliver Ellsworth, W. R. Davey, and W. V. Murray. (Official.)"

NORFOLK, Oct. 23.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated Oct. 3, 1800.

"You would, I suppose, have heard, that the Belligerent, of 64, the Endymion, of 44, when convoying some Indiamen bound to India, in lat. 23, S. fell in

with the Concord, Me and La Franchise, republican frigates, which after robbing every vessel, English, Portuguese, and American, they could meet with, went to Rio Plata to refit, were returning to France with immense plunder—The two former frigates were taken; the La Franchise by throwing her guns and anchors overboard, escaped; there was a Spaniard on board the Concord with 150,000 dollars, in order to purchase whatever prizes the three frigates might fall in with, but he has met with a Scotch prize, and a bad voyage."

The Editor of the Newark Gazette, printed in New Jersey, says, it must be highly gratifying to every friend to the Federal Government, to view the triumph of Federalism in New Jersey, at the late election. At no period since the adoption of the Constitution has there been a greater majority. Out of the thirteen counties (comprising 52 members) but three returned anti-Federalists, viz. Essex, 4; Morris, 4; Sussex, 5; forming in the whole but 13111. Notwithstanding the numerous Committees, Sub-Committees, Addresses, Publications, Notifications, Solicitations, Fabrications, Contabulations and Confederations among the Democrats, they have not been able to execute their designs of revolutionizing the State; but on the contrary, their unwearied exertions have roused the citizens of New Jersey, to a just sense of their duty, and by the election, the popular politics of this state may be judged. In the last legislature, the majority was not more than four, in the present, it will be twenty-six.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Vermont, to his friend in Albany, city, dated the 21st October.

"Our Legislature, which is now in session, has convinced us of its federalism by again electing Mr. Paine to represent us in the Senate of the United States. Gen. Bradley was the democratic candidate; Mr. Paine obtained a majority of 31. Jefferson will not receive a vote in Vermont, at the ensuing election of President."

From the New Jersey Journal.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Bourdeaux, dated August 19, to the Editor of this paper. "I am authorized to say, that the Negotiation is not broken off between the United States of America and France, nor suspended, nor never has been."

Departed this life, on Monday the 27th of October, Major Peter Webb. The estimation, in which this gentleman was very justly held in society, will render his death severely felt and much lamented. The easy simplicity of his manners, the uniform integrity of his life, and the unaffected kindness of his disposition had endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, among whom his loss will form an irreparable chasm. In every department of private life, he was amiable. His value among his neighbours was greatly evinced by a general solicitude for his recovery, and lamentation for his death. To the widow he was a friend; to the orphan a father; and his own family is not the only one, that has to weep for the loss of a protector and guardian. In public life, he was a useful and upright magistrate, and to his country he was a firm and unchangeable friend. After a long and painful sickness, his last moments exhibited a calmness and composure of mind, that proved a superiority to the terrors of death. On Tuesday, his body was committed to its parent dust, when a large and respectable company of friends and neighbours deeply sympathized in the feelings of his family.

**Postponement of Sale.**

**T**HE Sale of the late Dwelling Plantation of the Rev. Thomas Gordon, of Talbot county, deceased, is *Postponed* till the 4th Monday of November. This Farm is beautifully situated on Bolingbroke creek, and in a very healthy, agreeable neighbourhood.—It consists of about 400 acres of Land, the greater part of it is arable land, which may be enriched and improved at a moderate expence.—It has on it the following buildings and improvements, viz. a very good Dwelling-House, a Kitchen, and two large Birns, a young Apple-Orchard, and many other good Fruit-Trees.—John Goldborough, junior, Esq. at Easton, is authorized by me to sell the above Farm either at public or private sale, and will attend on the premises on the 4th Monday in November next, for that purpose, unless he shall in the mean time sell it at private sale.—The purchaser will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale and to pass his bonds with good security for the balance, payable in two annual payments.

THOS. GORDON, Jr.  
Nov. 1800. 42 3W

**ORDERED**, That the sale made by John Thomas, as stated in his report, of certain land mortgaged to James Armstrong by William Turner, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of January next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in Cowan's paper, or served on the Guardian of the Defendants before the 18th day of December next.

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

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Neall, late of Easton, in Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those having claims against the said estate, are also requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement—

—ALSO—  
Those persons that are any ways indebted to the estate of Jesse Hopkins, late of Talbot county, deceased, are now requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as no longer indulgence can be given on that estate.

FRANCIS NEALL,  
JAMES NEALL, Ex'rs. of  
Joseph Neall, & Adm'rs  
de bonis non of Jesse  
Hopkins.  
10th mo. 28th, 1800. 41 t. f.

**W**ILL be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday the 18th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county deceased—All his personal property, consisting of Negroes, Household furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Farming utensils, Corn, Corn-fodder and some Oats—likewise a Chaise, Timber, Plank and Iron for the building of a vessel. All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

HENRY COLSTON, acting Adm'r.  
October 28, 1800.

**NOTICE**  
THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to pass in my favour to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSEPH EVERITT,  
Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 16, 1800.

**INTEND** to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which through misfortune, I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM BOZMAN,  
Somerset county, Sept. 12, 1800.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I intend to offer a petition to the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am at present rendered unable to pay.

JOHN HOWARD,  
Talbot county, Sept. 12, 1800.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I intend to offer a petition to the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am at present rendered unable to pay.

JOHN HOWARD,  
Talbot county, Sept. 12, 1800.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Trustees for the Poor of Talbot County will meet at the Poor House in said county, on Monday the 2d of November, to appoint a physician, overseer, and matron to the poor for the ensuing year. Persons wishing to serve in either of those stations, may apply to the board on that day, or to either of the Trustees previous thereto.

**W**AS taken up and committed to my custody on the 6th inst. a Negro man called SAM, who is now confined in the jail of Somerset county Maryland; Sam is a black fellow about Five feet Eight or Nine inches high, slender made, his clothing is an old bottle green furtout coat, ozabourg shirt and striped overalls red and white; he was raised in this county, and sold sometime ago by George Revill to a certain Henry Carlton in the state of Georgia, he says he has had several owners since he left this county, and at this time belongs to Thomas Harrison living about sixteen miles from the town of Washington North-Carolina. The owner of said negro is desired to take him from the jail or he will be disposed of according to law.

GEORGE HANDY, Shif. Som. C.  
Princess Anne, Oct. 17, 1800.

**WANTED.**  
FOR the ensuing Year, a person to superintend and manage Mrs. Annalls's Estate; also an Overseer on her farm at Shoal-Creek. Single men would be preferred.

CHS. GOLDSBOROUGH, JR.  
Oct. 20, 1800 Sw 49

**R**AN away from the subscribers, living in Dorchester county, and in the Straights Hundred, two NEGRO MEN, the one belonging to Lauder Mifter is about 24 years of age, five feet 8 or nine inches high, he is of a yellow complexion—The other is the property of Milly Ross; is about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, is of a dark complexion, wears his wool queued—Their clothes are unknown. Whoever takes them within this state, shall receive the reward of Forty Dollars, if out of the state Eighty Dollars, paid by LAUDER MISTER. MILLY ROSS.

**T**HE subscriber offers for sale Eight Hundred Acres of LAND, in Caroline county, lying on both sides of Dover Road, and extending about one mile and a half from Dover Ferry.—The greater part of the above Land is heavily timbered.—A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the premises first, which will be allowed by applying to Captain William Ransome, of Caroline, or John Spruill, who lives on the premises.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on Mills River.

Wm. B. SMYTH,  
Talbot county, July 28, 1800. 28

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Ran away from the subscriber,

**O**N Friday the 1st inst. a Negro Lad named SAM, eighteen years old, about five feet two or three inches high, stout made, broad round face and down look. Had on and took with him some old tow linen and coarse muslin shirts and trousers, a striped cotton over jacket, a pair of shoes and an old castor hat with the brim cut small. He has lately left the mill from one of his great roes, and cut the other very much with an axe—when he went off he was lame in both. SAM was lately brought from Hartford county, and is unacquainted with any road three miles from home, or with many persons of any sort; so that 'tis hard to suppose what route he has taken. Five dollars will be given if taken up in this county, and if out of the county the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

SAMUEL TENANT,  
Talbot county, Sept. 12, 1800.

**LETTERS** remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Oct. 1, 1800.

A.  
Mary Adams.

B.  
Elizabeth Buley, Peggy Bowdle, Tristram Bowdle, Larrence Battle, John Bullin, James Ball, Capt. William Bond, 2, Rev. Mr. Bolton, Rev. William Bishop.

C.  
Daniel Cain, James Calhoun, Thomas Cook, Charles Cook, Henrietta Maria Chamberlaine, Robt. Chamberlaine, Solomon Clark.

D.  
Mrs. D. Dickinson, Charles Dean, Becky Dulin.

E.  
John Erskine.

F.  
Rev. Thomas Foster.

G.  
Obadh. Garey.

H.  
Jn. M. O. Hartnett, Robert Hay, 2, Joseph Hopkins, 2; Edward Harris, Rev. William Hardisty, Peggy Heymell.

J.  
Andrew Johnston.

L.  
William Lowry.

M.  
Thomas Mathews.

N.  
Robert Nash, Lloyd Nicols.

P.  
Capt Abner Parrott, Andrew Price.

R.  
John Rust, Adam Robbins.

S.  
Nancy Smith, Robert Spedding, Thomas Stevens, John Simpson, William Skinner, Daniel Sullivan, John Smoot, Kendal Smack.

T.  
Joshua Taggart, 2; Lloyd Tilghman, Nathaniel Talbott, John Titus.

W.  
Thomas Wainright.

**INTEND** to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Law to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS WHITE,  
Somerset county, 18th Sept. 1800.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Board,  
P. BENSON, President.  
NS. HAMMOND, Secretary.  
May 12, 1800.

**TO BE RENTED** in EASTON, The three Tenements contained in the large brick building—The House where Swan rented—Also a convenient House for a Carriage-Maker, now occupied by Elbert and Spedding. For Terms, apply to ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS, N. B. There is to be rented on the same premises where Swan lived, a Grocery and stable.

Sept. 21, 1800. 1136

**PUBLIC Notice** is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I, Robert Green, of Dorchester county, mean to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next session, for the benefit of an act of insolvency, to relieve me from debts, which I find myself entirely unable to pay.

ROBT. GREEN.  
Sept. 30, 1800. 626

**THE** Subscriber hereby gives notice that he intends to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to obtain a Divorce from his wife, Margaret Gore.

WILLIAM GORE,  
Talbot county, Sept. 29th, 1800.

**This is to give notice,** THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES TROUP, Physician, late of Dorchester county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof.—And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or Mr. John Harwood, merchant, Easton, who is hereby empowered to receive the same.

ELIZA TROUP, Ex'rx.  
Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800 34

**THE** Subscriber will accommodate four or five Boys as Boarders.

JOHN HARWOOD,  
Easton, Oct. 14, 1800. 1139

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
A PERSON qualified, and inclined, to teach an English School, and sacred Music, and to act as a Clerk in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who can produce unequivocal testimonials of his Sobriety and good Morals, will meet with Employment by applying to

ELISHA RIGG,  
St. Paul's Parish, Queen-Ann's County,  
October 7, 1800. 44

**NOTICE.**  
I MEAN to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN COLSTON,  
Dorchester county, Sept. 27, 1800

**ALL** those indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees for the year Eighteen Hundred, are requested to come and settle their Accounts; and those who have not settled their Fees for last year, are particularly informed that they will not be indulged any longer, as necessity will require such steps to be taken as will compel the payment, should they not comply with this request.

JOHN THOMAS, Shif.  
Sept. 6, 1800.

**NOTICE** Is hereby given, THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WISE, Clk.  
Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800.

**NOTICE** to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber being unable to pay his Creditors intends to petition the next General Assembly for the state of Maryland for an act of insolvency in his favor, that thereby what he has may be equally divided among all his creditors.

THOMAS STANFORD,  
Dorchester county, Sept. 1, 1800.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that I, Robert Green, of Dorchester county, mean to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next session, for the benefit of an act of insolvency, to relieve me from debts, which I find myself entirely unable to pay.

ROBT. GREEN.  
Sept. 30, 1800. 626

**THE** Subscriber hereby gives notice that he intends to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to obtain a Divorce from his wife, Margaret Gore.

WILLIAM GORE,  
Talbot county, Sept. 29th, 1800.

**This is to give notice,** THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES TROUP, Physician, late of Dorchester county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof.—And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or Mr. John Harwood, merchant, Easton, who is hereby empowered to receive the same.

ELIZA TROUP, Ex'rx.  
Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800 34

**THE** Subscriber will accommodate four or five Boys as Boarders.

JOHN HARWOOD,  
Easton, Oct. 14, 1800. 1139

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
A PERSON qualified, and inclined, to teach an English School, and sacred Music, and to act as a Clerk in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who can produce unequivocal testimonials of his Sobriety and good Morals, will meet with Employment by applying to

ELISHA RIGG,  
St. Paul's Parish, Queen-Ann's County,  
October 7, 1800. 44

**NOTICE.**  
I MEAN to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN COLSTON,  
Dorchester county, Sept. 27, 1800

**ALL** those indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees for the year Eighteen Hundred, are requested to come and settle their Accounts; and those who have not settled their Fees for last year, are particularly informed that they will not be indulged any longer, as necessity will require such steps to be taken as will compel the payment, should they not comply with this request.

JOHN THOMAS, Shif.  
Sept. 6, 1800.

**NOTICE** Is hereby given, THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WISE, Clk.  
Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800.

**NOTICE** to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber being unable to pay his Creditors intends to petition the next General Assembly for the state of Maryland for an act of insolvency in his favor, that thereby what he has may be equally divided among all his creditors.

THOMAS STANFORD,  
Dorchester county, Sept. 1, 1800.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that several of the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a public road from the end of the road made by John Williams and Thomas Colston, to intersect Blackwater road, in the same direction the road is now laid.

Sept. 21, 1800. 1136

**PUBLIC Notice** is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I, Robert Green, of Dorchester county, mean to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next session, for the benefit of an act of insolvency, to relieve me from debts, which I find myself entirely unable to pay.

ROBT. GREEN.  
Sept. 30, 1800. 626

**THE** Subscriber hereby gives notice that he intends to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to obtain a Divorce from his wife, Margaret Gore.

WILLIAM GORE,  
Talbot county, Sept. 29th, 1800.

**This is to give notice,** THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES TROUP, Physician, late of Dorchester county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof.—And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or Mr. John Harwood, merchant, Easton, who is hereby empowered to receive the same.

ELIZA TROUP, Ex'rx.  
Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800 34

**THE** Subscriber will accommodate four or five Boys as Boarders.

JOHN HARWOOD,  
Easton, Oct. 14, 1800. 1139

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
A PERSON qualified, and inclined, to teach an English School, and sacred Music, and to act as a Clerk in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who can produce unequivocal testimonials of his Sobriety and good Morals, will meet with Employment by applying to

ELISHA RIGG,  
St. Paul's Parish, Queen-Ann's County,  
October 7, 1800. 44

**NOTICE.**  
I MEAN to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN COLSTON,  
Dorchester county, Sept. 27, 1800

**ALL** those indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees for the year Eighteen Hundred, are requested to come and settle their Accounts; and those who have not settled their Fees for last year, are particularly informed that they will not be indulged any longer, as necessity will require such steps to be taken as will compel the payment, should they not comply with this request.

JOHN THOMAS, Shif.  
Sept. 6, 1800.



BOSTON, October 31.

President's Birth Day.

Yesterday JOHN ADAMS, Esq., the First Officer in the American Republic, entered the 66th year of his active and valuable life. The unfeigned eagerness of his fellow citizens to commemorate his birth, was equal to that of any former occasion. Impotent have been the attempts to diminish the warm affection and lessen the full confidence of the great body of his countrymen. They feel that he is their friend, & under his administration rest in certain security. Let his opponents console themselves with the fancied merits of JEFFERSON—his adherents have the proud satisfaction of knowing that his talents and virtues are obvious.

The morning was welcomed by a discharge of artillery—and the ringing of all the bells in the town.—The Artillery Companies commanded by captains Jhonnot and Bray—the Winslow Blues, under capt. M. Singer, and the Republican Volunteers under capt. Sturson, honored themselves by a public appearance. At noon, a grand salute was fired by the Artillery Companies & by the ships of war laying in the harbor. All the vessels displayed their colors.

A large and very respectable company, attended an elegant Entertainment at Concert-Hall.—The patriotic sentiments of his federal republican circle are exhibited in the following

TOASTS:

1. The MAN whose anniversary arrives to place him among the foremost in Order of Time; first in the List of Merit, JOHN ADAMS, the Achae of the Pyramid: May the Weight of his Character, consolidate, by its pressure, all the component parts of the Structure.
2. The Constitution—while its Base is extended over the utmost Limits of our country, may its Apex, rise to the Regions of Inspiration & Glory.
3. The Memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and the sacred Sentiments it excites.
4. Commonwealth of Massachusetts—conspicuous in the Federal Cause, as in the Eminence of her First Magistrate.
5. Governor STRONG—Pure in Principle, temperate in Discussion and unanimous in Resolve.
6. Our Envoys to France—Moderation in their manners, Firmness in their measures, and Success in their Mission.
7. The Four Secretaries—The rectangular Balance of Power, may they support the Executive in the Centre.
8. Our Infant Navy; May the Eagle who perches on the Pines of the American Forest, never desert the Top of her Favorite Tree, when transplanted to the Ocean.
9. The Federal Cause; Perpetuity to its principles, Unity to its Interest, and Individuality to its views.

Compact, like Ruperts Drop, is the coalition of discordant Particles, immersed in their opposite Element; Union is the cementary Point—break it, and you are dispersed to Atoms.

11. Honest Men and Leige; If in one Point their hopes and wishes centre; if with one heart, to ADAMS they rest true; come all the force of Faction's Friends, in arms, and they will shock them.

12. Faction; May its Convulsions give Strength to Federalism, as the Bitumen of Babylon required Durability from the Action of Time.

13. First Principles; May they never be deserted from immaterial Differences.

14. May Wounds received by divided Friends, from the Political Tarantula of the Season, be healed by the full-toned Chorus of ADAMS & LIBERTY.

15. Whenever Jacobinism extends its Sphere, may it, like the Circle in the Pool, annihilate its Strength.

16. May the Pumpkins of New-England always overspread and destroy the Poisonous Exotics on the Field of Patriotism.

At night the Columbian Museum was splendidly illuminated; and the Theatre was opened.

At Charlestown, the festival board was incircled by the grateful citizens. In the evening a Concert was given, and an Oration was delivered at the Meeting-House.—The receipts were appropriated to the use of the Organist. Mr. L. Mellen was the Orator.

At Salem the Day was celebrated with conviviality.



LONDON, Oct. 1.

The last Paris papers contain the following extract of a letter from Barcelona, dated Sept. 5:—"Cabanes, the Consul of the Batavian Republic had two frigates in our road fitted out on account of his government and bound for Batavia. On the 25th or 26th of August, an English ship of the line and two frigates were in sight, and reconnoitred these vessels for several days. On the 4th of September the English seized a Swedish merchantman, on board of which they put from 3 to 400 men, who approached the frigates in the evening without being observed from the forts. By nine o'clock the frigates which had on board 400,000 of reals, and 48 pieces of Brass cannon entirely new and the finest in the arsenal, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, after a feeble resistance. The crew of one of the frigates whose numbers were very few, contented themselves with making a few discharges only of musquetry. The English, however, in order to deceive the garrison, continued to fire as if the frigates were defending themselves.—This stratagem succeeded, and the forts did not open their fire until it was too late. As to the Swedish vessel, the Pilot

it was contrary to the law of nations to compel her to aid their criminal purpose, they answered him by discharging a pistol at him and killing him on the spot. They also fractured the leg of one of the sailors, & ill treated the captain, clapping a pistol to his throat."

A letter from Barcelona dated the 7th of Sept. in the French papers, states, that the distemper which rages at Cadiz, whether the plague nor the yellow fever. It assigns no name to this epidemic disorder which carries off great numbers of people. It is justly considered at Barcelona as very strange that no precautions had been taken to prevent its introduction there.

We are extremely sorry to learn, by authentic letters from Cadiz, of the 5th ult. the latest date in town, that the mortality in that city has been much greater than there was reason to suppose. The epidemic disorder, or, as some suppose it the plague, which prevails there, carried off no fewer than 3600 persons between the 18th of August and the 5th of September, on which day 207 persons died. The disorder generally carries off those whom it attacks, on the 3d or 4th day. The first symptoms are a pain in the limbs and bones, and violent vomiting—About 30,000 inhabitants have fled the city, and about 40,000 remain in it. No person is now suffered to leave Cadiz, and a cordon of troops is drawn along the peninsula to prevent any intercourse with the country.

We some time since announced that several districts in China had been inundated by the overflowing of the Tay and Kiam rivers. Recent accounts state the consequences to be most calamitous.—The vast quantities of slime and mud left on the subsiding of the water, and the accumulation of putrid bodies with which its surface had been covered, has occasioned a malignant epidemic disorder, which has proved fatal to upwards of 100,000 persons.

October 3.

Among other extracts from the Paris papers received on Wednesday, we have given this day some interesting but evidently misrepresented particulars, concerning the capture by the English of two frigates under Spanish colors, at Barcelona, brief mention of which was made in this paper some time since; as also a speculative article from the Moniteur, the object of which is to represent our naval superiority as degrading to Europe, with a view to inspire other nations with a spirit of resistance to us; to prevail on them to shut their ports to our commerce; or even to combine against us offensively should the war continue. Perusing this curious paper throughout, it reminds us much of the speech of the mouse in the fable, who recommended hanging a bell about the cat's neck!

Nothing farther has transpired respecting the maritime armistice.—The papers which pledged their re-

some days since, observe a full silence on the occasion.

September 29.

Yesterday were received Paris papers to the 26th inst. The intelligence they present is of the very first importance, as having the strongest appearance of peace.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last arrived yesterday and brought a confirmation of the prolongation of the armistice between France and Austria, the intelligence of which reached us on Wednesday in the Paris papers.—The emperor, according to the Vienna article, has sent to Paris a modification of the terms proposed by Buonaparte; and this circumstance has considerably revived the hopes of peace at Vienna.—While an expectation of a favorable issue of the negotiation prevails, the means of defence are not however neglected; and his Imperial Majesty is making great and important changes in his army, which he now commands in person. Nor is it, in the event of the renewal of hostilities, on the strength of the Austrians alone, that the politicians on the continent calculate for the defence of Germany. Two large Russian armies, it is officially announced in the Petersburg Gazette, amounting together to not less than 130,000 men, were collecting on the Russian frontiers of Volhynia and Lithuania; and the co-operation of Prussia was also expected. A few days must develop important events.

The following intelligence was brought by the Hamburg mail which arrived yesterday:

RIGA Sept. 10 1800. N. S. Publication

"The Emperor of Russia having learned that the English have made a violent attack upon Denmark, and have impeded the passage of the Sound, by sending a Squadron of men of war to Ellineur, whereby the commerce of the Baltic sea appears to have sustained an interruption, is hereby pleased to order that English property or capital in his Imperial Majesty's dominions be sequestered or detained, and that no part of it be suffered to be remitted or sent out until his Imperial Majesty shall have ascertained what the real views of England are, or that his Imperial Majesty shall have given his special permission to the contrary.

"None of the property of the English shall, however, be taken from the possessors, nor shall any interruption be given to the private concerns of the merchants possessing British property."

Extraordinary as this measure may appear to be, yet, as the motives which are alleged of having given rise to it have now ceased, it is to be presumed, that the directing it would be revoked almost immediately after it had been issued.

Yesterday's Cabinet Council was held at Lord Grenville's Office, at which were present all the Cabinet Ministers in town. The result has

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Government received this morning dispatches of importance from Paris. They are supposed to contain the final answer of the Chief Consul. The ship which brought them brought us Paris papers to the 4th inst. The contents of which are of considerable importance.

Malta has at length surrendered to the English.—On the 2d Sept. a council of war was held; at which, an account of the total want of provisions, it was agreed to send a flag of truce to Major General Pigot, with a proposal to surrender the island. On the 5th articles of capitulation was agreed upon and signed. The garrison are considered as prisoners of war and are not to serve against his Britannic Majesty until they have been regularly exchanged.

This event is of considerable importance. It removes one of the obstacles to the arrangement of a naval armistice, and will enable Great-Britain to negotiate with more effect at the Congress of Luneville.

The negotiation between America and France has been brought to a conclusion and a Convention of Amity and Commerce was signed on the 1st instant at Paris, by the French and American Plenipotentiaries.

The emperor is gone back to Vienna. The Count de Lhrbach is daily expected at Strasburg on his way to Luneville, where every active preparations are making for the Congress. The Chief Consul's brother, Joseph Buonaparte, is to be the negotiator on the part of France.

The affair of the capture of the Spanish frigates in the harbor of Barcelona, by two English frigates have been taken up by the court of Spain in the most serious manner.

Our readers will recollect that the Spanish frigates were captured by means of a Swedish ship, on board of which a strong party of English officers and sailors was put, who got the ship along side one of the frigates, boarded, took her, and turned her guns against the other frigate, which was also obliged to strike. The circumstance of converting a neutral vessel into an instrument of hostility, has been considered by Spain as a violation of the rights of neutrals. A circular letter has been addressed to all the foreign Ministers at Madrid,

inclosing a letter to the Swedish Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The Court of Stockholm is required to demand reparation, and the restitution of the Spanish frigates, and is informed, that if its representations to the Court of London are not attended with the desired effect before the end of the year, his Catholic Majesty will adopt measures of precaution towards the Swedish flag.

On the 30th & 31st Aug. Lord Keith sailed from Minorca with 15,000 troops. He proceeds to the eastward, and is supposed to be gone either to Naples or Egypt.

Two of the frigates which did so much damage on the coast of Africa, have been taken.

PARIS, Sept. 27.

We have received from a correspondent at Calais, a letter dated the 23d, containing the following particulars:—"Yesterday at 12 o'clock in the morning, an English flag of truce bro't over two dispatches, the one directed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the other to the Minister of Marine. They were instantly forwarded to Paris by a courier extraordinary, who will reach that city this evening. Nothing has yet transpired respecting the subject of the dispatches."

The English cruizers have again appeared in great numbers off the coast of Holland.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5.

The Editor of the New-York Gazette received yesterday a letter from an officer on board the U. States frigate President, Commodore Truxton, dated Basse-terre Roads, Sept. 30, which says,

"On our passage out to this station, we made one recapture, to wit, the English ship Ruth, from Martinique, bound to Newfoundland, loaded with the produce of the English Islands."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.

By a gentleman direct from the city of Washington, arrived last evening, we have received the following information—that on Saturday evening last, about seven o'clock, P. M. a fire broke out in the building occupied by the war office, supposed to have commenced in the chamber of the secretary himself, and into which fire was scarcely ever admitted

—A great portion of books and papers were destroyed; those of the comptant were saved—the afore mentioned building, belonging to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, with one adjoining, belonging to Mr. Nathan Jackson, were consumed, notwithstanding the exertions of the citizens.

In addition to the above, we have just learnt, by a letter from Washington, that Mr. Dexter's apartment, in which the fire originated, had been locked up for the last two weeks, the secretary had gone on a journey to the northward for his family. Mr. Wolcott, with one of the clerks who first discovered the smoke issuing from the secretary's chamber, burst open the door, but they were instantly repelled almost suffocated, and retreated with difficulty from the flames, which instantly spread over every quarter of the building.

Mr. Dexter himself arrived at the unhappy moment of conflagration, very much injured by a fall from his carriage which overset in that city.

Luneville, the appointed seat of negotiation between France and Austria, is a considerable town in Lorraine, 12 miles S. E. of Nanci, & 62 W. of Strasburg. The Dukes formerly held their courts at this place.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

On the 11th of Sept. the privateer Earl of Dublin, which had just before captured the ship Howard, foundered in a gale of wind, and every person on board perished. The mate and several seamen of the Howard were among the unfortunate sufferers—some persons belonging to the privateer were on board the prize. The Sir William Parker, another privateer, belonging to Halifax, on her first cruise, is supposed to have been also lost in the same storm; and a third has been taken by a Danish brig in the West Indies and carried into St. Thomas, where the crew were put in irons. The captain was killed in the engagement.

The Honorable General Assembly of Rhode-Island finished their session on Saturday the first inst. and adjourned to meet at East Greenwich on the 3d Monday of February next.

Governor Green, Mr. Champlin, Colonel Manton, and Mr. Davis, of Hopkinton, will be supported by the Federalists in Rhode-Island, as Electors of President and Vice-President.

An arrival at Boston furnishes London papers to the last day of September—the following summary is given by the Editors of the Massachusetts Mercury:

The British Channel Fleet has been obliged by storms to return to port.—The British have evacuated the Isle de Dieu, on the French coast.—Prussia and Russia have entered into an alliance for eight years.—The assassination of French officers continues in the Cisalpine Republic.—Several English vessels having arrived at Lubeck from Riga, it is supposed that the embargo on British ships did not continue long in Russia.—180 persons have been drowned by the sinking of a vessel in the canal of Ostend, among them were four children of Santonax, commandant of artillery.—The cesarian opera-

lost on the French.

November 12.

Extract from the answer of the house of representatives, of the state of Vermont, to the Governor, in reply to his speech.

"Fully persuaded, as we are, that no principles other than that of morality and religion, can be relied on to confine the passions, views and pursuits of men, within the bounds of reason, duty, integrity and good government, we wish to see them more and more supported, by the laws of this state, & encouraged by the examples of every character. Every age, every country, every state of human things, proclaims to us the importance of moral and christian principles, but none more audibly, than the late and present state of Europe, where the licentiousness of the subject conspires, with the ambition of the ruler, to prostrate morality, degrade christianity, and eradicate human feelings from the heart. Although sad experience too clearly evinces that learning, if not subjected to these principles, is too apt to be made subservient to the very worst of purposes, yet, when under the direction of christian principles, it is incalculably ornamental and useful to man. In this view, we feel the importance of cherishing literature, and the superior importance of cultivating those principles, which alone can give it a proper direction.

"Thankful to Heaven for the blessings we have enjoyed under the administration of a WASHINGTON & an ADAMS, we devoutly implore the same wisdom, goodness, and power, to direct our elections and our government; and to banish from us forever, calumny & detraction.

"Whether the pacific measures of our general government towards France, shall, or shall not be crowned with success, be assured, Sir, we shall still continue at our posts, around the standard of our country and ardently hope that she, uninfluenced by favor on one hand, and hatred on the other, will always extend e-

ages as shall be granted to the garrison  
(True copy.)

D O T,  
Commissary of War.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

Extract of a letter from the city of Wash-  
ington, to the editor of this paper, dated  
Nov. 18, at 7, P. M.

"A dreadful fire broke out this day  
the coffee house in Alexandria—at  
o'clock 15 houses are said to have  
in burnt, and the fire is still raging.  
"The representatives formed a  
house to-day, but did no business—the  
senate will probably not form a quo-  
rum for two or three days."

ANNAPOLIS, November 6.

Monday last being the day appoint-  
ed by the constitution for the annual  
meeting of the Legislature of this  
State, the House of Delegates accord-  
ingly met, & after qualifying, adjourn-  
ed till the next morning, when they  
made choice of Edward Hall, Esq. as  
their Speaker.

A sufficient number of senators to  
compose an house attending on Tues-  
day morning, they met, and chose the  
Honorable John Thomas Esq. their  
President: the General Assembly then  
proceeded to business.

## THE HERALD.

E A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 25, 1800.

All persons who are indebted to  
the Post-Office at Easton, are request-  
ed to pay up their arrearages to the  
first of October last.

Monday the 17th inst. was the day  
appointed for the meeting of Congress  
at Washington City.

Benjamin Ogle, Esq. is re-elected  
Governor of the State of Maryland—  
and the following gentlemen are ap-  
pointed his council.

Messrs. Buchanan, Shaaff, Thomas,  
Davidson, and Ridout.

Major Perry Spencer, and Gabriel  
Duvall, Esq. are carried as Electors  
of President and Vice-President,  
William Murray Robertson, Esq. is  
chosen Elector of President and Vice-  
President, for the district composed of  
Caroline and Dorset counties.

By the Senate, Nov. 11, 1800.

GENTLEMEN,

We propose on Thursday next, (if  
agreeable to your house) to go into a  
joint ballot for the election of a sena-  
tor to represent this state in the senate  
of the United States, after the third  
day of March next.

By order,

WM. GREEN, Clk.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The committee to whom was refer-  
red the message of the senate of the  
11th instant, have taken the same in-  
to consideration, and do thereupon  
recommend the following message in  
answer thereto, viz.

By the House of Delegates, Nov. 13,  
1800.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Your message of the 11th inst. high-  
ly merits and has justly obtained our  
most respectful attention and our most  
serious consideration. And could we  
consistently with our ideas of the im-  
pressive duty we owe to our constitu-  
ents, we would willingly accede to  
your proposition of proceeding to the  
election of a senator, to represent this  
state in the senate of the United States:  
But persuaded as we are, that the in-  
terest of the republic would be greatly  
advanced by a reference of this mo-  
mentous subject, to the consideration  
of the next general assembly, we are  
unwilling at this time to proceed to  
the election, the event of which will be  
obviously of such extensive and lasting  
importance.

By order,

LEWIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

On the second reading of the report  
of the committee, appointed to answer  
the message of the senate of the 11th  
instant, for appointing a senator to re-  
present this state in the senate of the  
United States, the question was put,

that the following be received as an am-  
endment to the said message. The  
yeas and nays.

YEAS.

Messrs. Leigh, Neale, Hebb, Mil-  
lard, Parran, Blake, Steward, Chap-  
man, M'Pherson, Jones, Edmondson,  
Howes, Gunby, Purcell, T. Davis,  
Beall, M. Crelap, Gibbard, Neall,  
Dashiell, Holbrook, Steele, Gold-  
borough, Addison, Marbury, Gunby,  
Purnell, T. Davis, Beall, M. Crelap,  
Gibbard, Neall, Millard, Blake, Chap-  
man, Jones, Lowes, Dashiell, S. Frazier,  
Pattison, G. Mason, Somerville, Cra-  
mphin, Quyon, Wilson, M'Gruder, Veatch,  
J. Crelap, Simpkins.—35.

NAYS.

Messrs. Ainger, Parker, Chambers,  
Hanson, Harwood, Mercer, Dorsey,  
Carcand, Estep, Worthington, Lem-  
mon, Strasbury, Love, Denny, E. Da-  
vis, Montgomery, Orrell, Douglas,  
M'Culloch, Smith, (Wash.) Crom-  
well, Gilpin, Shiredine, Miller, For-  
man, Johnson, C. Frazier, Thomp-  
son, Lowrey, Shriver, Hawkins, Nel-  
son, Kemp, Streete, Rofe, Bond, Ma-  
son, Clarke, Smith, (Balt.) Cellar,  
Geoghegan.—41.

The report being read throughout,  
the question was put that the house  
concur therewith. The yeas & nays.

YEAS.

Messrs. Ainger, Parker, Chambers,  
Hanson, Harwood, Mercer, Dorsey,  
Carcand, Estep, Worthington, Lem-  
mon, Stanbury, Love, Nelson, Kemp,  
Steele, E. Davis, Bond, Montgomery,  
Orrell, Douglas, Lloyd, Denny, Pofe,  
Gilpin, Shiredine, Miller, Forman,  
Johnson, C. Frazier, Thompson, Low-  
ry, Shriver, Hawkins, M'Culloch,  
Cellar, Smith, (Balt.) Geoghegan,  
Cromwell, Mason, Clark, Smith,  
(Wash)—42.

NAYS.

Messrs. Leigh, Hebb, Parran, Stew-  
art, M'Pherson, Edmondson, Hyland,  
Holbrook, Steele, Goldborough, Ad-  
dison, Marbury, Gunby, Purnell, T.  
Davis, Beall, M. Crelap, Gibbard,  
Neall, Millard, Blake, Chapman,  
Jones, Lowes, Dashiell, S. Frazier,  
Patterson, Somerville, Cramphin, Quyon,  
Wilson, M'Gruder, Veatch, J. Crelap,  
Simpkins.—35.

Through some unaccountable over-  
sight in my Annapolis correspon-  
dent, the amendment here referred to  
was not transmitted to me.

[American.]

Gen. WILLIM BUTLER  
is elected member of con-  
gress for the Ninety Sixth  
district, S. C. by a majority  
of 893 votes.

Washington, Nov. 14.

No dispatches have been received by  
the government of the United States,  
as stated in a Philadelphia paper; but  
from concurring advices there is the  
greatest probability that the account,  
taken from an English paper, that a  
treaty has been concluded between this  
country and France, is true. We  
know this belief is entertained by the  
best informed men in Washington.

Dr. Eustis is chosen representative  
to Congress, in the room of H. G.  
Otis, esq. resigned.

From the Alexandria Mirror of the 4th of  
November.

It is not in my power this day to  
gratify my readers with a statement of  
the votes, for electors of President and  
Vice-President, taken yesterday at the  
County Court House; but have been  
informed by several respectable gen-  
tlemen who attended, that from ap-  
pearances Mr. Adams's friends must  
have a considerable majority.

[The following, from a very agreeable,  
though obscure Poet, will be allow-  
ed, by ladies of sensibility, to have  
something of truth, and more of na-  
ture.]

CLARINDA'S lips I fondly press'd,  
While rapture fill'd each vein;  
And as I touch'd, her downy breast,  
Its tenant slept serene.

So soft a calm in such a part  
Betrays a peaceful mind,  
While my uneasy fluttering heart  
Would scarcely be confin'd.

A stubborn oak the shepherd sees,  
Unmov'd, when storms descend,  
But, ah, to every sporting breeze  
The myrtle bough must bend.

Subscribers and Advertisers to the Herald, will  
oblige their Editor by settling their  
accounts as early as possible.

On Thursday morning 13th inst.  
the wife of Mrs. Benjamin Barrow, of  
Port county—and on the Friday  
following her husband, Mrs. Benjamin  
Barrow also died.— We are informed  
that Mr. Barrow, having a present-  
ment of his own dissolution, requested  
that the remains of his wife should be  
retained until those of his own should  
be prepared to attend Mrs. Barrow's.  
They were attended to the place of  
interment on Sunday last by a con-  
course of friends and acquaintances.—  
—A most awful Scene!!

Died, on Thursday morning last,  
Mr. John Sheppard, of this town.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF

CORN.

Enquire of the Printer.

A MILLER

WANTED,

by

M. BORDLEY.

Month of Wve. 41

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

CHRISTOPHER COX.

Queen-Ann's county, Maryland.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM M.  
CALLUM, late of Talbot coun-  
ty, deceased, are desired to take no-  
tice, if there be any who have not yet  
rendered an account of their claims  
against the said deceased, that unless  
they are exhibited by the 10th day of  
the 1st month next ensuing, they will  
be excluded payment, as the subscriber  
means after that time to pay over the  
balance of the said M'Callum's estate  
unto his legal representatives.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES,

Adm'or de bonis non of

Wm. M'Callum.

9th of 11th month, 1800. 3w  
N. B. The subscriber has for sale  
several houses and lots in Easton, situ-  
ate on Washington-street.

T. N.

WILL be sold at public vendue  
on Monday the 1st day of De-  
cember next, if fair, if not, the next  
fair day, on the Farm where Captain  
Christopher Birkhead formerly lived,  
Part of the personal Estate of James  
Birkhead, deceased, consisting of  
Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Farming  
Utensils of almost every description,  
together with a quantity of Corn, Fod-  
der, Straw and Hay—also a good Cop-  
per Still, Tub and Worm, and sundry  
other articles.—The Stock is likely—  
It will therefore be an object with those  
who wish to supply themselves with  
that kind of property.

And on Tuesday the 16th will be  
sold at New-Market, a large and ele-  
gant assortment of Merchandize, con-  
sisting of wet and dry goods of all  
kinds, and also a quantity of House-  
hold and Kitchen Furniture, a good  
Chariot and Harness, and a parcel of  
live Stock. Nine months credit will  
be given on all sums above five pounds,  
the purchaser giving bond or note with  
approved security.—The Sale to con-  
tinue from day to day until all are sold,  
and to commence at 11 o'clock.

ROBERT SULLIVANE,

CLEMENT SULLIVANE,

Executors.

New-Market, Nov. 15, 1800.

**Postponement of Sale.**

THE Sale of the late Dwelling Plantation of the Rev. The Hon. Gordon, of Talbot county, de- is postponed till the 4th Month of November. This Farm is be situated on Bolingbroke creek, a very healthy, agreeable neighbourhood.—It consists of about 400 Acres of Land, the greater part of it is arable land, which may be enriched and improved at a moderate expence.—It has on it the following buildings and improvements, viz. a very good Dwelling-House, a Kitchen, and two large Barns, a young Apple-Orchard, and many other good Fruit-Trees.—John Goldborough, junior, Esq. at Easton, is authorized by me to sell the above Farm either at public or private Sale, and will attend on the premises on the 4th Monday in November next, for that purpose, unless he shall in the mean time sell it at private sale.—The purchaser will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale and to pass his bonds with good security for the balance, payable in two annual payments.

THOS. GORDON, Jr.  
Nov. 1800. 42 3W

James Armstrong, agt. } In Chancery,  
Wm. Turner's Heirs. } Oct. 22, 1800.

ORDERED, That the sale made by John Thomas, as stated in his report, of certain land mortgaged to James Armstrong by William Turner, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of January next.—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in Cowan's paper, or served on the Guardian of the Defendants before the 18th day of December next.

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

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Neall, late of Easton, in Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those having claims against the said estate, are also requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

**—ALSO—**

Those persons that are any ways indebted to the estate of Jesse Hopkins, late of Talbot county, deceased, are now requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as no longer indulgence can be given on that estate.

FRANCIS NEALL,  
JAMES NEALL, Ex'rs. of  
Joseph Neall, & Adm'rs  
de bonis non of Jesse  
Hopkins.

10th mo. 28th, 1800. 41 f. f.  
N. B. I take this method of informing my friends and the public in general, that I intend to carry on the CABINET & CHAIR-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches, at the shop lately occupied by Joseph Neall, dec'd.

JAMES NEALL,

WILL be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday the 18th of November next, if fair, if not the next for day, at the dwelling of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county deceased.—All his personal property, consisting of Negroes, Household furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Farming utensils, Corn, Corn-fodder and some Oats—likewise a Chaise, Timber, Plank and Iron for the building of a vessel. All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

HENRY COLSTON, acting Admr.  
October 28, 1800.

**NOTICE**

THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to pass in my favour to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSEPH EVERITT,  
Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 10, 1800.

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a law to relieve me from debts which, through misfortune, I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM BOZMAN,  
Somerset county.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I intend to offer a petition to the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which through misfortunes I am at present unable to pay.

Chief Magistrate, and HOWARD.

**THE COURT OF L. for the Poor of Talbot county will meet at the Poor House in said county, on Monday the 2d of November, to appoint a physician, overseer, and matron to the poor for the ensuing year. Persons wishing to serve in either of those stations, may apply to the board on that day, or to either of the Trustees previous thereto.**

WAS taken up and committed to my custody on the 6th inst. a Negro man called SAM, who is now confined in the jail of Somerset county Maryland; Sam is a black fellow about Five feet Eight or Nine inches high, slender made, his clothing is an old bottle green furtout coat, ozon-bourgh shirt and striped overalls red and white; he was raised in this county, and sold sometime ago by George Revill to a certain Henry Carlton in the state of Georgia, he says he has had several owners since he left this county, and at this time belongs to Thomas Harrison living about sixteen miles from the town of Washington North-Carolina. The owner of said negro is desired to take him from the jail or he will be disposed of according to law.

GEORGE HANDY, Shff. Som. C.  
Princess Anne, Oct. 17, 1800.

**WANTED,**

FOR the ensuing Year, a person to superintend and manage Mrs. Eunnalls's Estate; also an Overseer on her farm at Shoal-Creek. Single men would be preferred.

CHS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.  
Oct. 20, 1800 8W 40

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Dorchester county, and in the Straights Hundred, two NEGRO MEN, the one belonging to Lauder Mitter is about 24 years of age, five feet 8 or nine inches high, he is of a yellow complexion.—The other is the property of Milly Ross; is about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, is of a dark complexion, wears his wool queued.—Their clothes are unknown. Whoever takes them within this state, shall receive the reward of Forty Dollars, if out of the state Eighty Dollars, paid by LAUDER MITTER, MILLY ROSS.

THE subscriber offers for sale Eight Hundred Acres of LAND, in Caroline county, lying on both sides of Dover Road, and extending about one mile and a half from Dover Ferry.—The greater part of the above Land is heavily timbered:—A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the premises first, which will be shewed by applying to Captain William Frazier, of Caroline, or John Sprouse, who lives on the premises.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on Miles River.

Wm. B. SMYTH.  
Talbot county, July 28, 1800. 28

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

Ran away from the subscriber,

ON Friday the 1st inst. a Negro Lad named SAM, eighteen years old, about five feet two or three inches high, stout made, broad round face and down look. Had on and took with him some old tow linen and coarse muslin shirts and trowsers, a striped cotton over jacket, a pair of shoes and an old castor hat with the brim cut small. He has lately lost the nail from one of his great toes, and cut the other very much with an axe—when he went off he was lame in both.

SAM was lately brought from Hartford county, and is unacquainted with any road three miles from home, or with many persons of any sort; so that 'tis hard to suppose what route he has taken. Five dollars will be given if taken up in this county, and if out of the county the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

SAMUEL TENANT.  
Aug. 33

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Oct. 1, 1800.

- A. Mary Adams.
- B. Elizabeth Buley, Peggy Bowdle, Trisram Bowdle, Larrence Battle, John Bullin, James Ball, Capt. William Bond, 2; Rev. Mr. Bolton, Rev. William Bishop.
- C. Daniel Cain, James Calhoun, mas Cook, Charles Cook, Hen Maria Chamberlaine, Rdbt. Chaine, Solomon Clark.
- D. Mrs. D. Dickinson, Charles Dean, Becky Dulin.
- E. John Erskine.
- F. Rev. Thomas Folter.
- G. Obadh. Garey.
- H. Jn. M. O. Hartnett, Robert Hay, 2; Joseph Hopkins, 2; Edward Harris, Rev. William Hardisty, Peggy Heymell.
- J. Andrew Johnston.
- L. William Lowry.
- M. Thomas Mathews.
- N. Robert Nash, Llo'd Nicols.
- P. Capt Abner Parrott, Andrew Price.
- R. John Rust. Adam Robbins.
- S. Nancy Smith, Robert Spedding, Thomas Stevens, John Simpson, William Skinner, Daniel Sullivan, John Smoot, Kendal Smack.
- T. Joshua Taggart, 2; Lloyd Tilghman, Nathaniel Talbot, John Titus.
- W. Thomas Wainright.

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Law to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS WHITE.  
Somerset county, 18th Sept. 1800.

**EASTON ACADEMY.**

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

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

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric: And Mr. EDWARD MARLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

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

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

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

By order of the Board,  
P. BENSON, President.  
Attest,  
NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.  
May 12, 1800.

Pub. whom it may concern, I Green, of Dorchester county, mean to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next session, for the benefit of an act of Insolvency, to relieve me from debts, which I find myself entirely unable to pay.

ROBT. GREEN.  
Sept. 30, 1800. 6W\*

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he intends to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to obtain a Divorce from his wife, Margaret Gore.

WILLIAM GORE.  
Talbot county, Sept. 29th, 1800.

This is to give notice, THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES TROUP, Physician, late of Dorchester county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof.—And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or Mr. John Harwood, merchant, Easton, who is hereby empowered to receive the same.

ELIZA. TROUP, Ex'rx.  
Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800 32

THE Subscriber will accommodate four or five Boys as Boarders.

JOHN HARWOOD.  
Easton, Oct. 14, 1800. 1f 39

**ADVERTISEMENT,**

A PERSON qualified, and inclined, to teach an English School, and sacred Music, and to act as a Clerk in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who can produce unequivocal testimonials of his Sobriety and good Morals, will meet with Employment by applying to

ELISHA RIGG.  
St. Paul's Parish, Queen-Ann's County,  
October 7, 1800. 4W

**NOTICE.**

I MEAN to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN COLSTON.  
Dorchester county, Sept. 27, 1800

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees for the year Eighteen Hundred, are requested to come and settle their Accounts; and those who have not settled their Fees for last year, are particularly informed that they will not be indulged any longer, as necessity will require such steps to be taken as will compel the payment, should they not comply with this request.

JOHN THOMAS, Shff.  
Sept. 6, 1800.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby given, THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WISE, Clk.  
Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800.

NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber being unable to pay his Creditors intends to petition the next General Assembly for the state of Maryland for an act of insolvency in his favor, that thereby what he has may be equally divided among all his creditors.

THOMAS STANFORD.  
Dorchester county, Sept. 1, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given that several of the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a public road from the end of the road made by John Williams and Thomas Colston, to intersect Blackwater road, in the same direction the road is now laid.

35 3W