



FROM THE PALLADIUM.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

SINCE the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft, many errors have been propagated and embraced respecting the Rights of Woman. Infinite pains have been taken to convince the ladies, that they are formed by nature equal to our sex, & their general inferiority of talents can reasonably be attributed solely to their inferiority of education.

What can be the object of the superficial philosophists, who disseminate such absurdities, it is difficult to discover, unless it be that insatiable love of novelty, which characterizes the present age, or the more guilty one, of flattering female vanity, in order to betray female innocence. The prostitution of Mary herself, of Helen Maria Williams, and other disciples of the new school, affords the best commentary on the principles and writings of those learned ladies.

That female education is sometimes improperly directed, and that too much time is generally expended in superficial accomplishments, is certainly true. But I question much the expediency of exchanging these harmless, though frivolous, attainments, for the severe study of dead languages, of logic or of mathematics.

These two sexes seem formed by nature to move in different spheres, and each becomes ridiculous when it trespasses beyond its proper bounds. There appears evidently a sex of soul, as well as of body. Man is by nature strong, courageous and imperious; woman, weak, timid & submissive. He excels in strength of reasoning; she in sprightliness of imagination. He, though occasionally dull, is generally accurate; she, who always lively, is often incorrect. He seems formed for business abroad; she to preside over the household at home.

For contemplation, he, and valour formed,

For sweetness she, and soft attractive grace.

MILTON.

These distinct endowments of body and mind, in the two sexes, were conferred by nature herself; and the history of our species, in all ages, confirms it. In savage nations, man, indeed, takes an ungenerous advantage of his superiority, and compels his helpmate to undergo every kind of drudgery. In civilized nations, woman is exalted into the companion and the friend, and soothes our sorrows, and heightens our pleasures, by participation.— Here she acts in her proper sphere, Here she is the delight of our sex, & the glory of her own, and the dearest tribute of our affections is the smallest recompense with which we can reward her virtues.

In the age of chivalry, first arose that absurd adoration of the sex, which was carried to lengths little short of idolatry, and which is so admirably ridiculed by Cervantes, in

his inimitable romance. This spirit descended from generation to generation, & still tinged the manners of modern Europe and our own.— Fires and darts, flames and arrows, continue still to be played off, in fearful coruscations, by the sonnetiers of the age; the lover is still the slave of his mistress, and flatters her vanity at the expence of his understanding. Whilst this absurd influence is offered at the shrine of female beauty, we are not to be surprised that we meet with so much folly and affectation in the sex, and that not satisfied with the noble prerogative of being wives and mothers, they must, forthwith, become philosophers!

If those ladies, who are desirous of attaining this painful pre-eminence were sensible how much they lose in the attempt, and how despicable, in our eyes, is the character of a learned woman, they would lay aside so pitiful an ambition. Not that learning itself is despicable, but the affectation of it is truly so, which is the utmost any woman can reasonably hope to arrive at, so long as she remains in the state of a woman, and so inadequate are the powers which nature has seen fit to furnish the sex for this purpose. But the philosophy which some of them have been taught to admire, is in no manner connected with real learning, but is the offspring of vanity and presumption, equally ridiculed for its folly, and abhorred for its profligacy, by the truly wise in all ages. It teaches, that charity is no virtue, that marriage is an evil, with many similar absurdities, which, if universally embraced, would make every man a knave, & every woman—no better than she should be.

The contest for superiority between the sexes is absurd in the extreme. They are both superior when they fill with dignity the respective stations assigned them by Providence. As they cannot equal us in strength of mind or person, & if they could, would lose more than half their charms; so we cannot equal them in liveliness of fancy, agreeableness of conversation, delicacy of feeling and constancy of affection. Both are dependent on each other for happiness, and if men are the Lords, women are doubtless, the LADIES of the creation.

The only right a woman of good sense (which is the most valuable kind of sense, whether in man or woman) would wish to exercise, is the right of using her influence to increase her own happiness, by increasing that of all around her.— Every other right she will leave to the discussion of philosophists; & to the practice of the Wollstonecrafts, the Williamses, Talians, Kólants, and other unsexed females, who for the ambition of fame, are willing to hazard infamy.

FROM THE SAME.

DEAN BERKLEY is said to have introduced a Sermon against detraction, with declaring, that he believed there were more persons

then in hell for that sin than for any other, to which mankind is addicted. It is indeed a sin with which almost all are more or less chargeable, & some in an aggravated degree. Nothing shows human nature in a more unfavorable light than the readiness with which a calumny is taken up, circulated, enlarged and multiplied, than the pleasure which is found in scandal and invective. Not only the injured, excited by resentment, and the interested, having a favorite point to carry, are guilty of this vice, but the idle, the envious, the thoughtless and the vain, employ their tongues and sometimes their pens, to stain and columnate worth, to traduce patriotism, to discourage industry, to depreciate beauty, & to oppress genius.

The weekly Journals of all free countries have been noted as vehicles of detraction; and while some have been the guardians of well-earned reputation, multitudes have been prostituted to party spirit or individual malice. Devoted to these unworthy purposes, they have sported with the great, the venerable, & the good; exposed the misfortunes of private families, insulted the friendless and the fallen, and even persecuted the dead.

But when we complain of this spirit of detraction and abuse, we must be careful to understand what detraction and abuse are. Decent personal remarks and free discussion of men and their conduct, are often pronounced detraction by those, who are continually babbling about the freedom of speech and writings, and using it with a wanton contempt of truth and decorum.

Whatever is said or written against their favorites,

They read, but with a lust to misapply.

Make satire a lampoon, and fiction a lie.

We are not obliged to suppress every thing injurious to the feelings, or the consequence of our neighbor, but only to see that we break silence with good reason and a virtuous motive. All reproof or censure of a man's works or actions is not to be considered an invasion of his rights, nor are characters to be always excluded from among the topics of conversation or writing. When dullness sets up for wit and folly for wisdom, it is no offence against brotherly love, but the right of common sense and taste to express contempt and disgust. An insipid poem, a bombastic oration, a book of barren memoirs or lying travels, are not too sacred for satire. It is no duty of humanity or justice to see in silence the impositions of the crafty upon the simple, of the impudent upon the modest, of the arful upon the credulous. We are not forbidden to examine, and proclaim the principles or the visions of a candidate for popular favor, whether seeking or holding office; or to represent those defects or vices of character which disqualify him for the station, for which he or his friends

declare him fit. It is every individual's right, to expose the misrepresentations, and to display the motives of a false accuser; and to destroy, by all regular means, the power of his adversary to do him wrong. To promote in ourselves & others an abhorrence of the wicked and the base, it is lawful to speak against those who plainly offend against religion, morality and decorum; if it be done without that spirit which delights for its own sake, in the mortification or disgrace of another. When we complain of detraction, we would not be understood to tolerate that indiscriminate praise of men and parties, of associations of the honest, for honest purposes, and conspiracies of the ignorant, the vile and the vicious for purposes of faction, which gives either a frivolous understanding or a settled contempt of all moral distinctions.

FROM THE SAME.

EXTRACT from a (manuscript) dissertation upon the consequences of the present European War:

THE progress of civil society must be parallel with the progress of the human mind, and all attempts for its more rapid advancement are vain. The sudden growth of a plant, either excludes fruitfulness, or renders the fruit rank and unwholesome. Thus a state of freedom, that is to be permanently advantageous, results not from any sudden change or revolution in the affairs of nations, but from a long and steady progress, in improvement. It is indeed a plant of slow and tender growth. The truth is, force & perfusion are the two great and only engines of government.— Of these, the former alone, can control the beast and unenlightened man.

To the existence of a government of perfusion, or a free government, two qualifications in the subject are necessary, the first, knowledge to discern, and the second, virtue to perform his duty. Where either of these are wanting, it is plain that the citizen is beyond the reach of perfusion, and that all those duties, the performance of which is indispensable to the existence of civil society, will either not be enforced or not understood. Hence a free people must be both virtuous and enlightened. Human nature, with them, must have received its highest polish. This is the true reason why Statesmen have ever found it so arduous a task to give permanent efficacy to a free government. Few nations are or have been thus virtuous and enlightened, and of these, still fewer, however disagreeable the reflection, are, at present found, on the eastern continent. Hence the enjoyment of a free government, such as is contemplated by these projectors, is, to most of the European nations, forbidden fruit, and in the day that they presume to taste thereof, they must surely die. They must sink from the state of happiness,

which they previously possessed, into all the horrors of anarchy and bloodshed. Some favorite leader, will, at length, take advantage of their weakness and misery, rivet their chains & mount the throne. This, if not the uniform, is the common progress of such a revolution, and, from time immemorial, has been "the sad burthen" of history. The facts in France, so far as they have been exhibited, exactly correspond with this account.—From the day, when the parliament was ushered forth, the French have been in a state of sin & misery, & are now, under the galling yoke of bondage."

Foreign Intelligence.

PETERSBURGH, (R.) June 30.

The Court Gazette of this day contains the following article under the head of Hamberg:

"The Ecclesiastical Princes are, in the constitution of the German Empire, a part full as legitimate as the secular Princes. The one & the other have for their support the peace of Westphalia, which has placed the shaken empire upon a basis on which repose the rights of the Ecclesiastical Princes. This peace has strong guarantees, none of whom has as yet made known his opinion. The wife Catherine II. always took care to support with a firm hand the bond of the Germanic constitution. Her successor upon the throne wishes to follow her system, and the ecclesiastical princes may confide in his powerful mediation.—The delay in deciding the business of the indemnities affords ground to believe that the peace of the empire will be yet subjected to a great many changes. Prussia herself, notwithstanding the friendship that unites her to France, does not treat this important affair with precipitation. &c.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25.

Latest Foreign News.

Yesterday arrived the ship Jane, in 41 days from Greenock, by which papers to the 13th of August inclusive, have been received at the office of the Daily Advertiser.

No event of much interest has occurred since the date of our last London advices.

The affairs of Egypt are still wrapped in impenetrable obscurity. The difficulty, expense and blood which it has already cost England, shew how very unwise it was in the late English ministry to reject the treaty of El Arish, concluded by Sir S. Smith, with Gen. Kleber, by which the French were immediately to evacuate that country. This is perhaps the most fatal blunder committed in the present war; as on a moderate computation it will cost Great Britain the sum of 20 millions, and the blood of 10,000 men, without mentioning the anxiety of that nation for the success of her martial efforts. Considering the numerous and important obstacles which may, if not disappointed their hopes, at least retard the moment of victory—we cannot but think that the present administration of England, by their vigorous exertions in continually sending fresh troops to secure the expedition, shew the wisdom of their system in the strongest light. For it is a palpable truth, that the high prosperity and future splendor of that country depend entirely on the conclusion of the present affairs in Egypt. If the British troops meet with eventual & complete success, the first consul will immediately alter his politics, and lower the tone of his pretensions, and peace will then be at no great distance.—Till this event happens however, the nations of the earth may in vain sigh for repose.

France still is straining every nerve and drawing forth all her incalculable resources, to execute, if possible, her purposed descent on England.

That kingdom no longer thinks it necessary to stand on the defensive.—Not satisfied with having stretched an immense chain of ships along the whole British channel, and with having even clapped a padlock on the principal ports of France—she is actually preparing to break into the fastnesses of her enemy. The enterprising & daring Nelson, whom no obstacles can check,

and no dangers can appal, after having concluded the "shabby affair," as he calls it, of Boulogne, has weighed anchor with a more powerful flotilla for the Dutch coast, to pay his respects to admiral De Winter.

The arrival of the ship Jane, captain Gardner, in 41 days from Greenock, has put the Editors of the New-York Gazette in possession of Glasgow papers to the 13th of August, inclusive—These papers contain London advices to the 10th of August, two days later than heretofore received.

It appears, from the subsequent extracts—That lord Nelson failed from Margate on the 5th ult. with several ships of war, destined, it is supposed, against some of the Dutch ports—Amsterdam, Goree, &c. are spoken of.—That Nelson left at Boulogne a line of gun-boats to block up that place.—That the slaughter on board the French boats at Boulogne was very great.—That all the seamen who were on board admiral de Winter's fleet, had gone ashore to do garrison duty.—That a formidable force under Gen. Clark had failed from Madras to go against Batavia or the Mauritius.—That a small English squadron have taken Quaroost and Cowper's Island, have swept Batavia Roads, and taken five French prisoners.—That the Company's ship Phoenix has captured the notorious French privateer General Malartic.—That twenty-two regiments of Irish militia have, to a man, volunteered their services to G. Britain, and the remainder were expected to follow their example.—That the Yeomanry of England were all offering their service to government.—That the Oporto fleet had arrived at Plymouth, &c.

The following remarks relative to America, are from a Paris Paper, [the Monitor] of the 6th August.

The relations of friendship which subsisted between the French Republic and the United States of America had been interrupted. The convention which re-establishes them has been ratified by the first consul, and the exchange of the ratification of the two governments has been made at Paris. The merchants of the two countries had already resumed their operations with confidence. The American flag floated in the ports of France, that of the republic was received in the ports of America; and the union of the two countries made us feel that their two governments would soon agree. It was a family complaint, which required only some explanation to terminate.

[Monitor.]

LORD NELSON'S EXPEDITION.

Deal, Aug. 14.

This morning at 10 o'clock, admiral lord Nelson, in the Medusa, accompanied by the revenue cutters, Discovery, bomb, &c. failed from the Downs. These vessels have all of them flat-bottomed boats on board. The Leyden, of 64 guns, arrived in the Downs from Margate Roads, is now, four o'clock, taking on board flat-bottomed boats, and immediately proceeds to join lord Nelson.

DOVER, August 14 Half past 3, P. M.—Lord Nelson passed this place about 12, and his destination is now plainly perceived to be Boulogne, off which place he probably is by this time, though the weather is not clear enough to afford a view of his squadron.—The wind is still from the N. W. and very moderate.

Another letter same date.

We have again been gratified with a sight of lord Nelson's fleet, which, between 9 and 10, this morning, was seen standing across under a press of sail for Boulogne Roads. A number of revenue cutters, and several bombs and gun-vessels were with his fleet, & all of them had flat-bottomed boats with them. It is said the attack on the French gun boats is to be renewed, as they have become daring since his lordship's last visit; a considerable number of them having been lying at anchor all along the coast from Blank Ney to Boulogne harbor yesterday & to-day. We expect some interesting accounts to-morrow, and several persons are gone off to be present at the attack.—An express arrived from his

lordship to the ordnance office, here, yesterday, for a supply of ammunition; and large quantities, including several hundred live shells, were immediately sent to the Downs.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, October 6.

THE following gentlemen (who are said to be Republicans) are made choice of to represent Talbot county in the next General Assembly of this state: Nicholas Martin, William Rose, Skinner Denny, & Edward Lloyd, Esqs. There was no federal opposition.—But, whilst in Baltimore county, where there were no less than thirteen candidates of the same "sect," violently contending with one another for the legislative post of honor, we learn that but one of these Sectarians ran in this county with the above mentioned gentlemen.—And this opponent is called SALES CANNON!

Married, on Sunday se'nnight, Thomas H. Goldborough, Esq. of Talbot county, to Miss Maria Thomas, daughter of the honorable James Thomas of the city of Annapolis.

Capt. Johnson, arrived at New-York from St. Maloes, sailed Aug. 8. Upwards of 100 gun-boats, two brigs, & two 44 gun frigates, manned and victualled, were ready to be employed in the invasion of England.

The "Festival of Atheism," was advertised to be celebrated at Paris on the 19th of July.

[Trenton Paper.]

Extract of a letter from D. Humphrey, dated Madrid, July 27, 1801.

"Since the date of my last dispatch to you, I have received a letter from commodore Dale, dated in Gibraltar bay, the 2d instant, giving an account of the arrival of the squadron under his command; of his having found there the high admiral of Tripoli, with one ship and one brig, and of his own design to sail for Algiers the next day, leaving one of his frigates to watch the motions of the vessels of Tripoli. Nothing could have been more opportune for the protection of our commerce, than the arrival of this force, to prevent them from proceeding into the Western Ocean, where in a few days cruise between Gadiz and Lisbon, they might in all human probability have produced the most disastrous consequences, by capturing the property of our merchants to an amazing amount, and making slaves of a great number of our citizens.

"Fortunate indeed will it be for us, if our Mediterranean trade should escape the threatened peril, with only the damage it must suffer from having been interrupted for a short period; as I flatter myself, that, whatever might have been the idea at the time of the sailing of commodore Dale's squadron from America, that trade will never again be left in the same defenceless and exposed situation.—Knowing, as I do, that the great and increasing value of it, in all points of estimation, is fully appreciated by government. I shall only remark, that the Dutch, in common with most of the belligerent powers, having lost their carrying trade; the Danes and Swedes having had their activity greatly paralyzed by the stroke lately given by England to their navigation, & the Hanseatic towns and Prussians having no vessels in the Mediterranean on account of their being at war with the Barbary states, no occasion could be more favorable than the present for the encouragement of the American spirit of industry and enterprise in that quarter."

THE MEDICAL LECTURES,

In the university of Pennsylvania, will commence on the first Monday in November.

Thomas Bruff, of Chester-town, Maryland, has constructed and patented a machine for manufacturing silver spoons which with one impression and one hand to work it, will turn out from a flat bar, a spoon in a minute, ready for the punch with heel & name impressed upon it.

[Fed. Gam.]

The following is an extract from a speech of chancellor Livingston, which appeared in print some years since, and is worth reprinting:

"As to the idea of representing the feelings of the people, I do not entirely understand it, unless by their feelings is meant their interests. They appear to me to be the same thing.—But if they have feelings which do not rise out of their interests, I think they ought not to be represented. What I shall the unjust, the selfish, the unfocial feelings be represented? Shall the vices, the infirmities, the passions of the people be represented? Government would be a monster; laws made to encourage virtue, and maintain peace, would have a preposterous tendency to subvert the authority, and outrage the principles on which they were founded: besides, the feelings of the people are so variable and inconsistent, that our rulers should be chosen EVERY DAY. People have one sort of feelings to-day, and another to-morrow, & the voice of the representative would be incessantly changing in correspondence with these feelings.—This would be making him a POLITICAL WEATHERCOCK."

No comment need be made on the above—those who are ready to feel such yearnings for the people on particular occasions, should sometimes recur to their reflection.

CONSISTENCY.

ibid.

John Quincy Adams, Esq. has, we learn, arrived at his father's seat at Quincy.

ibid.

Lord Buchan has directed the box which he presented to Gen. Washington, and by him returned, to be given to the projected university at Washington.

ibid.

The emperor of Morocco has given the most satisfactory assurances of his disposition to accommodate our squadron.

ibid.

Gen. Wilkinson is holding a treaty with the Cherokees, for the relinquishment of the lands between the Cumberland and Holston settlements.

[Tennessee paper.]

Judge Coleman's coal house and furnace, at Colebrook, Penn. was destroyed by fire on the 30th of July last, damage £. 2000.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Alexandria, Virginia.

Major . . . of Fredericksburgh, has received a letter from Dawson, but it does not contain a line of politics. He speaks much of Paine and Barlow, says, they had been very useful to him, &c. were mighty clever fellows, although the first of them drinks like a fish.—This letter treats almost exclusively of the fine things, the fine women, the fine fashions of Paris. It tells Major — he must not be surprised on Dawson's return at seeing him with colored clocks to his stockings, for they are worn in France by all "the better sort of people," & the members of the corps diplomatique.

FROM THE BALANCE.

TRAITS OF LIFE.

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENT.

"WHAT must a man do that's insulted?" vociferated Frothley, who was upholding the practice of duelling." "Do," quoth the corporal, "do as reason dictates:—if insulted by an inferior—pity him:—if a superior—despise him." "I would fight him," said Frothley. "And die?" interrogated the corporal. "He or I should die" replied Frothley. "You would die like a fool," rejoined the corporal. Anger kindled a fire in the countenance of Frothley. "Perhaps you mean to insult me," said he assuming an erect posture, and looking fiercely at the corporal.—"And if I did, what would you do?" asked the corporal. "Fight you," replied Frothley, casting a scrutinizing eye at the corporal, to observe whether he was intimidated. The corporal remained calm. "As war's my trade," said he, "I have no objection to exchange a shot." "Done! where shall we meet?"—I will blow you into eter-

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nity in a crack." "We have met al- ready," rejoined the corporal, delib- erately, bringing a brace of pistols from the closet—"there is a pair of killing little devils," added he, throwing them upon the table—"take your choice—the room's our field—our distance, the length of the table.—Come, are you ready?" The colour fled from the face of Frothley. "We—we—we will meet in the morning," said he, trem- bling. "We will fight this instant," quoth the corporal with firmness.— Frothley attempted to reply, but his voice faltered. The corporal had too much good-will of heart to carry the joke any farther; and, therefore, af- ter extorting a promise of better con- duct from Frothley, he bid him depart, adding—"When you have a disposition to fight, mind you don't get the wrong sow by the ear."

YOUNG YORICK.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

GOV. SARGENT.

We have seen a pamphlet entitled, "Papers in relation to the official conduct of governor Sargent; published by the particular desire of his friends." It is hoped it will be attentively read by the lovers of truth and justice: But little impression can be expected to be made on those who decide without evidence—there are many such, the slaves of a deep-rooted prejudice. But we hope the majority are not. What would be the condition of our country, if no man could expect justice in competition with Mr. Jefferson? The tho't must afflict every republican.

The pamphlet is introduced by the follow- ing address to the reader:

INTRODUCTION.

AFTER a tedious and toilsome voyage and journey, from the Missis- sippi Territory to the seat of government in Washington, by the undersigned, made in the very first moments of his leave of absence, for the purpose of pursuing an honest enquiry upon the complaints which had been exhibited and continued by a Mr. Claiborne, (without any notice for his attendance, or the opportunity of offering testimo- ny) he finds himself deprived forever of that justice, which is due even to common criminals in the United States.

"The president has signified to him, that from the various, and some of them delicate considerations, which mingled themselves with designation of the individual for the government of the Mississippi Territory, it was expedient, in his judgment, to fill the station with another than himself; whose administration, with whatever meritorious intentions conducted, had not been so fortunate as to secure the general harmony and the mutual at- tachment, between the people and the public functionaries, so particularly necessary for the prosperity and hap- piness of an infant establishment," and been pleased to appoint his honorable persecutor in congress, Mr. C. C. Claiborne, the governor; a man who had successfully advocated that change of government in the territory, which has been remonstrated against by most of its respectable inhabitants, and the repeated presentments of the grand in- quirts of the country; not even pro- mising, therefore, that "general har- mony and mutual attachment," for which, it should seem, he was appoint- ed.

Mr. Jefferson has been pleased most graciously to add, (having in his pos- session strong proof of the impartial administration of the undersigned, & the honest prayer of the most respect- able part of the Mississippi territory,) "that he might meet from the general government with that reward which was due to long and meritorious ser- vices," together with satisfactory evi- dence, in the records of the depart- ment of state, &c. of his unremitting zeal and exertions for the public good) that "he wishes his determination to be understood, as not conveying any

In the office of state is the records of executive proceedings in the territories of the United States, transmitted every six months. High confidence and approbation of the official conduct of the undersigned, had uniformly continued to be expressed to him till the election of Mr. Jefferson.

W. S.
See the letter to the secretary of state, of September 5th, 1801.

definitive opinion whatever with re- spect to the official or personal conduct of the undersigned, which might wound his feelings, or throw a blot upon his character." He has, however, as must be evident, authoritatively deprived him of demonstrating his innocence, by just trial and righteous judgment, and virtually cast a deep shade over all his official conduct.

No means seem left for his justifi- cation, the satisfaction of his immedi- ate friends, the good and inquiring part of the community, and his own honor, save the publication of the 'Papers' and 'Documents,' which were, or ought to have been, before congress, to explain the principles, causes and effects of his administration; but which (it is presumed from good and sufficient authority) have been of only very limited communication, tho' it was respectfully solicited they might be printed at the expence of the un- dersigned, and constitute, a contrast- ing part of the files of gentlemen who had been liberally furnished with all the matter of accusation.

They are now published in their order; and it is earnestly hoped may be read by some of the honorable mem- bers of the senate—not for the due ad- vantage of justice—that is wrested from him forever, by the strong arm of power; but for the fair exposition of the leading motives and conduct of the present and ex-governor of the Mis- sissippi Territory.

WINTHROP SARGENT.

FOR THE HERALD.

"What voice" is that, said Toscar, "which comes between the founts of the waves? It is soft, but mournful, like the voice of departed Bards,— But I behold the Maid,* she sits on the Rock alone. Her head bends on her arm of snow: her dark hair is in the wind. Hear son of Fin- gal, her song; it is smooth as the gliding waters of Lavath." We came to the silent Bay, and heard the Maid of Night.

SONG.

YE blue-tumbling waters how long, Around me your waves will ye roll? Your murmurs accord with the song, That reaches the fest grief of my soul.

In caverns I us'd not to dwell, Nor under the moss-cover'd tree; I sat at the "Peast of the shell," When Uthal was constant to me.

My Father rejoic'd when I sung, The youths all declared I was fair, On my Bosom with rapture they hung, And prais'd Nina-Thoma's dark hair.

'Twas then like the star of the morn, O! Uthal! you beam'd on my sight. But now you have left me forlorn, Surrounded by sadness and night.

The heart of each virgin is thine, Thou Son of the sea-girted Isle. With pleasure I yielded you mine, Nor tho't that you meant to beguile.

Alas! how deserted I'm grown: The Billows around me do roar, For Uthal hath left me alone, Forlorn on the wave-beaten shore.

My soul was not dark in thy Death; My hand never lifted the spear! With joy I'd resign my own breath, To save but the life of my dear.

Why then hast thou left me to weep? Alone on the sea-beaten shore— My sorrows I'll drown in the deep, Since Uthal is constant no more.

Verified from a Poem of Ossian, called Berrathen, P. 194, Edenburg Edition.—The author, with some vari- ation, and some addition, has attempt- ed, however, to retain the Delicacy and simplicity of the original: How far he has succeeded, must be left to the Judgment of the Reader.

Nina-Thoma, the daughter of For- shama, who had been confined to a desert island by her lover Uthal.

We are constantly told in the jacobin gazettes, that the great body of the New-England people are perfect- ly satisfied with the administration of Mr. Jefferson & Co. that the new sect of republicans is rapidly increasing, and that none are anxious and uneasy but the Tories. Now all these things

are the wretched attempts of jacobin scribblers to deceive and blind. A re- cent fact will shew how false and de- plorable such stories are, as well as the strength and increase of federalism.— The Fourth Western District, which formerly elected Mr. Lincoln a mem- ber of Congress, has lately chosen by a large majority, Seth Hastings, Esq. Representative, in the room of the present Attorney General.

[N. E. Palladium.

The Federal Republicans of Dela- ware, have nominated Gen. Mitchell, as a candidate for the office of Govern- or of that state.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline Coun- ty, in Maryland, Letters of Adminis- tration on the personal Estate of Tho- mas Wynn Loockerman, late of the county aforesaid, deceased:—All per- sons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhib- it the same with the vouchers there- of, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and one.

MARGARET WALKER.
3W+—87.

TO BE SOLD

AT Public Auction, on Monday the 26th day of October, 1801, at the late dwelling of Wynn Loocker- man, of Caroline county, deceased, part of the Personal Estate of the said, deceased, consisting of very valuable Mahogany & other Household Furni- ture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep very fine, Breeding Sows, Plantation Utensils, Corn, Wheat, Blades, and Top Pod- der, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale by

MARGARET WALKER,
EXECUTRIX.
3W+—87.

WANT TO PURCHASE,

FROM 40 to 50 Negroes; women, girls, and small boys are most wanting; but the purchaser would take them in families, or in one entire gang, provided it suited the seller.— For such negroes, the cash will be paid down, and a generous price given.— The purchaser wishes in making this purchase, to get 10 or 12 house ser- vants—women and girls. A line ad- dressed to D. P. and sent to the post- office at Centerville, will be particu- larly attended to. The purchaser will go in the country to see such negroes if they can be obtained, and purposes re- maining in Centerville three or four months for the accomplishment of this object.

Centerville, Eastern-Shore, Mary- land, October 5, 1801. 8W+—87.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next Gen- eral Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from the payment of my Debts which from a variety of losses I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM BROWN
of Jessup.
Kent county, September 14, 1801.
6W.—87.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By S. Sower and J. W. Butler,
Baltimore,

THE A B B E S S:

A Romance, written by J. H. Ireland; and are now ready for delivery at the Book-Store of T. P. Smith, Easton. Those subscribers residing in Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dor- chester, Somerset, and Worcester coun- ties, are requested to apply for their copies as soon as possible.

October 6, 1801. —87.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next Gen- eral Assembly of the State of Mary- land for an Act of Insolvency, to re- lieve me from the payment of all my Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

JOHN McLARAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the next Assembly, to relieve him from debts which from a variety of misfor- tunes he is unable to pay.

LEVIN PARSONS.

Worcester county, Oct. 2, 1801. '87

NOTICE.

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

JAMES O'BRYON,

FOR
ELIZ. CARRADINE, Adm'r.
Sept. 12, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS GORDON.

September 29, 1801. 6W. '86.

To be Sold or Leased.

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

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

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.
September 20, 1801. tf.—86.

WANTED

AN Overseer to superintend the Es- tate of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Knolls of Dorchester county. He must be a single man, acquainted with farming, and capable of keeping plain accounts. An Over- seer is also wanted for her farm on Trans- quakin. Liberal wages will be given to persons well qualified for the above em- ployments. Apply to

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sept. 29 1801. tf.—86.

EASTON ACADEMY.

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

By order of the Board of Trustees,
N. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

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

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

EASTON RACES.

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

Per order of the President,
MITCHELL RUSSUM, Sec'y.
Sept. 29th, 1801. 5W. '86

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

Public Vendue.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Dated his 15th day of September, 1801. 6w '84.

NOTICE.

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

**GEORGE TRUITT, } Ex'rs.
JOHN HOLLAND, }**
Snow-Hill, Sept. 4, 1801. '84.

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

ROBERT ROLLE,
Dorchester county, Sept. 17, 1801.
6w '85.

Annapolis, September 7, 1801.

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

By order,
ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.
5w '84.

NOTICE.

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

EBENEZER PERKINS,
September 16, 1801. 6w '84.

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

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

Notice.

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

FRANCIS ROSSE,
August 17, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

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

TO BE LET.

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

SAMUEL HARRISON,
August 23, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

HENRY TRAVERS,
Executor of H. Hickson.

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

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

WANTED,

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

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

Notice is hereby given, That

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

ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee.
Sept. 1, 1801.

COACHEE & HORSES

FOR SALE,

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

NOTICE.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

NICHOLAS MACE.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON.
July 28, 1801.

Notice.

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

JOHN KERSEY.
March 17, 1801. 61

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

NOTICE.

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

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator.
Sept. 18, 1801. 6w. '85.

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.
of Nathaniel Manning.
Sept. 17, 1801.

For Sale

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

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS.
Sept. 17, 1801.

FOR SALE OR RENT VALUABLE MILLS,

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

A NEVER FAILING STREAM.

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

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

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT.

Spring Mills, Sept. 10, 1801.

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

NOTICE.

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

ROBERT ANDERSON.
Chesertown, Sept. 16, 1801.
6w. '86.



From the Federal Gazette.

MESSRS. YUMDT & BROWN,

BE pleased to give the enclosed particulars relative to the dismissal of governor Sargent from, and the appointment of Mr. Claiborne to, the government of the Mississippi Territory, a place in your impartial paper. The relation of Mr. Jefferson's extraordinary conduct is from an anonymous pen; but should there be in it any thing "extenuated, or slight set down in malice," it will no doubt, be detected & exposed in the official paper at Washington.

A CONSTANT READER.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

THE dismissal of governor Sargent from the government of the Mississippi Territory, is a subject of general conversation. It was one of those evidences of intolerance which was to have been exacted from the present administration, notwithstanding the honored promises of the inaugural speech. But the public have yet to learn, that the executive conduct therein exhibited a scene of the most detestable hypocrisy and duplicity ever known.— This is particularly shown in a pamphlet which I have now before me; & which ought to be in the possession of every one desirous of information on executive conduct.

By this pamphlet which is full of official documents it appears, that governor Sargent found it necessary for the vindication of his public conduct from the aspersions of Davis, Claiborne, & other interested calumniators, to make a voyage to the Atlantic States. He reached Boston, in May last, and made preparation for a journey to the seat of government; where he arrived on the 30th May; immediately waited upon the president, whom he had previously informed of his visit, and was received apparently very graciously. He was introduced by the following:

"BOSTON, 11th May, 1801.

"SIR,

"My friend Wintrop Sargent, governor of the Mississippi territory, will have the honor of presenting this letter to you. This gentleman served under my command, in the revolutionary army, with the highest

Two pamphlets on the subject have recently been published; one of them relates to transactions in the Mississippi Territory. The one alluded to above is entitled "POLITICAL INTOLERANCE, or the Violence of Party Spirit, exemplified in a recent Removal from Office: With a comment upon Executive Conduct, and an Ample Retutation of Calumny: in a Sketch of the Services and Sacrifices of a DISMISSED OFFICER," and may be had at the Centinel office, and at the book-store.

approbation of the commander in chief, and of every officer in the army, whose good opinion was of any value. It is more than one quarter of a century since I have been intimate with him, and I never heard of any action of his, but which would render him honor; in the assembled presence of all created beings. I know well the loftiness of his mind, and his unaccommodation to every thing mean, has created him enemies, and we have seen accusations brought forward, but not supported, before the national legislature. All he asks is fair, unprejudiced investigation. I have assured him most strongly, of that of which he before had no doubt, that you would most certainly try before you condemned, & that upon trial, all being right, you would vindicate his honor, and the honor of government, by a re-appointment.

"I am,
"With high respect & attachment,
"Your obedient Servant,
"HENRY KNOX."

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States."

Notwithstanding the cordiality of his reception, on the morning of the 31st, governor S. was informed of the appointment of Mr. Claiborne. This the governor doubted, and one of the heads of departments pledged himself that it was not true, and that Claiborne never would be governor. MARK, READER, CLAIBORNE WAS THEN APPOINTED. Upon the 1st June, governor S. had an audience of the president, and stated, that the great object of his journey was to re-establish a reputation, which had been violently and cruelly assailed by a party, at the head of which, and apparently from very impure motives, was Mr. Claiborne, a man who had evinced his enmity towards him as early as '98; who had declared himself a candidate for the Mississippi government; and since his return to Tennessee, insinuated that it had been promised to him—that it was suggested a commission for him was actually made out, which, although the government was not, in a pecuniary point of view, of much consequence, would however, affect him very sensibly, as tending to depress all zeal for good order in the country of his residence, and obviously affix the public seal to the volume of calumnies that had been uttered—that he wished only for an opportunity of making a statement of all his official proceedings and conduct, which under the administration of the presidents, Washington and Adams, had been honored with full approbation, and which he persuaded himself he, Mr. Jefferson, could not consider as reprehensible—that for this purpose it was proper he should repair to Boston, where he had left papers important to his defence—that the clamors against his administration had, he verily believed, originated and been fostered, principally

by a rancorous British pensioner, resident in the Mississippi Territory.

Mr. Jefferson assured the Governor, that from every thing which had come to his view, nothing dishonorable had ever attached to his character—that Mr. Claiborne had no authority for insinuating that he was to be the Governor—that no decisive measures were, or should be taken upon the subject until he had ample opportunity to make his representations, which he proposed to receive through the department of state, and upon which he would bestow his candid and impartial attention. MARK, again, reader, notwithstanding all these assertions, Mr. Claiborne was then appointed. The president asked, who discharged the Governor's duties at the time? & was answered by the Governor, the Secretary as he himself, when Secretary of the North-Western Territory, had discharged Governor St. Clair's duties. Yet, strange as it may seem, at this identical moment a commission was actually made out for Claiborne as Governor, though not published in the Washington paper until the middle of July.— Upon the 10th of June, the Governor waited upon the President, & through the medium of his private secretary informed him of his intended departure, upon the ensuing day for Boston; and upon the 11th he left Washington, having previously addressed a note to Mr. Madison on the subject.

Upon his arrival in Boston he was noticed of his dismission from the service of a country, to the emolument of which he had devoted his whole life, by a letter from the department of state; which letter, and his reply, are here subjoined.

"Department of State, Washington, 16th June, 1801.

"SIR,

"In adverting to the the law constituting the government of the Mississippi territory, it appears that the secretary thereof is authorized to discharge the executive duties, in no other case than of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor. It follows since the expiration of your term, on the 7th of May, no provision exists for the emergency, and that it becomes the duty of the president to supply the vacancy with as little delay as possible. The various, & some of them delicate considerations, which at present mingle themselves with the designation of the individual for this purpose have rendered it expedient in the judgment of the president, that the station should be filled by another than yourself, whose administration, with whatever meritorious intentions conducted, has not been so fortunate as to secure the general harmony, and the mutual attachment between the people and the public functionaries, so particularly necessary for the prosperity and happiness of an infant establishment.

"In communicating this deter-

mination, I have the pleasure to be authorized by the president, to add, that he wishes it to be understood, as not conveying any definitive opinion whatever, with respect to your official or personal conduct, which might wound your feelings, or throw a blot on your character.

"With great respect and esteem,
"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,

"JAMES MADISON."

THE ANSWER.

Boston, June 29th, 1801.

SIR,

"The hard services of a life which has been unceasingly devoted to my country, and the fatigues of the late journey to Washington, for the purpose of removing unfavorable impressions towards my administration, incapacitated me from returning here, with that dispatch I could have wished, and postponed the receipt of your letter to the last evening.

"Mr. Jefferson's recent determination to supersede me, will presciently confirm all the cruel calumnies that have been uttered; & the appointment of Mr. Claiborne, whose motives for so illiberally wounding my fame are fully understood must produce "not general harmony and mutual attachment between the people and the public functionaries of the Mississippi territory, so particularly necessary for the prosperity and happiness of an infant establishment"—which seems the avowed motive, but the very reverse; and either prostrate all zeal for good, and orderly government within the territory, or continue the most discordant, and baleful passions.

"The committee ordered by congress to enquire into my official conduct, reported (as I learn by newspaper publications) that there did not appear cause for further proceedings upon the matters of complaint against my administration;—which report has, it seems, been rejected, thus continuing me the subject of most malicious aspersions.

"The rejecting this report upon my official conduct is presumed by my friends, & myself, to have been good and sufficient ground for re-appointment, as presenting the only favorable mode for prosecuting a fair, just, and candid inquiry, if such alone had been the object.

"The most respectable characters of the Mississippi territory, and gentlemen whose honor, and whose vacuity have never yet been called in question, have come forward to Mr. Jefferson, with testimonies highly honorable to my administration. They have in strong language expressed a "confidence and a hope, that I should meet from the general government, with that reception which was due to long and meritorious services;—not removal from an office, which I shall take care to establish, has been administered always, with the strictest impartiality, and a view to the public good.

"Mr. Jefferson himself declared to me at Washington, that from every thing which had been exhibited against me, nothing dishonorable, in his view, had attached to my character. "That no appointment should be made to the Mississippi territory, until I had ample opportunity, of making unto him, through your department, a full statement of my administration, and services, which should receive his impartial and candid attention.

"This assurance, from so high authority, and so essential to my reputation, I received in full faith and confidence; my disappointments at your notice are proportioned thereto, and attended with the very unpleasant sensations of mistrust and distrust; the bane of all government; and which will sometimes obtrude themselves even upon the best disposed minds, upon much less interesting occasions.

"The government of the Mississippi territory of consequence to me only, as I assured the president, in the persuasion that my immediate removal might have a tendency to prostrate good order, and laudable zeal in the country of my residence, is become less desirable, by the continued disposition to bestow it on Mr. Claiborne; and as my official reputation seems of very little consequence to the president, the statement which I was to have the honor of making him, through your department, I shall postpone to the session of the honorable senate of the United States.

"I have the honor to be, sir, with very respectful esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

WINTHROP SARGENT.

"Honorable Mr. MADISON."

The only remark I shall make on the conduct above alluded to, that an executive capable of so much injustice, ought to have sufficient nerve and openness not to have flattered while it flattered; nor to have played the hypocrite, while it acted the tyrant.

AN AMERICAN.

Sept. 24, 1801.

Foreign Intelligence.

CHESTER, (Eng.) Aug. 7.

On Sunday afternoon this city was visited by one of the most awful storms of thunder and lightning, ever remembered by the inhabitants. The peals of thunder were so awfully terrific, & the lightning so uncommonly vivid & incessant, as to occasion an interruption in the evening of service at the Cathedral. The electric fluid did considerable damage to the house of Mr. Chamberlain, at the top of Smith's walk; it entered the house by a chimney, and forced its way to the wire of the bell in the drawing room, which it melted; also the top and bottom of a large oval looking-glass, under which it perforated the wall in a zig-zag direction about two inches deep, to the bottom of the room; it then re-entered the chimney & descended into the parlor, the fire grate of which it loosened, and from thence into the dining room, ran up an iron pillar, and made a hole in the ceiling of about eight inches diameter, and forced a brick out of the wall; it then entered a room in the upper story, attracted it is supposed, by weights of the window which were cast iron, the casement of which it tore to pieces, and threw a part of it into an adjoining tree, breaking all the windows in the room, and part of those in the dining room; and though the whole of the family were at home, they received no injury, except the fright they were thrown into by the awful visitation of nature, but every part of the house appeared to them to have a blue cast, and the smell of sulphur was so strong as nearly to deprive them of the power of breathing.—A young woman subject to fits in Nun's lane, was thrown into a strong convulsive one, occasioned by the loud claps of thunder, and almost immediately expired.

LONDON, August 17.

SECOND ATTACK ON BOULOGNE

The attack commenced at about a quarter past, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Our squadron, consisting of 70 boats, was divided into four divisions; these divisions were covered by 16 flat bottomed boats, each of which carried a howitzer or cannon.

ade. The enemy appeared to have expected a second attack, and to have prepared for it. They had thrown up fresh works, and had sent a large reinforcement of troops into the town. As soon as our divisions approached sufficiently near the shore, a tremendous shower of grape & round shot was opened upon them from the gun vessels and shore batteries. The former had between 1 and 200 men on board each, and well covered by flanking batteries of mortars. Troops three deep lined the shore, for three miles.

Our brave sailors advanced to the attack with their usual steadiness and courage amidst this heavy fire, and boarded the enemy's gun vessels. Great slaughter ensued; but the decks of several of the enemy's gun vessels were cleared and ships taken possession of, but they could not be got off.—The enemy had taken the precaution of chaining their gun-boats to each other head and stern; intermediate chains also fastened them to the shore. While our gallant countrymen were unavailingly trying to get them loose, they were exposed to a dreadful discharge of grape-shot, shells, and musketry.—At length they were forced to retire, bringing with them one lugger-rigged vessel. Our readers may form some opinion of the carnage, from the loss which this lugger experienced—of 70 men, 14 only were left alive, and most of these were wounded.

Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about 200 men. Capt. Parker of the Medusa, a most excellent officer, had his leg and thigh shot off; the master of the Medusa was dreadfully wounded; the second lieutenant and other officers were also wounded, and about 30 men in lord Nelson's ship.

Yesterday afternoon lord Nelson in the Medusa, with several cutters, returned to the Downs, but whether to reinforce his squadron, or to proceed against some other place, we know not. The remainder of the Squadron was left off Boulogne.

NAVAL ACTION.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 15.

Come in from a cruise the Sylph of 18 thirty-two pound carronades, and 120 men capt. Dashwood, after an action with a French frigate, of 44 guns, 150 men, in sight of St. Andrew.

The Sylph, in the evening of the 31st ult. at 8 o'clock, discovered a large frigate to windward, bearing down upon her. Capt. Dashwood, lay too for her from 8 P. M. to 11 P. M. when a very warm action commenced, which was continued within pistol shot, with great spirit on both sides, for one hour and 20 minutes, when the frigate's fire began to slacken, and she made sail. The Sylph was too much disabled to follow her, having been hulled by 58 shot, and having 122 shot holes, 18 pounds, through her fore and main sail, a shot between wind & water, her main-mast badly wounded, and making about a foot & half of water in the hour.

During the night they got the ship a little to rights, & in the morning perceived the enemy to windward, distant about six miles.

Having somewhat repaired the Sylph's damages Capt. Dashwood made sail after her as well as his disabled state would allow, from sun-rise till seven A. M. The enemy perceiving this, changed his course, & made sail for the land. The Sylph making much water, Capt. Dashwood steered for this port, & arrived safe on Thursday last, at 8 P. M. Though the action was so warm, and lasted so long, fortunately the Sylph had only one man killed, six slightly wounded, and three badly, having lost a leg each.

It is remarkable that the French frigate did not shew her colours during the action. From her description, she must be either the Artemise, of 44 guns, or Le Guerion, of 44 guns, escaped from Rochefort.

FRENCH MUTINY.

MILAN, JULY 30.

The following are some of the particulars relative to the mutiny which took place at Turin on the 22nd of this month:

Some soldiers, who were ordered to march for Tuscany, refused to set out till the arrears of their pay were dis-

charged. General Delmas appeared among them, and endeavored to appease the tumult; but at the sight of a soldier who spoke louder than the rest, and who threatened him with his musket, he was unable longer to restrain his indignation. It is thought that on this occasion he employed too much rigour. The mutineers, intimidated by this action of their General, set out on their march. About mid-day, however, they returned to the town, and joined other soldiers, who likewise demanded their pay, but without committing any other act of insubordination, and continuing to do duty. The first revolters proceeded to the citadel, into which they wished to enter; here was a new scuffle, in which one of the mutineers was killed, & the Commandant of the garrison also lost his life in the tumult. After this the whole garrison joined the mutineers. On the following day General Delmas wished to have a review, but he was forced to retire, the soldiers with loud shouts renewing the demands of their pay. Gen. Jourdan and Colli conducted themselves with such prudence, that they at length succeeded in restoring tranquility, and to-day the troops are under the command of the latter.—Gen. Jourdan has given orders for a contribution of three hundred thousand livres to be levied on the merchants, besides another sum on persons of property, for the payment of the troops. Already we are informed that those in this place have received a part of their pay. This unfortunate circumstance has prevented the Count and Countess of Leghorn from enjoying the fetes which were prepared for them at Turin. It has been found necessary also to defer the celebration of the festival of the 14th of July.

ABOUT PEACE.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

Private information from France, states, that Buonaparte considering Egypt as lost to him, has thrown it out of the scale in the pending negotiation, and has offered a new project more likely than any former one to produce peace.

The following article is from a Sunday Paper, said to be written by an unknown correspondent, but professing to come from authority. We give it of course, without committing ourselves for the truth of the assertion it communicates:

"The reports of the recall of M. Otto, which were so industriously propagated some days since, were entirely without foundation. There is no more truth in the rumour that the negotiation with the French Government was either broken off or suspended; on the contrary, it is continued with increased activity; and from the sentiments which the French Government has within these few days expressed, the hope of a speedy termination to the war, in a manner honorable to both parties, is more likely than ever."

AUG. 17.

It is reported, that lord Nelson was called from his station off Boulogne, in consequence of the signing of preliminaries of peace. The report advanced the price of stocks.

AUGUST 22.

FROM EGYPT.

We stop the press (Courier office, 3 P. M.) to announce that the Hamburg mail has just arrived. The following is the intelligence brought by it.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 18th of July, say—It is known officially that the French army at Cairo, after an obstinate battle, in which they lost about 2000 men killed and wounded, on the 20th of June, surrendered to the superior force of the Turks and British. The French troops, before the battle, consisted of about 6000 men.

Two days after this victory, the Grand Vizier made his formal entry into Cairo, and gave orders for the greater part of his army, to the amount of 36,000 men, to march against Alexandria.

A discovery has been made at Malta of a conspiracy to deliver that island to the French.

Lord Nelson, at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, made the signal for all commanders to come on board the Medusa, where they received the fol-

lowing orders:—That every vessel in the fleet was to send her large boats well armed with pikes, pole-axes, and cutlasses; every officer and sailor to be dressed in blue jacket and trowsers, with a white belt buckled over the jacket, for the cutlasses; each boat carrying a carcass to burn the enemy's vessels, in case we could not succeed in carrying them off after boarding.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.

EUROPEAN ARRIVALS.

Since our last there have been several arrivals in good passages from Europe. The latest papers were brought by Capt. Atkins.

That the British have taken the city of Cairo, in Egypt, is ascertained beyond reasonable doubt. The report of the capture of Alexandria appears to be an excrescence of this news.—That event, however, it is probable is not very remote. Whether Gantheaume landed any troops remains doubtful. However, the opinion that he did not appears to preponderate with foreign Editors.

Lord Nelson has made an unsuccessful attack on the gun-boats &c. at Boulogne. From the previous expedition the French had incessantly exerted themselves to give him a warm reception if he renewed the visit; and he, the second attack at least, gave the "rifle-men" no cause to complain of the distance, except perhaps that it was too little. The brave officer probably consoles himself with the reflection, that "Tis not in mortals to command success."

Negotiation continues between G. Britain and France, and is reported to have become, of late, more promising of a pacific issue.—Bonaparte assured his subjects, when he concluded the treaty with Austria, that it did not, like most others, contain the seeds of a new war. Discontent, however, has vegetated from it,—which it has been sometimes feared, would grow into hostilities. Time is to determine.

The Monteur appears to be in a great panic about the personal safety of M. Otto. While it compliments the king and exculpates Mr. Addington, it finds the people, the ministers, and particularly the newspaper editors "big with crimes." This is a stale trick, which has generally been the precursor of violent or perfidious measures.

In Turin a part of the French army mutinied, because their wages were not regularly paid. Gen. Jourdan, after making a fine speech, in which he warned them of a conspiracy formed against them, and levying contributions upon the merchants, to pay his citizen soldiers, succeeded in reducing them to order.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7.

Latest Foreign News.

By the arrival of the brig Pailley, from Greenock, in 35 days passage, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Glasgow papers of the 20th, 22d, and 25th of August: They contain London news to the 23d of August:

It is stated, though not officially, via Holland, that Alexandria capitulated six days after the surrender of Cairo. A later account of this event, we find under the Glasgow head of the 25 of August, which says:

"A letter from a respectable merchantile house in London, dated on Saturday evening, August 22, has the following

Postscript—"The Tower guns are now firing, we understand, on the news of Alexandria being taken, with 10,000 men."

Lord Nelson was to have sailed from the Downs on the 22d of August, on his third expedition against Boulogne.

At sales by auction in London, superfine American flour began at forty-four shillings, and ended at the reduced price of thirty-seven shillings per barrel!

With respect to peace, it is stated, that Mr. Merry, the English charge des affairs, lately received orders to press the French government to come to a more close and definitive understanding, and to declare its admission or rejection of certain preliminary principles, and of their distinct application to the basis of the treaty under

contemplation. The dispatches of this minister, in reply, have proved so satisfactory, that the negotiation which must have been instantly broken off by the perseverance of the court of France in the practices complained of, will be continued, if it be not a more proper expression to say that it will commence. The whole that has passed has been but a negotiation for a negotiation—a treaty to treat. The public intercourse will now assume a more real, if not a more interesting character; and it will be difficult for Talleyrand, whatever may be the ultimate views of his cabinet, to avoid the discussion of those terms and conditions upon which depends the consummation of peace.

It is stated in the German papers, that the chief consul has erased from the list of counsellors of state the name of Admiral Ganteaume. He had sent the chief consul the minutes of a council of war held on the coast of Africa, at the distance of 120 leagues from Alexandria, in which it was decided, that it would be expedient to disembark the troops, as the passage across the desert could not have been effected without very great loss. But Buonaparte had sent the most positive orders to disembark, not only at the distance of 120 leagues from Alexandria, but from Egypt itself!

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, October 13.

It is with extreme regret that we stop the press to announce the Death of JOHN ROBERTS, Esq. of Talbot county. This mournful event took place yesterday morning after a few days illness.

It is reported, and generally believed, that the former Peter White, for the apprehension of whom the Governor & Council have offered a reward of 200 Dollars, was taken a few nights past in the vicinity of Denton, by the stratagem of a man of his own color.

French Convention Ratified.

Letters have been received at the department of state, from major Mountfloreance, who acted as secretary to Mr. Murray, dated Paris, 3d and 6th August, announcing that the ratification of the Convention between France and the United States were exchanged on the 31st July, and that the gentleman charged to carry the French ratification to America, had left Paris on the 5th of August for Dieppe, whence he was to embark for Philadelphia.

[U. S. G.]

A Portland paper states, that a few days since, a young man belonging to Gray, who was riding on one horse and leading another, about a hundred rods from the house of capt. Joseph Dingley in Raymondton, was suddenly alarmed by a screaming noise, which so affrighted the horses, that they nearly fell to the ground—but recovering themselves, they leaped about 14 feet. The rider, casting his eyes about, discovered at a small distance, a serpent, the head of which was on one side of the road, & elevated about 4 feet above the ground. The body was stretched across the road, and the tail extending to the other side, was concealed in the bushes; so that the whole length must have been more than twenty feet. The body appeared to be as large as a man's thigh, and the eyes about the bigness of musket balls. On enquiry of capt. Dingley, and others in the vicinity, our informant was told, that the noise above mentioned, which somewhat resembled the human voice, had been frequently heard, and two or three persons declared that they had seen a snake in that neighborhood, of the forgoing description.

That the present is the age of invention and ingenuity above any other that has preceded it in the history of the world is at once a subject of experience and of exultation. To every department of human action this spirit of improvement has extended itself: in France it has appeared in a manner altogether novel in the long established profession of highway robbery. We are informed that two foot-pads lately attacked an unfortunate passenger, and instead of civilly threat-

ening to blow his brains out if he did not surrender, they commanded him in the name of Louis XVIII to deliver his money. It was in vain for the Republican to remonstrate on his having renounced the authority of the exiled Prince; he was compelled to give up his property as the ransom of his life to these loyal depredaters.

On Monday night, the 21st of Sept. between the hours of twelve and one, as Mr. Lyman Parker was passing thro' Ferry street, in the lower part of Albany a musket, loaded with small shot, was discharged from a window of the house of Mr. Timothy Parks. Mr. Parker received the contents in his side. He ran some distance and fell. He is still living, but 'tis thought he will not recover. On examining the house of Mr. Parks, a gun was found loaded, with the appearance of having been recently discharged. Mr. Parks is committed to gaol, upon suspicion of being the perpetrator.

ibid.

Extract of a letter from major Mountfloreance, dated Paris, 3d August, 1801.

"The ratifications were exchanged on the 31st ult. and Mr. Thomas Appleton has been entrusted by Mr. Dawson with that of the French government, delivered unto him by Mr. Murray."

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated 6th August, 1801.

"Yesterday Mr. Thomas Appleton left this place with the French ratification, to embark at Dieppe for Philadelphia.

"The Effex, capt. Bainbridge, arrived off Marseilles the 29th ult. and took under her convoy the American ship Martha, capt. Prince, the only vessel ready for sea, and proceeded immediately to Barcelona, to convoy from thence the twenty-six sail we have in that port."

From the Echo of the 19th Thermidor, 7th August.

We are requested by the Agent of the United States of America to publish the following note, which he has just received from Mr. Murray, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, for the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention of the 30th Sept. last.

"Mr. Murray has the pleasure of informing Mr. Barnet, that he has this evening, 21st July, exchanged the ratifications with the French Ministers Plenipotentiaries, Joseph Buonaparte, Fleurieux, and Rœderer, in the house of the last mentioned.

IG. COX-BARNET.

[In Saturday's Merchantile Advertiser we gave an extract from the Moniteur (the Paris official Paper) of the 6th August, announcing the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty between France and America.]

The Snuff Box.—A singular attempt on Buonaparte's life.

According to accounts from Paris, Buonaparte lately escaped an attack of poison, administered in a mode hitherto supposed to be more peculiar to the genius of Italy than France. A snuff box, in every point, except the facility of opening the lid, corresponding with his own, was laid on his table in the place of it. The Consul was proceeding to regale himself with a pinch, when the hinge attracted his notice to a more minute inspection of the box itself; he instantly ordered the contents to be analyzed by a physician, who, it is stated, reported, that had the deception passed unnoticed, he must have expired in half an hour.

From a Halifax Paper, of Sept. 22.

A letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, to an officer in this garrison, mentions, that a person in a dreadful fit of insanity, having possessed himself of a hatchet, went to the house of a poor woman, in which were three children, and split their skulls in a most shocking manner. The mother hearing the cries of her children, ran to their assistance, and shared the same fate. This unhappy wretch was at length disarmed by col. Hutton, but not before he had dangerously wounded nine persons, six of which were dead, when the vessel in which the letters came left St. John's.

FOR THE HERALD.

THE ADDRESS TO THE EVENING STAR.

Verified, from the Song of Selma, Ossian Poems.

As this Poem is entirely Lyric, the measure ought to be quick and sprightly.

THOU lovely Star of falling night;
How comely is thy western light.
In radiance, from the clouds, you rise,
And glitter to the Traveller's Eyes.

When e'er thou steps thy dowy hill,
How stately are thy movements still.
What see'st thou in the plain below?
The stormy winds have ceased to blow:

Remote, the torrents sound I hear
Its murmurs scarcely reach my ear.
The roaring waves, the rocks, attack,
The rocks again repel them back.

On feeble wings, the evening fly,
Faintly dims the western sky,
Humming thro' the sunny vale,
Wafted by the gentle gale.

Fair light, what now attracts thy view?
But thou smilest and bidst adieu.
The jocund waves to thee repair
And bathe thy lovely flowing hair.

Thou silent beam, again, farewell;
Let Ossian's soul with rapture swell.

Public Vendue.

ON Monday the 2d of November if fair, if not the next fair day, will be Sold at Public Vendue on the plantation that the subscriber has held for some years back; known by the name of Mr. William Stephen's plantation, a large stock of Cattle, amounting to sixty head, among which is several yoke of steers, some of which are broke to the yoke, Cows with calf, and Milch Cows, twenty head of Horses, among which are work horses, Blooded Mares, noted for breeding, & some for the saddle, a large stock of Sheep, and all the Farming Utensils belonging to a large plantation, a handsome Phaeton, somewhat worn, a London Still with a large pewter worm, the still will boil 50 gallons, & many other things, such as Kitchen and Household Furniture. Twelve months credit will be given, upon giving bond with approved security, on all sums above 20 dollars, and on all sums from 20 dollars to 20 shillings, six months credit, and on all sums under 20 shillings ready money. Will also be rented, the Plantation whereon the subscriber now resides, for one or three years; with a number of convenient houses to accommodate a tenant; there are three shifts on said plantation, about 160 thousand corn hills in a shift, there is fifty bushels of wheat well put in, part of which is in lots in high improvement: Will also be rented a number of Houses well situated for tradesmen, on the leading road adjoining to the subscriber's plantation.

There will be sold on Wednesday the 30th of November next, if not sold by private sale, from 2 or 3 years to twenty years, the time on a number of Negroes, (agreeable to their age and sex) amounting to forty or more; among which are many hearty young Men, Women, Boys and Girls, a long credit well given on them, by giving bond with approved security: no person who has or is in the habit of sending negroes out of the country, will be admitted to purchase.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Caroline county, October 7, 1801.
3w.—'88.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the tenth of March next.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.
October 13, 1801. 3w.—'88.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 6th instant, a DARK MULATTO BOY, named PHIL, about five feet high; 15 or 16 years of age; his dress were a white shirt, striped trowsers, and straw hat. Whoever will deliver said Run-away to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

HENRY MARTIN.

Talbot county, October 13, 1801.
11.—'88.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM CORNOR.

Talbot County, Oct. 13, 1801.

6w.—'88.

EASTON RACES.

ON Wednesday the 4th of November next will be run for Over a Handsome Course near this place, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club Purse of 200 Dollars. The second day a Colts Purse of 150 Dollars. The third day a Town Purse, the sum not yet ascertained. Free for any Horses, Mares, or Geldings, carrying weights, and subject to the direction of the Club.

Per order of the President,

MITCHELL RUSSUM, Sec'y.

Sept. 29th, 1801. 5w.—'88.

WANT TO PURCHASE.

FROM 40 to 50 Negroes; women, girls, and small boys are most wanting; but the purchaser would take them in families, or in one entire gang, provided it suited the seller.—For such negroes, the cash will be paid down, and a generous price given.—The purchaser wishes in making this purchase, to get 10 or 12 house servants—women and girls. A line addressed to D. P. and sent to the post-office at Centerville, will be particularly attended to. The purchaser will go in the country to see such negroes if they can be obtained, and purposes remaining in Centerville three or four months for the accomplishment of this object.

Centerville, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, October 5, 1801. 8w.—'87.

TO BE SOLD

AT Public Auction, on Monday the 26th day of October, 1801, at the late dwelling of Wynn Looekerman, of Caroline county, deceased, part of the Personal Estate of the said, deceased, consisting of very valuable Mahogany & other Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep very fine, Breeding Sows, Plantation Utensils, Corn, Wheat, Blades, and Top Rodder, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale by

MARGARET WALKER.

EXECUTRIX.

3w.—'87.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Wynn Looekerman, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and one.

MARGARET WALKER.

3w.—'87.

JUST PUBLISHED.

By S. Sower and J. W. Butler,
Baltimore.

THE A B B E S S:

A Romance, written by J. H. Ireland's and are now ready for delivery at the Book-Store of T. P. Smith, Easton. Those subscribers residing in Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, are requested to apply for their copies as soon as possible.

October 6, 1801. —'87.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator. Sept. 18, 1801. 6w. '85.

For Sale

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

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

ROBERT ANDERSON. Chestertown, Sept. 16, 1801. 6w. '86.

Notice is hereby given, That

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

ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee. Sept. 1, 1801.

COACHEE & HORSES

FOR SALE,

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

Sept. 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

NICHOLAS MACE.

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

NOTICE.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

Notice.

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

JOHN KERSEY.

March 17, 1801. 6t

Annapolis, September 7, 1801.

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

By order, ROBERT DENNY, Secretary. 5w† '84.

NOTICE.

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

EBENEZER PERKINS,

September 18, 1801. 6w†

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

AMOS WARREN.

Talbot county, Sept. 1, 1801.

Notice.

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

FRANCIS ROSSE,

August 17, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

SAMUEL SYLVESTER,

Queen Ann's County, August 21, 1801.

TO BE LET,

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

SAMUEL HARRISON.

August 22, 1801.

WANTED.

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

Sept. 1, 1801.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

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

W. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, August 10, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

Dated his 15th day of September, 1801. 6w† '84.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT ROLLE.

Dorchester county. Sept. 17, 1801. 8w.† '85.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from the payment of all my Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

JOHN M'LARAN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the next Assembly, to relieve him from debts which from a variety of misfortunes he is unable to pay.

LEVIN PARSONS.

Worcester county, Oct. 2, 1801. 6w.—'87.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES O'BRYON.

FOR

ELIZ. CARRADINE, Adm'r. Sept. 12, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS GORDON.

September 29, 1801. 6w. '86.

To be Sold or Leased,

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

The Houses & Lots at present occupied by Messrs. Charles Gully, Peter Redhead, John Jefferies, and William G. Killum, with some unimproved lots in fee simple, clear of incumbrances, and the House occupied by Thomas P. Smith, with the House adjoining, occupied by William Bromwell, on ground rent, the whole situated on Washington street, and in good stands for business—Also a small Farm, containing about 150 acres, within 8 miles of Easton, and one from Choptank River, on St. Michael's or Miller's Creek, on which is a good Fishery, the improvements are a Dwelling House, with four rooms, Kitchen, Barn, &c. in tolerable good repair, and an excellent Apple Orchard, with a reasonable proportion of Marsh, Cleared and Wood Land. For farther particulars apply to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.

September 20, 1801. 11.—'86.

WANTED

AN Overlooker to superintend the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ennalls of Dorchester county. He must be a single man, acquainted with farming, and capable of keeping plain accounts. An Overseer is also wanted for her farm on Frankquakin. Liberal wages will be given to persons well qualified for the above employments. Apply to

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH. Sept. 29 1801. 11.—'86.

EASTON ACADEMY.

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

By order of the Board of Trustees,

N. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from the payment of my Debts which from a variety of losses I am unable to pay

WILLIAM BROWN of Joseph.

Kent county, September 14, 1801. 6w.—'87.

James



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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

(VOL. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER, 20, 1801.

(No. 589.)

Foreign Intelligence.

BORDEAUX, August 4.

INSTALLATION OF A NEW KING.

Official account of the taking possession of the sovereignty of Tuscany, executed in the name of his majesty the king of Etruria, Lewis I. by count Cesar Ventura, Marquis De Gallinetti, &c. minister plenipotentiary of his Etruscan majesty, Florence, August 4.

At seven o'clock in the morning, the great bell of the old palace announced the solemn act that was about to take place.

At nine, a detachment of grenadiers, with drums beating, appeared in the grand Saloon of the old palace, destined for the scene of the august ceremony, and they were immediately placed at their respective posts.

His excellency general Murat arrived at eleven with his staff, & was received by the marquises Feremi & Gerini, who accompanied him to the Saloon of the Two Hundred, where an alcove had been prepared for him and his staff, until the moment of celebrating the act.

The count de Ventura arrived soon after with the whole of his suite at the gate of the old palace, and was received by four senators, who accompanied him to the great Saloon.

The plenipotentiary and the commander in chief entered the Saloon at the same moment, by different doors, and were received with the customary honors by the militia. They reached the throne exactly at the same time, and neither of them as it had been agreed, took the precedence.

In the mean time, the senate, the civil magistracy, and other ministers occupied the situations assigned them. The minister plenipotentiary & the general also took their seats.

A profound silence was observed in the Saloon, where no less than 2,500 persons belonging to the different orders of the state were assembled. The first minister opened the ceremony, and the notary of the state delivered a long speech, in which, after praising the wisdom of the French republic, and the genius and talents of general Buonaparte, he observed, that in consequence of the agreement between them and his Imperial majesty, peace had been signed at Luneville. Having read the whole of the fifth article of the treaty, the minister plenipotentiary also read the proclamation of Lewis the first, announcing himself to the Tuscans as the new king of Etruria, & constituting him, the count de Ventura, his majesty's plenipotentiary, to receive the customary oath of fidelity and obedience.

The advocate general next invited the senate and magistrates to take the oath, and this invitation was accepted by lieutenant the senate.

The senators and the priors of the civil community then proceeded to

the foot of the throne; where, having saluted the portrait of his majesty, the minister plenipotentiary, and the commander in chief, they took the oath, laying their right hands on the Holy Evangels, which were kept open by the deputy of the Equestrian order of St. Henry.

All persons having resumed their seats, the notary of the state read with a loud voice the solemn instrument of the oath, named the persons who had signed their names as witnesses, and entreated the benediction of Heaven, for the new king, Lewis the first. This entreaty was greeted with universal declamation.

Thus terminated this august ceremony, during which, every time when the French republic or the royal personages were mentioned, the minister plenipotentiary, the commander in chief, and the senate, uncovered themselves.

IRISH HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY

Before J. Barrington, esq. L. L. D.

Anderson & others, vs. the owners of the Jason and cargo.

These were suits instituted for salvage by B. Beverly, of London, merchant, owner of the snow Tapster, of Norfolk, and of John Anderson, captain of the Tapster, who claimed for and on behalf of himself and crew; and of a person of the name of Myles Hughes, a person on board the Tapster, who likewise libelled against the said brig Jason & cargo, as a sailor, for preserving this vessel and cargo from destruction.

The facts of this case appear to be as follow: The snow Tapster, the property of Mr. Beverly, being on her passage from Norfolk, in Virginia, to Cork, discovered the brig Jason, about 30 leagues to the southward and westward of Cape Clear, with her head to the north, under close reefed main top-sail, & apparently in much disorder. Captain Anderson imagining she was in distress, hauled his wind, and made a stretch to fetch the brig Jason, and on hailing her received no answer; he therefore dispatched his mate & two of his seamen on board, who shortly returned and reported to him that the vessel was totally deserted; that there were four feet and an half water in the hold; that it appeared to them that it was the intention of the persons who abandoned her to have sunk her, as she was scuttled, and that she was laden with sundry articles of merchandize. Capt. Anderson thereupon made such judicious arrangements as he thought advisable, and brought this vessel and cargo in safety into port. The other parties who claimed salvage were O'Meara, mate of the Tapster, and Richard Walker and Patterton Morris, seamen, who were put on board this vessel to navigate her, under capt. Anderson's directions.

The cause was argued by advocates for the respective parties. The owners of the Jason and cargo sub-

mitted to such reasonable compensation as the court might award.

The learned judge, with much ability and legal knowledge, laid down the law respecting salvage, & particularly the duty of the salvors in cases of this kind: he adopted the doctrine of sir Wm. Scott, that the exact service performed was not the proper test for the quantum of reward; that it was for the interest of commerce and navigation that a considerable reward shall be held up; and that if meritorious salvors are to be paid at all, they ought to be paid liberally; in this case the court taking into consideration that if the vessel and cargo had not been opportunely saved by capt. Anderson and crew, inevitable destruction must have followed; he therefore decreed them the one half the value of the ship & cargo, which was distributed according to the respective ranks and exertions of the claimants.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

Latest Foreign News.

Last evening arrived here the fine fast-sailing ship Connecticut, (lately purchased of government by Jordan Wright,) in 35 days from Liverpool. To capt. Hiller, who commands the ship, the directors of the New-York Gazette are indebted for London papers to the THIRD of SEPTEMBER—together with the very interesting Ship News, all which will be found under the proper heads.

The extracts from our London papers are not so copious as they would have been, had the Connecticut arrived at an earlier hour: what remains shall be given in our next—the most important is now given.

The lord mayor of London, on the 2d of Sept. in consequence of the reduction in the price of flour, ordered the bread to be lowered four affizes, or 8d. in the peck loaf; the quarter loaf will then be sold for 12 1-2d wheaten; 11d. household.

On the 30th of July, at Madrid, the treaty of peace with Portugal was published. The first consul has acceded to the conditions therein mentioned, (which will be published on Monday) and ratified it.

The packet Prince of Wales, arrived at Falmouth the 29th August from Lisbon, information by her states that the idea of an invasion by the French, appears to be given up. A few days prior to her sailing, great quantities of military stores were shipped on board transports, & it was said, in consequence of the French troops retiring from the frontiers, they were again relanded.

Deal, Sept. 1. Admiral Nelson still continues in the Downs, with his flag flying on board the Amazon frigate.

Stocks—London, Sept. 2. Bank stock, 168 1-2—3 per cent. cons. 61.—Omnium, 9 3-4.

LONDON, August 24.

The preparations along the Dutch and French coasts still continue, & their ostensible object is defence against any attack from our fleet.—No less than 100,000 men are said to be collected, betwixt Dunkirk & Brest, but we believe this number is exaggerated.

The French papers are full of accounts respecting the complete defeat of the Anglo-Turkish army &c. General Hutchinson's letter will soon put an end to the manufacture of the French victories in the East.

August 25.

It is very extraordinary that we have remained so long uninformed of all the proceedings of Gantheaume since his sailing from Toulon.—A letter, however, was received on Saturday last, from an officer on board lord Keith's fleet, dated off Cape Rosso, June 12th, which states, that Gantheaume had appeared on the coast of Egypt on the 6th, and on the 10th five vessels were between the British squadron and the shore, one a corvette, got in (no troops in her) the other four were taken, with troops, ammunition, &c. The prisoners stated that Gantheaume had sent three ships of the line and a frigate to Toulon with sick men. He had appeared upon the coast with four ships of the line & a frigate, with some smaller vessels and three thousand troops on board, very sickly.—He intended to land to the west of Arabstown, and ordered ten lbs of bread and two bottles of water for each man. By a mistake in his reckoning, however, he anchored at Lacuste, 50 leagues to the west, and there heard from a Greek, Lord Keith was off Arabstown. He examined the coast & found it practicable. He was now discovered by some of the frigates; upon which he cut his cables and stood to sea, after which time nothing more was heard of him.

Advices have been received in town of later date than the dispatches from general Hutchinson. They state that the convention of Cairo had already been begun to be carried into execution, and that the two English and French armies were returning towards Rosetta, marching in parallel lines. Of Menou's determination in consequence of the convention of Cairo, these advices make no mention.

August 27.

We received this morning, by express the Paris papers to the 25th instant. The most remarkable intelligence brought by them is the great and rapid rise in the French funds. On the 21st, they were 45 1-3; on the 22d, they rose to 46; and on the 23d, to 48. For

such a rise we are unable to account. There is no news in the papers that could have occasioned it, nor indeed is there any article of importance in them. The *Moniteur* of the 23d and 24th, are filled with long and local details from Guadaloupe, and with the treaty between Russia and Sweden.

The French frigate, the *Ceres*, and six of her convoy, has been taken in the Mediterranean after an obstinate resistance.

LEHIGH, August 7.—We have received to-day the unfortunate intelligence of the English having taken a French frigate and six transports, as they went out of Porto Ereole.

The American consul resident here has been directed by Mr. Cathcart, the consul of the United States at Tripoli, to give all publicity to the following—

Consulate of the United States of America, at Tunis, July 2, 1802.

"The Bey of Tripoli having declared war against the United States, our government has sent a flotilla to prevent the regency from injuring our commerce. In consequence we are to inform the agents of all powers at peace with us that Tripoli is now blockaded by the said American flotilla, and that every ship whatever, which shall attempt to enter the port, will be treated conformably to the laws of nations, applicable to such cases.

(Signed)

"W. CATAN,
consul at Tunis."

THE HERALD.

R A S T O N,
TUESDAY MORNING, October 20.

The following appear, from the testimony of one of the greatest writers of the 16th century, to have been 250 years since, the qualities on which the different nations of Europe respectively value themselves the most:—"The English boast of their goodly forms, their skill in music, the hospitality of their way of living; the Scots of their high birth, and dexterity in subtle argumentation; the French of their politeness; the inhabitants of Paris of their unrivaled skill in theology; the Italians, that they are learned and eloquent, and that all other nations but themselves are barbarians; the Spaniards of their valour and military glory; the Germans of their giant bulk and strength, and their skill in magic."

[N. E. Palladium.]

The French Gen. VAL, who is lately returned from Egypt to France, has presented to the Chief Consul an antique torso of the greatest beauty. It represents the body of a youth of 15, worked quite anatomically. It was found in the Delta, and is supposed to originate from the Babylonian Temple. Connoisseurs value it as the most exquisite piece of sculpture that has been found by the French in Egypt. The hieroglyphics with which it is covered are perfectly well preserved.

ibid.

The desperate situation of the Tripolitan Admiral at Gibraltar, being without men, money and provisions, it is expected will induce him to abandon the service of the Bashaw and his profession of Mahometanism, & strive to get an honest living.

ibid.

A conspiracy against the life of the new governor of Guadaloupe, has been detected, and some of the concerned (mulattoes) executed.

ibid.

IMPORTANT.

The following Piece, signed HISTORICUS, deserves the careful perusal & preservation of every American citizen.

FROM THE BALANCE.

FLATTERY is the ladder by which ambitious men climb to power. In a royal government they fawn around the prince and flatter all his whims &

foibles; in a democratic republic government, they bestow the same full some flattery upon the people.

The maxim of courtiers, is, "The king can do no wrong;"—and it is the maxim of demagogues "that the people can no wrong." They ascribe to the people a sort of divine rectitude and infallibility. "Vox populi est vox Dei," has been in the mouth of almost every popular office hunter, who could smatter Latin; or in English, the blasphemous adage is this, "the voice of the people is the voice of God." Now this is the mere cant of political hypocrites, who are seeking by it their own advancement.—While kings ought to be told that they are extremely liable to do wrong, the same wholesome truth should be inculcated on the people, when they are the fountain of power.

The useful pages of history inform us, that the people deceived by misrepresentation and falsehood, have sometimes mistook their friends for their foes, and while they cherished & honored those artful men, who to answer their own vile ends flattered them; they in the mean time discarded, and in some instances, destroyed their best benefactors.

Doctor Priestley, who will not be suspected of being partial either for royalty or aristocracy, has the following remarks in his treatise on education. "Those who really do their country the most essential service, and reap any honor from it in their life time are very few indeed. In general, the truly honest statesman is sure to be abused, & generally ruined by the arts of the dishonest, who scruple not to fight with such weapons as the upright man cannot use himself; and therefore cannot sufficiently guard against in others."

These remarks of the learned Doctor are founded not in theory, but in substantial facts. They are not the deductions of abstruse and fallible reasoning; but are incontrovertible truths, declared and established from age to age by the impartial history of man. An honest man, a real patriot, being incapable of the vile arts and intrigue, is exposed to be undermined & supplanted by the sly knave, who will use lying, calumny, and any infamous methods whatever to gain his ends.—The former stands on open ground with his bosom bared, while the latter skulks behind a tree, and from thence throws his envenomed darts, or perhaps stabs him in the manner of an assassin. When calumnies are spread with great subtlety, industry and confidence, and though clearly confuted, are still persisted in and repeated with the same boldness and effrontery, the very best characters may for a time be tarnished by them. Integrity, talents and patriotism are no security against this "pestilence that walketh in darkness."—Crafty & wicked men by poisoning the sources of public information, may inflame the people with resentment even against their best friends and benefactors.—And indeed this has been often done. The ancient democratic republics of Greece afford divers remarkable instances of this kind; some of which may hereafter be particularly noticed. At present I shall select an instance to our purpose from a book, which tho' too little read, is much more universally known than the history of Greece.—The history of the trial and condemnation of our Savior, which is equally affecting and instructive, gives a most striking specimen of popular delusion. The cunning, malicious priests of the Jewish nation had formed a resolution to destroy Jesus, because he had openly exposed their hypocrisy and was diminishing their influence. Pursuant to this plan they arrested him and brought to him trial before Pilate the Roman governor; and, through their violent and overbearing importunity, obtained his condemnation. Pilate, however, being conscious of the innocence of Jesus as well as of the malice of his accusers, and wishing to save his life, had recourse to the following expedient for that purpose.—It had been customary that the people at their great annual festival, had the privilege of obtaining the release of any one condemned criminal for whose pardon they chose to solicit. Pilate, availing himself of this custom, bro't forth Jesus, and together with him, one Barabbas, a notorious culprit who had been guilty of insurgency and

murder—and then he demanded of the multitude which of them two he should release. Here was an immediate appeal to the people, who (as flatterers say) can do no wrong; & whose voice has been pronounced to be the voice of God. On the one hand stands a miscreant, convicted of the enormous guilt of murder; on the other hand there stands one of a spotless character—an acknowledged benefactor to this very people who were now called upon to decide his fate—one who had been devoted to their service, & went about among them doing good. And there was this favorable circumstance, that the people generally were not previously prejudiced against Jesus, but had a high veneration of his character. It was but a day or two before this, when as Jesus entered Jerusalem, the whole multitude shouted his praises and cried aloud, "Hosanna to the son of David." We will now examine the pivot on which the opinion of the populace turned. The crafty enemies of Jesus, perceiving that the people were to decide his fate, immediately exerted themselves to prejudice & poison their minds by falsehoods. The sacred text says, "The chief priests and elders persuaded the multitude, that they should ask Barabbas and destroy Jesus."—This artifice succeeded. The fickle multitude were turned by the breath of flattery and slander, as easily as a vane turns by the wind. Accordingly when Pilate immediately after put the question to them "Whether of the twain will ye that I release unto you?" they said "Barabbas." Pilate saith unto them, "what shall I do then with Jesus which is called Christ?" They all said unto him, "Let him be crucified."—The governor appears to have been astonished at their choice, and begins to query with them.—"Why? What evil hath he done?" This Barabbas who stands before you is a murderer and certainly guilty of death, but what evil hath Jesus done?" This was an unanswerable question, and they did not attempt to answer it: but like some disputants, who when hard pressed, will raise their voices instead of strengthening their arguments, "they cried out the more, saying, let him be crucified." This was "the voice of the people," which political sycophants blasphemously say, "is the voice of God."

Fine cob-web speculations are fallacious: but real facts always speak the language of truth. From the faithful page of history, we may learn wisdom.

The nature of our constitution of government is chiefly democratic, and its whole stability depends upon the correct information and the virtue of the people. If the sources of public & private information might be sufficiently numerous and pure; if all newspapers might be the vehicles of truth; if there might be in every part of the country a sufficient number of good schools, and of free schools for the instruction of the children of poor people; and if public and private virtue might mark the characters of the several classes of the people, there would be a happy prospect of the eventual triumph of republicanism. Our mild & happy form of government might be permanent and lasting, and millions yet unborn might enjoy its inestimable blessings. But on the other hand, if the sources of public information should be corrupted; if newspapers should become the vehicles of falsehood and slander, for the purpose of destroying the good, and advancing the bad—if the education of children and youth should be neglected; if the morals of the people should be corrupted; if elections should become gambling matches; if patriotism itself should become a bye word, by reason of the conduct of its hypocritical professors in pressing after the loaves and fishes of office; if this should be the state of things, it would but too seriously indicate approaching ruin.

HISTORICUS.

WANTED,

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply at this Office. Sept. 1, 1802.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

COMMUNICATION.

In the following extracts sufficient reasons may be found for Callender's being refused an office; but no reason for Mr. Jefferson's presenting him a fifty dollar bill. Mr. Adams might as well have favored Porcupine with *douceurs*.

Can any friend of Mr. J. hold up his head, and complain of federal abuse—after knowing that his party have not only tolerated but nourished the writer of the following? Here we have a specimen of truth, candor and reason, which has effected the political change in our country. This is the preacher who has converted Virginia. We may judge of the cause by the other advocates.

Callender, like most of the democratic writers, is a foreigner. Is it a proof of the wisdom of the people to believe that such persons know more of, and feel more for the interests of the country than Americans?—Surely those citizens are deluded, who confide in Irish and British emigrants, sooner than in natives of our own country—who have every inducement to promote our prosperity—who have been tried & proved.

EXTRACTS

From CALLENDER'S publication entitled *the Prospect before us.*

Page 72. Adams & Washington have since been shaping a serious of these paper jobbers into judges and ambassadors. As their whole courage lies in want of shame, these poltroons, without risking a manly and intelligible defence of their own measures, raise an affected yelp against the corruption of the French Directory; as if any corruption could be more venal or more notorious than their own.—For years together the United States refounded with curses against them, while the Grand Lama of Federal adoration, the immaculate Divinity of Mount Vernon, approved of and subscribed every one of their blackest measures.

P. 143. And it was upon this notable foundation that the president penned his inimitable answer to the boys of Boston. In that paper, with all the cowardly insolence, arising from his assurance of personal safety, with all the fury, but without the propriety or sublimity of Homer's Achilles, this hoary headed incendiary, this libeller of the governor of Virginia bawls out to arms; Then to arms!

P. 102. But in this speech, the president's speech to congress in 1793, has a chasm that completely unmasks the scandalous hypocrisy of Washington, and shews in what way he was likely to assert the privilege of his country.

"On this head we cannot but discover a distinction between the fraternal character of the first and second presidents—Mr. Adams has only completed the scene of ignominy which Mr. Washington began."

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST

Some idea of the merits of Mr. Gallatin, as a citizen, may be formed from the subjoined document.—How it must excite the admiration of the world to behold a legislator encouraging opposition to the laws—and how much more, to find such a legislator, who is also a foreigner in the land, appointed to take care of the property of the nation!

Extract from BACH'S paper, Sept. 1, 1792.

At a meeting of sun dry Inhabitants of the Western counties of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, on the 21st day of August, 1792.

Col. John Cannon, was placed in the chair, and Albert Gallatin, appointed clerk.

THE excise law of congress being taken into consideration, a committee was appointed to prepare a draught of resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting on the subject of said law. Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

August 22, 1792.

The Committee appointed yesterday made a report, which being twice read, was unanimously adopted.

The following is one of the several resolutions unanimously adopted:

"And whereas some men be found amongst us so far lost to every sense of virtue and feeling for the distresses of this country, as to accept offices for the collection of the duty."

"Resolved therefore, that in future we will consider such persons as unworthy of our friendship: Have no intercourse or dealings with them, withdraw from them every assistance, and withhold all the comforts of life, which depend upon those duties that as men and fellow citizens, we owe to each other, and upon all occasions treat them with that contempt they deserve, and that it be, and it is hereby most earnestly recommended to the people at large to follow the same kind of conduct towards them."

(Signed)
John Cannon, Chairman.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Clerk.

It is true Mr. Gallatin, when he perceived the insurrection would fail, sought and obtained pardon of Gen. Washington; but was his declaration of sorrow the effect of sincere penitence, or of a necessary policy? If forgiven, ought the conduct of Mr. Gallatin to be forgotten?

Nor are the causes of the failure of this insurrection forgotten by Mr. Gallatin. Does he not harbor an inveterate hatred against all that assisted in its suppression? Among other instances—Did not General Miller of Pennsylvania command a large body of men that went on the western expedition to disperse the insurgents, and was he not ejected from the office of Supervisor immediately on Mr. Gallatin's coming to the treasury.

A MURDER.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Wayne county, Kentucky, to his father in Buckingham, dated July 1st. 1801.

"A few days since, a horrid murder was perpetrated in this neighborhood. Joseph Dotson murdered his son-in-law, William Wormsley, with a club; and sunk him in the Cumberland River, with a stone in his bosom. Eight days afterwards, he was found floating. William Dotson, son of the murderer, being at Meadows's mill, near the place where the body was found, hastened home and informed his father, who immediately quitted his house telling his family that he never would be taken alive. I made one of a company that waylaid his house. He came back in the night time, and we ordered him to surrender, which he refused, but fought with a club. We fired on him; he ran & plunged into the river. We pursued and fired two guns at him while in the water, which, we conjecture, so affrighted him, that he presently drowned; for his body being found a few days after, and examined, no wound appeared on him—Young Dotson, who seems to have been accessory to the murder, was tried by an examining court, committed, and ordered to a further trial in August next, at Danville."

SPANISH DEPREDACTIONS.

A number of American vessels have been lately captured by Spanish privateers, and carried into Algeiras.—It will doubtless be a part of the duty of Mr. Pinckney, our new Minister at the Court of Madrid—to inquire into the motives for these depredations—and have a stop put to them.

The aggregate amount of the cargoes of two Philadelphia vessels carried into Algeiras is 300,000 dollars.—Probably they have American property to the amount of a million of dollars in that port for adjudication.

Capt. Pinkham was imprisoned seventy-seven days at Algeiras, by order of the American Consul, and depended upon Spanish charity for support. The cause of his imprisonment was never mentioned to him.

[Boston paper.]

Extract of a letter from the commander of an American ship, dated off Guape Spartel, 29th August, 1801.
"Yesterday I saw a fine English armed merchant ship, whom I had spoke the night before, fall into the hands of 6 Spanish gun-boats, after a severe action of 3 hours. This cir-

cumstance has much affected me: to see at 4 o'clock a fine trim ship with a favorable breeze, making the best of her way through a difficult passage, & at 7 to see her in possession of her enemies, after a most manly struggle."

At no time this season, (says the Portland Gazette) has there existed a contagious fever here, and at this moment the town of Portland enjoys a remarkable share of health.

We learn that William Stevens, Esq. of Savannah, is appointed federal district judge, for the district of Georgia [Louisville Gazette.]

The British navy list, published to the 1st of last month, contains 141 admirals, 532 captains, 418 commanders, and 2,274 lieutenants.

[F. G.]

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Philadelphia, dated at Gibraltar, 15th August, 1801.

"Accounts have been received at this place, that the French and Spanish are preparing to attack the fort—their force is said to consist of 40 vessels of war, 1200 gun-boats, and 50,000 men. The troops stationed here are constantly employed in strengthening and enlarging the fortifications.

"The Spaniards are daily committing depredations on our commerce in these seas; there are at present 6 American vessels at Algeiras, prizes to their gun-boats. The noted lieutenant Masey, who formerly commanded the United States schooner Experiment, is a prisoner there—he was mate of a ship belonging to Philadelphia, commanded by capt. Flin, which has been lately brought in. We expect to lose the Tripolitan admiral—out of 500 men he has only about 70 remaining—he has offered to sell his vessels, but can get nothing for them. They are much in want of provisions, and now live on about four ounces of bread per day, & the governor has refused to supply him with any more.

An English cutter, just arrived from Barcelona and Port Mahon, informs that the Tripolitans were cruising off these ports: one of their cruisers was seen in chase of an American ship, and it is supposed had taken her."

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Thursday last. ROBIN CHAMBERLAINE, Esq. of this town, to Miss KITTIE BLAKE of Queen Anne's county.

On Monday the 19th inst. Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, of Talbot county, to Mrs. HANNAH AWLSTON, of Kent.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber's shop was broke open on the night of the 7th of this inst, and two Silver Watches Stolen, one of them a small Single Case French Watch, Number not known, the face broken around the key hole, steel minute and hour hands, the cock screws very indifferent, & the pins belonging to the underside of the cock broke off and nothing but the screws to guide the cock over the ballance-works a small steel chain & a long round brass key, the case shuts badly, and some times will not remain fast. The other a very old London Watch, number not known, the outside case very indifferent, very much bruised, with a hole on one side, no button to the outside case to bear in the watch with; the ballance works out of order, one side of the ballance wheel lies down on the regulating plate, owing to the pivot being turned out of place that the top of the verge plays in, & likewise lately cut off even with the top of the cock—a steel chain, long links, made of round steel wire turned, quite black, owing to rust. It is hoped, that every gentleman watch-maker, gold and silver smith who are informed of this piece of theft, will take pains to detect this villain by having any person confined, who may carry either or both of the above described watches to repair or sell, until they can have the matter tried, so as to detect the thief, and on the delivery of the above mentioned watches, the above reward shall be paid by Thomas Bruff, Gold and Silver Smith, living in Somerset county, Princess Anne, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

October 8, 1801.

'89.

By the LEVY COURT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 12th, 1801.

RESOLVED, That the inspector of Tobacco at Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogheads, the size and dimensions of which are not agreeable to the act of assembly, establishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789, chapter 26, section 35. And, for preventing packing of tobacco in unfixed casks, Be it enacted, That no tobacco shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unless the same shall be packed in hogheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the stave, and seventy in the whole diameter within the staves at the cross and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hoghead of greater dimensions, shall repack the same in sizeable hogheads, as herein before expressed, at his own expence, before the same shall be passed.

The editors of the news-papers in Alexandria, Frederick-town, Hagar's-town, George-town, Easton and Annapolis, are requested to publish the foregoing resolution in their respective papers once a week for eight weeks successively, and transmit their accounts to the levy court of Baltimore county for payment.

By order,

WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.
8w.—89.

Public Vendue.

TO be sold at Vendue in Easton on the 15th of November next, a LOT of WOOD LAND, containing about 28 acres, eight miles from Easton, on the head of St. Michael's Creek, and adjoining the lands of Dr. E. Martin and Mr. Samuel Abbott. The Land will be shown to any person making application to Mr. William Harris living near the same. Terms of sale are twelve months credit, on giving bond with approved security.

HENRY MAYNADEIR.

October 14, 1801. 5w.—89.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Five or six Young Negroes for sale. Apply to the Printer.
October 15, 1801. 3w.—89.

To be Sold or Leased.

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

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

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.

September 20, 1801. 1f.—86.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

TO be Sold at Public Vendue on Monday the 9th of November next, beginning at 10 o'clock, the property of the widow Stevens, living at the place called Rich Bottom, such as Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, and some Household Furniture. A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums exceeding three pounds, by giving bond or note with approved security, and if not paid within the 9 months they are to bear interest from the day of sale.

October 20, 1801. 3w.—89.

Public Vendue.

ON Monday the 2d of November if fair, if not the next fair day, will be Sold at Public Vendue on the plantation that the subscriber has held for some years back, known by the name of Mr. William Stephen's plantation, a large stock of Cattle, amounting to sixty head, among which are several yoke of steers, some of which are broke to the yoke, Cows with calf, and Milch Cows, twenty head of Horses, among which are work horses, Blooded Mares, noted for breeding, & some for the saddle, a large stock of Sheep, and all the Farming Utensils belonging to a large plantation a handsome Pheasant, somewhat worn, a London Still with a large pewter worm, the still will boil 50 gallons, & many other things, such as Kitchen and Household Furniture. Twelve months credit will be given, upon giving bond with approved security, on all sums above 20 dollars, and on all sums from 20 dollars to 20 shillings, six months credit, and on all sums under 20 shillings ready money. Will also be rented, the Plantation whereon the subscriber now resides, for one or three years, with a number of convenient houses to accommodate a tenant; there are three shifts on said plantation, about 160 thousand corn hills in a shift, there is fifty bushels of wheat well put in, part of which is in lots in high improvement: Will also be rented a number of Houses well situated for tradesmen, on the leading road adjoining to the subscriber's plantation.

There will be sold on Wednesday the 30th of November next, if not sold by private sale, from 2 or 3 years to twenty years, the time on a number of Negroes, (agreeable to their age and sex) amounting to forty or more, among which are many hearty young Men, Women, Boys and Girls, a long credit well given on them, by giving bond with approved security: no person who has or is in the habit of sending negroes out of the country, will be admitted to purchase.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Caroline county, October 7, 1801.
3w.—88.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the tenth of March next—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.
October 13, 1801. 3w.—88.

TO BE LET.

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

SAMUEL HARRISON.

August 22, 1801.

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

FRANCIS ROSSE.

August 17, 1801.

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

AMOS WARREN.

Talbot county, Sept. 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator. Sept. 18, 1801. 6w. '85.

For Sale

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

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

ROBERT ANDERSON. Chestertown, Sept. 16, 1801. 6w. '86.

Notice is hereby given, That

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

ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee. Sept. 1, 1801.

COACHEE & HORSES

FOR SALE,

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

Sept. 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

NICHOLAS MACE.

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

NOTICE.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON. July 28, 1801.

Annapolis, September 7, 1801.

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

By order, ROBERT DENNY, Secretary. 5w. '84.

NOTICE.

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

EBENEZER PERKINS, 6w. '84.

September 18, 1801.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the next Assembly, to relieve him from debts which from a variety of misfortunes he is unable to pay.

LEVIN PARSONS.

Worcester county, Oct. 2, 1801. 6w. '87.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES O'BRYON,

FOR ELIZ. CARRADINE, Adm'r. Sept. 12, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS GORDON.

September 29, 1801. 6w. '86.

WANTED

AN Overlooker to superintend the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ennalls of Dorchester county. He must be a single man, acquainted with farming, and capable of keeping plain accounts. An Overseer is also wanted for her farm on Transquakin. Liberal wages will be given to persons well qualified for the above employments. Apply to

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH. Sept. 29, 1801. 1f. '86.

EASTON ACADEMY.

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

By order of the Board of Trustees, N. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

The Rectoryship of the neighboring parish is rendered vacant by the same event; and it is probable that a Clergyman may find it convenient to officiate in both departments. Easton, (M.) Sept. 24, 1801.]

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

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

W. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, August 10, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

Dated this 15th day of September, 1801. 6w. '84.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT ROLLE.

Dorchester county. Sept. 17, 1801, 8w. '85.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from the payment of all my Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

JOHN M'LARAN.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from the payment of my Debts which from a variety of losses I am unable to pay

WILLIAM BROWN

of Joseph.

Kent county, September 14, 1801. 6w. '87.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM CORNOR.

Talbot County, Oct. 13, 1801.

6w. '88.

EASTON RACES.

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

Per order of the President, MITCHELL RUSSUM, Sec'y. Sept. 29th, 1801. 5w. '86

WANT TO PURCHASE,

FROM 40 to 50 Negroes; women, girls, and small boys are most wanting; but the purchaser would take them in families, or in one entire gang, provided it suited the seller.—For such negroes, the cash will be paid down, and a generous price given.—The purchaser wishes in making this purchase, to get 10 or 12 house servants—women and girls. A line addressed to D. P. and sent to the post-office at Centerville, will be particularly attended to. The purchaser will go in the country to see such negroes if they can be obtained, and purposes remaining in Centerville three or four months for the accomplishment of this object.

Centerville, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, October 5, 1801. 8w. '87.

TO BE SOLD

AT Public Auction, on Monday the 26th day of October, 1801, at the late dwelling of Wynn Loockerman, of Caroline county, deceased, part of the Personal Estate of the said, deceased, consisting of very valuable Mahogany & other Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep very fine, Breeding Sows, Plantation Utensils, Corn, Wheat, Blades, and Top Fodder, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale by

MARGARET WALKER, EXECUTRIX. 3w. '87.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Thomas Wynn Loockerman, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and one.

MARGARET WALKER. 3w. '87.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By S. Sower and J. W. Butler, Baltimore.

THE A B B E S S:

A Romance, written by J. H. Ireland; and are now ready for delivery at the Book-Store of T. P. Smith, Easton. Those subscribers residing in Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, are requested to apply for their copies as soon as possible.

October 6, 1801. '87.



Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

Yesterday arrived in this port the brig *Clio*, in the short passage of 29 days from Bordeaux. We have been extremely fortunate in procuring the latest French papers received by her. The Paris papers are to the 30th August, and Bordeaux to the 2d of September. The most important article they contain is the official letter from general Hutchinson, detailing the particulars of the surrender of Cairo, on the 27th June, to the English and Turks, with a copy of the convention concluded between general Hope, Osman Bey & Isaac Bey, on behalf of the English and Turkish armies; and generals Dandelot and Faragre (chief of brigade) and approved and ratified by general Belliard, on behalf of the garrison of Cairo.

The London dates from the French papers, are to the 25th of August, 3 days later than before received.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

SURRENDER OF CAIRO.

LONDON, August 22.

Dispatches from the hon. sir J. Hutchinson, transmitted in a letter of Lord Elgin, to the right honorable Lord Hawkesbury, have this day been received at the office of Lord Hobart, one of the principal secretaries of state.

Head-quarters at the camp of Gizeh, June 29.

MY LORD,

The combined armies, on the 21st inst. were on both sides the river. The English troops, and those of the captain, invested Gizeh, on the left of the Nile, whilst the army of the Grand Vizier, pushed forward, and took a position almost within gun shot of Cairo. On the morning of the 22d, the enemy sent a flag of truce, offering to evacuate Cairo and its forts, under certain conditions. After a negotiation of several days, which was conducted by brig. gen. Hope, with great skill and address, the city and forts were surrendered under the conditions I have the honor hereby to transmit to you.

At 5 o'clock last evening, we took possession of the gate of Gizeh, as well as of the fort of Sulkoski, which commands Cairo from the side of the river. The exchange of hostages having taken place, the place is to be evacuated entirely in about 10 days.

I have reason to suppose that there are about 6000 troops in the place, but having not received any statement yet, I am uncertain as to this point.

The service was hard and fatiguing: the troops have suffered much by the heat, by the difficulties of the navigation of the river, & the badness of the roads in the country. But both

officers and men have supported it with a great deal of patience, and have manifested a zeal which is above all eulogy, to the honor of his majesty's arms.

I am under great obligations to quarter-master-general Anstruther, for the zeal and ability he displayed for the public service, under the most difficult circumstances. The generals Cradock and Doyle who were employed under my immediate command, have rendered me great services, and I take the liberty of recommending them to his majesty's favor.

Captain Stevenson of the marines, has shewn a great deal of activity & patience during this long march: he has done all he possibly could to furnish us with provisions; and, in fact, without his assistance, we could not have advanced. Your lordship will recollect that the river is extremely low at this season; that the mouth of the Nile is impracticable for days together, and that the distance from Rosetta to Cairo is from 160 to 170 miles. Captain Stevenson has been well aided by the Copis, Morrison, Curry, and Hillyar, who were employed under him. Their services was not brilliant, but I hope it will not be forgotten, that it was not less useful, and that it required a constant attention and vigilance.— It lasted for some weeks, connected with extreme labor and fatigue.

These dispatches will be delivered to you by major Montresor, who, since our arrival in this country, has lived with me in great intimacy, & is able to give your lordship every necessary account of the situation of our affairs in this country. I take the liberty of recommending him to your lordship's protection, as an officer of merit, and to his majesty's favor.

I have the honor, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON,
major general.

CONVENTION,

For the capitulation of Egypt by the French troops and auxiliaries, under the command of the general of division, Belliard; concluded between the brigadier general Hope, on the part of the commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's army in Egypt; Osman Bey, on the part of the Grand Vizier, and Isaac Bey, on the part of the Captain Pacha; and citizens Dandelot and Maraud, brigadier generals, and Faragre, chief of brigade, on the part of the general of division, Belliard, commanding a corps of French and auxiliary troops.

The abovesmentioned commissioners, after exchanging their respective powers, have agreed on the following articles:

ART. 1. The French and their auxiliary troops under the command of the general of division Belliard, are to evacuate Cairo, the Citadel, the forts of Boulac, Gizeh, and all the ports of Egypt which they occupy at present.

2. The French troops and their

auxiliaries shall march to Rosetta along the left of the Nile, with their arms, baggages, field artillery and ammunition, in order, there to be embarked for the French ports in the Mediterranean, with their arms, baggages, artillery and effects at the expense of the allied powers. The embarkations of the said French and auxiliary troops shall take place as soon as possible, and the latest, in 15 days after the ratification of this convention. It is also agreed that the troops shall be carried to the French ports in the Mediterranean, by the shortest rout.

3. On the day of the ratification of the present convention hostilities shall cease on both sides. The fort of Tulkoski & the gate of Pyramids of the city of Gaza, shall be given up to the combined armies. The line of advanced posts of both the respective armies shall be terminated by commissaries to be named for that purpose.

4. Twelve days after the ratification of the present convention, the city of Cairo, the Citadel, the fort and city of Boulac, shall be evacuated by the French troops and their auxiliaries to march by the way of Ibram Bey to the Isle of Rhoda & into the forts of Fourcroy and Gizeh, whence they shall proceed as soon as possible, at least within five days to the places of embarkation.— The generals of the combined armies engage to furnish at their expense every thing requisite for the transportation of the troops.

5. The march and encampments of the French troops and their auxiliaries shall be regulated by the respective generals, or by officers nominated on both sides: But it is clearly understood that the days of march and encampments are to be determined by the generals of the combined armies, and consequently that the French and auxiliary troops are to be accompanied by English and Turkish commissioners, who will furnish them the necessary provisions during their march.

6. The baggage, ammunition & other articles to be transported by water shall be escorted by French detachments, & by armed boats of the allied powers.

7. The French troops and their auxiliaries from Gizeh, to the time of their embarkation, will receive their subsistence according to the regulation of the French army.

8. The commanders of the combined armies shall furnish vessels for the transportation of the French & auxiliary troops to the French ports in the Mediterranean, for which purpose commissaries shall be sent to Aboukir and Rosetta, in order to take the necessary measures.

9. The allied powers shall furnish vessels for the transportation of the horses, & sufficient forage.

10. The allied powers shall furnish sufficient convoy for the protection of the French and auxiliary troops. The allied powers guarantee that the French and auxiliary troops shall not be molested in any manner till their arrival in France;

and the general of the division Belliard, and the troops under his command engage not to commit any act of hostility during the same space of time against the fleet of the country submitted to his Britannic majesty of his allies.

The vessels employed in transporting and escorting the said troops shall not touch at any other port in France, except in case of great necessity. The commanders on both sides contract reciprocally the same engagements during the time of the French troops staying in Egypt, from the moment of the ratification to the time of the embarkation. The general of division guarantees in the name of his government, that the vessels employed in conveying and escorting the French troops, shall not be detained in the French ports after the embarkation of the said troops, and the commanders shall have liberty to purchase the provisions necessary for their return.— General Belliard also guarantees in the name of his government, that the said vessels shall not be molested on their return to the ports of the combined powers; provided they do not themselves attempt any military operations or contribute to it in any manner.

11. All the members of administration and the commission of arts and sciences, and in fact every body attached to the French army, shall enjoy the same advantages as in the military. All the members of the administration and commission of arts and sciences, shall be at liberty to take with them, not only all the papers relative to their mission, but all their private papers, and every other article connected with them.

12. Those inhabitants of Egypt, of whatever nation, who are willing to follow the French troops, are at liberty to do so; and their families, after their departure, shall not be molested, nor their property confiscated.

13. Any inhabitant of Egypt, of whatever religion, who is desirous of following the French troops, shall have nothing to fear, either in his person or property, for the engagements he may have contracted with the French during their stay in Egypt, provided he conforms to the laws of the land.

14. The sick who cannot support their being transported, shall be sent to an hospital, & attended by French physicians and other persons of their country, till they are recovered, at which time they shall be sent to France under the same conditions as the troops.

15. After the surrender of the places and forts mentioned in the present convention, commissaries shall be appointed to receive the artillery, ammunition, magazines, papers, archives, plans, and other effects, which the French are to leave to the allied powers.

16. A vessel shall, as soon as possible, be forwarded by the commander of the marine of the allied powers, to conduct to Toulon an officer and commissary, charged to

carry the present convention to the French government.

17. All difficulties or disputes that may arise respecting the execution of the present convention, shall be amicably settled by commissaries nominated on both sides.

18. Immediately after the ratification of this convention, all the British and Ottoman prisoners detained at Cairo shall be set at liberty; and the commanders of the allied army shall give up the French prisoners which are detained in their respective camps.

19. Officers of the British and Ottoman armies shall be exchanged for an equal number of French officers of the same rank, as hostages for the execution of the present treaty. As soon as the French troops shall be put on shore in the French ports, the hostages shall be reciprocally given up.

20. The present convention shall be sent by a French officer to general Menou, at Alexandria, to accept it for the French and auxiliaries (by land and by sea) that are with him at that place, in order that his acceptance may be notified to the general commanding the British troops before Alexandria within the two following days after this communication was made to him.

21. The present convention shall be ratified by the commanders in chief of the respective armies within twenty-four hours after its being signed.

Signed at the place of conference, between the two armies, the 27th June, 1801, the year of the Siege of Saphar, 1216, or 8th Messidor, in the 9th year of the French Republic.

J. HOPE, brigadier-general,
OSMAN BEY, ISAAC BEY,
DANDELLOT, brigadier-general,
FARRAYRE, chief of brigade.
Approved and ratified at Cairo, the 9th Messidor, 9th year of the French Republic.
BELLARD, general of division.

OF PEACE.

LONDON, August 27.

"An account is given me this morning, and as I have received it from a gentleman who is in habits of intimacy with Sir William Hamilton and Lord Nelson, and who came over in his suite some time ago, I am induced to pay great respect to the information. He assured me, that government had transmitted an order to Lord St. Helens, to repair with speed to Paris, where he will be received as Ambassador from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as negotiator there for Peace, with the Consulate of France.

"It is not doing justice to this intelligence to term it a *resort*; for I give it you as *exclusive* information, or private and important intelligence, derived from a friend whose sphere is in the upper circles of life; in short, you get it from the *well-head*."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.

Trade interdicted with New-York and Norfolk.

HEALTH OFFICE, Oct. 12, 1801.

WHEREAS the Board of Health have received information that a contagious disease, dangerous to the community, now exists in the city of New-York, & Norfolk, Virginia.

Whereupon Resolved, by and with the consent and approbation of the Mayor, that all vessels from thence, bound to the Port of Philadelphia, bring too at the Lazaretto, to receive a visit from the Resident Physician, & there wait the determination of the Board.

And further, that no person or goods (capable of retaining infection) from New-York or from Norfolk, shall be permitted to come to the city or county of Philadelphia, until they produce a satisfactory certificate of their being at least 15 days in a healthy state, from thence, under the Penalty of 500 dollars agreeable to the 7th section of the Health Laws, half of which will be paid to the informer on conviction. All proprietors of the stages, both by land and water, are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By Order of the Board,
WILLIAM JOLLY, President.
PETER KEYSER, Secretary.

SPANISH AGGRESSION.

The Spaniards allege that Gibraltar is in a state of blockade, therefore they have a right to capture our vessels bound thither. It were to have been thought that the magnanimous Dons, who have so often been shut up in their own ports, would have known better what is required to constitute a blockade. A few timid gun-boats, it is true, infest the vicinity of Gibraltar: but is this blockading? When the Spanish and French fleets appeared off there, what was the conduct of this blockaded port? A force was instantly dispatched against them, engaged and chased them into Cadiz.—And yet say the advocates of plunder, *Gibraltar is blockaded by the Spaniards!*

But it is not true, that the vessels captured were in the predicament stated. They were not bound ultimately to Gibraltar, nor was Gibraltar legally in a state of blockade. Our vessels bound to the Mediterranean, aware of the rupture with the Barbary powers, merely touched at Gibraltar to obtain advice as to the piratical cruisers, or to enjoy the benefit of convoy. In those cases, where they may have been directly bound to Gibraltar, they were by no means legal objects of capture. If the Spaniards, after declaring the port blockaded, had warned our vessels not to enter, and they, after this notice, had persisted in the attempt, there might have been the appearance of plausibility for the seizure.—But no such thing has been pretended.

We are disposed to hope, that this atrocious conduct on the part of an ally, will not fail to produce, in the administration of our country, a spirit of enquiry and reprehension.—That, regarding it as a high duty, they will promptly exercise their constitutional functions in the support and vindication of our rights as a commercial and independent nation.

SPANISH EQUITY.

It is not in the seizure and condemnation of our property only that the Spaniards evince their hostility to us. We are informed, from various sources, & upon the most unquestionable authority that the Quarantine regulations to which our vessels are submitted in their ports, are made the instruments of great loss and vexation to our merchants. A vessel belong to this port, on arriving at Cadiz, was ordered to a quarantine of six days. Much anxiety was evinced on the part of the captain, either on account of the season or the state of the market. This was perceived by the superintendants of the port, and instantly converted to the purposes of injustice and extortion.—The quarantine was protracted to *thirty-six days!* The captain, observing the object of this manœuvre, preferred paying the "wages of corruption" to the sacrifice of his own interest, by such an unwarrantable delay. By advancing the fees of villany he was permitted to enter!

It may be proper to add, that during this transaction, a Danish vessel, direct from Lisbon, where infection prevailed, was unmolested in her voyage.

[Phil. Gaz.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 16.

On the 19th inst. Mr. Blicher Olsen was received by the President of the United States in the character of Minister Resident of his Majesty the King of Denmark, with which he has been clothed; & on the next day an Exequatur issued to him as Consul General of his said majesty.

NOTICE.

ALL persons that are in any manner indebted to me the subscriber or to the estates of the late Messrs. Nathan, Edward and Noble Wright, of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby forewarned against paying any of the said debts to David Woolford, and I do hereby declare that any power of attorney that he the said David Woolford may have had from me, is null & void.

ANN WRIGHT,
Dorchester county, October 10, 1801.
4W—'90.

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

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N,
TUESDAY MORNING, October 27.

On Friday evening last, *Theodore Wederstran*, Esq. of Queen Ann's county, unfortunately fell from a door into the area of Evers's tavern in Baltimore, which put a period to his existence in a few minutes thereafter.

The celebrated Count Rumford, an American by birth, at present residing in Bavaria, has presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, *five thousand dollars* in the three per cent stock, the interest of it is to be applied once every second year as a premium to the author of the most important discovery, or useful improvement, which shall be made in any part of the continent of America, OR HEAT OF LIGHT.

[U. S. G.]

The resignation of Captain SILAS FALBOT, says the Boston Gazette, has not been occasioned by any new difficulty in point of rank between him & Capt. TAYLOR; that circumstance, it is well known, was settled by President Adams in his favor; and we have authority to add, that the government in accepting his resignation, has reserved the right of again calling upon him, in case his services should be wanted, with the promise of holding the same rank he left.

ibid.

The Pacha of Tripoli, has sanctioned depredations to be committed on the American commerce. The United States have taken proper steps to redress the injury—or, rather, to punish the aggression. It is a disgrace to Europe, that these depredations should have been suffered to lay them under contributions, for 300 years. We sincerely hope, that the Americans will succeed in chastising these Marauders.

ibid.

The foreigner who edits the (New-York) "*American Citizen*," thinks it easy to justify the President for removing Elizur Goodrich, Esq. from office.—He deserved to be removed, says this editor, for voting for the Alien & Sedition Laws. It is proved that he was not in Congress when those laws were passed. Well then, says this amiable editor, his brother was, & "it makes no kind of difference on which it is placed!"

[N. E. Palladium.]

The Editor of the *Aurora* has attempted a vindication of the conduct of the President towards Governor Sargent; but he passes over in silence the difference between the President's personal assurances, and his official conduct towards the Governor.

ibid.

The benefits of moral and religious education, equally diffused through a country, and the bad effects of the neglect of it, is illustrated from Mr. Howard's works.

Fifty persons suffered death for capital crimes in Scotland, in 20 years.—The population of that country amounts to 1,600,000 souls. During the same period 434 persons suffered death, in Norfolk, in England, the population of which amounts to but 800,000 souls. In Scotland every person is taught to read and write, and the Bible there is the universal school book. In the six parishes of Norfolk there are splendid churches, and high salaries given to the clergy, but the moral and religious education of the poor is neglected, and hence the number of their crimes and public execution.

[F. G.]

A very curious, and to the victim of it, a disagreeable occurrence, lately took place at the baths of Baden, in Austria:—A lady, who was remarkable for the beauty of her complexion, repaired to the baths in an elegant *neglige*. She had hardly dipped her hands into the water before she perceived that they were become perfectly black. She was unable to account

for this, but determined however not to expose herself to the laughter of her companions, she retired to a corner of the bath; and undressed herself, intending to wash off the blackness, when she got into the water, into which she immediately jumped up to her chin. On coming out of the water she found her bosom, her neck, & part of her chin, metamorphosed into that of a negress. The dreadful event occasioned the greatest consternation in her mind; and she called in the assistance of her friends, but it was many days before they could succeed perfectly in washing the black-a-moor white. The cause of the phenomenon is well known to all chemists to be in the property of the Baden waters of blackening all metals, and the lady had been employing cosmetics, into which metallic substances had entered.

ibid.

Citizen Desquemaere, of Paris, has discovered a method of rendering linen impenetrable to air and water; and constructing buckets therewith, to serve instead of those made of leather usually employed in extinguishing fires. He has provided with this kind of fire-buckets, the palace of the consul and the theatre of arts, &c. These have been kept full of water, and one cannot perceive that the floor on which they stand has received thereby the least mark of moisture. To the advantage of being the most durable, these buckets unite that of being the cheapest. Labor, commerce and arts will be much benefited by the important discovery.

ibid.

FROM THE BALANCE.

A Man, because he is a cunning animal, bridle and saddles his horse, and then mounts him and rides upon his back; & just so, a subtle, intriguing, ambitious fellow, by reason that he is, more cunning than the people, will bridle and saddle and ride them. Every skillful jockey knows how to manage a restful or high-mettled horse. He first strokes, soothes and coaxes him; then with a sudden leap, he seats himself well on the saddle—after which the poor animal is at his mercy, and, by means of the *bit* and *spur* and the *thong*, is made to know and submit to his rider. Thus, a sly demagogue will flatter the people, till he has riveted his yoke upon their necks or has mounted snugly upon their shoulders, and then he curbs and reigns them with a bridle, whips them with his thong, or even plunges his spur into their sides, as best suits his purposes.

Marat and Robespierre professed unbounded friendship for the people.—Marat, in the beginning of his political career, was the editor of a newspaper, which he entitled "*The Friend of the People*;" and which is said to have been stuffed with flattery to them, as well as with invectives against those men in authority, whom he wished to supplant. The very title of that newspaper, "*The Friend of the People*," was enough to give it unbounded credit & currency. "We will have Marat's paper (says the multitude) for he is our friend—*he says so himself*." "Success to Marat's newspaper," hails another. "Huzza for Marat, exclaim the whole multitude, Huzza for Marat, the friend of the people." In the mean time, the cadaverous lantern jawed Marat, observing how well his plans succeeded, "Grinn'd horribly a ghastly smile."

Robespierre was a noted speech-maker; and his speeches were generally filled with the cursed and hypocritical cant of ardent and boundless love to the people, who, duped by this artifice used to testify their approbation and gratitude by loud shouts and plaudits. In this way, those two fiends, and incarnate devils, rendered themselves universally popular, and acquired unlimited confidence and authority. And let the tears, the blood, the agonizing groans of millions of those deluded people, tell the rest—This method of gulling the people by the horrid professions of great friendship for them, is no new thing; it is not a modern invention, but was practised by cunning, ambitious men, even in the earliest ages of the world. There is a

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remarkable instance of this nature, & of a very early date, in sacred history.

Abfalom, a son of King David—a young man of an unprincipled, depraved mind, but possessing great external accomplishments, was banished for the murder of his brother, and lived sometimes with the king of Geshur, his grand-father. At length his indulgent father called him from banishment, and restored him to favor. This parental indulgence, he requited by forming the horrible plan of usurping the throne, though he well knew, that in stepping up to it, he must dip his feet in his father's blood. And what method did Abfalom pursue in order to obtain this advancement? The very same that has been pursued by ambitious demagogues ever since; that is, he won the hearts of the people by his flattery. The history of his political intrigue is very short and very instructive. It is as follows: And it came to pass after this, that Abfalom prepared him chariots & horses, and fifty men to run before him. And Abfalom rose up early, & stood beside the way of the gate; and it was so, that when any man that had a controversy came to the king for judgment, then Abfalom called to him & said, "Of what city art thou?" & he said, "thy servant is of one of the tribes of Israel." And Abfalom said unto him, "See thy matters are good and right; but there is no man deputed of the king to hear thee." Abfalom said moreover, "O that I were judge in the land, that any man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice!" And it was so, that when any man came nigh to him to do him obeisance, he put forth his hand and took him and kissed him. And in this manner did Abfalom to all Israel that came to the king for judgment. So Abfalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel.

Mark the craft of this unprincipled upstart. He stood at the gates of the city and harrangued the people as they were coming in and going out. Strangers he took by the hand and courteously enquired of them their places of abode, kindly asking their business to Jerusalem, and when he found that they had some law-suit to settle, or other important business at the royal court, while he flattered them with his opinion of the goodness of their cause, he, at the same time, hinted to them the incapacity and negligence of his father's administration. "There is no man, he said, deputed of the king to hear thee;" as much as to say, "the king neglects you and through his neglect you suffer injustice and injury."

Abfalom, then, with a peculiar modesty, proceeded to recommend himself for office. "O, said he, that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come to me and I would do him justice!" What a patriotic wish!—And how many a patriot heart has devoutly uttered the like ejaculation.—"O that I might get myself into some office of honor and profit!"

"So pants the hunted hare to find, And taste the water brooks."

"Were I to be king, said Abfalom in his popular harrangues, I would do all of you justice; I would lighten your burdens and redress all your grievances." What charming talk! The people were all ears; all eyes, all attention. But what rapture filled their hearts, when, besides these kind expressions, he took them by the hand one after another. *He kissed them.* It is nothing strange that he "*stole their hearts*," as the sacred text expresses it. "How wonderful has Abfalom altered of late, said the people. He used to be so haughty, that we were not permitted to speak to him; but now he is as meek as a shepherd's lamb. He used to have a hard heart, a cruel nature; but now his heart melts with pity and kindness towards us. We like him a thousand times better than we do that conceited humdrum Solomon, who never kissed so much as one of us in his life." "Did you observe, said one, that though we be dirty or ragged, it makes no difference; he kissed us all?" Yes, cried another, I came directly out of the field covered with dust and dirt, and he kissed me."

And he too—replied a blacksmith—he kissed me, though I came from my shop without washing, and with my face all over besmeared with sweat and coal-dust." "What a precious man

of the people! exclaimed a thousand tongues. Though he has fine chariots, fine horses and fine clothes, and his head is covered with the sweetest perfumes, and his hands are as white as lilies, he loves us and even takes us by the hand and kisses us. God save Abfalom! King Abfalom live for ever!

The deluded people seemed to have been in no measure shocked at the horrid guilt of Abfalom in attempting to usurp the throne at the expense of his father's life. They were not shocked even at the unequalled impudence of his profligacy, in debauching his father's women upon the house-top, in open day, & in public view. They did not consider that such a bloody & vicious monster clothed with power, would be the worst of tyrants. No, he had flattered them—he had told them that he was their friend—he had kissed them, and by these means, had *stole their hearts*; and but for the fortunate circumstance of his death, the nation of Israel might have found in Abfalom as execrable a tyrant as France did in Rebepierre. So the world has gone on from age to age; the credulous multitude have been caught by the *few* that were crafty & designing, even as fishes are caught in a net.

The great and all important experiment is now trying, whether the people of our nation be wiser than have been the people of other nations and of former ages. God grant that the experiment may prove successful and issue in the distinguished honor & happiness of this country.

People of the United States!—Beware of men who flatter you, for they flatter you in order to *steal* you. Beware of men who speak to you in the winning cant of a lover, and profess unbounded affection for you.—"*Their hearts mean not so.*" Beware of men who are ever proclaiming their patriotism. It is the *hypocrite's* trumpet which they blow. Beware of men who use vile and infamous arts and intrigues to get themselves into office.

HISTORICUS.

From New-York, Oct. 31.

The British ship Two Brothers, captain Robert Cummings, mounting 20 twenty-nine pounders, and carrying 40 men, arrived at this port yesterday in 40 days from Liverpool, with coal, to James Vose. She left Liverpool on the 9th September, and brings one London paper of the 6th, with which the editor of the Merchantile Advertiser has been favored.

It contains no intelligence of importance.

Private letters from Egypt, of a date antecedent to our official accounts, represent the situation of the garrison of Alexandria as desperate from the want of provisions, from disaffection, & from disappointment; and its speedy surrender is looked for.

Lord Nelson was in the Downs on the evening of the 4th.

IMPORTANT.

We understand that the Chamber of Commerce of this city, having presented to the president of the U. States a remonstrance on the subject of depredations committed and threatened from the Spanish port of Algeziras, have received from the office of state, official intimation, that the interests of the United States, thus suffering, will engage the immediate attention of the president—that he will order without delay the proper representations and demands to be made to the Spanish government; and will take into consideration, with the solicitude due to the object, how far any other measures, within the authority of the executive, may contribute to arrest the progress of so serious and so UNWARRANTABLE an aggression on the LAWFUL pursuits of our commerce.

[Philadelphia Gaz.]

Extract of a letter from Leghorn Aug. 11.

Commodore Dale blockades Tripoli, & from the time he commenced the blockade to (23d July) no one American vessel had been carried into that port. There remains in this port, Ternelane, capt. Ames, to sail in 10 days, and the Hillman, capt. Cook for New-York.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, Henry Colston, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, and Elizabeth Colston, of Dorchester county, in the state aforesaid, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county aforesaid, in the state aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said-deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, or one of them, at or before the first Monday in May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1801.

The subscribers will attend at their dwelling houses, and at Easton, in Talbot county, for the purpose of receiving the above claims.

HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r.

ELIZABETH COLSTON, Ad'x.

3w.—'90.

Lower Ferry & Mail Stage.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, JUN. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced running his stage twice a week from his Ferry to Easton, to wit, on *Tuesdays & Saturdays*, for the better accommodation of passengers wishing to cross the bay to Annapolis, as well as those to go to Easton or elsewhere. While he acknowledges the liberal encouragement which he has received from a generous public, he assures them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to deserve a continuance of the same. His stage will arrive in Easton on the above days at twelve o'clock, and return at three o'clock of the same day.

Due notice will be given should a change in the running of the stage be necessary during the winter.

October 27, 1801. '90.

By the LEVY COURT of BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 12th, 1801.

RESOLVED, That the inspector of Tobacco at Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogheads, the size and dimensions of which are not agreeable to the act of assembly, establishing and fixing the same.

Act of November session, 1789, chapter 26, section 35, And, for preventing packing of tobacco in unsizeable casks, *Be it enacted*, That no tobacco shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unless the same shall be packed in hogheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the stave, and seventy in the whole diameter within the staves at the crofs and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hoghead of greater dimensions, shall repack the same in sizeable hogheads, as herein before expressed, at his own expence, before the same shall be passed.

The editors of the news-papers in Alexandria, Frederick-town, Hagar's-town, George-town, Easton and Annapolis, are requested to publish the foregoing resolution in their respective papers once a week for eight weeks successively, and transmit their accounts to the levy court of Baltimore county for payment.

By order,

WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.

8w.—89.

Public Vendue.

TO be sold at Vendue in Easton on the 25th of November next, a LOT of WOOD LAND, containing about 28 acres, eight miles from Easton, on the head of St. Michael's Creek, and adjoining the lands of Dr. E. Martin and Mr. Samuel Abbott. The Land will be shown to any person making application to Mr. William Harris living near the same. Terms of sale are twelve months credit, on giving bond with approved security.

HENRY MAYNADEIR.

October 14, 1801. 3w.—89.

Public Vendue.

ON Monday the 2d of November if fair, if not the next fair day, will be Sold at Public Vendue on the plantation that the subscriber has held for some years back, known by the name of Mr. William Stephen's plantation, a large stock of Cattle, amounting to sixty head, among which is several yoke of steers, some of which are broke to the yoke, Cows with calf, and Milch Cows, twenty head of Horses, among which are work horses, Blooded Mares, noted for breeding, & some for the saddle, a large stock of Sheep, and all the Farming Utensils belonging to a large plantation, a handsome Pheaton, somewhat worn, a London Still with a large pewter worm, the still will boil 50 gallons, & many other things, such as Kitchen and Household Furniture. Twelve months credit will be given, upon giving bond with approved security, on all sums above 20 dollars, and on all sums from 20 dollars to 20 shillings, six months credit, and on all sums under 20 shillings ready money. Will also be rented, the Plantation whereon the subscriber now resides, for one or three years, with a number of convenient houses to accommodate a tenant; there are three shifts on said plantation; about 160 thousand corn hills in a shift, there is fifty bushels of wheat well put in, part of which is in lots in high improvement: Will also be rented a number of Houses well situated for tradesmen, on the leading road adjoining to the subscriber's plantation.

There will be sold on Wednesday the 30th of November next, if not sold by private sale, from 2 or 3 years to twenty years, the time on a number of Negroes, (agreeable to their age and sex) amounting to forty or more, among which are many hearty young Men, Women, Boys and Girls; a long credit well given on them, by giving bond with approved security: no person who has or is in the habit of sending negroes out of the country, will be admitted to purchase.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Caroline county, October 7, 1801.

3w.—'88.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber's shop was broke open on the night of the 7th of this inst, and two Silver Watches Stolen, and of them a small Single Case French Watch, Number not known, the face broken around the key hole, steel minute and hour hands, the cock screws very indifferent, & the pins belonging to the underside of the cock broke off and nothing but the screws to guide the cock over the ballance-works a small steel chain, & a long round brass key, the case split badly, and some times will not remain fast. The other a very old London Watch; number not known, the outside case very indifferent, very much bruised, with a hole on one side, no button to the outside case to bear in the watch with; the ballance works out of order, one side of the ballance wheel lies down on the regulating plate, owing to the pivot being turned out of place the top of the verge plays in, & likewise lately cut off even with the top of the cock—a steel chain, long links, made of round steel wire turned, quite black, owing to rust. It is hoped, that every gentleman watch-maker, gold and silver smith who are informed of this piece of theft, will take pains to detect this villain by having any person confined, who may carry either or both of the above described watches to repair or sell, until they can have the matter tried, so as to detect the thief, and on the delivery of the above mentioned watches, the above reward shall be paid by Thomas Bruff, Gold and Silver Smith, living in Somerset county, Princess Anne, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

October 8, 1801. '89.

TO BE SOLD

A T Public Vendue on Monday the 16th November next at the late dwelling-house of John Wynn Harrison, deceased, part of the Personal Estate of the said deceased—consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SOPHIA HARRISON, Exec'x.

Talbot county, Oct. 27, 1801.—89.

EXTRACT FROM A POEM ENTITLED

THE UNION.

NO longer, ye mortals, pretend
That beauty in all can delight;
Or hope you are choosing a friend,
By only consulting the fight.

Though pleasure, exalted and pure,
In the looks of a mistress ye find;
Though the loves still encircle the door,
Yet bliss is alone in the mind!

Approach, and, *WRITER*, behold
Whatever your fancy can frame,
Whatever by *Bards* you are told,
Or the pencil expressive can name.

Her looks both delight and surprise;
On her lips soft persuasion is hung!
Though your heart should escape from
her eyes,
You are lost by the wit of her
tongue.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator,
Sept. 18, 1801. 6w. '85.

For Sale

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

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS.
Sept. 17, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Chesterdown, Sept. 16, 1801.
6w. '86.

Notice is hereby given, That

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

ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee.
Sept. 1, 1801.

WANTED.

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

COACHEE & HORSES

FOR SALE.

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

NOTICE.

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

NICHOLAS MACE.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

EBENEZER PERKINS,

September 18, 1801. 6w.†

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the next Assembly, to relieve him from debts which from a variety of misfortunes he is unable to pay.

LEVIN PARSONS.

Worcester county, Oct. 2, 1801.
6w.—'87.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS GORDON.

September 29, 1801. 6w. '86.

WANTED

AN Overlooker to superintend the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ennalls of Dorchester county. He must be a single man, acquainted with farming, and capable of keeping plain accounts. An Overseer is also wanted for her farm on Tranquakin. Liberal wages will be given to persons well qualified for the above employments. Apply to
CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sept. 29, 1801. 1f.—'86.

EASTON ACADEMY.

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

By order of the Board of Trustees,

N. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

The Rectory of the neighboring parish is rendered vacant by the same event; and it is probable that a Clergyman may find it convenient to officiate in both departments.
Easton, (M.) Sept. 24, 1801.]

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

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

W. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, August 10, 1801.

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

ROBERT ROLLE.

Dorchester county. Sept. 17, 1801.
8w.† '85.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from the payment of all my Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

JOHN McLARAN.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the tenth of March next.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.

October 13, 1801. 3w.—'88.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

TO be Sold at Public Vendue on Monday the 9th of November next, beginning at 10 o'clock, the property of the widow Stevens, living at the place called Rich Bottom, such as Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, and some Household Furniture. A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums exceeding three pounds, by giving bond or note with approved security, and if not paid within the 9 months they are to bear interest from the day of sale.
October 20, 1801. 3w.—'89.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Five or six Young Negroes for sale. Apply to the Printer.
October 15, 1801. 3w.—'89.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from the payment of my Debts which from a variety of losses I am unable to pay

WILLIAM BROWN

of Joseph.

Kent county, September 14, 1801.
6w.—'87.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM CORNOR.

Talbot County, Oct. 13, 1801.
6w.—'88.

EASTON RACES.

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

Per order of the President,

MITCHELL RUSSUM, Sec'y.
Sept. 29th, 1801. 5w. '86

WANT TO PURCHASE,

FROM 40 to 50 Negroes; women, girls, and small boys are most wanted; but the purchaser would take them in families, or in one entire gang, provided it suited the seller.—For such negroes, the cash will be paid down, and a generous price given.—The purchaser wishes in making this purchase, to get 10 or 12 house servants—women and girls. A line addressed to D. P. and sent to the post-office at Centerville, will be particularly attended to. The purchaser will go in the country to see such negroes if they can be obtained, and purposes remaining in Centerville three or four months for the accomplishment of this object.

Centerville, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, October 5, 1801. 8w.† '87.

TO BE SOLD

A Public Auction, on Monday the 26th day of October, 1801, at the late dwelling of Wynn Lookerman, of Caroline county, deceased, part of the Personal Estate of the said, deceased, consisting of very valuable Mahogany & other Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep very fine, Breeding Sows, Plantation Utensils, Corn, Wheat, Blades, and Top Fodder, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale by

MARGARET WALKER.

Essex.

3w.† '87.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Thomas Wynn Lookerman, late of the county aforesaid, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and one.

MARGARET WALKER.

3w.†.—'87.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By S. Sower and J. W. Butler,
Baltimore,

THE A B B E S S:

A Romance, written by J. H. Ireland; and are now ready for delivery at the Book-Store of T. P. Smith, Easton. Those subscribers residing in Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, are requested to apply for their copies as soon as possible.
October 6, 1801. —'87.