



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

From a Baltimore Paper.

[Mr. Jefferson is said to be losing his popularity in Virginia as fast as he acquires it, and the following address from a gentleman who was formerly among his greatest admirers, and who is one of the most respectable of the party in the city of Richmond, is a full proof that the error has a good foundation in other places, even here, the people begin to open their eyes to the destructive measures of the executive, and to withhold their confidence from him and his party.]

To my Fellow-Citizens of Richmond,

PERHAPS it was a presumption not warranted by my stand in life, still less by my talents, if indeed I possess any, to present myself before my fellow-citizens as a candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing election of a legislative member for the city of Richmond: but, having done so, I shall abide their voice, and I beg to assure them that I should not have troubled them in this way but that an accidental conversation of mine has, as I have reason to think, created a belief, that I have courted popularity at the expense of sincerity.

All who know me know the course of my political thoughts and actions during the late administration: that I was uniformly and warmly hostile to it in all its great leading principles; that I was actively in opposition to it, is well known to the circle to which I now address myself: I rejoiced in a change of the administration: no man felt more ardently anxious for the elevation of Jefferson to the presidential chair than did myself; the exultation of no man could exceed mine at the idea that our recent elections had produced a decided majority of republicans. I undertake to say that there is not a gentleman in the city of Richmond who would vote for me under the impression that I am a federalist. I disavowed the declaration of Mr. Jefferson in his inaugural speech, that "we were all republicans, we were all federalists," taking the common acceptance of the terms; yet I could wish to have seen it, as near as possible reduced to practice. I equally disavow the principle in that speech contained, that we are to yield "An absolute Acquiescence to the decisions of a majority," if it even "lignit" at the doctrine of an "absolute acquiescence" of opinions, or the right to utter them rationally and deliberately formed.

It is true indeed that I have learnt that some gentlemen, belonging to the federal side of the question in Richmond, had said that they meant to vote for me! but I always understood, along with it, that their determination rested on the direct reverse of my being a federalist: it was, as I have been taught to believe, the uniform candor with which I have ever been accustomed to deliver my political sentiments. I do sincerely believe that there is not a man in the city of Richmond, however warm his federal opinions, who, if I were to tell him I was a federalist, would believe me: and I shall certainly never make the declaration to any man which I think as I now do. But does it follow, that because I am attached to a particular political party in its great outline, I am, of necessity, to go all lengths with it in detail? Forbid it, INDEPENDENCE.

What has been the party to which, since I have been a man, I have been uniformly & violently opposed? That which has lately gone out of vogue, and against which my feeble opposition was always to the utmost exerted whilst in power: I could then, have had no sinister, selfish or interested views; I was not hunting for place, pension, or establishment, or, if I was, I must at least have been taking the course which hunters would call the back track: what is the party to which in certain points I am now opposed, & my opposition to which has created the necessity of this egotical avowal of my political principles? The party, now in power; that, which, whilst in the minority, I always adhered to, from a conviction of the correctness of their principles: yes, with this party it is known I always sided; but I will side with this no further than I think IT RIGHT: if every man in society will sacredly cherish his mental independence, if all men will give themselves the trouble to think for themselves, and dispassionately, upon the political subjects that may be brought in review before them; where this mental independence is nourished, where this faculty of thinking is exercised, THERE, will always be True Liberty.

On the subject of the unqualified repeal of the judiciary law of the United States, by which the independence of the judiciary is, in my mind, vitally attacked, I feel the most conscientious decision of opinion: I hold, that if the government of this country rested upon the basis that the British government really does, that is, that the decision of the king, lords & commons is the constitution, or, in other words, that Parliament is omnipotent, this repealing measure would then rest upon its expediency alone, and this would be properly determinable by the constituted legislative authorities; but, when I see such a clause in the constitution as this, that "the judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office;" understanding the sanctioned acceptance of the term during good behavior, and wholly laying aside other elucidating clauses which might be bro't in aid, when I see such a clause as this in the constitution, which is the mandatory script of the people of these United States to their members of congress & their president, I hesitate not to say, that in my mind, if this law pass, the constitution is violated: what matters it to me, or the rest of my fellow-citizens, who violates it? Every violation, from whatever source, saps its foundations. Every man in society is bound to support it, whilst it remains the supreme law of the land. I consider it, unless a better, and until a better can be got, as the safe-guard of myself and my posterity, and I could not do it, unless I do not feel easy at seeing an attempt to swallow up in the legislative or executive vortex what I deem the centre pillar of the CONSTITUTION, and, in an even course of future experiment, the security and protection of the people, to wit, the judiciary.

One thing more: I am told that I have said that the gentlemen who have advocated this repeal were knaves or fools: if I did use this language, and

the veracity of the gentleman who asserts it induces a belief that I must, it is attributable to the warmth of conversation, and merely expressive of the decisive conviction which I feel, and then felt, on the subject: it was certainly not proper to apply such, or either of the epithets, to gentlemen clothed in the honorable mantle of their country's confidence; individually applied, my personal acquaintance with some few members of the national legislature, would compel me to apologize for the harshness of this expression, whilst I still take leave to say that, in this measure, I think them wrong, radically wrong, and shall forever think so, whilst the fiction which I have cited remains a part of the constitution of the United States of America.

I have condemned, too, and do condemn the conduct of the majority in congress in refusing that discussion which has been pressed for by the minority upon the subject of taxation. I mean the contemplated repeal of the internal taxes, many of which are upon the luxuries of life; whilst, as the minority contend, the taxes on the necessities of life, salt, sugar, &c. are perforce to be retained.

If nineteen-twentieths of the United States legislature were to concur in the repeal of the judiciary law, with the immortal Henry I will say, that I would with many firmness, and in spite of "what fat least deem" an erring legislature, reject their decision; and, I am free to declare, on the other point, that I conceive it to be the duty of our legislators to meet that discussion which, sought from either, will tend to enlighten their constituents. Whatever the one party in congress may think of the other, in a personal point of view, and particularly the leaders in that body, it is a sacred duty which they owe to the PEOPLE to let them understand the grounds upon which their measures, or those measures sought to be enforced by them are predicated.

I have here made an avowal of my present political impressions. They are at least honest impressions, and my fellow citizens will judge of their propriety. I can only say that every man ought to preserve the most perfect freedom of opinion, and that I would not sacrifice one iota of deliberate mental decision, to fill any office under the federal or state government.

I am well aware that I may be drawing on myself an attack from the critics of the day, who have leisure to devote to an exposition of the faults of their fellow citizens; but I must beg it to be understood that I am not bound to answer them.

JAMES RIND.

March 8, 1802.

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Standing Committee of the Board of Trustees have appointed and engaged the Rev. FRANCIS BARCLAY as Professor of the Languages in the Schools of the Academy; and that this department of the Institution will accordingly be opened under his direction on the first Monday of May next.

By order of the Committee, JOHN COATS, Chairman, March 13, 1802.

BLANKS of all kind Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

Latest Foreign News.

GIBRALTAR.

Previous to captain Dawson's departure, information was received at Gibraltar by Mr. Gayino, the American consul, that the infamous renegade admiral, in the service of the bey of Tripoli, whose fugitive has long been blockaded there, had obtained permission of the emperor of Morocco, (our very dear friend and ally), to cruise against the American commerce. The pirate was then at Ceuta, distant about fifteen leagues from Gibraltar, where he had completed his crew, had taken in provisions; and was hourly expected at Gibraltar, to man and fit out his vessel for a cruise. The United States frigate Essex was lying at Algebras; and captain Bainbridge, her commander, had been informed by the consul of the hostile intentions of the Tripolitan admiral. Captain Bainbridge will, if he should dare to venture out, give a good account of him.

The following statement of an unpleasant circumstance which lately occurred in Egypt, we have received from H. M. S. Ajax, but hope that the extraordinary & unexpected death of the Captain Pacha, will not be the consequence of orders from the Grand Vizir (which will strike every English trader with horror, (has not been sanctioned by the Porte,

Massacre of the Mameluke Chiefs.

The 22d day of October, 1801, the day that the Bey, of the Mamelukes had fixed on to pay a visit to Lord Cavan, and Sir Richard Bickerton; the Beys waited on the Captain Pacha at his tent about 10 or 11 o'clock. They were received with every mark of attention; & having told his Highness their intended visit to the General and Admiral, he begged them to take some refreshment, and added that he would afterwards accompany them; and if the Beys had no objection, they would go in a boat by the lake Marcotis, and land near Pompey's pillar. This was agreed on, and they embarked in three different boats. The Pacha was in one of the boats, with the three chief Beys; and after rowing a little way along shore, a Turk came to the beach, with a bundle of papers, and hailed the Pacha, informing him that he had dispatches from Constantinople. The captain Pacha made this an excuse for quitting the boat, and he left the Beys to go to Alexandria.

The account given by the Turks relates that the Chouse in the boats, told the Beys he was ordered to the Sultan Selim; and the Mamelukes on hearing it first made the attack.

The Mamelukes say the first alarm they had was a discharge of musketry from an armed galley into the stern sheets of the boats. The truth of either story is not certain; however the event has proved fatal to five Mameluke chiefs, undecomposed.

Osman Bey Tambourgi, Osman Bey Alaki, Mahomet Bey, picked up on the lake 24th October; Mourad Bey, Ibrahim Kiahuel.

All the others were wounded and secured; Osman Bey Badici was very severely wounded.

The Captain Pacha communicated to Gen. Hutchinson the steps he had taken; and the general immediately placed a brigade of troops round the Pacha's tent; and gave him till eight

clock the next morning to restore the boys he had seized. The Captain Pacha showed marks of grief at what he had done, but declared the measures to be in obedience to the orders of the Grand Vizir—General Hutchinson was determined to protect the Mamelukes.

23d October 1801.

The surviving boys and three of the five who were massacred, viz.

Osman, Bey Tambourgi, Osman Bey Blaski, Ibrahim Kaiheel were restored to General Hutchinson, the two others had been thrown overboard.— This being done, the guard was taken from the Pacha's tent, the bodies of the deceased were interred near the Grand Mosque in Alexandria, under the fire of minute guns from fort Creton, and Casarelli; and a salute of seventeen guns, and three volleys of musketry were fired over the grave, with other military honors, and marks of respect to their rank. The night of the 22d, seven Mameluke officers, who had come into Alexandria by land to meet the boys, took refuge on board the Madras, fearing the cruelty of the Turks would not be satisfied with the blood of their chiefs, but that they would seek to assassinate their followers.

The Pacha took the horses of a small party of Mamelukes, but they were restored.

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, April 6.

To the People of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AT this time, when the baneful spirit of Democracy, under the fascinating name of Republicanism seems to be carrying every thing before it; and making a fatal stab to the vital principles of our Government, a neglect in me, as one of your representatives in the last session of the General Assembly, to communicate to you some of the most prominent and outrageous attempts which were made in the Legislature, tending in my opinion, to destroy all confidence in the purity of your government, and that security of your property, liberty, and persons, which you have hitherto experienced, would be an omission which I cannot reconcile to my sense of public duty, & the impression which I feel of the obligations resulting from that confidence with which you have honored me. You are no doubt informed my fellow-citizens, that every member of the Legislature, previously to taking his seat, must take an oath to support the Constitution of the State: I dare, and trust I shall be able to prove satisfactorily to you, that the first important measure of that party, who have acquired the ascendancy in the Legislature of the State, and who have the effrontery to arrogate to themselves, the title and character of the exclusive friends of the Constitution, and the rights of the people, was a flagrant violation of that Constitution in the election as Governor of the State, a Virginian, who had not been a citizen of Maryland five years next preceding his election, as was required by the constitution. To prove this fact I shall call your attention to an address of Mr. Mercer to the citizens of Culpepper, Fauquier and Stafford counties of Virginia when he offered himself a candidate for a seat in congress, as a representative of that State. The address is as follows:

To the Freeholders of Culpepper, Fauquier and Stafford.

"Circumstances attending a domestic loss have rendered my continuance for some time in another State indispensable: and may render a change of my legal residence necessary. They however interfere so far with my wishes to represent you in congress, that I am constrained to resign my pretensions. Conscious of an ardent zeal for your liberties, and fervent wishes for your public and private happiness; I shall feel gratified if the object of your election proves every way worthy than myself.

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER.

Maryland, Jan 29, 1799.

Thus you and fellow-citizens, that in January, 1799, he was a candidate for congress in Virginia; at which time he must have been a resident of that State. He so considered himself, because he tells the people of Culpepper, Fauquier and Stafford counties, that "a domestic loss," (meaning the death of his father in law, who lived in this State) "had rendered his continuance for some time in another State indispensable: and might render a change of his legal residence necessary," and I must take the liberty to presume (even in opposition to democratic wisdom) that Mr. Mercer was very competent to determine the place of his legal residence, and incontestably the best authority to decide that question; and that he was therefore to all intents & purposes, at that time an actual resident of Virginia: This being the case, which I think every man (endowed with common sense, and possessing common candor) who reads his address must acknowledge; I do say, that he could not be constitutionally elected Governor of this State in the year 1801. To evince this, let me call your attention to the 30th section of the constitution of Maryland, which declares, "that no person unless above 25 years of age; a resident in the State above five years next preceding the election, and having in the State real and personal property, above the value of £. 5000 current money, £. 1000 whereof at least to be freehold estate shall be eligible as Governor." Was not altogether his eligibility as to the qualification of property, which is problematical; yet he must at once appear to every man that he was deficient in the qualification of residence which was as necessary as that of property—for says the constitution "no person unless a resident in this State above five years next preceding the election shall be eligible as Governor. We have already seen by his address as stated above, that he was a resident of Virginia in the year 1799, and consequently could not be a resident of this State five years next preceding his election which was required by the constitution. Upon the whole then, the fact, that Mr. Mercer was a legal resident of Virginia on the 19th of January, 1799, is incontrovertible: it was a qualification necessary for his being a representative in congress from that State—the expressions of his address are explicit, and unambiguous, and so is the language of our constitution—the words five years next preceding, admit no chasm in the term of residence; on the ground of plain common sense, any other construction is inadmissible; the conclusion from these premises, is manifest, that in electing him the Legislature violated the constitution of your State. Another more daring & flagrant breach of the constitution was made by repealing the Judiciary Law of the State, to get rid of some of the District Judges, who were obnoxious to those high toned republicans, as they term themselves; and of what had those obnoxious judges been guilty? Had they committed any criminal act? No—Had they been guilty of corruption, or misbehavior in office? Not any such charges had been made against them, but in the view of that party they were guilty of an offence far more heinous than any known to the moral code—they were guilty of the inexcusable crime of federalism. When I say the object of repealing the judiciary law of this State, was merely to oust the judges, I declare it as a truth: because the gentleman who moved for leave to bring in the bill, avowed in the House of Delegates when he made the motion, that his object was to get rid of those obnoxious characters who had been appointed as judges by the former Executive: and another reason still stronger is that the bill which was brought in agreeably to the leave prayed for, and granted was precisely *verbatim* with the then existing law. This is a reason which must strike every mind most forcibly, and convince them of the verity of my assertion. After however the bill was reported as stated, it was made the order of a future day, at which time it was taken up, and that party who was so anxious for the repeal of the existing law, having held a caucus meeting the night before, determined to withdraw it, for the purpose of making some amendments which they, in their nocturnal conference, concluded to be essential in order as I supposed, to

give it better sanction, and more plausibility. They considered (as I imagined) that to pass the bill exactly word for word with the law, it meant to repeal, would be too barefaced, and the people of Maryland would too soon discover their *clown feet*, and their hypocritical professions of pretended regard and love for them, and their affected zeal to promote the welfare of the community. But notwithstanding the few plausible amendments ingrafted in the law, which passed at length, the people cannot be so dim-sighted, as not to discover the drift of their vile conduct, and machiavilian policy. If those amendments were requisite, there was a mode by which they might have been obtained, without pursuing the dangerous course, & treading the slippery ground which they did. Leave to bring in a bill, embracing those amendments, which they deemed so necessary, might easily have been asked for, and obtained as the leave to bring in a bill to which these amendments were tacked, was prayed for and granted. And had this mode been adopted, they would have had full as much, if not more support in the House, in carrying into effect those amendments than they met with in pursuing the method which they did. The real friends to the constitution, those who felt a proper sense of the solemnity of the oaths they had taken to support that instrument would have joined heart and hand in the adoption of some of the amendments, had they been introduced in the regular way, & not attached to a bill, which was evidently violative of the constitution, & only calculated to gratify the vindictive, and pernicious spirit of democratic fury: But no; the regular way was not to be pursued by them, in these days of innovation. Having the reins of Government, and all power as they vainly imagined in their own hands, all old and established principles, all former institutions were but as cobweb barriers when opposed to their rage for innovation and change, and that instrument which they had sacredly sworn to support, & called God to witness their oaths, their oaths was to be infringed whenever it stood in their way, or was to operate as a check to their views. To show you my fellow-citizens that in the repeal of the Judiciary Law of our State, to affect the judges, was a usurpation of power assumed by the Legislature, and not granted by the Constitution, I shall present to your view, the 30th section of the Bill of rights which declares "That the independence, and uprightness of judges are essential to the impartial administration of Justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people."

"Wherefore the Chancellor, and all judges ought to hold their commissions during good behavior; and the 40th section of the constitution under that idea, expressly declares "That the Chancellor, all judges, &c. shall hold their commissions during good behavior, removable only for misbehavior on conviction in a court of law. When we read then in that sacred instrument which is the palladium of our civil and political rights; that the independence of judges is essential to the impartial administration of justice and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people: and therefore that the Chancellor, and all judges shall hold their commissions during good behavior; removable only for misbehavior on conviction in a court of law." Can we for a moment hesitate to decide, that any law which the Legislature could pass removing, or in its effect, operating to displace any judge from office, was a usurpation of power, not warranted by the constitution; for says that instrument "all judges shall hold their commissions during good behavior; and can any man in his senses say, that the Legislature has a right to take from a judge his commission which he holds by the tenure of his good behavior? No! If then the Legislature has no such right, they have no right to pass a law which has the same effect: for that which they have no right to do, directly, cannot be done by any indirect means. The constitution goes further to secure the judges; it declares, "That judges shall be removable only for misbehavior, on conviction in a court of law."—Can an act then passed by the Legislature

annul a commission which cannot be destroyed in any other manner than by a conviction for misbehavior in a court of law? Certainly not: unless such an act be considered equal to such a conviction; which I presume will hardly be supposed.—It is a sacred principle ingrafted in our constitution; recognized in every constitution in the union, and in every free government in the world, that the executive, judicial and legislative powers shall be distinct, separate, and independent of each other; and it was one of the principles contended for by the American people in their separation from their mother country; and indeed the propriety, and necessity of the independence of the judges is evident in reason, and the nature of their office: as they are the only persons to decide between the government, and the people, as well as between citizen and citizen. Were they to be dependent on either, corrupt influence might be created, because they might sacrifice the innocent to popular prejudice, and subject the poor to oppression, and persecution by the rich. This applies much stronger to exclude a dependence on the Legislature, for that being a branch of the government ever (as it were) on the wing, liable to be changed by every political whirlwind that blows; the judges holding their commissions under the tenure of legislative will, might, to keep way with the blast, forget their duty, and through fear of offending the party in power, give decisions which would endanger the welfare of the community, and prostrate the liberty and happiness of the people. And to show further, the necessity of our judges being independent of the Legislature, I shall introduce the 30th section of the constitution, which gives our courts the power of trying any member or members of the Legislature, and of passing sentence of banishment or disqualification upon them, on conviction in such court for a breach of those stipulations which are particularly specified in that section of the constitution. What then says this 30th clause of the constitution? "That if any senator, delegate of the assembly, &c. shall hold, or execute any office of profit, or receive directly or indirectly, at any time, the profits or any part of the profits of any office exercised by any other person during his acting as senator, or delegate, &c. his seat on conviction in a court of law, shall be void, and he shall suffer the punishment for corrupt and wilful perjury: or be banished the State forever, or disqualified forever from holding any office or place of trust, or profit, as the court may adjudge."

Suppose then, my fellow-citizens, an influential member of the Legislature; a leading character of the predominant party to be arraigned for holding any office, or receiving the profits, or any part of the profits of any office, during his acting as senator or delegate of the assembly, is it not reasonable to suppose that the judges before whom he would be tried, (the tenure of whose offices, were dependent upon the will of the Legislature) might through fear of offending the great authority from which they received, and upon which depended their continuance in office, pronounce a decision in favor of this influential member, however guilty he might appear? Yes! And it is not impossible that such a case may happen, & all possibilities ought to be guarded against. Judges my fellow-citizens ought to be placed in a situation where their duty and interest can never come in competition: for the frailty of human nature is such, that interest often swerves men from their duty. And dependent too, as is oftentimes the life, liberty, reputation, and property of individuals on the integrity and talents of the judges; it is all important that they should be independent, and placed on a pinnacle that cannot be touched by insatiable ambition; nor reached by the griping arms of party. It is equally momentous, that their independence should be so secured, as to prevent their seeking for, and endeavoring to obtain popularity: for their purity, & the decorum of their station, requires an entire abstinence from the use of those means, by which popular favor is to be obtained. In a government constituted like ours popularity is real power, and it will forever be arranged on the side of those whom the people elect: those who possess

cannot be... in a court... such an... a con-... will hardly... a sacred... constitution;... in the... government... cutive, judi-... shall be... dependent of... one of the... by the Ame-... from... indeed the... of the inde-... is evident... of their of-... persons to... eminent, and... citizen... to be de-... influence... they might... popular pro-... to op-... by the rich... to ex-... for the govern-... the wing... every political... judges hold-... the tenure... to keep way... duty, and... the party in... which would en-... community, and happiness... being inde-... I shall in-... of the confi-... the pow-... or members... of passing sen-... qualification... in such... stipulations... in that... What then... the constituti-... delegate of... hold, or exe-... or, re-... at any time, the profits of... other per-... senator, or... conviction in... void, and he... for cor-... or be banish-... disqualified for... or place of... court may ad-... w citizens, an... the legislature;... predominant... holding any... of its, or any... office, dur-... or delegate of... to be sup-... before whom he... of whose... upon the will of... through fear of... authority from... upon which... in-office, in-... or of this in-... ver of guilty he... and it is not im-... e may happen, to be guarded... fellow-citizens... situation where... an never come... frailty of hu-... interest often... duty. And... times the life, and property of... and talents... important that... and plac-... not be touch-... on; nor reach-... of party. It is... that their inde-... secured, as to... r, and endea-... vity: for their... of their station... nence from the... which popular... In a govern-... popularity... will forever be... those whom the... ho possess?

therefore will always be found too strong for those whom they may think proper to attack. And whenever there should happen to be a controversy between the representatives of the people & the judges; power would be all on the side of the representatives; & the issue of course would seldom (if ever) be in favor of the judges. It is evident therefore, that they should not depend on popular favor for support; for few alas are to be found, who are sufficiently considerate and patriotic to foresee the evil which must necessarily result from a dependent judiciary, and it is from them alone the judiciary can expect support: the generality of men being governed more by their passions than by reason, or real patriotism. Another strong and forcible reason why the judiciary ought to be independent is, that being incapable of acting offensively, its character that of a shield for the protection of innocence; and it being a tribunal established for the faithful execution and exposition of the law; it ought to be entirely free from all influence which might corrupt its purity, and make the streams of justice flow according to the changes and caprices of the times. If the judiciary is to be debased and made subservient to the views of either of the other branches, instead of its being a shield for the protection of innocence & a tribunal for the impartial administration of justice, it will become one of the most terrible instruments of oppression that ever scourged human nature. If the power of judging says the Great Montaigne, "was joined with the legislature, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to arbitrary conceits for the judge would then be the legislator. Was it joined to the executive power, the judge might behave with all the violence of an oppressor." But this is not the case: The people of Maryland; the enlightened friends of civil liberty, & of human happiness, impressed deeply with the consideration of these great truths, have endeavored to render the judiciary separate and independent of the other branches of their government, and to make it the more secure and permanent, have laid its foundation in the constitution of their state: by declaring that all judges shall hold their commissions during good behavior, and shall be removed in no other way but by a conviction for misbehavior in a court of law. Before you will suffer any fellow-citizen this foundation to be undermined, and tumbled into ruins, will you not pause, and enquire into the motives which lead men to make this encroachment on this main pillar in the edifice of your government? Will you not seriously examine whether it is not merely for the gratification of party spirit, & for the purpose of a change of the men for private benefit, and not a change of the measures for public good? When then you see a law repealed without any material alteration in its principles: and when you find judges turned out of office, without complaint and others exalted to their stations; who are only creatures of the ruling party, can you be long to decide upon the motives which actuate the present party in power? Having such strong evidence before your eyes, to convince you, that their object is to gratify party spleen, and to exalt themselves and their partizans at the destruction of others, and at the expense of the public good, I am satisfied, that you will never give credit to the false and flattering professions of those whining sycophants, who talk so much about their love for the people. You will never my fellow-citizens be brought to believe their affected love for the welfare of the community, when you find them thus wantonly to violate your constitution, by repealing your judiciary law; and by that means wreiking from you the benefit and security resulting from independent judges; you will never by intrusting such men with your most sacred rights, give sanction to a principle which will place into the hands of the overruling party, for the time being, the persons and property of those, who are divided from them in opinion; which must subject the weak to the strong; and change the seat of justice into a tribunal where influences must rule instead of law & equity. You can never by committing to such men the functions of legislation, suffer your judiciary which is made constitutionally

independent: & which ought to be a safe check to the encroachments, and persecutions of party, be rendered an instrument of vengeance in the hands of the tyrants of the day? No, Patriotism, a just regard for your own safety and happiness, and a proper respect for the constitution of your state, forbid that you should. I answer for you, because I feel assured, that the people of Somerset whom I have seen in the midst of the contest of opinion stand firm as a rock, in their virtuous federal principles will continue to remain unshaken: and will evince their hearty disapprobation of those measures which have been purged by the present party in power, by withholding their support from any man, or men, whom they may have the slightest reason, to believe tinged with democratic infection. One more specimen of the great regard which these boasted patriots pay to the interest of the public, I shall present to your view, and then close my address. It will be observed, that during the late session of the General Assembly, of which I have been all along speaking, a resolution passed the House of Delegates, supported only by that party, purporting to take from the public treasury the sum of four hundred dollars to give Alk. Martin a printer at Baltimore, a high toned Jacobin whose sole merit consisted in having been an active and ready tool of that party on all occasions, for printing the votes and proceedings of the legislature in his newspaper. And notwithstanding this sum of money was to be paid to this printer out of the public funds for printing the votes and proceedings of the legislature; yet strange to tell nobody could be benefited by it without becoming subscribers to his paper, for which they would have had to pay 5 dollars—3 dollars more as I stand informed, than they could have gotten the votes and proceedings for at Annapolis in pamphlets. Were these papers to have been distributed among the people for the sum which they intended to rob the public of, without individuals (whom they pretended they wished to be informed) paying for them, an extravagant price, I might have thought something of their friendship to the people. But no. They cared not for the people further than professions. Their real intention was to give this favorite printer a bounty for his zeal in the prostituted cause of Gallic Republicanism—a cause which (I fear) will sooner or later, if not arrested in its progress by the true friends of this country, prove the eternal ruin and destruction of America. I hope to God that the people of Somerset will continue to resist the torrent of democratic republicanism, which seems to be sweeping every thing before it, and striking at the very roots of social order, and those ties which bind us together in civil society.

JAMES C. HYLAND.
March 19, 1802.
TO THE PUBLIC.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
WHEREAS Mr. P. Downes of Caroline County, and now at Easton, has thought proper, during my absence from Town, to publish me as a Coward, without assigning the least semblance of a reason to justify such procedure—I think it a duty which I owe to myself, and to those who have honored me with their good opinion and esteem, to invalidate this Charge, and by a concise statement of the circumstances of the affair, between Mr. P. Downes and myself, to leave it to a candid and liberal community to determine, to whom it is most justly due, the opprobrious Epithet of Coward.
I shall first give a brief narration of the whole affair, together with our Correspondence; I shall then annex a few Certificates, the Respectability and Credit of which, will suffice, I hope, all unfavorable Impressions, which his seditious and unsupported assertions may have made.
Some time since, there was a defamatory piece circulated thro' Easton against Mr. J. Stevens and myself, under the signature of Zootomist. In this piece we were represented as Swindlers, and charged with other acts equally disgraceful. From presumptive evidence, amounting almost to positive demonstration, we were convinced that P. Downes was the author of this unprovoked, unfounded and

defamatory writings. Under this impression, we determined to call him to an account; we decided by Lot which of us should challenge him first. Mr. Stevens won the preference. He accordingly sent him, by way of a regular demand for satisfaction, in the manner usually adopted by Gentlemen, on similar occasions. Mr. Downes declined rendering the satisfaction requested under the promise that, he Mr. Stevens, was not worth fighting, but if he would get Cowards from the Students of Easton, he would fight him, or that they thought him a Gentleman, that then he, P. Downes, would fight him, or that he would meet him at his friend, or principal. This whole interchange was the more absurd, as he will know, that there were but two Students remaining who were not immediately concerned with one party or the other, and consequently that the performance of the Condition imposed was actually impracticable. After this conduct, I will leave it to an intelligent and discerning reader; whether I was bound to take notice of his shuffling proposition. The day after receiving Mr. Stevens's challenge, he sent me the following Note, without any direction—

Sir,
Unless you notify me in one hour from the reception of this Note, that you mean to fight me as the second of John Stevens, or rather as his principal, I shall publish you for a Coward in one of the Easton News-Papers.
P. DOWNES.
March 15, 1802.

It may be proper to observe that I never received a Challenge from Mr. Downes.

To this I returned the following Answer:

Sir,
I received your note by Mr. Fiddeman, dated the 15th instant, and observed the purport: I think proper to inform you that I shall not fight you—As you have implicated both Stevens and myself in the same charge, we certainly both stand on the same footing—You are well aware, that it devolved on Stevens to fight you by Lot—first fight and conquer him, and then I shall consider myself bound to fight you.

J. TURNER.
March 1802.

Mr. P. Downes,
The enclosed Certificates, I hope, will be sufficient to mar the malicious intent of this upstart slanderer:

Mr. John Turner came to my house this day, and presented a note directed to Bonny Jack, by the signature of Zootomist, setting forth that he Bonny Jack, and a fellow by the name of Stevens in conjunction, cheated a certain Mr. N. out of a considerable sum of money, and of the truth of the fact, a certain Mr. T. will bear witness. Mr. Turner, Mr. John Stevens, Mr. John Troth and Mr. John Fiddeman, were at my house one night playing cards very low, and that Mr. Turner lost a small sum that night and went to bed early in the night, and I lost a small sum that night, but won it back the next morning of Mr. John Turner and one other gentleman that was in company; and that I had not at the time, nor have I now any cause to suspect Mr. Turner being in conjunction with Mr. J. Stevens or cheating any person whatever.

Signed, **JAMES NABB.**
24th Feb. 1802.

True copy taken from the original now in the possession of Jno. Stevens, junr.

Copy of a certificate from Mr. John Troth.
Talbot county, Feb. 25, 1802.
Whereas a malicious attempt to traduce the character of two young men in Easton, has recently been made in manuscripts by some anonymous writer in Easton, charging them with having won in conjunction a large sum of money of a certain Mr. N. and says that it can be proved by a certain Mr. T. and fearing lest I should be supposed to be the person by whom it to be proved, I have thought proper to give the following certificate.

I do hereby certify, that I was present at Mr. James Nabb's on the 24th day of December last, in company with Messrs. John Turner, John Fiddeman, John Stevens, Junr. and James Nabb, that we all sat down to play a game of Zoo, very low, that I was present from the beginning to the ending of the play, and that during that time I ob-

served no Coalition between Turner and Stevens, neither did I observe any play by either of those gentlemen which might be construed into foul play; do farther certify, that on the day subsequent to the evening, on which we was at Mr. Nabb's, I met Mr. John Fiddeman in company with Mr. P. Downes in the street, that during the conversation which took place between Fiddeman and myself, I observed to Mr. Fiddeman that there was no chance of seeing money there, as Turner and Stevens favored each other. This I observed without considering the consequences arising therefrom, and without suspecting it to go any farther, and from reflecting on it afterwards I was perfectly convinced no such coalition existed. Mr. Turner left the room long before we quit playing, & on his leaving the room, he appeared to be indebted to Mr. Stevens ten dollars.

I do farther certify, that Mr. Downes stood near us during the conversation, and that I never mentioned the affair to any person except Fiddeman, to the best of my recollection; & that during the time Mr. Turner played, he appeared to be loser, and Mr. Stevens very little winner. At the expiration of the play I was indebted to Mr. Stevens a sum of money which I did not hesitate one minute to give him satisfaction for. Given under my hand this 24th February, 1802.

(Signed) **JOHN TROTH.**
Caroline County March 3d, 1802.

Whereas a malicious attempt has been made to traduce the character of Mr. John Turner by some anonymous writer, I think proper to give a certificate of the character of Mr. Turner, viz. I have been intimate with him for five or six years past, and in the course of our intimacy have sported with him, & I do hereby certify that he has acted as a man of honor, and that I never knew or heard of his acting otherwise.

THOMAS DAFIN.
Caroline County, March 3d, 1802.

Whereas a malicious attempt has been made to traduce the character of Mr. John Turner by some anonymous writer in Easton, I deem it necessary for the high consideration I have of his integrity, to give the subjoined certificate. I have been acquainted with Mr. John Turner eight or ten years; and have had various opportunities of seeing his honor put to the test; and that I have the fullest ground for believing, that he is a young man of great worth, and solid merit. Further; there did exist a debt of honor once to me by said J. Turner, to the amount of near three hundred dollars, and when I called on him he unobtrusively gave me such compensation as I required; from this circumstance together with my long and friendly acquaintance with him, I feel urged to declare that I believe the attempt made to injure his reputation originated in base malignancy.

PHILIP CLARKE.
N. B. It may be observed that Mr. P. Clarke is a relation and friend of Mr. P. Downes.

I do hereby certify that I have frequently played cards with Mr. John Turner and that I never discovered any thing in his play but what was fair and honorable.

Signed, **S. REYNER.**
31st March, 1802.

After this plain and accurate statement of the whole affair, I submit it to the determination of a candid and impartial public which of us is most entitled to the Epithet of Coward, I think his merit is too conspicuous not to meet its proper reward.

JOHN TURNER.
Died on Wednesday Morning 31st inst. after the short illness of sixteen hours, Mrs. Elizabeth Applegate, relict of Mr. William Applegate.

A CARD.
The Author of the Lines addressed to John Cump in the Herald of November 1799, will please come forward & make a man of his life, otherwise his name shall be published as a liar, a coward and an assassin.

WANTED.
To purchase from 10 to 12 New groes, for which a generous price in cash will be given. Enquiries of the Printer.
April 6, 1802.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends & the Public, that he has removed to Easton and taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Solomon Lova now distinguished by the Sign of GENERAL WASHINGTON, where good accommodations may be had for men and horis. The subscriber professes no more in his line of business than he flatters himself he shall be enabled to comply with; but he assures all those who may favor him with their custom that every attention shall be given to render their situation as agreeable as possible.
SOLOMON TABBOTT.

Public Vendue.

The subscriber being appointed by a De-
crees of the Honorable the High Court
of Chancery, Trustee to Sell and Con-
vey all the Real Estate of John Purfe,
late of Somerset county, deceased, for
the use of the Creditors of the said John
Purfe—In pursuance thereof

WILL be offered for Sale on the
premises on Tuesday the 27th
day of April next, all the Real Estate
of the said John Purfe, consisting of
two lots of ground lying and being
in Somerset county in Princeps-Anne
Town, known and distinguished by lot
number ten and lot number twenty-
nine. On the former is erected a
Dwelling House and Out-Houses cal-
culated for a Tavern, which has been
occupied as such for many years past
to advantage from situation fronting
on the main street of Princeps-Anne
Town near the Court-House. The
latter is also situated on the main street
of said Town near the Church, unim-
proved. I think it unnecessary to
give any further description, as those
wishing to purchase may view the pre-
mises. The Terms of Sale will be
one half of the purchase money to be
paid in nine months, the other half
in fifteen months from the day of
sale; the purchaser or purchasers to
give bond with approved security,
with interest from the day of sale.—
Possession will be given on the day of
sale to the purchaser or purchasers,
but no deed will be executed until
the purchase money is paid. The cre-
ditors of the said John Purfe are here-
by directed to exhibit their claims with
the proper vouchers to the Chancery
Court in three months from the day
of sale.

EVANS WILLING,
Trustee.
Somerset county, March 24, 1802.

Public Vendue.

LANDS FOR SALE.

On Monday the 12th day of April
next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not, on
the next fair day, I shall offer at
public sale, on the premises,

ALL the Lands of Mr. Robins
Chamberlaine, comprised in his
estate commonly known and distin-
guished by the name of Little England
Plantation, adjoining the lands lately
sold by him to Mr. Owen Kennard,
lying on the road from Easton to Cam-
bridge, & about three & a half miles
from the former. This estate is found
to contain upwards of 400 acres by a
late survey, about 160 of which only is
cleared, the residue consists of wood &
branch land.—The improvements on
the farm are, a new framed dwelling
house 20 by 16, a small kitchen or
quarter, and a strong well framed barn
30 feet square and hedged on three
sides.—This land has been divided and
will be sold in three distinct separate
parcels.—The first lot of about 300 ac-
res, on which the improvements stand,
all the cleared and about 100 acres of
wood land to the south and east sides of
the public road, will be disposed by it-
self.—The 2d containing about 50 ac-
res on the west side of said road, and
adjoining the lands of Mr. James Sher-
wood, will also be disposed of separate-
ly; the residue of about 100 acres,
consisting entirely of wood land, will
be sold altogether. The purchaser to
give bond, bearing interest, with ap-
proved security, for paying one half
the purchase money in nine and the re-
sidue in fifteen months from the day of
sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
March 15, 1802.

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained let-
ters of administration on the
estate of William Elgate Hitch, late of
Somerset county, deceased, all persons
having claims against the said estate are
requested to produce the same regularly, at-
tested, to the subscriber, at Tubman
Lowe's, on or before the first day of July
next; and all persons indebted to the said
estate are requested to make immediate
payment.

MARY HITCH

Administratrix of Wm. E. Hitch.
Somerset county,
Jan. 23, 1802.

That handsome colored & well made Horse

PILATE,

got by Orkellove.

WILL stand this season as follows
(and his stand to continue until
the twentieth day of the fifth month, June
next ensuing) to cover Mares by the sea-
son, insurance or the single leap. He will
stand on second and third days until 4 o'clock
at Easton, the twenty-ninth and thirtieth
of the month, and on fourth day the thirty
first until 5 o'clock at the Chapel; fifth
and sixth days until 12 o'clock proceeding
in the same week at the house of the subscri-
ber; on seventh day also proceeding in the
same week at the Trappe.

Pilate is of a beautiful dark dapple,
faint and well made, four years old this
spring. He will stand at Four Dollars
the season or two Barrels of Corn payable
by the last day of the tenth month, O.S.
next; for insurance the price will be dou-
ble, and fifteen shillings by the leap, (when
not exceeding two) all over will be con-
sidered as a spring's chance. Whoever
thinks proper to send forward their
mares, the subscriber will endeavor to
have what attention paid that may be ne-
cessary and will also acknowledge their fa-
vor.

WILLIAM WILLSON.

Kings-Town,
3d month, 20th, 1802.

P. S. For groom will be entitled extra
to one quarter of a dollar on demand when-
ever a mare receives the horse.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

if taken out of the state, if taken with-
in the state

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending Negro Harry; for-
merly the property of Richard Denny
of Talbot, he made his escape from the
habitation of Mr. James Crookshanks,
near Chester, in Kent; it is most likely he
will make for Talbot. Harry is 21 or
22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, thick lips, flat nose, long visage &
beard, is black, and lame in the right
foot, from the cut of an eye. He had on
a short striped country made coat and
breeches, white yarn stockings; it is pro-
bable he will change his dress. Whoever
takes up said Negro and secures him in
prison so that the owner may get him again
shall have the above reward by applying
to Mr. James Crookshanks, and all rea-
sonable charges paid if brought home to the
subscriber living in Harford county, Ma-
ryland.

LEOYD D.D.

March 14, 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE Plantation lying in
Wye Neck, in Queen-Anne's county,
containing about three hundred and forty
acres.—There are on the premises a com-
fortable dwelling house, kitchen, quarter,
one barn, a granary, two horse, stables,
carriage house, and several other necessary
out houses, all in good repair, and a good
apple orchard for twenty acres. This
farm is beautifully and advantageously
situated on a fine navigable river, whose
waters form a natural barrier on two
sides of its extensive bounds, which
forms a considerable expense in the article
of fencing, besides affording an abundance
of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their
respective seasons.—The soil is extremely
fertile and well adapted to all kinds of
grain, tobacco and grass. The title is
indisputable. The premises will be shown,
and the terms of sale made known, on ap-
plication to

JOHN KING DOWNES.

Wye Neck, Queen-Anne's county,
March 2, 1802 if

Notice.

THE Subscribers hereby inform
their Friends and Customers
that they have now opened a Granary at
Skipton on Wye River for the immediate
Reception of Wheat, and Corn, where
punctual attendance will be given for
their purpose.

**SAMUEL THOMAS,
NICHOLAS MARTIN, Junr.**
Easton, March 9, 1802.

FOR SALE

At the Herald Office,
THE CUSTOMARY
PATENT MEDICINES.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter
such parts of the constitution and form
of government as relate to voters, and
the qualifications of voters; passed at
the last session of the general assembly
of this state, be published twice in
each week; for the space of three
months, successively, in the Maryland
Gazette; at Annapolis; the Federal
Gazette; the American, and the Tele-
grapher, at Baltimore; the Museum,
at George-town; the National Intel-
ligencer; the paper at Easton; Bar-
gis's paper, at Frederick-town; and
in the Washington Spy.

By order,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the consti-
tution and form of government as relate
to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That every
free white male citizen of this state,
and no other, above twenty one years
of age, having resided twelve months
in the county, next preceding the
election at which he offers to vote, and
every free white male citizen of this
state above twenty-one years of age,
and having obtained a residence of
twelve months next preceding the
election in the city of Baltimore or the
city of Annapolis; and at which he
offers to vote, shall have a right of suf-
frage; and shall vote by ballot in the
election of such county or city, or ei-
ther of them, for delegates to the ge-
neral assembly, electors of the senate,
and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every
part of the constitution and form of
government of this state repugnant to,
or inconsistent with, the provisions of
this act, shall be and the same are here-
by abrogated, annulled, and made
void.

And be it enacted, That if this act
shall be confirmed by the general as-
sembly, after the next election of dele-
gates, in the first session after such new
election, as the constitution and form
of government directs, that in such case
this act, and the alteration of the said
constitution contained therein, shall
be considered as a part, and shall con-
stitute and be valid as a part, of the
said constitution and form of govern-
ment, to all intents and purposes, any
thing therein contained to the contrary
notwithstanding.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber being appointed Trust-
ee by the honorable the high court of
Chancery for the purpose of selling and
conveying of Land mortgaged by Levin
Dorman of Somerset county to William
Adams of the same county, under a decret
from A. C. Hanson, Chancellor of Mary-
land, to me directed in favor of William
Cottman and wife, will offer the land so
mortgaged for sale on the premises the 24th
day of April next.

This land lies within five or six miles
of Princeps Anne Town, and is well ad-
apted to the produce of wheat, Indian
Corn and tobacco, and has on it tolerable
improvements, such as houses, orchards,
&c. Contains about two hundred and
eighty six acres, and is very well sup-
plied with excellent timber.

The land will be sold in lots, or entire
as may best suit those interested and the
purchaser. The purchaser will be required
to pay the money immediately, or on the
ratification of the sale by the chancellor.

HENRY J. CARROLL,
Trustee.

Somerset county,
March 12, 1802.

Caution.

WHEREAS my wife Peggy Hicks,
has behaved in such a disagreeable
manner that I cannot live with her, I fore-
warn all persons from dealing with her
on my account, as I am determined not to
pay any of her contracts after this date.

HENRY HICKS.

March 5, 1802.

WANTED.

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

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th February,
from the Farm of Mrs. Mary
Wederstrandt, near Wye-Mill, Queen
Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Mary-
land, on which the subscriber now
resides.—The following Negro slaves,
viz.

A Negro Man named Jack Hol-
land, 38 years old, round faced, well
made; about five feet nine inches
high, stutters when speaking, fair,
looks young for his age; and is an
artful fellow, light colored, with a
mole in his face.

A Negro Woman named Fanny,
Jack's wife, 36 years old, of a mid-
dling size, very talkative, speaks f.R.,
has a shrill voice, and is very impertin-
ent.

A Negro Girl named Terresa, but
commonly called Grefy, daughter of
Jack and Fanny, is about 13 years
old, round faced, well grown, and of
a thick stature.

A Negro Girl named Suck, Terre-
sa's sister, about 10 years old; well
grown; and is a likely girl.

The above family of Negroes ran-
away on Saturday morning last with-
out the least provocation, & took all
their cloaths and bedding, and left
their two small children, one three,
the other one year old. If taken out
of this state, twenty-five dollars will be
paid for each or either of them. If
out of this county, fifteen dollars
each. And if in this county, ten dol-
lars each, on securing them in the jail
at Centreville, by

John Hasslet,

Overseer.

Queen Ann's, 2d March, 1802.

BANK-NOTES LOST.

ON the 2d instant the Subscriber lost
EIGHTY DOLLARS, all in
Twenty Dollar Notes.—It is supposed
they were dropp'd in Easton.—Any person
who will deliver them to the subscriber
shall be entitled to a reward of Twenty
Dollars.

RICHARD DENNY.

3d March, 1802.

Notice.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to
his Friends and the Public in ge-
neral for the encouragement he has receiv-
ed since he has opened Public House in East-
on, and informs them, that he has re-
moved to the corner House near the court
house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Troth,
and lately by Mr. James Roper, where
he has supplied himself with a set of trusty
servants; and purposes keeping a good
Stock of the Best of Liquors; and is de-
termined that nothing shall be wanting for
the accommodation of gentlemen. From
these advantages, and his attention to
service, he hopes to merit a continuance of
public favor.

SOLOMON LOWE.

February 16, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scribers of Dorchester county, having
obtained from the Orphans Court of Tal-
bot county, Letters of Administration de
bonis non on the Personal Estate of Christo-
pher Birchhead, late of the said county
deceased, all persons having claims against
the said deceased are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same with the vouchers thereof
to the subscribers on or before the first day
of August next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under our hands this
16th day of February, 1802.

ROBERT SULIVANE,

CLEMT. SULIVANE,

Adm'rs De bonis non of
Christopher Birchhead.

NOTICE is hereby given that I in-
tend to make a payment of distri-
bution amongst the Creditors of the late
William S. Bond, deceased, on the thir-
teenth day of April next, at the Office of
Register of Wills for Talbot county.

SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'or.

March 24, 1802.

N. B. All judgment creditors are re-
quested to produce on that day or before
a short copy of their judgments with the
Clerk's certificate and seal and the state-
ment and oath thereto annexed, as re-
quested by the late testamentary system.



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

TO THE PUBLIC.

Princeton, March 18th, 1802.

THE burning of the college edifice in this place on the 6th instant has been announced in all the public papers. This melancholy occurrence having occasioned a meeting of the trustees of the college of New Jersey, they have found it to be an indispensable obligation arising out of the trust confided to them, to make a representation to the public, in behalf of the institution committed to their care. In doing this they are deeply sensible that every consideration both of duty and interest dictates, that they should exercise a peculiar caution not to depart from the simplicity of truth.

The college of New Jersey was originally founded with a leading view to cherish the principles and extend the influence of evangelical piety. At the same time it was hoped and expected, that as the spirit of genuine religion is ever favorable to the interests of civil society, many warm and able advocates of these interests would be attracted in the bosom of this institution. We trust it may be asserted without arrogance or vanity that these views and hopes have not proved fallacious or extravagant. Whoever will look through the several departments of public life at present, or review the eventful scenes which our country has witnessed for half a century past, may be convinced that this college counts among those who have been most distinguished in sacred and in secular office, a number of her sons which she need not blush to compare with those of any sister institution.

One principal cause of the usefulness of this seminary, has been its complete independence of legislative influence and control, and its dependence, as complete, on the benevolence and favor of an impartial public; which could alone be secured by its intrinsic merit, and its constant and vigorous efforts to render itself worthy of voluntary individual patronage. Previously to the American revolution it was, to say the least, commonly no object of favor with the government of the province. By the depreciation of continental money, and other events which took place during the revolution, the funds of the corporation, always inconsiderable, were nearly annihilated; while the buildings in their possession, by being alternately occupied by the contending parties, were reduced almost to a state of ruin. Since the revolution, the legislature of New Jersey have made a grant of eighteen hundred pounds, appropriated by law to the repairing of the buildings, to the increase of the library, and to the provision of a philosophical apparatus. This is all the legislative aid that we ever have received; perhaps that we ever shall obtain.

Under every discouragement and difficulty, however, the institution has not only been supported and continued, but has been able in some measure to retrieve its losses. By the exertion of its friends and the small public bounty which was conferred, the buildings were put in tenurable repair, the library and philosophical apparatus became respectable, the faculty were comfortably provided for, the number of students was greatly increased, and all the future prospects of the college began to brighten. But

alas! in one fatal day they were all clouded with the darkest gloom. The fair edifice erected by the liberality and consecrated by the prayers of our pious and public spirited predecessors, was totally consumed, and three thousand volumes of valuable books, with much private property of the students, perished in the flames. Under this inauspicious and afflictive event, which the providence of a holy God has permitted to take place, we are humbled and mourn. But can we, ought we, so far to despond, as to render the establishment to become extinct? No, we are rather resolved, relying on that aid which has always hitherto been extended to us in the time of distress, to meet with increasing efforts the increasing billows of adversity. Our funds are indeed small;—they are as nothing when compared with our present necessities. But we are confident we have many friends: And when we recollect how much more numerous, as well as how much more wealthy, the individuals are who are likely to patronize the college now, than those were who established it at first;—when we recollect, above all, the pure designs, the ardent vows, the unshaken faith of those who laid its foundations, and call to mind that it has in fact been eminently blessed as a nursery both for church and state, we cannot distrust the event of our efforts. We cannot but hope that this temporary calamity is even to be overruled by a lasting benefit. Entertaining these sentiments, we have determined to recal the scattered students, to set about the rebuilding of the college without delay, and to cast ourselves on the care of divine providence, and on the public liberality, to bear us through.

But realizing for ourselves, and begging our friends to realize likewise, that confidence of success in an arduous undertaking without the most active and vigorous exertions to secure it, is rather weakness and presumption than any commendable or virtuous quality, we feel the necessity of using our utmost endeavours to obtain benefactions for the college. We have accordingly taken measures to open subscriptions for this purpose; and we beg for a candid indulgence while we address a few words

I.—TO THE FRIENDS OF RELIGION.

To those who are comprehended in this description our college owed its original establishment; and we trust that the friends to religion now, will not be found less munificent than those who possessed this character fifty years ago. Your means of promoting laudable designs are greatly increased—Far from us be the injurious supposition that your disposition to do good is diminished. On you, we avow it explicitly, is our principal reliance. We have always endeavoured to make the institution for which we solicit, a fountain of those principles which to you are the dearest and the most sacred; and these endeavours we mean to continue even with increased zeal. We propose to recommence the instructions of the college with new re-

The circumstances which attended the burning of the college were such as to leave little doubt that it was the effect of design; but though every effort has been used for that purpose, we have not yet been able to ascertain the incendiary.

gulations, calculated to secure more effectually than ever, the moral and religious conduct of the youth entrusted to our care. We aim to make this institution an asylum for pious youth, so that in this day of general and lamentable depravity, parents may send their children to it with every reasonable expectation of safety and advantage. That we know will create us some enemies; but your patronage and prayers will, in every view, be more than a compensation for their hostility. We never, indeed, have been attached to the dogmas of any religious sect, or to impose them on our pupils. To all past experience we appeal as evidence that religious intolerance has never existed here. But religious principle always has been, and we hope always will be, cherished and guarded with care and vigilance. To the friends of religion, then, we look, to enable us to erect a bulwark against the assaults of impiety and in defence of the pure gospel of Jesus Christ.

II.—TO THE FRIENDS OF SCIENCE.

Among those who merit this appellation we hope to find many of our warmest advocates and valuable patrons: For to all the friends of science, wherever educated, all her interests we know must be dear. In whatever part of whatever region, science prospers, men of science always rejoice. And as they are by their own example, they can even abstract from the characters of others what is offensive to themselves, and still prize & esteem intelligence, talents and learning, wherever they are found. From you, gentlemen, we ask some pecuniary assistance to enable us to cultivate the Sciences, in an institution which has not been the least distinguished in our country, either for zeal or success in fostering them.—Freed from sordid views & feelings by your education and habits of thinking, you will afford us cheerfully the assistance which may be proper.—To press the subject on you would be impertinent.

III.—TO THE FRIENDS OF CIVIL LIBERTY.

Of those who are eminently entitled to this designation, many have received their education with us, and many more have always regarded us with kindness. In an hour of peculiar necessity we now solicit your benevolent interposition in our favour. A report, we are informed, has gone forth, that this institution is chargeable with political intolerance. The justness of this charge we absolutely deny. So far as the demands of religion can be supported by any, to interfere with those of a political nature, we must indeed admit, may we are forward to declare, that we shall sacredly regard the former, however they may be imagined to militate with the latter. But this declaration we are confident will be considered by good men of all parties perfectly consistent with an unqualified denial of political intolerance. No pupil with us, has ever been questioned on the subject of his political creed, nor withheld from a full and free avowal of his sentiments, nor received any censure or disapprobation for making known his opinions either in speech or writing. We trust, therefore, that neither this unfounded rumour, nor the insinuations of any individuals hostile to the college, will be permitted to operate to its disadvantage at this cri-

tical and necessitous juncture of its concerns. It fears no scrutiny on this topic. It makes no pretensions to services rendered to the social & political interests of the United States, and it now asks for the means of rendering more.

IV.—TO THE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE.

We esteem it as a precious proof, both of our own fidelity, and of the benefit which you have received in this institution, that your zealous attachment to the place of your education is acknowledged, by all, and thought by many to be so singular. Our expectations from you on this occasion are languine: We know, that you cannot contemplate Nassau-hall as a heap of ruins without a deep excitement of your sensibility, and a ready exertion of your faculties to restore your Alma Mater to her former respectability. It will be much in your power to do this. Occupying stations of honor and distinction, possessing wealth or influence, scattered through all the populous cities, towns and districts of the union—what cannot you effect? It is surely not too much for us to say, that we calculate on your taking the lead in promoting subscriptions wherever you are, and your care to forward the amount whenever it shall be collected. Never did the college need your zeal and services so much as now, and we will not believe, that when it is in your power to render us essential assistance, your disposition will not be equal to your ability. If we were even reduced to the necessity of depending on you alone to restore our affairs, such is our reliance on the former children of our care, that we should hold it criminal to resign our hopes. But when we have only to ask that you should be examples for others, and lead and prompt the general benevolence, our hope rises into assurance of success.

V.—TO THE WEALTHY AND BENEVOLENT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We are not insensible that numerous donations are solicited from you for various charitable purposes within the smaller circles of society in which you are included, or by institutions with which you are immediately connected. But allow us likewise to remark or rather to repeat, that our college has no patronage but yours. It is your institution—you founded it; you have hitherto supported it; and when you withdraw your countenance it cannot exist. We wish not to be unduly importunate, and we feel that to solicit with earnestness and yet without meanness, is no easy task: But may we not say that among all the objects which demand your special regard, this college is almost on a footing with any other; and therefore that others ought not to claim your favors to the exclusion of this.—Let us at least divide your liberality with them.

As our subscriptions are to be extensively circulated, we must of all depreciate the influence of an idea naturally suggested by such a circumstance, namely—That as many are to give, large sums of money will certainly be collected, and therefore that each need give but a little, and indeed that it can be of no great importance if a number shall refuse to give at all. Is it not obvious, that in this way the very expectation that much will be received may prevent its reception? Let it be remembered, then, that between all speculative calculations about mo-

pay and the actual receipts, the difference is usually very great. Let it be remembered that this difference is commonly the greatest of all when the basis of calculation is voluntary contribution. Let it be remembered that it is really a large sum that is necessary to repair our losses—Forty thousand dollars, will, we fear, fall considerably short of placing us on the same standing that we occupied before the late distressing conflagration of our property; and even then we were greatly embarrassed for want of funds. Many items are necessary to rise to the requisite amount—But we forbear. May that God who hath the hearts of all men in his hand dispose you to give, and then reward you for the gift with the richest of his blessings.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the board of trustees, by

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,

Governor of New-Jersey, and President, ex officio, of the incorporation.

The favors requested of the printers of Newspapers throughout the United States to publish the above address.

Foreign Intelligence.

GIBRALTAR, January 22.

COPY of a letter from his Swedish Majesty's Charge d'Affairs at Madrid, to the Swedish agent of this place—Received the 18th inst.

MADRID, Jan. 3. Having been officially informed that his Majesty's ships, actually in the Mediterranean, are shortly going to blockade the port of Tripoli; I have to request, that you will make public the disposition in the ports within your district, with the view of apprising Navigators of the risque to which they expose themselves, of being detained and considered as good prizes, especially, if after being amicably warned to keep off, they should still persist in attempting to enter the aforesaid port, already blockaded by the frigates of the United States of America, which in the present case, are acting in concert with those of his Swedish Majesty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Letters from Spain announce, that the French and Spanish combined fleets, had been dispersed by a strong gale of wind, off Cape Finisterre, and that some of the ships had got into Ferrol, others into Lisbon, and a third division into Cadiz. Particular mention is made of the arrival of the French ship of war Duquesne, in the last harbor. She is armed en suite, and 1200 troops on board; but this number is now reduced to 1000, 200 sick having been landed and conveyed to the hospital there. She made 36 inches water in an hour.

We learn, from the same quarter, that four French line of battle ships, & a frigate, sailed from Cadiz, on the 13th inst. for St. Domingo, having 4000 troops on board.

The day before yesterday a Squadron of the same number, also French, was perceived from the garrison steering through the straits to the westward. It was soon followed by a division of the Squadron in our bay consisting of his Majesty's ships Bellous, Zealous, Warrior, Defence and Leda.

Latest Foreign News.

Received by the ship Two Friends, Vols, in 42 days from London.

HAMBURGH, Jan. 30.

Accounts from Constantinople, by the way of Italy, which may be depended upon, contain the intelligence, that the Porte has justified itself in refusing to ratify the Preliminaries signed at Paris on the 9th of October, by asserting that Effend Ali Effendi was not empowered to sign these preliminaries.

The French officer, Subastionie, who carried the treaty to Constantinople, has brought back a plan of a new treaty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.

Lord Elgin has concluded in the name of his court, a separate convention with the Turkish government, in which the latter, on account of the services rendered by the English in Egypt, has allowed them certain privileges with regard to the Levant and East India trade, for three years. It is apprehended, however, that the French government will object to this convention, as France will expect the same privileges with England in that quarter.

LONDON, February 11.

A report was brought over yesterday, which was stated to be confidently believed in France, that Buonaparte was to be chosen chief magistrate of the Batavian and Helvetic republics.

Rear admiral Campbell's Squadron has put into Torbay in consequence of the wind on Monday having come round to the westward.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

The ship Warren, in 42 days from Rotterdam, and the brig Brandywine Miller, in 46 days from Greenock, ran ashore about 2 o'clock on Friday night off the Point of Staten Island, near Sandy Hook. The whole of the crew perished. By the former of these vessels we learn that the ship Niagara, captain Sands, was lost the 13th January on the coast of Holland in a tremendous gale. Next day, 5 or 600 dead bodies from the wrecks of other vessels were floating along the shore; and several ships were seen on the coast, apparently in great distress. By a pilot boat which passed the Warren and the Brandywine Miller yesterday, we are informed there is a probability that the latter will be got off without much damage: the Warren appeared to be in a worse situation.

A letter is received in town from Mr. Irving, our consul in London, informing, that since the arrangements made by Mr. King with the British government—the Board of Commissioners, under the 7th Art. of the British treaty, would proceed to make their awards in the cases of American claims, without any further embarrassments or interruptions.

By the ship Two Friends, captain Vose, in 42 days from London. English papers have been received to the 11th of Feb. Nothing important has occurred since our last intelligence.—The Definitive Treaty was not yet signed—but that happy event appeared to be at no great distance.

It appears by letters from the Hague that the Dutch are proposing to stop the transit of English manufactures & produce through their country! that is in plain language, Holland is to be no longer a depot for merchandize.—The Dutch are no longer to have the faculties for trade which they once had. This is evidently the jealousy of the French, afraid of English commodities being introduced through Holland.

Accounts from France mention that the chief consul, Buonaparte, has been elected president of the Cisalpine Republic, with a salary of 6 millions of livres per annum. The highest marks of respect were paid to him at Lyons, and on his return to Paris, (where he arrived on the 31st January) the roads were by night illuminated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

Captain Findley, of the Hindostan; from Lisbon, brings English papers to the 13th of February inclusive, by which it appears that no certain information had reached England of the conclusion of the definitive treaty.—Buonaparte had returned to Paris from Lyons, where a grand Italian convention had been held, the result of which had been the uniting great part of Italy to France, to be called the "Italian republic," and to be ruled by a vice-consul, who receives his appointment direct from the first consul. The Spanish minister had arrived at Amiens to assist at the congress. The Ottoman Porte is stated to have rejected the treaty concluded at Paris, and to have formed a new commercial treaty with England. A loan for 40,000,000 was

negotiating in London. The income tax was expected to be repealed, and an additional duty on malt and beer imposed. Consols were at 69. Lord Clare, the late chancellor of Ireland, & admiral Graves, have paid the debt of nature.

March 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman a Lisbon, dated 22d February, 1802.

"A loan has been negotiated by this government with the houses of Hope and Co. and I, and F. Baring of London, for one million and an half sterling. This goes to France. The government gave besides their own security, that of several of the wealthiest individuals in Lisbon."

ST. JOHNS, (Antigua) Jan. 26.

A most dreadful shock of an earthquake which continued several seconds was felt here on Tuesday night last, at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock.

The Danish and Swedish Islands, have, we understand, all been delivered up to those nations.

BASSETTERRE, (St. Kitts) Feb 19.

On Tuesday at the awful hour of 12 o'clock at night a tremendous shock of an earthquake was felt here; its duration was considerably longer than we have experienced for some time, as the earth was kept in a tremulous motion for many seconds, apparently near a minute.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

Copy of the Convention between Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. King, 8th Jan. 1802.

Difficulties having arisen in the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation concluded at London, on the 14th November, 1794, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, and in consequence thereof, the proceedings of commissioners under the 7th article of the same treaty having been suspended, the parties to the said treaty being equally desirous, as far as may be, to obviate such difficulties, have respectfully named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree, respecting the same: that is to say, his Britannic majesty, has named for his Plenipotentiary the right hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkesbury, one of his majesty's most honorable privy council, and his principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has named for their Plenipotentiary, Rufus King, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to his Britannic majesty, who have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Art. 1. In satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the said 6th article, which is hereby declared to be cancelled & annulled, except so far as the same may relate to the execution of the said seventh article, the United States of America hereby engage to pay, and his Britannic majesty consents to accept for the use of the persons described in the said 6th article, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at the time & place & in the manner following, that is to say, the said sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling shall be paid at the City of Washington in three annual instalments of two hundred thousand pounds sterling each, and to such person or persons as shall be authorized by his Britannic majesty to receive the same; the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year; the second instalment at the expiration of two years, and the third and last instalment at the expiration of three years next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention: And to prevent any disagreement concerning the rate of exchange, the said payments shall be made in the money of the said United States, reckoning four dollars and forty four cents to be equal to one pound sterling.

Art. 2. Whereas it is agreed by the fourth article of the definitive treaty of peace concluded at Paris on the third day of September, 1783, between his Britannic majesty & the U. States,

that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts theretofore contracted, it is hereby declared that the said fourth article, so far as it respects its future operation, is hereby recognized, confirmed, and declared to be binding and obligatory upon his Britannic majesty and the United States, and the same shall be accordingly observed with punctuality and good faith.—And to the said creditors shall hereafter meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of their bona fide debts.

Art. 3. It is furthermore agreed and concluded that the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the seventh article of the said treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and whose proceedings have been suspended as aforesaid, and immediately after the signature of this convention, reassemble and proceed in the execution of their duties according to the provisions of the said seventh article, except only that instead of the sums awarded by the said commissioners being made payable at the time or times by them appointed; all sums of money by them awarded to be paid to American or British claimants, according to the provisions of the said seventh article, shall be made payable in three equal instalments, the first whereof to be paid at the expiration of one year, and the second at the expiration of two years; and the third and last at the expiration of three years next, after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

Art. 4. This convention when the same shall have been ratified by his majesty and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and the respective ratifications duly exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory upon his majesty and the said United States. In faith whereof we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and of the United States of America, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present convention and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the 8th day of Jan. 1802.

L. S. HAWKESBURY,
L. S. RUFUS KING.

Lands For Sale.

AGREEABLE to the Last Will and Testament of James E. Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased, the subscriber offers at Private Sale, and on a credit, 278 acres of good and well timbered Land, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Hardecastle and Mr. James Broadley, in Caroline county; and also 141 acres adjoining Post's Mill in Talbot county.—Those lands may be had low, provided the payments can be well secured.

Corn for sale, and 13 or 14000 well burnt bricks at the late dwelling of the said deceased. Apply to

HENRY BANNING.

April 13, 1802.

SIGN OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends & the Public, that he has removed to Easton and taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, now distinguished by the Sign of GENERAL WASHINGTON, where good accommodations may be had for man and horse. The subscriber professes no more in his line of business than he flatters himself he shall be enabled to comply with; but he assures all those who may favor him with their custom—that every attention shall be given to render their situation as agreeable as possible.

SOLOMON BARROTT.

Easton, March 6, 1802.

BLANKS

Of all kind Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

FOR SALE
At the Herald Office,
THE CUSTOMARY
PATENT MEDICINES.

We are sincerely sorry to announce to our readers the demise of Mrs. *Margaret Brown*, relict of the Reverend *John Brown*, late of Talbot County. This benevolent and amiable lady died on Sunday evening last after an illness of about five hours.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir—To remove all ideas of cruelty and injustice, which the author of the lines alluded to in the "Card" of your last Paper might, in the opinion of some well-meaning people, have done to the person, who was at first generally supposed to be the writer of the scurrilous pieces under the signature of John Crump, he thinks it a duty incumbent upon him to state, that no serious charge of theft was either made or intended to be made in those lines. The particular part of them, which, he understands, has been deemed exceptionable, consisted merely, in a reference to the common practices of the Irish rebels, not only in loughing cattle, but frequently also in driving and taking them away from their owners.—No other interpretation can fairly be applied to the words. This explanation has been drawn forth only from a sense of justice. Nothing further explanatory need ever be expected.

Your's, &c.

Dr. Ramsay has succeeded in introducing the King Box into the city of Charleston.

There is an excellent cross-reading in a late Port-Folio. "Said thieves, if apprehended in this State, will meet with a good reception." The advocates of the new-naturalization law will please to consider its import.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez to his friend in Augusta (Gee.) dated Jan 9.

"The Indian treaty is terminated: but particulars are not transpired. However it is, I believe, certain, that they agreed to have a road opened to Nashville. No where else, and no settlements on the road. They accepted the presents of goods, but not the whiskey. In lieu thereof, they required wheels, cards, spindles, blacksmiths, &c. This is a good sign of a disposition to throw off the savage habits."

The governor of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 400 dollars for the apprehension of ELIAKIM HENNINGTON and JOSEPH SMITH, (the latter late goaler of Orangeburg,) for the murder of Aaron Douglas and John Mannan.

F. G.

A premium of three hundred dollars is offered by the trustees of the South Carolina college, for the best original plan of a college.

ibid.

CURIOUS CLOCK.

A gentleman has lately made a clock, which does not strike the hour by any aggregate of unites, but speaks as it were, the full hour at once; and it only requires winding up once in three months, and goes so true, as neither to gain or lose more than five minutes in the above period of time, let the weather be ever so variable.

[London paper.

New-York, April 5.

By the Ann, from Marseilles, we learn, that several Moorish vessels had been robbed in the Gut by a square-rigged pirate. Vessels had been dispatched in pursuit of her.

By the same vessel we are informed, that the United States frigate Boston, Capt. McNeil, had failed from Barcelona for Toulon to make some repairs. Several of her officers being on shore when she got under way, were left. These officers had arrived at Marseilles previous to the Ann's departure, and endeavoring to get a passage for Toulon.

Capt. Hufsey, from Port Republican informs, that in the late engagement near St. Marcs, (about the 6th March) between the blacks under Gen. Desfalines, and the troops under Le Clerc, about 5000 of the former and 200 of the latter were killed—that among the many French officers who were wounded, Gen. Boudet received a shot in his foot, Gen. Rochambeau one in his hip, and Gen. Le Clerc had his frontal belt shot off. The whites were repulsed—after which the blacks retreated farther up the mountain, which, though impenetrable to, was surrounded by the French troops, as the passage is so narrow, that only one man can enter at a time. No prisoners are made on either side—all are put to the sword. Le Clerc has a regiment of Blacks at the head of his army, who always receive the first fire from the enemy.

Capt. H. further informs, that the South part of the Island was in a state of tranquillity.

There were various reports respecting the massacre of Americans at St. Marcs—there was no getting at the truth.

[N. Y. Gaz.

Capt. Hufsey, of the ship Mary, in 18 days from Port Republican, brings the following intelligence:

A few days previous to his leaving P. Republican, a frigate arrived from St. Marcs with 240 soldiers, wounded in a battle between the whites and the negroes who are posted at Mount Perot in a fort extremely well fortified from whence it is thought it will cost much bloodshed to dislodge them.—An officer who commanded a company of whites in the engagement informed Capt. H. that 40 officers were wounded, among whom were Gens. Boudet and Dugua and most of the staff officers, and that Gen. Le Clerc had his left arm shot through; and that after 4 hours well directed fire on both sides they were obliged to retreat. Some of the officers informed that in passing a place called Yeret they were obliged to march through a plain, in which they counted upwards of 400 bodies of white inhabitants that had been murdered by the Negroes! that on their arrival near the fort a number of their own soldiers were taken prisoners and that gaining on the blacks would have retook them, but the latter massacred the whole, and retreated into the fort.

Toussaint was not there in person but Desfalines and the greatest part of the army were.

TO JOHN TURNER.

SIR, BEING conscious that the public feel very little interested in private differences, and particularly so when one of the parties concerned is so insignificant as yourself, it is with reluctance that I lay before it the difference that exists between us.

In your publication the 6th instant you have endeavoured to blast my reputation, and prove to the world that you are not a coward. That publication was conceived in the womb of ignorance, and brought forth by the hand of base malignancy. From the deleterious ecstasy which you have evinced since your prathonary finished that piece for you, I am led to suppose, that you think you have mounted a Pegasus, who, with rapid wing, will carry you to the summit of immortal fame; but, I shall sting your daring courser and make him tumble you, Bellerophon like, head long down to the Aleius Campas, there to roam in eternal infamy.

The first part of your publication that I shall take notice of is, that "from presumptive evidence, amounting almost to demonstration," you were convinced that I was the author of Zootomist! And being under that impression, you and your friend were induced to call me "to an account." If this was an accurate statement of the procedure, there would be a glaring impropriety in your conduct; you ought to have had irrefragable testimony that I was the author, before you attempted to call me "to an account." But in the sentence from whence I have quoted, there are two palpable falsehoods. The first is, you had not presumptive evidence that I was the author of Zootomist, and

the second, that this pretended "presumptive evidence," was not the cause of my being called "to an account." I shall now state the cause, and let that public, to whom you so pathetically appeal, judge whether or not, you are the immaculate and spirited man, you wish to prove yourself. Previous to the appearance of that Zootomist to which you allude, there were two or three parquinades against yourself; in consequence thereof, there were two pieces written against me, as the supposed author of those parquinades. Those pieces being written against me, and in defence of you, there could remain but little doubt, that they were written at your request; (write them you could not yourself, for you are not capable of writing one sentence correctly) I however, took no notice of them, as you had positively assured me, that you did not believe I was the author of either of the pieces against you. Not long after this assurance, the Zootomist spoken of by you came out, criminalizing you and your friend; this together with an over quantity of stimulus, induced both of you to pour forth, from your polluted lips, a torrent of abuse against me. It was immediately after hearing of this conduct, that I called you *Rascals*, and this was the cause of my being called "to an account." The next part of your publication that I shall notice is, the "ridiculous subterfuge" your prathonary has caught at with so much rapture. This subterfuge, it seems, was, that I knew "there were but two students remaining, who were not immediately concerned with one party or the other; consequently that the performance of the condition imposed (upon your friend) was actually impracticable." A very logical deduction indeed. How happened you to discover that I knew there were but two impartial students in Easton? And what authority have you for saying, that all the students, except two, were engaged in our dispute? None upon earth. But to prove the correctness of your logic—If I mistake not, there were but seven students in this place, exclusive of you and myself, and two of those you say were not interested; consequently there were but five engaged in the quarrel; well, how many of the five espoused your friend's quarrel? One of those students was your friend's brother, and he certainly had one friend beside amongst the students; these two added to the two impartial students would have made a majority from whom he might have obtained certificates; consequently, in your asserting that the obtaining certificates was impracticable, you have told a direct and positive falsehood.

I have seen it observed, that there is frequently an astonishing harmony between minds of congenial baseness. This observation is verified in you and your friend. The one shows his cowardice by not getting certificates, and the other, like Jerry Sneak in the play, will not fight without brother Bruin will take the first knock.

I see you have inserted my "Note" in your publication, and immediately after very modestly observe, that you never received a challenge from me. Can it be possible, that you and the creature who wrote for you, are so divested of common sense as to suppose, that the public will think my "Note" more or less than a direct & unequivocal challenge? No, Sir, that note carries on the face of it a challenge; it demands your acceptance of that challenge, and a notification thereof, in one hour after you should receive it. But you say I must fight your friend first, and then you shall think yourself bound to fight me.—Wife, magnanimous dictator. If your friend had procured the certificates required of him, I should not have hesitated one single instant to have fought; but this he failed to do, and as this was the only grounds on which I would fight him, you were under a twofold obligation to have fought me. The first, that you were his second, and after the principal was refused, bound to fight; the second, that I had impeached you both in the same charge. You may ask the question, why would I fight you and not him? I will tell you—I never saw you cheat at cards, and think you rather the less despicable of the two. All I

have said above, is lenity to what follows. When you brought me your friend's challenge, you told me, left; I should not find it out, that you was his second; the next day you confessed to Mr. John T. Feddeman, that you had told me you were your friend's second, but at the same time assured Mr. Feddeman, that you were not your friend's second, neither did you intend to be.

Gratitude to our friends and love to our country, are the firmest bonds of human society; and he who fears the infamy of a dishonorable action more than he dreads death, will not hesitate to risk his life in defence of either.—How praise worthy the man; who "Undaunted, for his country or his friend, Will sacrifice his life—O glorious end."

How different from these sentiments are those which you profess. In the hour of necessity you desert your friend, and like the apostate Judas deny him. Falshood added to ingratitude, constitutes a crime of the deepest dye. But how could we expect you to act otherwise. The clouds of ignorance and baseness have always so enveloped your mind, that not one ray of honor ever illumined the gloomy vacuum, nor did the generous glow of friendship ever warm your phlegmatic bosom. Of the formidable number of your certificates, I shall only notice Mr. P. Clark's. He says that he has "the surest grounds for believing you a young man of real worth and solid merit." To the goodness of Mr. Clark's heart, and not an accurate knowledge of your character, you are indebted for that panegyric. I would ask what it is that constitutes "real worth & solid merit?" Is it gambling, drinking and one continual round of debauchery? If it is not, you have no more pretensions to real worth and solid merit, than Lucifer has to virtue. You triumphantly observe that, Mr. P. Clark is a friend and relation of mine. I admit the fact, & instead of his certificate, it will tend to substantiate what I am going to say: That Mr. Clark did not say, that what I had said of you "originated in base malignancy," but alluded entirely to the Zootomist. I shall now notice some other parts of your conduct. You have told several persons that you did not believe I was the writer of those lampoons against you; I have told you that I was not, and this with your having no more right to suspect me, than any other young man in Easton, caused you to make that declaration. You informed Mr. John F. Feddeman, on the Friday previous to your publication, that you had told me you did not believe that I was the author of Zootomist, and that I should have been contented. Yet in your nonsensical publication you have said, that it was in consequence of you and your friends believing that I was the author, that I was called "to an account."—Such ignominious conduct, should cover your face with an eternal blush, but the rust of effrontery has eaten your cheeks to the bone, and dried up the source of suffusion. To those persons who believe after what I have said to you, that I am the author of Zootomist, I tender the homage of my most sovereign contempt.

I now leave it for the public to judge whether or not my assertions of you are "solitary and unsupported." You need not expect that I shall ever address you again, but let you write what you will, I shall think it too contemptible to answer. I shall now leave you to the lash of a guilty conscience, and bid you an eternal adieu.

PHILEMON DOWNES.

April 12th, 1802.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Roberts, Esq. late of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce the same, by

JAMES PRICE,

Attorney in fact for George Roberts, Adm'r of John Roberts, Esq.

April 13, 1802.

B L A N K S For Sale at this Office.

Public Vendue,

The subscriber being appointed by a De-
ree of the Honorable the High Court
of Chancery, Trustee to Sell and Con-
vey all the Real Estate of John Purfe,
late of Somerset county, deceased, for
the use of the Creditors of the said John
Purfe.—In pursuance thereof.

WILL be offered for Sale on the
premises on Tuesday the 27th
day of April next, all the Real Estate
of the said John Purfe, consisting of
two lots of ground lying and being
in Somerset county in Princess-Anne
Town, known and distinguished by lot
number ten and lot number twenty-
nine. On the former is erected a
Dwelling House and Out-Houses cal-
culated for a Tavern, which has been
occupied as such for many years past
to advantage from situation fronting
on the main street of Princess-Anne
Town near the Court-House. The
latter is also situated on the main street
of said Town near the Church, unim-
proved. I think it unnecessary to
give any further description, as those
wishing to purchase may view the pre-
mises. The Terms of Sale will be
one half of the purchase money to be
paid in nine months, the other half
in fifteen months from the day of
sale; the purchaser or purchasers to
give bond with approved security,
with interest from the day of sale.—
Possession will be given on the day of
sale to the purchaser or purchasers,
but no deed will be executed until
the purchase money is paid. The cre-
ditors of the said John Purfe are here-
by directed to exhibit their claims with
the proper vouchers to the Chancery
Court in three months from the day
of sale.

EVANS WILLING,
Trustee.
Somerset county, March 24, 1802.

That handsome colored & well made Horse

PILATE,

got by Orbellow,

WILL stand this season as follows
(and his stand to continue until
the twentieth day of the sixth month, June
next ensuing) to cover Mares by the sea-
son, insurance or the single leap. He will
stand on second and third day until 4 o'clock
at Easton, the twenty-ninth and thirtieth
of the month, and on fourth day the thirty
first until 5 o'clock at the Chapel; fifth
and sixth days until 12 o'clock preceding
in the same week at the house of the subscri-
ber; on seventh day also preceding in the
same week at the Trappe.

Pilate is of a beautiful dark dapple,
stout and well made, four years old this
spring. He will stand at Four Dollars
the season or two Barrels of Corn payable
by the last day of the tenth month, Oct.
next; for insurance the price will be dou-
ble, and fifteen shillings by the leap, (when
not exceeding two) all over will be con-
sidered as a spring's chance. Whoever
thinks proper to send forward their
mares, the subscriber will endeavor to
have what attention paid that may be ne-
cessary and will also acknowledge their fa-
vor.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Kings-Town,
3d month, 20th, 1802.

P. S. The groom will be entitled extra
to one quarter of a dollar on demand when-
ever a mare receives the horse.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I in-
tend to make a payment of distri-
bution amongst the Creditors of the late
William S. Bond, deceased, on the thir-
teenth day of April next, at the Office of
Register of Wills for Talbot county.

SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'or.
March 24, 1802.

N. B. All judgment creditors are re-
quested to produce on that day or before
a short copy of their judgments with the
Clerk's certificate and seal and the state-
ment and oath thereto annexed, as re-
quested by the late testamentary system.

A CARD.

The Author of the Lines addressed
to John Crump in the Herald of No-
vember 1799, will please come forward &
make the amend honorable, otherwise
his name shall be published as a liar, a
coward and an assassin.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

if taken out of the state, if taken with-
in the state,

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending Negro Harry, for-
merly the property of Richard Denny
of Talbot, who made his escape from the
habitation of Mr. James Crookbanks,
near Chester, in Kent; it is most likely he
will make for Talbot. Harry is 21 or
22 years of age; 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, thick lips, flat nose, long visage &
slender, is black, and lame in the right
foot, from the cut of an axe. He had on
a fairs striped country made coat and
breeches, white yarn stockings; it is pro-
bable he will change his dress. Whoever
takes up said Negro and secures him in
prison so that the owner may get him again
shall have the above reward by applying
to Mr. James Crookbanks, and all rea-
sonable charges paid if brought home to the
subscriber living in Harford county, Ma-
ryland.

LLOYD DAY.

March 14, 1802.

TO BE SOLD

A VALUABLE Plantation lying in
Wye Neck, in Queen-Ann's county,
containing about three hundred and forty
acres.—There are on the premises a com-
fortable dwelling house, kitchen, quarter,
one barn, a granary, corn house, stables,
carriage house, and several other necessary
out houses, all in good repair, and a good
apple orchard for keeping-aside. This
farm is beautifully and advantageously
situated on a fine navigable river, whose
waters form a natural barrier on two
thirds of its exterior bounds, which
aves a considerable expense in the article
of fencing, besides affording an abundance
of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their
respective seasons.—The soil is extremely
fertile and well adapted to all kinds of
grain, tobacco and grass. The title is
indisputable. The premises will be shown,
and the terms of sale made known, on ap-
plication to

JOHN KING DOWNES.

Wye Neck, Queen-Ann's county,
March 2, 1802

Notice.

THE Subscribers hereby inform
their Friends and Customers
that they have now opened a Granary at
Skipton on Wye River for the immediate
Reception of Wheat, and Corn, where
punctual attendance will be given for
that purpose.

**SAMUEL THOMAS,
NICHOLAS MARTIN, Jur.**
Easton, March 9, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN away on the 27th February,
from the Farm of Mrs. Mary
Wederstrandt, near Wye-Mill, Queen
Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Mary-
land, on which the subscriber now
resides.—The following Negro slaves,
viz.

A Negro Man named Jack Hol-
land, 38 years old, round faced, well
made, about five feet nine inches
high, stutters when speaking fast,
looks young for his age, and is an
artful fellow, light colored, with a
mole in his face.

A Negro Woman named Fanny,
Jack's wife, 46 years old, of a mid-
dling size, very talkative, speaks fast,
has a shrill voice, and is very impertin-
ent.

A Negro Girl named Terresa, but
commonly called Crefy, daughter of
Jack and Fanny, is about 13 years
old, round faced, well grown, and of
a thick stature.

A Negro Girl named Suck, Terresa's
sister, about 10 years old, well
grown, and is a likely girl.

The above family of Negroes ran-
away on Saturday morning last with-
out the least provocation, & took all
their cloaths and bedding, and left
their two small children, one three
the other one year old. If aken ou
of this state, twenty-five dollars will be
paid for each or either of them. If
ou of this county, fifteen dollars
each. And if in this county, ten dol-
lars each, on seeing them in the jail
at Centreville, by

John Haffet,

Overseer.
Queen Ann's, 2d March, 1802.

IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter
such parts of the constitution and form
of government as relate to voters, and
the qualifications of voters, passed at
the last session of the general assembly
of this state, be published twice in
each week, for the space of three
months, successively, in the Maryland
Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal
Gazette, the American, and the Te-
legraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum,
at George-town; the National Intel-
ligencer; the paper at Easton; Bart-
gis's paper, at Frederick-town, and
in the Washington Spy.

By order,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the consti-
tution and form of government as relate
to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That every
free white male citizen of this state,
and no other, above twenty one years
of age, having resided twelve months
in the county, next preceding the
election at which he offers to vote, and
every free white male citizen of this
state above twenty-one years of age,
and having obtained a residence of
twelve months next preceding the
election in the city of Baltimore or the
city of Annapolis, and at which he
offers to vote, shall have a right of suf-
frage, and shall vote by ballot in the
election of such county or city, or ei-
ther of them, for delegates to the ge-
neral assembly, electors of the senate,
and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every
part of the constitution and form of
government of this state repugnant to,
or inconsistent with, the provisions of
this act, shall be and the same are here-
by abrogated, annulled, and made
void.

And be it enacted, That if this act
shall be confirmed by the general as-
sembly, after the next election of dele-
gates, in the first session after such new
election, as the constitution and form
of government directs, that in such case
this act, and the alteration of the said
constitution contained therein, shall
be considered as a part, and shall con-
stitute and be valid as a part, of the
said constitution and form of govern-
ment, to all intents and purposes, any
thing therein contained to the contra-
ry notwithstanding.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber being appointed Trus-
tee by the honorable the high court of
Chancery for the purpose of selling and
conveying of Land mortgaged by Levin
Dorman of Somerset county to William
Adams of the same county, under a decree
from A. C. Hanson, Chancellor of Mary-
land, to me directed in favor of William
Cottman and wife, will offer the land so
mortgaged for sale on the premises the 24th
day of April next.

This land lies within five or six miles
of Princess Anne Town, and is well a-
dapted to the produce of wheat, Indian
Corn and tobacco, and has on it tolerable
improvements, such as houses, orchards,
&c. Contains about two hundred and
eighty six acres, and is very well sup-
plied with excellent timber.

The land will be sold in lots, or entire
as may best suit those interested and the
purchaser. The purchaser will be required
to pay the money immediately, or on the
ratification of the sale by the chancellor.

HENRY J. CARROLL,

Trustee.
Somerset county
March 12, 1802.

Caution.

WHEREAS my wife Peggy Hicks,
has behaved in such a disagreeable
manner that I cannot live with her, I fore-
warn all persons from dealing with her
on my account, as I am determined not to
pay any of her contracts after this date.

HENRY HICKS.

March 5, 1802.

WANTED,

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

BANK-NOTES LOST.

ON the 2d instant the Subscriber lost
EIGHTY DOLLARS, all in
Twenty Dollar Notes.—It is supposed
they were dropp'd in Easton.—Any person
who will deliver them to the subscriber
shall be entitled to a reward of Twenty
Dollars.

RICHARD DENNY,

3d March, 1802.

Notice.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to
his Friends and the Public in ge-
neral for the encouragement he has receiv-
ed since he has opened Public House in East-
on, and informs them, that he has re-
moved to the corner House near the court
house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Froth,
and lastly by Mr. James Roper, where
he has supplied himself with a set of trusty
servants, and purposes keeping a good
Stock of the Best of Liquors, and is de-
termined that nothing shall be wanting for
the accommodation of gentlemen. From
those advantages, and his attention to
serve, he hopes to merit a continuance of
public favor.

SOLOMON LOWE.

February 16, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scribers of Dorchester county, have
obtained from the Orphans Court of Tal-
bot county, Letters of Administration de
bonis non on the Personal Estate of Christo-
pher Birchhead, late of the said county
deceased, all persons having claims against
the said deceased are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same with the vouchers there-
to the subscribers on or before the sixth
of August next; they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under our hands this
15th day of February, 1802.

**ROBERT SULIVANE,
CLEMY. SULIVANE,**
Adm'rs De bonis non of
Christopher Birchhead.

Notice.

ALL the Books of the late Arthur
Bryan & every Paper that relates to
the Administration on his Estate, are in
the hands of William Richmond, to whom
all payments must be made, and claims to
be rendered.

William Richmond, } Administrators,
William Bryan, }
Wye Manor, Jan. 30, 1802.

THE subscriber having obtained let-
ters of administration on the
estate of William Elgate Hitch, late of
Somerset county, deceased, all persons
having claims against the said estate are
requested to produce the same regularly at-
tested, to the subscriber, or Fubman
Lowes, on or before the first day of July
next: and all persons indebted to the said
estate are requested to make immediate
payment.

MARY HITCH

Administratrix of Wm. E. Hitch.
Somerset county,
Jan. 23, 1802. } 3m.

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Standing Committee of the Board
of Trustees have appointed and engaged
the Rev. FRANCIS BARCLAY as Pro-
fessor of the Languages in the Seminary
of the Academy; and that this depart-
ment of the Institution will accord-
ingly be opened under his direction on the
first Monday of May next.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN COATS, Chairman,
March 13, 1802.

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

Per order
THOMAS BANNING, Clk.
March 15, 1802.

WANTED

TO purchase from 10 to 22 Ne-
groes, for which a generous
price in cash will be given. Enquire
of the Printer.
April 6, 1802.



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

From the New-England Palladium.

THE Democrats prize a good deal about a federal opposition. They pretend to view the Federalists as men occupying the old post of the Jacobins. Names carry away shallow people and there is no help for that delusion. But great numbers in New-England think and will enquire for themselves. This affords encouragement to insist on examining the case. Are the Federalists an opposition?

This point may be settled as clearly as any in the world. First let us see what government ought to do; and then let us weigh the evidence that this is something which the Federalists desire to oppose and hinder.

The preamble of the Federal Constitution states that the people have agreed on this compact in order to form a perfect union, to establish justice, to provide more effectually for the national defence and common welfare, &c. Now on which of these great points are the Federalists as backward as the ruling powers? As to union, Virginia is eager to have amendments that would make its bands straw and stubble—because, whenever the union cannot govern, Virginia will. When the amphictyonic council in Greece lost one half its authority, Sparta or Athens instantly seized it, and governed her neighbors. This is to be our fate. Nothing but the union can hinder the great states from governing and oppressing the weak states.

The Federalists are believed to be hearty friends of the power of the General Government; and no friends at all to the ambition of the great states.

As to the establishing of justice, they are the men that did establish it, and who now, by prayers and arguments, endeavor to keep off the destroyers of the Judiciary System.

It is also one of the sins laid by the Jacobins at the door of the Federalists, that they provided for the public debt instead of paying it off as economically as Rhode Island would have done.

To provide a easy and protect our commerce has also been a federal measure—and Mr. Jefferson will be sure of federal support whenever he chuses to deserve it in this way.

To protect our frontiers with troops, to restrain the whites, so as to prevent the Indian wars that arise from our encroachments upon them, was ever the Washington policy.

The Federalists are avowed patrons of manufactures and navigation, and urged in Congress such a rate of duties as would protect and cherish them in preference to those of foreigners.

The complaint now is that necessary taxes are to be abolished. In short it is the prevailing fear that instead of a regular energetic government, our rulers intend to introduce a mobocracy—a government by the passions of the mere rabble. All the Federalists are opposed to is the perversion and degradation of authority. The unpleasant talks of other administrations are such as the Federalists do not render more unpleasant by clamor and complaint. They do not complain of navies to protect commerce, nor of troops to prevent Indian wars. Not a word do they say against taxes, which of all things exposes a government to popular resentment.

If, after all this explanation, arising

from known facts, the Federalists are to be denominated an opposition, it is that they are really opposers of the Jacobin work of destruction. They wish to see a more perfect union, the establishment of justice, and competent provision to pay the debts, and to secure the safety of the masses. If this be opposition, let it be said to the powers that be—Go and do likewise.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, January 31.

We have the following particulars from Lyons, under the date the 27th.

On the 25th, at break of day, Buonaparte-square was crowded with citizens eager to behold the first consul, surrounded by the original conquerors of Egypt. The troops, among which was the famed 32d, arrived in regular succession, took their ground and formed. At 12 o'clock the first consul made his appearance. It was observed that he looked happy at seeing himself in the midst of such brave fellows, whom he had so frequently led on to victory. He conversed familiarly with several grenadiers whom he recollected in the most distinguished manner many traits of individual bravery which did them honor, and remained indelibly impressed on his memory. After the parade, which was the most brilliant one, Buonaparte delivered muskets, &c. of honor to such soldiers as had been pointed out by their officers as worthy of being distinguished: these men afterwards dined with the first consul. Buonaparte was highly pleased with the soldierlike appearance of the Lyonese volunteers.

The spokesman of the commission of thirty, chosen by the Cisalpine deputies, made the following speech to the first consul.

"The general assembly of the consulta extraordinary having heard with satisfaction and the greatest applause, the report of its committee, and approving the declarations contained therein relative to the situation of the Cisalpine Republic, charges the said commission to lay before the first consul a copy of the same.

"Given at Lyons 25th January. (Signed)

MARESCALCHI, President. STREGELLI, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF THIRTY.

"Citizen Deputies, "The commission of thirty, after having taken into their most mature consideration the duty incumbent on them to make a proper choice of persons qualified to be members of the government, now lay before you the result of their reflections concerning the election of the First Magistrate.

"After having employed six days in deliberating on that most essential of all objects, after having, in various discussions, taken into consideration whatever could have reference to such a choice, they have drawn the same conclusion from different premises.

"If there be not generally in a state many persons capable of filling the first situation it must be acknowledged that our position at home renders such characters rare among us. "In effect, it may easily be conceived, that in the very short period

which has elapsed since the Cisalpine Republic has been formed by the union of different nations, such nations have not had time to know each other sufficiently, in order that the most distinguished character should excite equal confidence in the breast of all.

To chuse an individual from among themselves might be attended with danger, if it be considered that distinguished as we are by our laws, our usages, and our manners, accustomed to different modes of thinking, it can hardly be supposed that we should find one among us the very man who would shake off his private way of judging, and take upon himself the task of removing us from our ancient habits & of introducing among us that national spirit which is the most solid basis of republics, nor has the history of the preceding revolutions of the Cisalpine Republic proved of any advantage to the commission in its deliberate investigations: for either the individuals who have lived during the revolutions alluded to, were not invested with any public authority, consequently it cannot be presumed that they are sufficiently versed in the ever difficult art—but greatly difficult among us—of ruling a set of men by the use of different opinions, counteracted in a thousand different ways, and influenced by foreign impulse, they could not have established a reputation which, in less unhappy times would have ensured them public confidence.

"But, supposing that, notwithstanding the great variety of obstacles, a man were sufficiently qualified to bear the great weight, others, or still more considerable obstacles would naturally present themselves.

"The Cisalpine Republic cannot yet be completely evacuated by the French troops, several political reasons, and our own general interests, being as we are without national troops, will not allow it to be so.

"Moreover, the Cisalpine Republic, although its existence be secured by the treaties of Tolentino and Luneville, cannot hope to obtain by herself and at the dawn of her formation, that public consideration which is necessary for its copynance both at home and abroad.

"She must have support, & through the support she must be acknowledged by several powers who hitherto have had no intercourse with her. She therefore stands in need of a man, who, by the ascendancy of his name and of his power, shall place her in a rank which her dignity claims; it would be in vain to look among ourselves for that name, or for that power.

"In order then to establish the dignity of Government against the influence of foreign troops, and to shed splendour over the cradle of the Cisalpine Republic, the Commission has conceived it to be essential to the felicity of the Republic that she should be upheld in her first onset by the greatest and the most powerful.

"Such being the forcible reasons, the Commission has concluded that, if, on one side, the Consulta Extraordinary wishes the Constitution to be proclaimed, and that the Colleges, the Legislators, and the other authorities, be chosen from among those who have appeared most worthy of its esteem, in order to put an end to the Provisional Government: on the other, it should earnestly desire that General Buonaparte would have the goodness to honor the Cisalpine Republic so far, as to

continue to govern it as long as it shall appear necessary to him, in order to establish an uniformity of principles, and to cause us to be acknowledged by the Powers of Europe.

LONDON Feb. 16.

The Paris Papers contain a list of the members of the tribunate who have been voted out, or rather expelled, by the Conservative Senate, in the renewal of the one-fifth of the members of the Tribunate, which is to take place annually. In this list we meet with the names of those that had the presumption to oppose the mandates of government, under the idea that discussion was a part of their duty instead of implicit obedience. We remark, with pleasure that such of the Legislative Body and Tribunate, who voted for the death of Louis XVI. have been expelled.

It has we hear, been impossible to remove the objections on the part of Spain, who absolutely refused to cede Trinidad. Another arrangement therefore, it is rumoured, has been made; Great Britain relinquish Trinidad, and Spain is to keep it. We are to have the island of Martinique in lieu of it.

February 20.

We last night received Paris journals to the 16th inclusive. The Official Journal states, that all the observations in the English papers respecting the preliminaries signed with the Porte, and its present relation with France, is destitute of foundation, and that at no former period were the two nations animated with a more sincere desire to cultivate their ancient friendship and to restore all the ties by which they were so happily connected for so long a time. Are we to understand from this, that the Preliminaries are ratified, and that France will again be placed on the footing of the most favored nations? The Monitor speaks with an official obscurity. It is probable, however, that the French by their intrigues will recover what they had lost by their defeats in Egypt, and by the offence of that expedition.

The French funds are 56 1/2 75 cents. Our funds yesterday experienced a farther depression, from the belief that many difficulties still continue in the way of the definitive treaty.

House of Commons, February 17. The house went into a committee on the bill for carrying into effect the American treaty. Mr. Vanstuart shortly adverted to communications lately received concerning the determination of the American government to take off the countervailing duties, and asserted the expediency of a similar step on the part of this country. He therefore moved, that the chairman be instructed to move the house for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operations of the duties levied under the aforesaid act under certain circumstances, as soon as official intelligence of the resolution of the American government shall be received. This was agreed to, and the report ordered for to-morrow.

February 18.

The chairman of the committee on the act for carrying into effect the American treaty, moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable his majesty to cause the countervailing duties to be levied under that act, and to be suspended under certain circumstances.

General Caspary thought it was highly necessary, that the public should be well informed of the nature of this bill, and he hoped therefore there was no intention to push it rapidly through the different stages. He was the more disposed to wish this, as from what the right honorable gentleman had himself said, there was no immediate necessity for its being speedily passed.

Mr. Vanitart observed, that it was very far from his wish to preclude any necessary inquiries into the nature & object of the bill. He was convinced that the more generally it was known the more it would be seen to be favorable to the commercial interests of the country, and the less would any one be disposed to give it opposition. He begged leave to take the opportunity of correcting a misapprehension of what he had said respecting the determination of the American government. He had not said, that the American government had already come to a resolution to repeal the counter-vailing duties, but merely that a disposition to that effect had been manifested.

The motion was put and carried, & leave given to bring in a bill.

General Caspary moved, that an account of all vessels which had cleared out from the ports of the United States of America for this country, with the amount of their tonnage, from the 5th day of January, 1799, to the 5th of July, 1801, together with an account of the three years preceding the 5th of January 1799, distinguishing foreign from British shipping, and each year from the other, be laid on the table.—Ordered.

The honorable general next moved an account of all vessels which have cleared out from the ports of this country for the ports of the United States within the the same period, & distinguishing in the same manner, which was also ordered.

February 19.—The American treaty bill was read a first time, & ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, April 5.

We learn by a gentleman from Virginia, that the college of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, is completely broken up, and the system of education there, for the present at least, entirely discontinued. The circumstances of this extraordinary affair are as follow: In consequence of a difference between two of the students, a Mr. Lee, of Norfolk, and a Mr. Yates, of Fredericksburg, a duel was fought, in which the latter was wounded. For this gross violation of the rules of the college they were both expelled, which so enraged all the rest of the collegians, that they assembled, went to the church, broke and destroyed all the windows, cut down the pulpit, tore out all the leaves of the Bible, and gave them to the wind,—from whence they proceeded to the house of Judge Tucker, [whose opinions have of late been of often quoted in congress] professor of law in the university, broke all his windows, pelted his house, abused him, and then each repaired to his own home. The judge, it is said, has resigned his office of professor, in consequence of the outrage, and thus dies one of the oldest & wealthiest seminaries of learning in the United States of America.

A passenger in the Thetis arrived on Saturday from Charleston, (S. C.) who obligingly furnished us with a file of the Times: from this paper, of March 27, we extract the following, which is the only article of importance we find.

“Letters from Augustus, of the 19th of March, contain information—That Paig, an Indian Chief, of Lachoway, distance 70 miles from St. Augustine, being desirous to be on the same friendly footing with the Spanish government, as he is his former brethren formerly were, called a meeting of all the Indian chiefs in the Creek nation, who duly attended, except the chief of the Mikcooke, where the major Bouquet is stationed. At this meeting it was unanimously agreed to deliver up Bouquet to his excellency, Henry W. Allen, governor of St. Augustine, together with all the white prisoners who were taken, & the

negroes and property of every description. For this purpose Paig sent in a flag of truce to the governor, who readily acceded to the terms proposed by the Indians, adding, that in future no Indians would be permitted to come within the settlement with their guns, tomahawks, knives, or any warlike instruments; but to leave the same as the different frontier nations in Florida.—That on agreeing to those terms, he would conclude a peace with them, and as soon as the prisoners and property were returned, he would give up the Indian prisoners now in the fort of St. Augustine. It is expected this treaty will be immediately ratified. Lieut. colonel John McQueen, of the 10th Regt, bearing a commission from the king, is now on a party of his troop, at the Muskogee, to prevent further depredations of the savages, till the treaty is ratified and promulgated.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress, dated 7th inst. to a gentleman in this city, and communicated for publication.

“It is not true that France has yet demanded payment for the insurgent.” “It is not true that the French charge d'affaires has solicited a loan for six million of dollars. It is not believed that he has any authority to ask money of any kind, even if wanted.”

“It is true that the charge d'affaires of the French republic was assiduous of selling bills on France, to our treasury; but the treasury had no occasion for bills at present, and did not purchase.”

“It is true that a sum was unanimously agreed to carry into effect the convention with France. The largest item of their demand is for the proceeds of prizes taken by our public ships of war, carried into the British Islands and there sold directly contrary to law, without any form of trial whatever. The mode was, the captain called a survey on the prizes, and the surveyors never failed to declare the prizes unfit to proceed to America. She was then sold, the captain received there one half of the prize money—the other half was paid into the treasury, so that in fact we lose only that half received by the crews of our ships.”

“This improper conduct was not only punished, but punished.”

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

Letter from Cape-Francois.

We are informed by a gentleman from Cape-Francois, that on the day he left that place, a French corvette, which was detached from the Batavian fleet arrived, and informed that the Batavian fleet with seven thousand French troops on board, was distant from the Cape about three days sail.

NORFOLK, April 10.

From Cape-Francois.

By capt. Potts, of the schooner William, arrived yesterday from Cape Francois, we learn, that he touched there for water, was embargoed so days and obliged to enter and clear his vessel, which cost him 20 dollars. The government have taken such provisions as they wanted from the Americans, but have not as yet issued their notes on the republic, owing, as they say, to the commander in chief (Gen. Le Clerc) not being there. The admiral had gone to see Gen. Le Clerc at Port Republican, and was shortly expected back. Such articles as were not in requisition by the French, the captains were allowed to dispose of as well as they could. The Americans at the Cape were not very civilly treated, owing to captain Lee, who commanded a northern brig, having plundered money from the town; during the conflagration; this discovery was made by the captain and crew having differed as to the mode of dividing the spoil, & they gave information to the French commanders, who compelled captain Lee to pay 1500 dollars, being the amount of the loss the person injured sustained.

Paul Louverture, (brother in law of Touffaint) had surrendered, together with 2000 negroes under his command and arrived at the Cape about the 23d ult. where himself and troops were reinstated in the service of the French.

Touffaint was still in force in the mountains. About the 15th March,

the French troops got possession of Fort St. Micheal, and drove the negroes who held it towards Fort Dauphin. On the 20th a patrol of 200 men fell in with the a party of negroes amounting to about 400, were surprised and they immediately surrendered; but the whole of them getting at some liquor, the negroes rose on the whites, murdered 90 of them, the rest escaped with difficulty.

Some American vessels have been lying at the Cape since the month of November, part of them with their return cargoes on board; it was understood that these vessels which had loaded during the administration of Touffaint, were to unload their cargoes and have them weighed over again.

No specie is now permitted to be exported from the Cape; those who are in possession of it are compelled to deposit it with the government, and take produce in its stead, which is at present very high, owing to the scarcity. An American brig, which put into the Cape from Porto-Rico, with 18000 dollars, was obliged to land it, & take the amount in coffee. A frigate was about leaving the Cape when captain Potts sailed for the Havana, for the express purpose of fetching money from that place.

ALEXANDRIA, April 8.

In a paper printed at Natchez, received by last Sunday's mail, we find the following account.

Natchez, February 17.

Monsieur Pantalho, brother in law of the late governor Mir, writes from Paris to his friend in New Orleans, that the great nation will soon take possession of its ancient domains on the Mississippi and Ohio as far Pittsburgh.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Roberts, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce the same, by

JAMES PRICE,

Attorney in fact for George Roberts, admors of John Roberts, Esq.

April 13, 1802.

SIGN OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends & the Public, that he has removed to Easton and taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, now distinguished by the Sign of GENERAL WASHINGTON, where good accommodations may be had for man and horse. The subscriber professes no more in his line of business than he stagers himself he shall be enabled to comply with; but he assures all those who may favor him with their custom,—that every attention shall be given to render their situation as agreeable as possible.

SOLOMON BARROTT.

Easton, March 6, 1802.

Lands For Sale.

AGREEABLE to the Last Will and Testament of James B. Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased, the subscriber offers at Private Sale, and on credit, 278 acres of good and well timbered Land, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Hardeastle and Mr. James Broadly, in Caroline county; and also 141 acres adjoining Potts' Mill in Talbot county. These lands may be had low, provided the payments can be well secured. Corn for sale, and 13 or 14000 well bred hicks at the late dwelling of the said deceased. Apply to

HENRY BANNING.

April 13, 1802.

FOR SALE At the Herald Office, THE CUSTOMARY PATENT MEDICINES.

BLANKS

Of all kind Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

The Editor very respectfully requests those of his friends who are in arrears for the Herald, advertisements, and other printing, that they will be so obliging as to make their respective payments as early as possible.

“Much uneasiness has been excited in Annapolis, (says a Philadelphia paper)—in consequence of certain movements among the negroes of that place. Arms have been given to the inhabitants, and a nightly patrol established.”

A youth of a luxuriant imagination and vivid parts, at a college in a certain democratic state, anxious to convince his father of his rapid improvement, as well as his talent at imitating and even excelling Mr. Jefferson in the sublimity of his language, concludes a very flourishing letter to him in these words—“I tender you the homage of a fumigation with the odoriferous essence which evaporates from the profound respect of

Your most Obedient Son,

By letter from Dublin, of the 16th, we are informed of the liberation of James Napper Tandy. He was bro't from Lifford to Wicklow, circuitously, in a chaise and four, escorted by a guard of cavalry, avoiding all the large towns, the better to evade public notice. They travelled principally in the night. He arrived at Wicklow on the 15th, and was to embark next day, on board the Lovely Peggy, capt. Harris, for Bourdeaux. The order for his liberation is said to have been produced by proceedings at Amiens.—He was not suffered to communicate with any one, after the order arrived.

[Not sent.]

FROM THE BALANCE.

ALTHOUGH every Farmer in the country has been assailed by all the arts that wicked and foolish men could devise, and with some tolerable success, yet I am happy to find that a spirit of enquiry has recently sprung up among them, and that they are resolved in future to maintain independence enough to judge for themselves.

At the election draws near, demagogues are found to swarm all over the country; and the same tales are now repeated, which have been hitherto so successfully palmed upon the people.

We are told that our economical government is reducing our expences & relieving our burdens. If weak whether this is done by sending an useless treaty bearer to France at an enormous expence, and by expending unauthorised, upwards of thirty thousand dollars in repairing a French corvette? We are answered, No! it is done by turning out of office, sixteen federal judges. We might reply that this act is a dangerous and alarming innovation upon our bill of Constitutions, & that its result cannot be favorable to the people.

We are told that oppressive duties are taken off. We ask from what articles?—From stills and domestic distilled spirits, is the answer. Did you ever complain of those duties?—From refined sugars? Are they also taken from brown sugars, which are almost solely used by the Farmers—bohea tea, coffee, salt and molasses? No!—From licenses to retailers? This may benefit tavernkeepers and tavern hunters; but not the farmer. From sales at auction? The farmer has no concern with such sales. From plantation improvements? These are owned by a lordly few, not by farmers. From stamped cotton, parchment and paper? This duty was paid by money dealers. Farmers have but little use for parchment and vellum. How then, can the yeomanry to be benefited by the boasted reduction of taxes? And further, these duties are pledged by our government for the payment of the public debt. Is that debt never to be paid! Or is it to be paid by duties on articles of the first necessity?

We are told that our government will republicanize America. How is this to be done? The answer is, by turning out of office every man who does not belong to the predominant sect. This is a line of conduct which excites nothing but disgust in the minds of the honest and disinterested part of the community. It is the wish of the people that honest and faithful men only should hold offices. They wish for no distinction of sects. They were told by the President, on his elevation to office, that he should not make such distinction. They have been deceived and disappointed. They have witnessed a political intolerance as despotic as wicked. And they hardly believe those sycophants and bastard patriots who have made the credulity of the people a stepping stone by which they have mounted into the seat of power.

A PLOUGHMAN.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

Suetonius informs us, that one of the most tyrannical Emperors, addressed the Roman Senate thus,

"Conscript Fathers, I have often said it, both now & at other times, that a good prince, who has a regard to the welfare of the people, whom ye have invested with so great and absolute power, ought to be a slave to the Senate, the whole body of the people, & often to individual likewise; nor am I sorry that I have said it; I have always found you good kind, and favorable masters, and still find you so."

The same historian tells us that another emperor, one Nero, upon an application to him for his official signature to a death warrant, was so tenderly affected, that he would he had never learned to read nor write!—Yet the cruelties of these two monsters would have surpassed our smug belief if they had been acted ever again in our days. Doubtless the practice of hypocrisy enervates the empire of vice; the credulity of the multitude has in every age made them the dupes of unprincipled men who, with the fairest professions on their lips have often possessed the foulest hearts, and performed the blackest deeds; but there never was a period, in the history of human affairs, in which names were substituted for realities, with more success than at the close of the 18th century, when the most detestable vices that ever stained the human character, were consecrated as virtues by men who call themselves philosophers. "We must never forget that words are things," said Mirabeau, one of the abject and most profligate men that the French Revolution had then cast up; in '90 or '91.—They professed to secure property as indispensable to the existence of social order; yet they seized it in every place and shape, from the miser's purse of gold to the rustic's bag of corn. They pretended to secure for the mouth of labor what its hands had earned; but they often took away the whole earnings of the laborer, always his liberty, and sometimes his life.—While the Tribune was wet with the crocodile tears of his creditors, they for the suffering of the galaxy, a band of assassins led to strip the patient of his blood for his relief.

They professed to secure the equal rights of all men; yet under this name and under the sanction of a few of the chief magistrates in the world have tyrannized in succession over that great nation, by persecuting, banishing, murdering and conspiring all who had the courage and sense to oppose them.—When Humanity was the declared order of the day, we heard of the most cruel massacres, when justice was proclaimed, a general robbery and pillage ensued.—The French Revolution doubtless indeed to the philosophers, who have taken so great a share in it, for their refinement and improvement in criminality, which are much beyond the conceptions of common men.—"If I wanted to punish one of my provinces, said the Great Frederick of Prussia, I would have it governed by Philosophers."

A COMMON MAN.

On Tuesday last, as our letters from Washington inform, the Senate had

under consideration the bill from the house of representatives, for repealing the taxes upon luxuries. Mr. Morris and Mr. Ross made two very able speeches against the bill.

The house of representatives were occupied in considering certain resolutions respecting the formation of a new state in the territory north west of the Ohio. On this occasion the ministerialists advocated some very extraordinary principles which will be the subject of future remarks.

[U. S. G.]

We are informed by letter that on Wednesday, March 31, the senate of the United States passed the bill for repealing the taxes upon the luxuries of the Jews, &c. Several amendments were made to the bill, which were sent back to the house of representatives for their concurrence. A number of very able arguments were urged against the bill, which the ministerialists, relying upon their numbers, scarcely attempted to answer. We have reason to hope that these arguments will be published.

On the same day the house of representatives were principally engaged in certain resolutions introduced the day before for compelling the territory north west of the Ohio to become a state, contrary to the wishes of that government. The particulars of the business will be stated hereafter.

On the same day Dr. Mitchell presented a petition from David Austin, praying Congress to build him a church on the Capitol hill. The petitioner stated that his congregation was of no particular denomination, but consisted of christians generally; and that the contemplated church is such as will be very proper for the accommodation of the heads of the government, whenever they might be disposed to relax their public exertions. It is furnished that the President and the Post Master General are anxious to promote the plan; and that the President has caused an estimate to be made of the expense necessary for carrying it into execution, and that he intends to lay before congress an exact statement which will prove that more people can hear David Austin's preaching in a year, than could get justice done them in the federal courts, as they existed before the present session, and with very little more expense to government.

The petition was referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Friday.

From the Gazette of the United States.

We have received information from Washington, that a bill "to provide for the most convenient organization of the courts of the United States" has been reported to the senate by the committee appointed for that purpose. The bill was ordered to be taken up for consideration in the senate on Thursday, the first day of April.

The most prominent features of the bill are, that the supreme court shall be held once a year at the seat of government; to wit, on the first Monday in February annually, and that any four of the judges shall be a quorum for that purpose.

That the associate justice resident in the circuit comprehending the seat of government, shall attend at the City of Washington on the first Monday in August annually, and shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, &c. &c. and that all writs and processes may be returnable to this court, in the same manner as to the term ordered to be holden on the first Monday in February.

That all suits, pleadings, &c. continued from the supreme court holden in December last, to the next court, which was to have been holden in June next, shall be continued, returned to, and have day in the term to be holden on the first Monday in August next.

That the districts of the United States, (excepting the districts of Maine, Kentucky and Tennessee,) shall be formed into six circuits—the districts of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, constituting the first; the districts of Connecticut, N. York and Vermont, the second;

the districts of N. Jersey and Pennsylvania, the third; the districts of Maryland and Delaware, the fourth; the districts of Virginia and North Carolina, the fifth; and the districts of South Carolina and Georgia, the sixth.

That two courts shall be holden annually in each district of the said circuits, to be called circuit courts, and to be holden by one of the judges of the supreme court and the district judge.

That every judge of the supreme court shall preside in the circuit court of the circuit in which he resides, and where two reside in the same circuit one of them shall hold a circuit court in a neighboring circuit; and after the death, resignation, or removal of the present judge, those who shall hereafter be appointed shall reside within the circuits in which the circuit courts of which they are residing judges, shall be holden.

That all actions, causes, pleas, processes, &c. returnable to, or depending in the circuit court as hereafter established, shall be transferred, returned and continued to the circuit courts established by this act.

That all cases pending under a commission of bankruptcy, issued from a circuit court, shall be transferred to, and vested in the district judge of the district in which such commission issued.

That the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee, whose salaries were diminished by the repealing act lately passed, to 1000 dollars, shall again be restored to 1500.

That the President of the United States shall from time to time, appoint not less than three, nor more than twelve general commissioners of bankruptcy within each district of the United States; out of which, upon petition, the district judge shall appoint not exceeding three of the said general commissioners, as commissioners of the particular bankrupt petitioned against; and each of the said commissioners, together with their clerk, shall be allowed as a full compensation for their services when sitting and acting under their commissions, at the rate of six dollars per day, for every day which they may be employed in the same business, to be appropriated among the several causes on which they may act on the same day; and

That the chief justice shall always be taken from the first circuit—or, in other words from Virginia. The exceptions in the bill are, "in the fifth circuit, the said court shall consist of the chief justice of the supreme court residing within the said circuit, & the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden."

Such are the general provisions of the bill. A number of particular provisions are made respecting the courts of Kentucky, Tennessee, the Territory North West of the Ohio &c. &c.

It will be observed that the committee, who reported this bill, have tacitly acknowledged a violation of the constitution, in the reduction of the salaries of the judges of Kentucky and Tennessee, are disposed, by this bill, to patch it up again.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

Letter from Guadalupe.

Captain Hubbell, who arrived here last night from Guadalupe, called from thence the 17th March. At that date, the French fleet from France had not arrived, but was daily expected.

The inhabitants of Guadalupe had been apprized of the recent operations of the French army at St. Domingo, which had excited considerable alarm. The mulatto gen. Pelage, had issued a proclamation, requiring all the inhabitants of the island, to be under arms, and ready at a moment's warning to oppose the landing of the French troops; he signifies his determination to lose the last drop of his blood before he would surrender the island. Pelage, notwithstanding this threat, appears desirous of a pacification, by his saying, that, if the present civil and military officers of the island, were reinstated in their commands, he would consent to receive a commander in chief from France, and be subject to the laws of the republic. Positive accounts had been received

at Guadalupe, that Toussaint had escaped from St. Domingo, and arrived at Dominique.

Philadelphia, April 9.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, March 22d, 1802.

In a few days there sails a squadron of French ships of war for the United States.

This morning there were received 3 letters from Toussaint, one for the general in chief, one for general Boyer, and one for the municipality, advising the inhabitants and government to remove and embark their persons and property in eight days or at the end of that term, he would come into the city, and massacre every white man, woman and children in it.

VEGETABLE POX.

An Italian physician of the name of Secario, struck with the success of the Vaccine inoculation, and anxious to contribute to its reputation, has published a Memoir, which he considers as adding to the everlasting fame of this discovery. Peruaded that the vaccine virus did not exist in animals alone, he has sought it in the vegetable world; and in order to ascertain this, he tried his experiments in the first place, on the beet root; which from its sanguineous color, he considered as having the greatest analogy with animal life. He inoculated this plant with the small pox, which, at the end of nine days appeared in a very good sort, being a white pustule with a purple ring round it. Dr. Secario pretends that with the matter from this pustule he inoculated whole families, who have found the most beneficial effects from it; and that henceforth the prevalence will be universally given to this species of inoculation.

Baltimore, April 14.

Pelage, the mulatto, who commanded at Guadalupe on the expulsion of Lecosse, was a slave some years since and employed as a mason; he is a fellow of great daringness, & distinguished for his hatred to the English.

[F. G.]

The Swedish frigate Triton is cast away on the Isles of Hieres, on the coast of Provence, and her whole crew, consisting of two hundred and sixty four men, perished.

The port of Marseilles is declared free, and the city of Zara, Venetian Dalmata, is soon to be opened as a free port; from which that province expects great advantages.

The Dey of Algiers has agreed to receive his arrears of tribute in cash, and is paid to the commencement of the present year.

ibid.

A Philadelphia paper of April 8 says, "An affray took place yesterday afternoon on board a Spanish brig lying at Doughy's wharf, Southwark. One of the sheriff's officers, who had a few days before served a writ of attachment upon the vessel, had been directed for greater security, to chain her to the wharf. The seamen had before labelled the brig for their wages, had a decree of condemnation against her, and last evening was appointed by the marshal for the sale. Apprehending this process of the sheriff was intended to prevent or to interfere with their claim, the sailors resisted the officer, knocked him down with a handspike, and cut him very much. The sheriff, upon being informed of it by the officer, taking with him a number of constables and citizens, boarded the vessel, after a slight resistance, and apprehended 16 of the crew, who were committed to prison."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to make a payment of subscription to the *Harbor of James Low*, deceased, before or on the 7th day June next, otherwise the law may preclude their claims.

JAMES LOWE, Adm'r.
April 9, 1802.

Public Vendue,

The Subscriber being appointed by a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, Trustee to Sell and Convey all the Real Estate of John Purse, late of Somerset county, deceased, for the use of the Creditors of the said John Purse.—In pursuance thereof

WILL be offered for Sale on the premises on Tuesday the 27th day of April next, all the Real Estate of the said John Purse, consisting of two lots of ground lying and being in Somerset county in Princess Anne Town, known and distinguished by lot number ten and lot number twenty-nine. On the former is erected a Dwelling House and Out-Houses calculated for a Tavern, which has been occupied as such for many years past to advantage from situation fronting on the main street of Princess Anne Town near the Court-House. The latter is also situated on the main street of said Town near the Church, unimproved. I think it unnecessary to give any further description, as those willing to purchase may view the premises. The Terms of Sale will be one half of the purchase money to be paid in nine months, the other half in fifteen months from the day of sale; the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.— Possession will be given on the day of sale to the purchaser or purchasers, but no deed will be executed until the purchase money is paid. The creditors of the said John Purse are hereby directed to exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers to the Chancery Court in three months from the day of sale.

EVANS WILLING,
Trustee.

Somerset county, March 24, 1802.

That handsome colored & well made Horse

PILATE,

got by Orbellow.

WILL stand this season as follows (and his stand is continued until the twentieth day of the sixth month, June next ensuing) to cover Mares by the season, insurance or the single leap. He will stand on second and third day until 4 o'clock at Eastern, the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of the month, and on fourth day the thirty first until 5 o'clock at the Chapel; fifth and sixth days until 12 o'clock proceeding in the same week at the house of the subscribers on seventh day also proceeding in the same week at the Trappe.

Pilate is of a beautiful dark dapple, stout and well made, four years old this spring. He will stand at Four Dollars the season or two Barrels of Corn payable by the last day of the tenth month, Oct. next; for insurance the price will be double, and fifthly billings by the leap, (which not exceeding two) all over will be considered as a spring's chance. Whoever thinks proper to send forward their mares, the subscriber will endeavor to have what attention paid that may be necessary and will also acknowledge their favor.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Kings-Town,

3d month, 20th, 1802.

P. S. The groom will be entitled extra to one quarter of a dollar on demand when ever a mare receives the horse.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make a payment of distribution amongst the Creditors of the late William S. Bond, deceased, on the thirty-ninth day of April next, at the Office of Register of Wills for Talbot county.

SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.

March 26, 1802.

All judgment creditors are requested to produce on that day or before a true copy of their judgments with the Clerk's certificate and seal and the payment and with the same, unless so requested by the late respondent's Attorney.

A CARD.

The Author of the Lines addressed to John Crump in the Herald of November 1799, will please come forward & make the same good, otherwise his name shall be published as a liar, a swindler and an ass.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

if taken out of the State, if taken within the State.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending Negro Harry, formerly the property of Richard Denny of Talbot, he made his escape from the habitation of Mr. James Crookbanks, near Chester, in Kent; it is most likely he will make for Talbot. Harry is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thick lips, flat nose, long visage slender, is black, and lame in the right foot, from the cut of an ax. He had on a short striped country made coat and breeches, white stockings; it is probable he will change his dress. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him in prison so that the owner may get him again shall have the above reward by applying to Mr. James Crookbanks, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to the subscriber living in Harford county, Maryland.

LLOYD DAY.

March 14, 1802.

TO BE SOLD

A VALUABLE Plantation lying in Wye Neck, in Queen-Ann's county, containing about three hundred and forty acres.—There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, quarters, one barn, a granary, corn house, stables, carriage house, and several other necessary out houses, all in good repair, and a good apple orchard for keeping-side. This farm is beautifully and advantageously situated on a fine navigable river, whose waters form a natural barrier on two thirds of its exterior bounds, which saves a considerable expense in the article of fencing, besides affording an abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons.—The soil is extremely fertile and well adapted to all kinds of grain, tobacco and grass. The title is indisputable. The premises will be shown, and the terms of sale made known, on application to

JOHN KING DOWNES.

Wye Neck, Queen-Ann's county,

March 7, 1802

Notice.

THE Subscribers hereby inform their Friends and Customers that they have now opened a Granary at Skipton on Wye River for the immediate Reception of Wheat and Corn, where punctual attendance will be given for that purpose.

SAMUEL THOMAS,

NICHOLAS MARTIN, Jur.

Easton, March 9, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th February, from the Farm of Mrs. Mary Wederstrandt, near Wye-Mill, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, on which the subscriber now resides.—The following Negro slaves,

A Negro Man named Jack Holland, 38 years old, round faced, well made, about five feet nine inches high, stutters when speaking fast, looks young for his age, and is an artful fellow, light colored, with a mole in his face.

A Negro Woman named Fanny, Jack's wife, 36 years old, of a middling size, very talkative, speaks fast, has a shrill voice, and is very impertinent.

A Negro Girl named Terresa, but commonly called Cresy, daughter of Jack and Fanny, is about 13 years old, round faced, well grown, and of a thick stature.

A Negro Girl named Suck, Terresa's sister, about 10 years old, well grown, and is a likely girl.

The above family of Negroes ran away on Saturday morning last without the least provocation, & took all their cloaths and bedding, and left their two small children, one three, the other one year old. If taken out of this State, twenty five dollars will be paid for each or either of them. If out of this county, fifteen dollars each. And if in this county, ten dollars each, on securing them in the jail at Centreville, by

John Hasset,

Overseer.

Queen-Ann's, 2d March, 1802.

IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this State, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this State, and no other, above twenty one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this State above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the Senate, and Sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such next election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber being appointed Trustee by the honorable the high court of Chancery for the purpose of selling and conveying of Land mortgaged by Levin Dorman of Somerset county to William Adams of the same county, under a decree from A. C. Hanson, Chancellor of Maryland, to me directed in favor of William Cotman and wife, will offer the land so mortgaged for sale on the premises the 24th day of April next.

This land lies within five or six miles of Princess Anne Town, and is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian Corn and tobacco, and has on it tolerable improvements, such as houses, orchards, &c. Contains about two hundred and eighty six acres, and is very well supplied with excellent timber.

The land will be sold in lots, or entire as may best suit those interested and the purchaser. The purchaser will be required to pay the money immediately, or on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor.

HENRY J. CARROLL,

Trustee.

Somerset county

March 12, 1802.

Caution.

WHEREAS my wife Peggy Hicks, has behaved in such a disagreeable manner that I cannot live with her, I forewarn all persons from dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts after this date.

HENRY HICKS.

March 5, 1802.

WANTED.

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

BANK NOTES LOST.

ON the 2d instant the Subscriber lost EIGHTY DOLLARS, all in Twenty Dollar Notes.—It is supposed they were dropp'd in Easton.—Any person who will deliver them to the subscriber shall be entitled to a reward of Twenty Dollars.

RICHARD DENNY.

3d March, 1802.

Notice.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the encouragement he has received since he has opened Public House in Easton, and informs them, that he has removed to the corner House near the court house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Troilb and lately by Mr. James Roper, where he has supplied himself with a set of trusty servants, and purposes keeping a good Stock of the Best of Liquors, and is determined that nothing shall be wanting for the accommodation of gentlemen. From those advantages, and his attention to serve, he hopes to merit a continuance of public favor.

SOLOMON LOWE.

February 16, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Berchester county, have obtained from the Orphan Court of Talbot county, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the Personal Estate of Christopher Brickhead, 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 subscribers on or before the sixteenth of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of February, 1802.

ROBERT SULLIVAN,

CLEMT. SULLIVAN,

Adm'rs De bonis non of Christopher Brickhead.

Notice.

ALL the Books of the late Arthur Bryan & every Paper that relates to the Administration on his Estate, are in the hands of William Richmond, to whom all payments must be made, and claims rendered.

William Richmond,

William Bryan,

Wye Manor, Jan. 30, 1802.

Administrators.

Wye Manor, Jan. 30, 1802.

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



We have received the following from a respectable Commercial friend.

Tobias Lear, Esq. General Commercial Agent of the United States.

Our duty compels us to state to you the numerous grievances under which our commerce in this country has already too long suffered, and which we were induced to bear in silence so long, in the hope of their being speedily redressed.

Upon the first arrival of the French army and fleet in this place, the only American property that remained from the late general destruction, was a few cargoes on board of vessels in the harbor; these, or such articles of them as suited the government were sold to them on their own terms, and their own mode of payment; we were taught to believe, from the circumstances of the case, that this was a measure merely for the moment, and dictated by the most urgent necessity.

The mode in which we are to be paid for sales to government, is one fourth in cash, and three fourths in bills on France at two months. This must unquestionably be a source of serious loss and inconvenience to the merchants on the continent—bills on France being altogether out of the regular channel of American commerce, and it being impossible to raise cash on them to meet those engagements; the length of time necessary to ascertain the fate of those bills, and the expenses in commission and other charges (unavoidable in the regular routine of business) with the loss which in all human probability, which must be sustained in remittances from France to America, and above all the length of time that the American merchants must be deprived of their money, at a time when it is so essential will, we fear, as soon as it is known, stop all further supplies to this colony.

The unparalleled difficulties and delays which we experience at the custom house in entering and clearing vessels, is a grievance of the most serious nature. Ten and twelve, and sometimes fifteen days, are requisite to clear an American vessel, when a French vessel is suffered to proceed without a moment's detention. Where the cause of this lies, we cannot pre-

tend to say; but it appears very evident, that it is done for the express purpose of incommoding & embarrassing American commerce as much as possible. The whole world does not produce such instances of partiality and procrastination in a custom house. When we sold to government, sales were made according to the customs of this place, some of which it was customary to sell by the weight, without specifying the quality contained in it, such as wine, beef, pork, &c. Upon the delivery of those articles, we were surprised to find that every hoghead or barrel was to contain a given quantity, which in the article of wine, was well known that they seldom or ever contain that quantity, and upon which, notwithstanding the sale was understood to have been made in a different way, there will arise a loss of at least 12 or 15 per cent. whereas many of the other articles above specified overrun the established contents, and nothing is allowed for the surplus. By this unfair mode, we are always subject to an absolute loss on certain articles, and deprived of the small gain that might arise from others.

Since the departure of the general in chief, many articles have arrived which are wanted by government; but for which no officer here is authorized to forward them. We are obliged to retain on board until his arrival, which it is probable most of them will be lost, when good prices might be had, if we had liberty to sell. The cruelty of this species of grievance is too evident to require any illustration.

An embargo has existed for some time past on all American vessels in this harbor, the cause of which we cannot account for our apprehensions, however, have been not a little excited by the partial manner in which it has been raised. Ten vessels only are suffered to proceed, while all the others are detained. This new and unprecedented conduct requires explanation.

The losses of the Americans in this country are already too great, and the hardships under which we labor, from the recent burning of this place, there being at that time a sum of 200,000 dollars due to us, which, in consequence of that unhappy event, it is probable we shall not speedily receive, which we, as men of honor are determined to comply with all our contracts, we hope a similar treatment will be manifested towards us on the part of this government.

From the foregoing statement of facts, all which we are ready to prove, you will easily perceive, under these circumstances, the impossibility of carrying on a trade to this country. We trust, however, Sir, by proper representation, that you will be able to arrange the business to the satisfaction of all parties by obtaining for us what we ask, and which we trust, from the justice of our claim, and the usage of all nations, will be speedily granted.

That the embargo be raised generally, and not partially on all our vessels.

That our vessels be exempt from requisition.

That the cargoes be sold without specifying the quality contained in it.

That the cargoes be sold by the weight, without specifying the quality contained in it.

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I have no further intelligence from Commodore Dale. The frigate Essex, captain Bannister, called in here on the 3d inst, for a supply of spirits, vinegar, and some other articles which I furnished him with, and again proceeded yesterday for Gibraltar to procure provisions out of the store ships that I had received information has just got in there from Baltimore, and at the same time was the motions of the Tripoline cruiser, whose captain I learn had arrived at Tunis from Fez, with an order from the Emperor to be furnished with the stern and provisions he required.

With sentiments of much respect and regards I am Sir,

Your most obedient, &c.

W. M. KIRKPATRICK.

The Secretary of the United States of America, Washington.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

Whatever the democrats thought wrong under the former administration, they appear to think right under the present. It was then wrong to give the secretary of the treasury 5000 dollars per annum, and the members of Congress six dollars per diem, high as living then was in Philadelphia; it was then wrong to give the attorney general 3000 dollars per annum though his business was then five times as much as it now is; it is now right to give the secretary of the treasury 5000 dollars; it is now right to give the members six dollars a day; it is now right to give the attorney general 3000 dollars because he has almost nothing to do; and because a good democrat ought to be well paid for travelling home from the seat of government, and spending half his time in fruitlessly attempting to corrupt the opinions of his townsmen and others.

It is right for the house of representatives to call for papers relating to the making of a treaty in which the house had no constitutional concern; but it is wrong to call on the president for an account of the manner in which he has wantonly expended 32000 dollars without any appropriation by law.

It was right to call on the executive officers for their accounts of the expenditure of the public money, nothing ought to be hid from the people; it is wrong to call the president to account for wasting public money, lest his motives should be discovered, and those motives should be found inconsistent with propriety; lest it should be discovered that he had made a present of what is equal to a large sum of money to the French—to give the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.

It was wrong to increase executive influence and executive patronage, &c. it is right to take from the judges the power of appointing commissioners under the bankrupt act, and to give that power to the president, to remove the dependence of too many officers on him.

It was wrong to lay a direct tax that should operate on the poor; it is right to tax brown sugar, pepper, salt, &c. lest the purp of the rich should be diminished, or the purp of him who loves whiskey.

Extract of a letter from R. Dandridge, Esq. Consul at San-Cay, dated March 5, 1802.

Upon the last arrival of the French troops at Port Republican, Desfilines had written to general Leplum, who resides here & commands the South Department; that in case the French attempted to land troops here, to defend the place as long as he could; but if overpowered, to burn the town and kill all the white inhabitants, to destroy all the plantations in the neighborhood, and to retreat to the mountains. It is impossible for me to express the gratitude that is due by me, and all the Americans residing in this department, to our brave and humane general Leplum; our lives and fortunes were wholly depending on his will. On receiving the savagely cruel mandate from Desfilines before cited, & before he had received any dispatches from the French general, he instantly prompted thereto by the native goodness of his heart, decided to resist with all his force the execution of the bloody decrees of Desfilines, and prepared to oppose him, should he bend his course this way from Jacquemet. The officers and soldiers followed the humane example of their chief, whom they loved and respected, and thus we have been saved. A few days since general Darbois arrived here with 700 or 800 men, from Port Republican, & every thing is now perfectly tranquil in the South Department. Of these troops only 200 will remain here, & the rest will embark for Jeremie this evening, and general Darbois will go in a day or two. An embargo has been laid on all American vessels here for a day or two past, by order of the captain general Leclerc.

Malaga, 9th Feb. 1802.

It is wrong to have ambassadors provided they are democrats; it is right to send an ambassador, Beau Dawson, at the expense of thirty or forty thousand dollars, in a public vessel, merely to do an errand, because he is a democrat and wishes to see France gratis.

It was wrong to have any sinecures, or persons in public pay, who did not perform adequate services; it is right to have such officers, because Mr. Giles says there is danger of going from one extreme to another, and becoming too parsimonious of the public money.

We might proceed in this manner all day. In short, the democrats change their principles as may best suit their purposes, and are consistent only in their enmity to the former administrations, and their strife for the gratifications of their own views, at the expense of honor & justice; however they change their other principles, to this they have uniformly held, that the circulation of truth is their most dangerous foe, and to prevent this circulation, no means can be wrong.

Democrats are Democrats all over the world. A late meeting of the Whig Club in London appears to be similar to the democrats on the 4th of March at Washington, that we must give it place. One would almost suppose by the loud applause, the bursts of applause, the loud and repeated bursts of applause, that a dozen people had met together, to see who should applaud his co-patriot most.

WHIG CLUB.

Yesterday a very numerous meeting of the Members of this Club dined at the London Tavern. Mr. Alderman Combe in the Chair, with Mr. Fox on his right, and the Duke of Norfolk on his left, and next to them the Earl of Albemarle, Lords Holland, and R. Spencer, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Bying, &c. &c.

The toasts and business of the day being gone through, Mr. Fox rose, & said, that this was the first meeting after a very melancholy event, the death of an old and much respected Member of the Society, Mr. Harry House; a man who, in the steadiness of public principles and integrity of private conduct, had left his few equals, and none his superiors. He therefore begged the Meeting would fill a glass to the memory of Harry House. This being done:

Mr. Alderman Combe, after a short compliment, gave the health of Mr. Fox, which was drunk with the warmest enthusiasm.

Mr. Fox gave the worthy Chairman, Mr. Alderman Combe, which was drunk with very loud and reiterated plaudits.

Mr. Combe, in thanking the company, said, he did not wish to disturb the impressions which had just been made; he would only observe, that the more he considered the political events of the times, the more he was convinced that of the Whig Club were the only principles calculated to promote the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Combe gave the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Holland, and those other Peers who make the liberty of the subject the guide of their conduct.

The Duke of Norfolk, in returning thanks, said, it was only by sustaining the privileges of the people that he thought himself worthy of the privileges he enjoyed as a Peer of Parliament.

The Earl of Albemarle said, nothing could be more gratifying to him than to have his name received with favor by the Whig Club.

Lord Holland said it would ever be his pride to have his endeavors approved by the Club; and alluding to his relationship with Mr. Fox, he added, if ever he swerved, he would desire to incur greater censure than any other man.

Mr. Fox proposed the health of Mr. Sheridan, which was drunk with warm applause.

Mr. Sheridan gave "Mr. Grey, and the independent Freeholders of Northumberland," which was drunk with great applause.

Mr. Bying's health was given, and he thanked the Meeting, saying, this was the more agreeable to him, as he knew, the moment he ceased to deserve the approbation of the Club he would cease to receive it.

Mr. Fox proposed the health of one who had often exercised his great abilities in defence of the principle of the Club, Mr. Erskine, and the Trial by Jury. — *loud plaudits.*

The Chairman gave, "Mr. Maddox, and success to his Election at Boston." Mr. Maddox returned thanks in a speech, in which he professed a warm attachment to the cause of Freedom.

Mr. Honeywood, and the independent Electors of Kent, were drunk.

Mr. Fox gave the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Grant, and the other distinguished persons, all of whom received marks of the esteem of the meeting.

On the Duke of Norfolk's name being announced as the Chairman of the next meeting, a loud burst of applause broke forth; his Grace being much esteemed for his conviviality, as well as for his patriotism.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

The ship Liberty, from Liverpool, arrived at this port last evening. — She left Liverpool on the 3d March, at which time no intelligence had been received there of signing the definitive treaty. — Superfine flour was selling at 38 to 42 shillings.

BOSTON, April 4.

From the Mediterranean. Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Tripoli, dated October 4, 1801, received by Mr. Galtcott, at Leghorn, 21st December.

"The principal object of this letter, is to acquaint you that two cruisers are ready to sail, the one a ship of sixteen guns, commanded by Baiz Hadgi Osman Candrieto; the other a Greek built Guerrioguchi or Polacre, of 12 guns, commanded by Baiz Oiman Lerrantior.

"The first of the above mentioned cruisers had returned from Castagna, in Spain, on the 23d ult. where she had been upon business for the Bashaw. — I believe, both the above cruisers will be manned with Turks, whom the Bashaw wishes to get rid of, as he is really afraid of receiving a visit from the captain Bahaw, in consequence of having incurred the displeasure of the grand vizier. The Bashaw about two months ago, purchased a fine Imperial ship like the one that is blockaded at Gibraltar, she now mounts 18 guns; she is painted black, with a yellow stripe in the middle; she has green Venetian blinds in her cabin windows, and all ornaments of the stern are of the same color. — It is supposed admiral Murad will go out in her soon.

"The Bashaw has three gun boats, with a 24 pounder in each of their bows; they fired at the American frigates, and he really believes that they forced them to raise the blockade.

"I hope that no American merchantmen may be found without convoy, particularly upon the coasts of Naples, Sicily, and their vicinity, as they might easily fall into the hands of the cruisers, which are now going out; which besides the actual loss, would have very disagreeable consequences, & would entirely reverse the political situation of the United States, with this regency."

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Gibraltar, dated 30th January, to consul Montgomery, at Alicante.

"The following is the copy of a letter, received from consul Simpson, at Tangier, dated 27th inst. relating to the commander of the Tripolitan ship (Corsair) that has been laid up in this port since July last, viz. "Arder Amar has returned from Ftz to Teruan, with an order for men and provisions to navigate the ship home; so that you must be on the look out for his arrival at Gibraltar. I have just been to the governor on the subject, and hope the execution of this order will at least be suspended."

April 7.

The late President of the United States went to the town meeting on Monday last, & gave his vote for chis-patriot Governor wrong.

The recent election in this state will convince the

Kentucky astronomer, that in Massachusetts we do not yet need "his moon of Democracy" to give us light; and that Boston may still be toasted as "The Head Quarters of good principles."

PORTLAND, March 29.

FOUL PLAY SOMEWHERE.

For sometime past the circulation of the Boston federal papers has been almost entirely interrupted in this quarter — notwithstanding those jacobinic principles have come on as usual. We are not determined what is the reason, since they have to pass through the hands of some who will stick at nothing to carry an electioneering point. Besides, this appears to be a part of the new post-office plan, to prevent entirely the circulation of federal principles. But if the period has already arrived when this privilege is no longer sacred, it is time some efficient measures were taken, to correct the procedure.

LOSS OF THE SHIP BUTLER.

Extract of a letter from William Woodbury, master of said ship, dated N. York, March 17, to his owner in this town.

"I am sorry to inform you that I was obliged to abandon the ship Butler, on the 8th inst. in lat. 35. on account of her having sprung a leak. At half past eleven A. M. on the 5th inst. the wind blowing very fresh, the pumps were tried, and at 11 o'clock finding she made more water than common, all hands (14 in number) were called to the pumps & was enabled to suck one of them by 4 P. M. but the gale increased so violently as to obliged us to lay the ship to, which increased her leak to such a degree, that at 2 o'clock in the morning, there were 4 feet of water in the hold, and at 8 o'clock there were found to be 8 feet, the leak still increasing, which obliged us to think of some method to save our lives. As the gale had somewhat abated, the long boat was made ready, and at 10 A. M. hove out; ten of us got in, leaving the other five to take the small boat; but before we could get her from along side, we had the misfortune to upset and lose her, with three men and a boy, together with all our clothes; the other five of us made shift to save ourselves. The three men lost

were captain Chase, of New-nebeck, who was a passenger; Thomas Clark, and John Wood. The ship now had above ten feet of water in her hold, but fortunately the molasses in the lower hold broke loose, which enabled us to keep the ship above water until next day at 12 o'clock, at which time we were relieved by the brig Neptune, captain Latham, from Savannah, bound to this port, where we arrived yesterday. I am not able to inform where the leak was, but judge it was owing to the sheathing coming off. N. B. Eleazer Crocker died after being five days out from Mariel."

STOCKBRIDGE, April 3.

FEMALE HEROISM.

The following curious circumstance happened in the vicinity of West Stockbridge:

A certain gentleman having not long since married one of his daughters, on the evening preceding the marriage, several young people collected at the house: About nine o'clock in the evening a disturbance was heard among the geese near the house — the gentleman requested his daughter to step out and see what occasioned the disturbance; she accordingly went out and discovered an animal (she knew not what) in the act of carrying off a goose; she with courage and fortitude not common in the female sex, determined to deliver the goose from the jaws of its enemy, and accordingly approached and seized the animal, carried it into the house in her arms; and to the surprise and astonishment of all present, behold! she had caught a FOX of an uncommon size!

LANCASTER, April 17.

"The Sun of Federalism" again rising.

True republicanism is gaining ground in Pennsylvania. In the county of Lancaster, we can state from the most positive evidence, that nearly all the moderate, well meaning men among the democrats, are disgusted with the late public measures. They have opened their eyes and begin to see that, after all the running & grasping for offices, the government is badly administered, and that many of the public officers, (the former and friends of the people) are much more haughty & aristocratic than were their predecessors.

We learn on Thursday

Married at House, on Robert Bank, both

An inquest of a male which was on turday last, Fall's dock. able violence gave a verdi received inj death; prev the water. of a mother she has con

The follo Monday lat ferred to a

Rejected, thirds of w may be, re of America wholly to a United St considered sel; & that collector such ship upon facts, to gr the rules cases,

Mr. R made his a number ters of ves

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THE HERALD.

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

We learn that Congress will adjourn on Thursday next.

Married at the Friend's Meeting House, on Thursday the 22d inst. Mr. Robert Barlett, to Miss Sarah Fairbank, both of this county.

An inquest was held over the body of a male child, about 6 months old, which was found in the water, on Saturday last, at the extremity of the Fall's dock. From marks of considerable violence upon the infant, the jury gave a verdict that it had apparently received injuries which occasioned its death, previous to being thrown into the water. We understand its mother of a mother has been taken up & that she has confessed the horrid act.

[F. G.]

The following motion was made on Monday last by Mr. Van Nels, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Resolved, That any ship or vessel two thirds of which shall have been, or may be, rebuilt within the U. States; of American materials, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens of the United States, may be registered and considered as an American ship or vessel; & that it shall be the duty of the collector of the district within which such ship or vessel is, or may be owned, upon satisfactory evidence of the above facts, to grant such register according to the rules by law established in other cases.

[Nat. Intel.]

Mr. Raphael Peale, this morning made his promised experiment, before a number of the merchants and masters of vessels at the City Tavern.

The experiment proved to be a simple and easy mode of purifying the most offensive water, which came out perfectly pure and bright, and was tested by all the company. Dish-water, water from a stagnant pool, and water from the anatomical hall were used. The importance of this discovery to the commercial part of the community is sufficiently evident. Mr. Peale certainly deserves very highly of his country, for making known the process, which is as easy as it is simple.

[G. U. S.]

Extract of a letter from Washington dated the 15th of April.

"We have no information here of the designs of France: we only know that the French army has arrived in the West-Indies, and that they with our government so assist them in procuring supplies of provisions. No doubt the chief consul will find employment and furnish graves for many of his Republican troops: somewhere apprehend disagreeable consequences from their neighborhood. They certainly will not starve if they reach a country that contains provisions."

Extract of a letter from London, dated 1st March, 1802.

"The following paragraph of a letter which I have this moment received from a friend in Paris, under date the 22d February, is important, & should be known in America:

"It is determined, that a colony shall be settled in Louisiana and Florida. General Bernadotte is to have the command; its departure will perhaps depend on the accounts expected from St. Domingo; preparations are now making for this expedition. I understand the Indian nations adjoining Florida, have agents now here, for the purpose of making treaties with

this country, to unite themselves with the troops of settlers that may be sent from hence. The establishment of this colony is said to be a darling object, and it will be pursued with ardour, unless the difficulties that may arise at St. Domingo should derange the present plan."

FOR THE HERALD.

Lines Written and addressed to Miss S. L. of Falbot county, on the sublime and delightful prospect, displayed by Nature in the blooming and agreeable month of May.

May graces now the new and genial year,
And blustering Boreas shall now disappear,

His piercing blasts hath left us for a while,
And exhaling spring so charmingly doth smile:

Each flower expand'd to the rising Sun;
Each youthful groth its progress now begun;

Each sportive charm to please the Lover's eyes,
Exalted Forests rising to the skies

With tops extended and with foliage green,
The pleasing Landscape dignifies the scene.

Behold the rosy finger'd morning dawn,
In Saffron rob'd and blushing o'er the Lawn;

Reflecting from the clouds a radiant stream,
Tips with Ethereal dew the mountain's brim;

The unfolding Roses and the opening flowers,
Imbibe the dew and strew the varied bowers,

Diffuse nectarious sweets around and glow
With all the colors of the showry bow.

The Industrious Bee their barmy toils renew,
Buz o'er the field and sip the rosy dew;

Extract the sweets from ev'ry flow'ry green,
Against a dreary, gloomy, Wintry scene,

But yonder comes the Illustrious God of Day,
Invests the east and gilds the ethereal way;

Hail! Orb! array'd with majesty and fire,
That bids each sable shade of night retire.

Wak'd by thy genial, and prolific ray,
Nature, resumes her verdure & looks gay.

The groves rejoice, the feather'd nations sing,
The charming aspect, of Melodious Spring.

Ah! why but last a season so sublime,
And be not driven from our glorious clime,

By chilling, Winter's raging blasts dismay,
To gloom the lustre of the risen Day,

A. B.

TEN DOLLARS.

RUN away from the subscriber living near Dover ferry, a Negro Woman named Cate. She went off in the night of the 18th inst. April: she is a short well made negro, about 30 years old; is likely and talks fast in common conversation. She took all her clothing with her, and as she had a variety thereof it is needless to describe her dress. It is supposed that she is gone upwards, as it is said she was seen near the mill known by the name of Hardcastle's mill, in Talbot county. Cate formerly belonged to Thomas Barrow of the county aforesaid, deceased, and after his decease she was the property of Benjamin Barrow, who is also deceased, and the subscriber being the administrator de bonis non of Benjamin Barrow is under the necessity of thus giving public notice that whoever takes up the said negro and brings her to the subscriber shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars if taken in this state, and if out of this state Twenty Dollars.

DAVID D. BARROW.

April 24th, 1802.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING about 565 acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, near the head of Wye River, and distant about three miles from Wye Mill. 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 260 acres are very heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centerville, to which place wood may be conveniently transported; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the Richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grass. The improvements consist of an overseer's house, barn, corn house, and negro quarters, and there has been lately planted a peach orchard, containing about 300 trees of the choicest kinds. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms. Apply to

W. RICHMOND,

living near the premises.

Queen Ann's County, } 2 m.
April 20, 1802. } '15.

Wanted Immediately

A HEALTHY Young Woman with a good breast of milk, without a child. Such a one, by an early application at this office, will meet with liberal encouragement.

April 27.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make a payment of Distribution to the Heirs of James Lowe, deceased, before or on the 7th day June next, otherwise the law may preclude their claims.

JOHN LOWE, Adm'r.

April 20, 1802.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with a copy of the Will annexed, on the personal estate of Morgan Brown, late of Kent county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before first Monday in November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of April, 1802.

MORGAN BROWN, Adm'r.
Copy of the Will annexed.

IN CHANCERY.

April 9, 1802.

ORDERED, that the sale made by John Black, as stated in his Report this day filed, of the Real Estate of Isaac Perkins, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the fifteenth day of June next, provided a Copy of this Order be inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times before the end of May next.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY.

April 13th, 1802.

ORDERED that the Sale made by John Davidson, Trustee of twelve acres, part of Partnership, belong to Joseph Massey, at the price of Twenty five cents per acre; to the heirs of Joseph Stuyves, who is stated to have purchased and paid for the same, and of 42 acres, part of said tract to Se-well Green, at the price of Seventeen Shillings per acre, on account of the disputed title, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 6th day of July next; provided a Copy of this Order be inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times before the end of May next.

A. C. HANSON,
Chancellor.

The Editor very respectfully requests those of his friends who are in arrears for the Herald, advertisements, and other printing, that they will be so obliging as to make their respective payments as early as possible.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Public Vendue.

The subscriber being appointed by a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, Trustee to Sell and Convey all the Real Estate of Joseph Deford, late of Talbot county, deceased, for the use of the creditors of the said Joseph Deford, in pursuance thereof.

WILL be offered at Public Sale at the house of Wm. Casson, Hillsborough, on Monday the 31st day of May, at 10 o'clock, P. M. all the Real Estate of the said Joseph Deford, being part of a Tract of Land called Keld's Inheritance, containing about One Hundred Acres of Land; about 60 acres cleared and in tillage—a Dwelling House thereon, with a brick chimney, and about 30 apple trees; well watered and plenty of wood, about two miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, lying in Talbot county; William Jones who lives on the premises will show any person who may want to view the land & improvements. The terms of sale will be twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Possession will be given on the day of sale to the purchaser, but no fees will be executed until the purchase money is paid. The creditors of the said Joseph Deford are hereby directed to exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers to the Chancery court in 3 months from the day of sale.

FRANCIS SELLERS,
Trustee.

Caroline County,
April 20, 1802.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Roberts, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce the same, by

JAMES PRICE,

Attorney in fact for
George Roberts, Administrator of
John Roberts, Esq.

April 13, 1802.

Postponement of Sale.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber being appointed Trustee by the honorable the high court of Chancery for the purpose of selling and conveying of Land mortgaged by Lewis Dorman of Somerset county to William Adams of the same county, under a decree from A. C. Hanson, Chancellor of Maryland, so me directed in favor of William Cottman and wife, will offer the land so mortgaged for sale on the premises the 1st day of May next.

This land lies within five or six miles of Prince's Anne Town and is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian Corn and tobacco, and has on it tolerable improvements, such as houses, orchards, &c. Contains about two hundred and eighty five acres, and is very well supplied with excellent timber.

The land will be sold in lots, or entire as may best suit those interested and the purchaser. The purchaser will be required to pay the money immediately, or on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor.

HENRY J. CARROLL,
Trustee.

Somerset county
March 12, 1802.

BLANKS

Of all kind Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

WANTED.

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

FOR SALE
At the Herald's Office
THE CUSTOMARY
PATENT MEDICINES.

