



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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From the New-York Evening Post.

### THE EXAMINATION.

The next most prominent feature in the message, is the proposal to abandon at once all the internal revenue of the country. The motives avowed for this astonishing scheme, are that "there is reasonable ground of confidence that this part of the revenue may now be safely dispensed with—that the remaining sources will be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interest of the public debt, and to discharge the principal in shorter periods than the laws or the general expectation had contemplated—and that though wars and untoward events might change this prospect of things and call for expences which the impost could not meet—yet that sound principles would not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow citizens to accumulate treasures for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not perhaps happen but for the temptations offered by that treasure."

If we allow these to be more than ostensible motives, we shall be driven to ascribe this conduct to a deficiency of intellect, and to an ignorance of our financial arrangements, greater than could have been suspected: if but ostensible, it is than impossible to trace the suggestion to any other source than the culpable desire of gaining or securing popularity at an immediate expence of public utility, equivalent, on a pecuniary scale, to a million of dollars annually: and at the greater expence of a serious invasion of our public credit.

That these at least, are the certain consequences of the measure, shall be demonstrated by arguments which are believed to be unanswerable.

To do this the more effectually, it is necessary to premise that some of the revenues now proposed to be relinquished, are with every solemnity of law pledged for paying the interest and redeeming the principal of our public debt foreign and domestic. As to the interest, and such parts of the principal, as by the original constitution of the debt, are payable by annual instalments, the appropriation is absolute. As to the residue it is qualified. On the 3d of March 1799, was passed an act of congress which forms a main pillar in the fabric of our public credit—which maturing and perfecting the establishment of a Sinking Fund, endeavors with peculiar solicitude to render it adequate, effectual, and inviolable: by the 8th section of this act it is provided, "That all surpluses of the revenue, which shall remain at the end of any year, and which at the next session of congress shall not be otherwise appropriated or reserved by law, shall *ipso facto* become a part of the Sinking Fund." This fund, by other provisions of the same act, is vested in commissioners in trust, to be applied to the redemption of the debt, by reimbursement or by purchase, until the whole shall be extinguished: & the faith of the United States is expressly engaged, that the monies which are constitute the fund shall inviolably remain so appropriated & vested, until the redemption of the debt shall be completely effected.

The simple statement of these provisions goes far to confirm the character which we have given to the proposition. But a distinct examination of the reasons by which it is supported, will, when taken in connection

with those provisions, place beyond doubt, its absurd and pernicious tendency.

The first inducement offered for relinquishing the internal revenue, is a reasonable ground of confidence that it may safely be dispensed with.

When it is considered that we are in the very crisis of an important change of situation; passing from a state in which neutrality had procured to our commerce and to the revenue depending on it, a great artificial increase, with good reason to look for a diminution, and without satisfactory data to enable us to fix the extent of this diminution: can any thing be more rash: more empirical than voluntarily to abandon a valuable & growing branch of income of which we are already in possession? Can it be said that merely "reasonable ground of confidence" is a sufficient warrant for so important a surrender? Surely we ought to have been told that there was at least a moral certainty of the fact. But even this would not have been deemed enough by a statesman. Nothing less than experimental certainty ought to have been relied upon.—There was no pressure of circumstances making it proper to precipitate the measure. It would have been ridiculous to pretend that the burden is so heavy as to demand immediate relief, and, without this incentive to relinquishment, experience ought undoubtedly to have been taken as the only fit and sure guide.

Not only is it problematical what the present duty on imports will, for succeeding years produce; duties it is in a degree questionable, whether it may not be found necessary to reduce the rates. That they are high when compared with the commercial capital of our country is not to be denied, & whether they may not be found too high for a beneficial course of our trade, is yet to be decided by experiment. The latter augmentations of the rates of duty, were made at times and under circumstances, in the situation of this and other countries, which forbid us to regard past experience as conclusive on the point.

Should it be said in answer, that the revenues can hereafter be renewed, if on trial it shall be found that they have been prematurely abandoned the decisive reply is that this to invert the natural order of just reasoning. Were it now the question, whether such revenue should be created in anticipation of a possible deficiency, the correct answer would be, let experiment first ascertain the necessity: as they already exist, on a question to abolish them, the answer equally ought to be, let experience first shew them to be unnecessary.

But how can they be unnecessary? let us grant that the remaining sources will be equal to the purposes enumerated in the Message, does it follow that it will not still be wise to retain the internal revenue? Is it not desirable that government should have it in its power to discharge the debt faster than may have been contemplated? Is not this a felicity in our situation which ought to be improved? A precious item in the public fortune which ought not rashly to be squandered? But it is not even true that the laws have exclusively contemplated a definite period for the ultimate redemption of the entire debt. They have only made a determinate provision for its extin-

guishment, at all events, within a given term of years; but, anxious to shorten the period they in the clause which has been quoted respecting the surpluses of revenue, have made an auxiliary provision for the purpose of abridging that term.—The Message, while it goes to impair the efficacy of the principal provision, proposes formally to renounce the auxiliary, and thus to disappoint the provident care of the laws to accelerate the discharge of the debt.

How reconcilable is this with the wanton and unjust clamours heretofore vented against those who projected and established our present system of public credit; charging them with a design to perpetuate the debt under the pretext that a public debt was a public blessing? It is not to be forgotten, that in these clamours Mr. Jefferson liberally participated? Now it seems, the tone is entirely changed.—The past administrations who had so long been calumniated by the imputation of that pernicious design, are of a sudden discovered to have done too much for the speedy discharge of the debt, & its duration is to be prolonged by throwing away a part of the fund destined for its prompt redemption.—Wonderful union of consistency and wisdom!

Before we yield our approbation to the proposal, we ought to have a guarantee for the continuance of our peace, long enough to give effect to the leisurely operation of that residue of the fund, which it is intended to retain: else war, which never fails to bring with it an accumulation of debt, may intervene, and we may then rapidly hasten to that period when the exigencies of government may render it necessary to appropriate too large a portion of the earnings of labor. To guard against so unfortunate a result, towards which there is always too great a tendency in the affairs of nations, our past administrations have evinced a deep foresight, and exercised a truly patriotic care. Unhappy will it be, if any succeeding projector shall be permitted to frustrate their salutary plan.

It has been seen that the Message anticipates & attempts to answer objections to the dereliction of revenue: the answer is that "sound principles will not permit us to tax the industry of our citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not perhaps happen but for the temptations offered by that treasure." Unless, however, the accumulation of treasure be the necessary consequence of retaining the revenue, this argument is evidently futile. But the President had only to open our statute book to learn, that this consequence is chimerical. All future surpluses of revenue, being already eventually appropriated to the discharge of the public debt, it follows that till the whole debt shall have been extinguished, there could be no accumulation of treasure—no spoil from that source to tempt the rapacity of a greedy invader. Here we fix the charge of ignorance of our financial arrangement, to which there can be no alternative but a deliberat design to delude the people. Between the two, let the worshippers of the Idol make their opinion.

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

### Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

#### Latest from London.

Yesterday afternoon arrived, the ship *Estey*, from Liverpool. By Mr. Barfe, who came passenger, the Editors of the *New-York Gazette* have been favored with the (London) Sun, to the evening of the 29th of October, five days later than former accounts.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

#### HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

This day his majesty went in the usual state to the house of peers, & being seated on the throne with the accustomed solemnities, the house of commons attending at the bar, opened the session of parliament with the following most gracious speech:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the important negotiations in which I was engaged at the close of the last session of parliament, are brought to a favorable conclusion. The differences with the northern powers have been adjusted by a convention with the emperor of Russia, to which the kings of Denmark and Sweden have expressed their readiness to accede. The essential rights for which we contended, are thereby secured, and provision is made, that the exercise of them shall be attended with as little molestation as possible to the subjects of the contracting parties.

"Preliminaries of peace have also been ratified between me & the French Republic; and I trust that this important arrangement, whilst it manifests the justness & moderation of my views, will also be found conducive to the substantial interests of the country, and honorable to the British character."

"Copies of these papers shall be forthwith laid before you, and I earnestly hope that the transactions to which they refer, will meet with the approbation of my parliament."

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I have directed such estimates to be prepared for the various demands of the public service, as appear to me to be best adapted to the situation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me to reflect, that provision cannot be made for defraying the expences which must unavoidably be continued for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate peace establishment, without large additional supplies. You may, however, be assured, that all possible attention shall be paid to such economical arrangements as may not be inconsistent with the great object of effectually providing for the security of all my dominions.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot sufficiently describe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to my people by the abundant produce of the late harvest. In contemplating the situation of the country at this important conjuncture, it is impossible for me to refrain from expressing the deep sense I entertain of the temper and fortitude which have been manifested by all descriptions of my faithful subjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have



had to contend. The distinguished  
valour and eminent services of my forces  
by sea and land, which at no period  
have been surpassed; the unprecedented  
exertions of the Militia and Fencibles,  
& the zeal and perseverance of the vo-  
lunteer corps of cavalry and infantry,  
are entitled to my warmest acknow-  
ledgments:—And I am persuaded  
that you will join with me, in reflecting  
with peculiar satisfaction on the naval  
and military operations of the last  
campaign, and on the successful and  
glorious issue of the expedition to E-  
gypt, which has been marked through-  
out by achievements, tending in their  
consequence, and by their example,  
to produce lasting advantage and ho-  
nor to this country. It is my first &  
most fervent prayer, that my people  
may experience the reward they  
have so long merited, in a full enjoy-  
ment of the blessings of Peace, in a  
progressive increase of the national  
commerce, credit, and resources, and  
above all, in the undisturbed possession  
of their religion, laws, and liberties  
under the safeguard & protection of  
that constitution, which it has been  
the great object of all our efforts to  
preserve, & which it is our most sacred  
duty to transmit unimpaired to our de-  
scendants."

We can positively state that the  
Marquis Cornwallis with his suite will  
depart for France on Sunday next.—  
The noble plenipotentiary, as has  
been already stated to the public, goes  
first to Paris, but we understand he  
will not remain there above two or  
three days, when he will repair to  
Amiens. It is not expected that the  
Definitive Treaty will take much time  
in being brought to a satisfactory con-  
clusion.

[Sun. of Oct. 29.]

#### ST. PETERSBURGH, Oct. 6.

On the 4th inst. in the morning,  
we received from Moscow the long  
wished intelligence of the crowning of  
our universally beloved Sovereign Alex-  
ander the 1. The joyful news was  
immediately communicated to the in-  
habitants by the discharge of 101  
pieces of artillery, and the ringing of  
bells; in the evening the whole City  
was splendidly illuminated.

#### MOSCOW, Sept. 27.

Immediately after the Coronation, a  
Proclamation was published by which  
his Imperial majesty releases all ranks of  
persons from subjection to the recruit-  
ing service during the remainder of  
the year; all fines hitherto not col-  
lected are remitted; persons impris-  
oned for debts to the crown, who can  
prove by credible witnesses that they  
are unable to pay, to be set at liberty,  
&c.

#### HANAU, Oct. 17.

A Swabian Gazette speaks of several  
Secret Articles in the Preliminaries  
of Peace between France and En-  
gland, of which it pretends to give the  
following: "Spain in lieu of Trinid-  
dad, shall receive the island of St. Lu-  
cia—the cession of the Spanish part of  
St. Domingo, shall be recalled; and  
Louisiana be ceded instead to the  
French Republic—the possession of  
Piedmont by the French—the King of  
Tuscany, the Cisalpine, Ligurian,  
Helvetic, & Batavian Republics, to-  
gether with the sovereignty to be found-  
ed for the late Stadtholder, shall be ac-  
knowledged by England—the Batavian  
Republic shall receive indemnifications  
in Belgium, and the late German  
countries on the left bank of the Rhine,  
for the cession of Ceylon. In case the  
Definitive Treaty should not be con-  
cluded, there shall be a three years Ar-  
mistice between France and England,  
on the footing of present possession.

#### SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**STOLEN** from the subscriber on the  
13th inst. a BLACK MARE, 15  
hands high, has a scar on her right jaw  
her tail scraped thin and carries a  
pretty well off—She is rather higher be-  
hind than she is before. There is a knot  
on her left side, occasioned by the loss of a  
cerv. The above reward will be given  
to any person who will deliver the said  
Mare to Matthias Clifton, Esq. in Dela-  
ware Hall.

NATHAN MILLS.

Kent county, (Del.) Dec. 14, 1801.

## Congress of the U. States.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 24, 1801.

A report was received from the se-  
cretary of war, giving a statement of  
the present military establishments in  
the United States, the number of men  
necessary, &c. Referred to a commit-  
tee of the whole.

A report was received from the post-  
master general, giving a statement of  
routes on which the mail is carried  
without sufficient income from the post-  
age to authorize the continuance. Re-  
ferred to the committee on post-offices  
and post roads.

Mr. Griswold offered a resolution:  
that the secretary of state be directed  
to lay before the house a table shewing  
the comparative duties on goods im-  
ported into Great Britain in American  
and other bottoms, so far as they re-  
lated to American commerce. Agreed.

Mr. Dennis offered a resolution, that  
the secretary of state be directed to lay  
before the house the laws of the North-  
western and Indiana territories, relating  
to the imposing of taxes on lands of  
non-resident proprietors. Agreed.

On motion to come to the order of  
the day on the census bill, Mr. Bayard  
and Mr. Rutledge were for postpon-  
ing on account of the thinness of the  
house; Mr. Van Ness and gen. Smith  
for taking up them. After some de-  
bate it was postponed till the first Mon-  
day in January.

Monday, December 28.

The speaker laid before the house a  
letter from the secretary of state, ac-  
companying his reports on the petition  
of Philip Sloan, referred to him by or-  
der of the house, on the 14th inst.  
which were read and referred to the  
committee of the whole house on  
Wednesday next.

Mr. Randolph from the committee  
on the resolutions of the senate on the  
subject of a congressional library, beg-  
ged to have leave to report a bill,  
which being granted, he reported a  
resolution "that the house disagree to  
the said resolutions." The house con-  
curred.

Mr. R. also reported a "bill con-  
cerning the liberty for the use of both  
houses of congress," which after being  
twice read, was committed to a com-  
mittee of the whole house: Mr. Rut-  
ledge in the chair.

The bill provided that the members  
of both houses, the president and  
vice-president of the United States, &  
the judges of the supreme court should  
have liberty to take any book from the  
library to read.

Mr. Sprigg moved to add, the  
judges of the district of Columbia.—  
He was supported in argument by Mr.  
Dennis, upon the grounds that the  
importance of the causes which this  
special district would present; and the  
great expence and extreme scarcity of  
some valuable and necessary law books,  
it ought to be ordered by congress, in  
the due administration of justice, be-  
yond what the salaries of the judges  
would enable them to acquire.

Mr. Bayard objected to the motion,  
because he could discover no reason for  
distinguishing the judges of this district  
from others, but judges of the supreme  
court, being far from their libraries  
required such references. He hoped  
the congressional library would never be  
subjected to the abuses which books used  
in courts of justice were too liable to.

The motion was not agreed to.  
Some observations were made as to  
the time which the library was to re-  
main open. Mr. Griswold moved to con-  
fine it to the time of the session of con-  
gress. It was carried with an excep-  
tion moved by Mr. Southard in favor  
of the judges of the supreme court,  
whose sessions do not accord with those  
of congress.

A blank was left as to the sum to be  
appropriated in addition to the remain-  
ing part of the 5000 dollars heretofore  
appropriated for the purchase of books.  
On the chairman asking the sum with  
which to fill the blank, Mr. Randolph  
moved to strike out the section: ob-  
serving that of that sum, not more  
than 2500 had been used, and 2500 re-  
mained unexpended. He entertained  
no doubt but congress would aid the  
institution by every timely grant.

It was stricken out. The bill was  
postponed till to-morrow.

A petition from sundry inhabitants  
of Alexandria, respecting a bridge de-  
signed to be erected over the Potomac,  
was referred to the committee on the  
territory.

Mr. Randolph said, that from the  
documents laid before congress by  
their direction from the secretary of  
war, it appeared that a great deducti-  
on might be made in the military es-  
tablishment. He wished it to be done  
with all possible expedition: but as  
many members might not have paid  
particular attention to that depart-  
ment, he would lay on the table a re-  
solution, with intention to call it up  
at some future period:

Resolved that it is expedient to re-  
duce the military establishment of  
the United States.

It was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

## THE HERALD.

E A S T O N.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 13.

### NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Price will  
preach a Sermon, at Easton in the  
court-house, on FRIDAY next in  
the forenoon.

### D E A T H S.

Died, on Friday evening last, Mrs.  
Susan Thomas, the amiable consort of  
Dr. Tristram Thomas, of this town.  
And on the following evening, af-  
ter a short illness, Mr. James Earle  
Denny, at his seat near to this place.

The following laws are selected from 110  
which were enacted during the last ses-  
sion of the General Assembly of this  
State.—And as the remainder are not  
generally interesting to the people of this  
State, the Editor has thought it most  
advisable to give their room to more  
interesting matter.

No. 1. An Act to enable the court  
of appeals to continue certain causes.

2. An act to settle and ascertain the  
salary of members of the council for  
the ensuing year.

6. An Act for changing part of the  
divisional road between Somerset and  
Worcester counties.

8. An Act to authorize the continu-  
ance of certain causes in the court of  
appeals.

12. A Supplement to an act, enti-  
tled An act to appoint commissioners  
to sell and dispose of certain lands be-  
longing to Stepney Parish, in Somer-  
set county, and to apply the money  
arising from the sales thereof.

13. An Act to repeal the fourth  
section of an act of assembly, entitled,  
An act for the advancement of justice,  
passed at October session, one thousand  
seven hundred and sixty-three.

14. An Act further extending the  
time for making returns of certain  
certificates and plots.

15. An Act to alter the times of the  
session of Baltimore county court, of  
the court of oyer and terminer and  
gaol delivery for Baltimore county, &  
of the court of appeals.

27. An Act authorizing a lottery to  
raise a sum of money for improving the  
navigation of the eastern branch of  
Potomac river.

29. A Further supplement to an act,  
entitled an act for the draining of  
a marsh and branch known by the  
name of the Long Marsh, lying in  
Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties.

37. An Act to authorize the persons  
therein named to build a methodist  
meeting-house on the public ground  
in Chelster-town, in Kent county.

33. An Act to pay the civil list and  
other expences of civil government.

42. A Supplement to an act, enti-  
tled, An act for the speedy recovery of  
small debts, and to repeal the eighth  
section thereof, passed at November  
session, seventeen hundred and ninety-  
one.

43. A Supplement to an act, enti-  
tled, An act for the relief of the poor  
of Caroline county.

47. An Act incorporating a society  
for the maintenance and education  
of poor female children, by the name  
of the Female Humane Association  
Charity School.

55. A Supplement to an act, enti-  
tled, An act to establish and incorpo-  
rate a medical & surgical faculty or  
society in the state of Maryland.

63. An Act to regulate the inspection  
of tobacco.

64. A Supplement to the act, enti-  
tled, An act to provide for the ap-  
pointment of commissioners for the re-  
gulation and improvement of Cam-  
bridge, in Dorchester county, and to  
establish and regulate a market in said  
town.

74. An Act relative to the adminis-  
tration of justice in this state, and to  
repeal the acts of assembly therein  
mentioned.

88. An Act to authorize the judges  
of elections for the third district in Car-  
oline county to change the place of  
holding elections in the said district.

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

93. An Act for erecting a lawretto  
on the waters of Patapsco for the  
reception of persons infected with ma-  
lignant contagious diseases.

101. An Act to appoint a trustee to  
take care of that part of the Indian  
land in Dorchester county which was  
laid off for, & occupied by, a certain  
Molley Mulberry, lately deceased.

103. An Act relative to the stock of  
the bank of England belonging to the  
state of Maryland.

108. An Act for the relief of sundry  
insolvent debtors.

109. An Act respecting free negroes.

Our readers have not forgotten that  
in the spring of the year 1800, the  
Aurora exhibited heavy charges a-  
gainst Tomothy Pickering, Esq. and  
others. In that paper Mr. Pickering  
was charged with having defrauded  
the public of hundreds of thousands of  
dollars, which charge has been inces-  
santly repeated, with the epithets of  
"public robbers, defrauders of pub-  
lic money, &c. &c."

Let us state a few facts.—

Anthony Campbell, late from Ire-  
land, a young man since known to be  
of an infamous private character, and  
William Duane, proprietor of the Au-  
rora, entered at midnight one of the  
departments of the Treasury, (which  
they were enabled to do, as Campbell  
was at that time a clerk in that depart-  
ment,) and took minutes of the ac-  
counts of several public officers, as  
they then stood. We think there is  
some considerable probability of their  
having taken those minutes correctly;  
yet with a diabolical intention to de-  
ceive the public; as can be proved. Mo-  
nies appropriated to many uses, to fo-  
reign ministers, consuls, agents, &c.  
are directly charged to the secretary of  
state; for which he has no credit  
till his vouchers are produced, which  
from the nature of the thing, must be  
sometimes one, sometimes two or three  
years. This circumstance was known  
at the time to Duane; yet he, with a  
spirit that marks his general character,  
endeavored to impose on the public  
a belief that Mr. Pickering had cheated  
had robbed. Very many, at the time,  
and some few who have never been un-  
deceived to this day, doubted the se-  
cretary's integrity. The clamor raised  
by Duane and his worthy brother  
editors, induced congress to appoint a  
committee to examine the accounts of  
the Treasury. In the committee ap-  
pointed for this purpose were three de-  
cided and influential democrats. The  
committee examined till they were fa-  
tigated and unanimously gave a report,  
highly honorable to the secretary of the  
Treasury, and decidedly exculpating  
Mr. Pickering from any charge of mal-  
conduct, as to money matters.

This report was generally satisfac-  
tory. Duane endeavored to evade its  
force by insinuating that the commit-  
tee examined but carelessly, and de-  
pended on the statements of the officers  
of the Treasury.—Some time last sum-  
mer this Campbell came forward with  
a statement of Mr. Pickering's ac-  
counts, and endeavored to prove him  
a defaulter to the amount of several  
hundred thousand dollars. To these  
charges of Campbell a reply was made  
in the Washington Federalist, elucidat-  
ing the manner in which accounts are  
kept in the Treasury department, and  
showing the utter impossibility, as  
those accounts were kept, of there be-  
ing on the credit side sufficient to ba-  
lance the debit side, till vouchers were



received. To this reply Campbell was unable to answer, and requested a suspension of the public opinion relative to his character and Mr. Pickering's accounts, till he should have liberty from Mr. Gallatin to enter the register's office & submit his charge. Campbell, a few weeks since, went to Washington, and applied to Mr. Gallatin for a clerkship, stating his merits, and informing the secretary that he had been dismissed from office before, on account of his political sentiments. Mr. Gallatin, much to his honor, told him he had been heretofore unfaithful, and he did not want him. We believe he never had the blindness or temerity to ask admission to the Register's office to examine the accounts of Mr. Pickering, as he had promised.

On the 8th of Dec. last, the first day of doing business in congress, Mr. Nicholson moved the appointment of a committee to examine critically the accounts of Mr. Pickering, to the end that all clamors and slanders of that character might be silenced; observing at the same time that for his part he entertained not the least suspicion that Mr. Pickering had ever defrauded the public or appropriated to his own use one dollar of the public money. This was the substance, and these nearly the words used by Mr. Nicholson. Such an open unequivocal declaration from such a character was sufficient to still all clamor; but now learn how Jacobin editors delight to deceive. The editor of the National Intelligencer observed that some debate took place on Mr. N's motion but not affecting the merits of the case: Duane converted the plain confession of Mr. N. on the subject to, he was willing to believe, &c. or something similar; the collector of the Baltimore American with just so much honesty as we had reason to expect, gave a part of Mr. Nicholson's remarks, but kept when he came to his declaration of Mr. Pickering's integrity.

The truth is, and when the committee, appointed for that purpose, shall report, it will appear, that there are no grounds for a suspicion that Mr. Pickering ever speculated on public money, that he ever misapplied any, defrauded the public of any, or was ever or is now a delinquent. On the contrary, the accounts of Mr. Pickering are all settled except a few thousand dollars, which are known to have been duly appropriated at the time, but for which vouchers are not yet arrived. Nor ought we to be surprised at this, when it is known that Mr. Jefferson now stands charged with many thousands of dollars (we believe upwards of 30) charges made when he was secretary of state. Probably Mr. Jefferson's accounts not being settled, may be attributed to the same cause as the small sums of Mr. Pickering's yet unsettled, certainly we have no disposition to believe, that Mr. Jefferson has defrauded the public, or is in fact delinquent, tho' the length of time gives us more suspicion, (were we inclined to entertain any) of misconduct on his part.

Mr. Pickering was ever, as to pecuniary matters, a man of prudence tho' not of parsimony. When he left the office of secretary of state, he had saved not quite one hundred dollars of his salary. It were not improper here to mention that, in one instance, by a profitable purchase of bills on London, he made, (as the word is used in traffic) upwards of 14 thousand dollars. This however was not put in his own purse, but in the public treasury: a sum we believe almost equal to the amount of his whole salary while in office.

[Anti-Democrat.]

Baltimore, January 4.

**CITIZENS ATTEND!**  
In the night between Saturday the 2d, and Sunday the 3d instant, proofs suffi-

cient were given that there is a gang of the most bellicose and daring INCENDIARIES ALSO AT BALTIMORE—About 3 o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of Fell's Point were alarmed by the cry of

**FIRE,**

From on board the ship General Green, then lying at Mr. Archibald Stewart's wharf. The captain was awake under the most oppressive struggles from suffocation. After reaching the main deck, he found the ship on fire between decks.

It is presumed the infamous wretches entered the ship by means of a ladder from Mr. Yellatt's wharf, and threw in by the holes cut in the deck for the pumps, brands of light wood, (some of which were afterwards found with other inflammable matter) into a parcel of oakum spread over the rigging of the main and mizen masts, then stripped, lying between decks; & also as a deception, thrust a second quantity of fire under the cambouse; the whole catching fire exhibited for some time all the symptoms of total devastation and ruin. But by the exertions of the captain, aided by a number of well-disposed citizens, the fire was soon got under.

As it is evident that this horrid deed was actually done designedly; in order, if possible, to check such lawless and dreadful proceedings in the bud, here, the citizens are called upon to aid and assist in discovering and bringing to justice, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the present villainy; for when such heinous wickednesses are passed over as mere occurrences of the day, there is an end to safety in property or person to honest industry—even the most enormous crimes become habitual, and the extent incalculable: witness the late awful consequences in Boston, Charleston, &c. &c.

Deeds of so much horror and magnitude are generally rendered successful by the aid of accomplices; if there are any in the present case, whose confidence revolts at the dreadful idea of burning with fire so many of his fellow creatures, besides the property destroyed and in danger and will come forward and tell the honest truth, so as it may effect the conviction of the rest of the offenders, a REWARD OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered, together with the assurance of the influence of the offended in his favor.

**THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber living in Talbot county, near Oxford, on Sunday evening the 3d of this instant a **DARK MULLATTO MAN**, named James Steel, about 30 years of age—He is about five feet six inches high—very stout made—pock marked—near sighted—broad face—fury countenance—muttering voice, and walks parrot toed. He is remarkably fond of a fiddle, and may probably be discovered by it.—Had on, a white kersey jacket, an under vest of yellow colored cloth, a country linen shirt, kersey garters, white country stockings, and new shoes—and carried no bundle of cloaths with him. Whoever will apprehend and secure said James Steel, so that I get him again, shall have a reward of Fifteen Dollars if taken in Talbot county, & Thirty Dollars if out of the county.

**GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.**

January 4, 1802.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the tenth of March next.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

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

**NOTICE.**

**A**LL those having claims against the Estate of David Smith, Esq. late of Dorchester county, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated, to the subscriber.

**JOHN SMITH,**

Administrator.

Nov. 1, 1801.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
November 30, 1801.  
**SOLOMON CLAYTON AND OTHERS,**

**vs.**

**JAMES McCABE AND OTHERS.**

**T**HE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vacating a fraudulent instrument of writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Mary E. M. whereby the devised all her estate of every kind to James McCabe, and also for vacating another fraudulent instrument of writing purporting to be a deed of bargain and sale by which the said Mary E. M. conveys to the said James McCabe in fee two tracts of land in Queen Ann's county, called the Reward and Mackley's Addition, with all her estate of every kind, in trust, that he permit her to possess the same and receive the profits during her natural life; to obtain an injunction on a judgment obtained by Thomas Anderson, Hugh Henox, Thomas Ewing & John Chavres, be free for the said land. It is stated that the said James McCabe hath absconded and left the state, that the said Hugh Henox and Thomas Ewing are dead, and that their interests survived to the said Thomas Anderson, and it is thereupon and on motion of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a Copy of this Order to be published at least three weeks successively in the Eastern News paper before the eighth day of January next to the intent that the said McCabe may have notice of the said bill, & its object, & may be warned to appear here on or before the second Monday in May next to shew cause why a Decree should not pass as prayed by the bill, or otherwise for granting complete relief.

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

**IN CHANCERY.**  
December 15, 1801.

**O**RDERED that the report of Isaac Henley, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of William Moore, shall be ratified unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the first day of March next; Provided a Copy of this Order be inserted in Cowan's Newspaper, or served on the Guardian of the heirs of said Moore before the 15th day of February next. The said report states the price of the said Estate to be 3000 dollars.

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

**IN CHANCERY.**  
December 15, 1801.

**O**RDERED that the 20th day of April be, and it is hereby limited and appointed, on or before which day the Creditors of Joseph Johnson are to bring in and declare their claims to Joseph Briscoe, trustee for the benefit of the said Creditors; Provided that a copy of this order be inserted at least three times in Cowan's Newspaper before the first day of February next.

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

**B**y virtue of a Power vested in me as Trustee for the Benefit of the Creditors of Robin Chamberlaine, I shall expose at Public Sale on Tuesday the 19th of January, 1802, at the court house in Easton, upon terms that will then be made known—a Saddle Horse, and several valuable slaves—among which are a Servant Lad, about 20 years of age, a Servant Girl about 14, one Negro Woman and several Children, late the property of the said Chamberlaine.

**JOHN EDMONDSON.**

Dec. 19, 1801.

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

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

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

**By the LEVY COURT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.**

August 12th, 1801.

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

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

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

**By order,**  
**WILLIAM GILSON, Clerk.**  
8w. — 89.

**For Sale**

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

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

**JOSEPH ENNALLS.**

Sept. 19, 1801.

**WANTED**

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

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

**NOTICE.**

**T**HIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the Personal Estate of Paul McIntire, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 2d day of April next.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 2d day of November, Anno Domini 1801.  
**JAMES TRIPPE, Jura.**  
Administrator de bonis non.  
3w. — '91.

**A NEGRO MAN**

**O**f remarkable fine stature and appearance, & about 26 years of age, is now to be disposed of by Mr. Jacob Brown, Constable of Baltimore, to whom apply.

Dec. 5, 1801.

**TO BE RENTED**

**F**OR the ensuing year, a Farm on the Bay-Side, adjoining John Kersey, Esq. There are seeded on said farm about Fifty Bushels of Wheat. For terms apply to

**RACHEL THOMAS,**  
Oxford Neck, Dec. 7, 1801



A List of the names of Tracts and numbers of Lots of Land, in Allegany county, held by Persons not residents of said county; the amount of the Taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1801, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the same.

Persons Names.	Names of tracts, and No. of Lots.	Taxes due.
		L. S. D. H.
Zachariah Allen,	75, - -	10 1-2
Catharine Boyer,	298, 315, 326	2 7 1-2
Valentine Brother,	931,	10 1-2
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	4 9
Thomas Bodley,	1307	10 1-2
Thomas Blackstone,	2395, 2596, } 2597, 2598, }	3 6
Archibald Chisholm, Shawney War,	226, 80, 4094, } 3127, 4034, }	12 11 4 4 1-2
George Cooke, Bottom,	2535,	3 6
William Coe,	438,	10 1-2
Richard Dorsey,	3049, 3038, 3166,	2 7 1-2
John Dolve,		9 2 1-2
Uriah Forrest,	Ormes Mistake Ormes Trouble, The General's Wife, 14 Lots in Western Post, Part of Water Works,	8 3 1-2 15 3 1-2 13 6 1-2 12 2 1-2
Samuel Godman,		10 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1124,	10 1-2
Augustin Gambell,	1930,	10 1-2
Levy Hughes,	3194, 3197, } 3196, 3197, }	3 6
Thomas Hewitt,	903,	10 1-2
James G. Howard,	273	10 1-2
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 164 } 170, 810, 29 } 1010, 1834, }	7 16
Thomas Johnston,	Promised Land, Thomas & Ann, Peace & Plenty, Part Spruce Spring, [320 Lots Westward of Cum- land,	4 3 4 5 4 2 3 18 1-2 3 4 13 17 8 1-2
Edward Jones,	Part Granary,	7 6 1-2
Eliza Jarrett,	137, 21, 4336, } 1935, 56, 131, } 932, 2536, } 241, 1267, }	8 9
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,	1 4
Eliza & Paces,	Small Meadows, Hunting ground, Bucks Bones, Rich Glade,	17 9 1-2 9 2 1-2 14 6 1-2 8
William Meluy,	1293, 1294, 3115,	2 7 1-2
Gilbert Murdoch,	885, 931,	1 9
James Miller,	410, 2550, 359, } 487, 929, 417, }	5 2 1-2
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310 } 811, }	3 6
John Orme,	Mill Seat & Felicity,	18 2
John Pollard,	165, 1413, 2029, } 1244, 850, }	4 4 1-2
Walter Roe,	Dunghill,	1 12 6
John Randle,	2363, 2364, } 2365, 2366, }	3 6
Thomas B. Randle,	950, 945, 885, } 1950, 1130, 130 } 2060, 2061, }	5 2 1-2 3 6
Mitchell Robinson,	2062, 2067, }	
Samuel Selby, 3d.	Loest Ridge resurveyed Refurvey on Recourje, Castle Hill,	4 16 1-2
John Selby,	1237,	10 1-2
James Shaw,	3066,	10 1-2
Guarvus Scott's Heirs,	Governor's Neglect, Roby's Delight, Ormes Attention, Chejnut Grove, Now or Never,	1 15 9 1-2 19 4 1-2 1 11 5 1-2 1 1 2 1 7 7 1-2
	2487	3 3
Benjamin Stoddert,	Hard Struggle, Mount Piggab Robys Delight and Rays Discovery, New Carthage, Ormes Discovery, Mount Pleasant, Ormes Choice, Pleasant Ridge, Park, Mount Etna, The Diadem, Cherry-Tree Meadows, Mill Seat, Pink of Allegany, First Venture, Republic, Addition,	1 12 4 1-2 1 12 7 1-2 1 14 10 5 1 15 9 1-2 1 4 11 13 1 1-2 9 9 1-2 5 18 6 1-2 1 4 11 1-2 2 4 2 1-2 1 10 2 1-2 3 5 1-2 7 6 7 1-2 6 11 1-2 10 18 1-2 14 10
	3435, 3882, } 3883, 3884, } 3885, 3886, } 3410, 3449, } 3450, 3451, } 3452, 3454, } 3455, 3456, } 3458, 3459, } 3461, 3462, } 4163, } 2015, 2016, } 2018, 2019, }	1 3 5 1-2
Thomas and Samuel Turner,		10 1-2 3 6

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts, and No. of Lots.	Taxes due.
		L. S. D. H.
John Thompson,	1326, 1136, } 1325 } 4045, } 2081, 1005, }	2 7 1-2 10 1-2 1 9
John Willson,		
James West, Junr.		
Richard Corbus,	1 House and Lot, Western Post, 2 State Lot, Colenine,	5 1 9 3 6
George Evory,	2 Lots,	
Thomas Johnson,	Refurvey on Hamp- stead Park,	13 3
Honore Martin,	Chance,	4 8
Henry Myers,	5 Acres Land, 2 Houses and Lots, } Western Post, } 8 Lots, }	1 2 3 1-2
Abel Sargeant,	Parker's Neglect, Bottom	3 1-2
Benjamin Black,		
Denton Jacques,		
Edward Langley,	4021, } Brodhags Coal Mine,	1 10
Thomas J. Beat- ty,	1 Lot, Cumberland	2 1
Peter D. Evoc- mon,	4 Lots, Cumberland,	4 7
James M'Pherson,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	2 1
Robert Selby's Heirs,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	2 1
Joseph Tomlin- son,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	1 7
Charles Beatty,	Jacob's Ladder,	10 5
James Beatty,	Refurvey on Elk Lick, The Request, Josephs Folly, Lost Grove,	16 7
George Reiley,	Redbird Thicket,	5 10 1-2
	1464, 290, } 94, 95, }	3 6
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,	7 1
John C. Jones,	Horse Pasture,	8 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to William M' Mahon, Esq. Collector of Allegany County, on or before the first Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sums due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County.

November 27, 1801.

AQUILA BROWN, Clerk,

Nov—'98.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

#### A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

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

October 8, 1801.

#### A COCHEE & HORSES

FOR SALE,

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

Sept. 1, 1801.

WANTED,

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

Sept. 1, 1801.

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

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

#### NEGROES FOR SALE.

Five or six Young Negroes for sale. Apply to the Printer.

October 15, 1801. 3w—'99.

#### BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.





From the New-York Evening Post.

## THE EXAMINATION.

HAD our laws been less provident than they have been, yet must it give us a very humble idea of the talents of our President as a statesman, to find him embarrassed between an absolute abandonment of revenue, and an inconvenient accumulation of treasure. Pursuing the doctrine possessed by his sect, that our public debt is a national curse which cannot promptly be removed, and adhering to the assurance which he has virtually given, that a sponge, the favorite instrument, shall not be employed for the purpose, how has it happened that he should have overlooked the simple and obvious expedient of using the supposed excess of income as a remedy for so great a mischief?

After all we have heard in times past, it would ill become either the head, or any member, of the orthodox sect to contend, that a too rapid reimbursement of the debt might be attended with evils. In courtesy however this shall be supposed to be urged by some new convert, who has not entirely shaken off the prejudices of former modes of thinking, and it shall be examined, whether this argument will afford a justification of the measure recommended.

It shall not be denied that the immediate payment of our whole debt, if practicable, would be likely to be injurious in various ways. It would, in the first instance, produce a money-plethora, (if the phrase may be allowed,) which experience has shewn to be inauspicious to the energies, and especially to the morality and industry of a nation. The quick efflux of this money to pay a considerable part of the debt in the hands of foreigners, & to procure from abroad the means of gratifying an increased extravagance, would, after some time, substitute a too great vacuity to a too great fulness; leaving us to struggle with the bad habits incident to the latter state, and with the embarrassments of a defective circulation. To these, other reasons might be added, which, though equally just and solid, are omitted as being more liable to dispute.

Tho' an extreme case is here presented, the immediate reimbursement of the entire debt; yet it must be admitted, that the same considerations are applicable in a less degree to a summary, or very rapid repayment by large instalments. But the answer to all this is, that it would have been full time to adopt precautionary measures against evils from such a source, when experience had realized the danger. Till such time it is certainly the highest wisdom to continue the employment of a fund which is already provided, and without overburdening the people, for the all important purpose of exonerating our nation from debt, and of placing it in a condition, with competent resources to meet future contingencies which may threaten its safety. On the other hand, is it not a mark of the highest improvidence and folly, to throw away an important part of this fund on the mere speculation that it may possibly be superfluous?

\*One of the essential principles of government, is, "the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith."—INAUGURAL SPEECH.

But admitting it to be already ascertained, that the fund is greater than is requisite to extinguish the debt, with convenient celerity; does it follow that the excess, if retained, must be suffered to accumulate, & that no different method could have been found to employ it which would have been productive of adequate utility?

Whatever diversity of opinion there may be with regard to military and naval preparations for the defence and security of the country, there are some things in which all well informed and reflecting men unite. Arsenals, foundries, dock-yards and magazines, (especially those containing materials for the construction and equipment of ships,) so that upon the breaking out of a war there may be a sufficient supply of warlike implements, and of means for the speedy creation of a navy; are by all deemed eligible objects of public care. To provide for these objects upon a competent, though moderate scale, will be attended with expence so considerable, as to leave nothing to spare from the amount of our present income. To persons unacquainted with the subjects, the quantities of several articles on hand may appear ample; but to good judges there is hardly any one class of supplies which will not be thought to require much augmentation. As far as a navy is concerned the deficiency is palpable.

If dock-yards are to be established in earnest, they ought certainly to be well protected. For this purpose, fortifications of a substantial and durable nature, very different from the temporary shifts hitherto adopted, ought to be erected. And if the President will enquire into the cost of even these trifling constructions, in the instances where they have been managed with all practicable economy, he will become convinced that the erection of proper works would call for an expenditure forbidding the supposition of a superfluity of revenue.

In addition to objects of national security, there are many purposes of great public utility to which the revenues in question might be applied. The improvement of the communications between the different parts of our country is an object well worthy the national purse and one which would abundantly repay to labor the portion of its earnings, which may have been borrowed for that purpose. To provide roads & bridges is within the direct purview of the constitution. In many parts of the country, especially in the Western Territory, a matter in which the Atlantic States are equally interested, aqueducts and canals would also be fit subjects of pecuniary aid, from the Government. In France, England, and other parts of Europe, institutions exist supported by public contributions, which eminently promote agriculture and the arts: such institutions merit imitation by our government: they are of the number of those which directly and sensibly recompense labor for what it lends to their agency.

To suggestions of the last kind, the adepts of the new-school have a ready answer: Industry will succeed and prosper in proportion as it is left to the exertions of individual enterprise: This favorite dogma, when taken as a general rule, is true; but as an exclusive one, it is false, and leads to error in the administration of public affairs. In matters of industry, human enter-

prize ought, doubtless, to be left free in the main, not fettered by too much regulation; but practical politicians know that it may be beneficially stimulated by prudent aids and encouragement on the part of the government. This is proved by numerous examples too tedious to be cited; examples which will be neglected only by indolent and temporizing rulers, who love to tell in the life of epicurean ease, and seem to imagine that to govern well, is to amuse the wondering multitude with flagitious aphorism and oracular sayings.

What has been observed, is sufficient to render it manifest, that independent of the extinguishment of the debt, the revenues proposed to be yielded up, would find ample and very useful employment for a variety of public purposes. Already in possession of so valuable resource; having surmounted the difficulties, which, from the opinions and habits of our citizens, obstruct, in this, more than in any other country, every new provision for adding to our public income; certainly without a colorable pretence of there being a grievous or undue pressure on the community, how foolish will it be to resign the boon, perhaps in a short time to be compelled again to resort to it; and for that purpose to hazard a repetition of the obstacles which have been before encountered and overcome; which, however, gave birth to one insurrection, and may give birth to another? Infatuated must be the councils from which so injurious a project has proceeded!

But admitting the position that there is an excess of income which ought to be relinquished, still the proposal to surrender the internal revenue is impolitic. It ought to be carefully preserved, as not being exposed to the casualties incident to our intercourse with foreign nations, & therefore the most certain—it ought to be preserved as reaching to descriptions of persons who are not proportionably affected by the impost, and as tending for this reason, to distribute the public burden more equitably.—It ought to be preserved, because if revenue can really be spared, it is best to do it in such a manner as will conduce to the relief or advancement of our navigation and commerce. Rather let the tonnage duty on American vessels be abolished, and let the duties be lessened on some particular articles on which they may press with inconvenient weight. Let not the merchant be provoked to attempt to evade the duties, by the sentiment that his case or interest is disregarded, and that his capital alone is to be clogged and incumbered by the demands of the Treasury.

But who and what are the merchants when compared with the patriotic votaries of whiskey in Pennsylvania and Virginia?

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

## WANTED

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

BALTIMORE, January 2.

The following extract of a letter comes from a gentleman in a distant county of this State.

YOU ask my opinion of the scheme in contemplation, by a repeal of the "act for the better administrations of justice," to annul the commission of the present district judges, and procure the appointment of others in place of them.

Although I had before heard such a measure spoken of, yet I could not believe that any member of the legislature entertained a serious thought of its adoption. It appears to me to be so glaring a breach of our constitution, so daring an attack upon the independence of the judiciary, that I was reluctant to believe that any man (even if his oath to preserve the constitution could be forgotten) would make the attempt. Can it be credited, that any man of understanding, who has ever given the constitution the most cursory perusal, would hazard the opinion that the legislature possess the power, or conceding to them the power, that any friend to liberty & his country could, in any event, be induced to advocate its exercise. It evidently appears to have been the design of the framers of our constitution, to secure the independence of the judiciary.—They have declared, "That the independency of the judges is essential to the impartial administration of justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people." And if it be practicable to frame an article too explicit to be misunderstood or misinterpreted, they have succeeded in effecting so invaluable an object. All judges, says the constitution, are to hold their commissions during good behaviour, & shall be removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law.—When that instrument hath thus explicitly declared the tenure of judicial office, & designated the only mode whereby they can be removed, whence can the legislature derive the power of changing that tenure and altering the mode of removal? A law to destroy judicial commissions and remove judges who had not been guilty of misbehaviour, would be a repeal of or a supplemental article to this invaluable provision of our constitution. If it had been designed to confer on the legislature this power of removing judges, and annulling their commissions, words less apt and appropriate could not have been devised to express that design. The constitution then ought to have directed that such commissions should be held during the pleasure of the legislature, or should be of the same duration of the law under which they were issued. Or will any man assert that holding a commission during good behaviour, is the same thing as holding it during the will of the legislature, or that their fiat is equivalent to conviction of misbehaviour in a court of law?—Yet to such glaring and evident absurdities are the advocates of this new fangled doctrine driven, unless they will contend that the will of the legislature can supersede the express and positive provisions of our constitution. It is to no purpose to say that this is to tie up the hands of the legislature, and might occasionally be productive of public inconvenience.—This is desired. A good judge ought never to be removed: if he disgrace his office the constitution has pointed out the remedy, and have provided a



mode, whereby he may be removed.—Any further provision would inevitably be productive of mischief and ruin. But if evils are found to grow out of the present provisions of our constitution, and to overbalance the inestimable advantages of judicial independence, the people have the power of remedying the defect, and the tenure of office may be changed by an alteration of the constitution. But so long as the constitution remains unchanged, all are bound to its sacred observance; and laws violative of its principles must be considered as dead letters. But I consider that the evils which it is said might grow out of this construction of the constitution, as merely imaginary—that the independence of the judiciary is an object of inestimable importance, and that this project of making the will of the legislature the tenure of judicial commission, would be a sacrifice of public liberty & the rights of the people. It has long been established as a political axiom, that the departments of government ought to be kept separate; and liberty cannot exist where one is dependent on and subservient to the others. It has ever been deemed of primary importance, that the judicial should be entirely independent of the other powers, more especially of the legislative. In monarchies, the observance of this principle has been found highly beneficial: But in governments like ours, where the powers of the legislature are defined, & where the judiciary have to decide upon the legitimate exercise of those powers, & to pronounce the acts of that branch of the government, unwarranted by the constitution, to be null and void, a strict observance of this maxim is all important. In vain have we marked out the boundaries of legislative power, if those boundaries may be transgressed by them with impunity: in vain do we constitute a tribunal to decide upon the acts of others, if the members of that tribunal are the creatures of those whose acts they are to arraign and condemn; in vain do we endeavor, by "salaries liberal, but not profuse," to secure the independence of the judges, if their judicial existence is to depend upon the good will of men, whose good will it may often become a sacred duty to forfeit.

To confer on the legislature a control over the judges, is at once to proscribute virtue, integrity and honor from the seat of justice. Men of integrity would reject with disdain an office held by so disgraceful a tenure; the unprincipled and venal alone would accept of appointments in the judiciary. Justice would be held to the highest bidder. Our judges, like those of Cambyse, would be always ready to declare, that what was the will of their sovereign was the law of the land.

If it were proposed that our judges should hold their offices, not as they do at present, but during the will of the legislature, would not public execration attach to the author and advocates of the proposition? It would immediately be proclaimed that the independence of the judiciary was about to be prostrated; that under such an order of things, not the man who had the best cause, but the one who had most influence would inevitably succeed; that the scales of justice were no longer to be held with a steady and even hand, that the rights and interests of the poor, would be sacrificed to the unjust claims of the rich and influential. Such a proposition few would have the effrontery to advocate; yet such a proposition ought to be a source of less alarm than the present project of annulling commissions, by a repeal of the laws under which judges are appointed. If legislative will was the tenure of judicial commission; if judges were removable by a vote of the legislature, the members might be afraid to commence an attack upon, and attempt the dismissal of an able and upright judge. An individual would not dare to make the attempt from private pique and resentment, lest his motion should be discovered & exposed. A judge (however obnoxious to a few) would remain safe so long as he did not furnish at least plausible grounds for his dismissal. But if the legislature may, by the repeal of the law under which a judge is appointed, annul his commission; if the slightest inconvenience experienced from the provisions of a law, will authorize a dismissal of judges appointed under it,

specious reasons will always be found to satisfy the removal of an upright and honest judge. An influential member of either house, whose unjust demand had been defeated by a judge, would easily discover some defect in the existing law, and under pretext of amending the system, would obtain the dismissal of the judge, and thus the gratification of private resentment would be covered with a regard to the convenience and interests of the people, and reasons of state would be urged in justification of private injury and legislative injustice.

The inevitable tendency of this practice must be obvious: A judge dependent for subsistence upon the emoluments of office, will be anxious to retain his place. So long as he remains in the good will of a majority of either branch he will be secure. The senate being the smaller body he will naturally court the favor of its leading members; and in deciding their cause, will consider the tenure of his office. In such an event what chance of success would an obscure citizen have in a judicial contest with an influential senator; or how long would a judge feel and assert his independence, while some of the leading members of that body were at the bar. The lives, the liberties, and property of the people would no longer be secure. The judges, creatures of legislative will, regardless of their duty, and deaf to the demands of justice, would only consult the wishes and inclination of their masters.

An admitted English historian, speaking of a period in the history of that country, when the judges were not independent, observes, as its natural consequence, "That there scarce occurred an instance during all those reigns, that the sovereign or his ministers were ever disappointed in the issue of a prosecution; timid juries, & judges who held their commissions during pleasure, never failed to second all the views of the court." Taught by bitter experience, the fatal effects of an enslaved judiciary, the people of that country have secured its independence; and it was long since discovered by them that a judge to be independent, must hold his commission during good behaviour. By this tenure, judicial commissions have long been held. From them we have borrowed (and have incorporated into our constitution) that judges should hold their commissions during good behaviour; a principle dear to liberty, and which can only be surrendered by slaves.

But can Americans already have forgotten, in what estimation, this principle was once held by them? Can it have escaped their recollection, that an attack upon their judiciaries, was one of their causes of complaint against the British government?

In the remonstrance of our congress to the king in 1774, we find them complaining, "That the judges of the courts of common law have been made entirely dependent on one part of the legislature for their salaries, as well as for the duration of their commissions;" and because the king had made the judges dependant on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, as well as the amount and payment of their salaries," is stated in our declaration of independence, as one of the causes of our separation from the mother country.

When the government of Great Britain had formed the wicked design of enslaving the colonies, & robbing their inhabitants of their property, it was deemed unsafe to leave our judiciaries independent; when acts of violence are to be committed; when right and justice are to be trampled under foot, one of the first acts of tyrants is to enslave the judiciary, when the stubborn spirit of our fellow citizens was to be subdued, and they were to be compelled into a submission to arbitrary and unjust power, "It became necessary to reform the government of a colony as far as related to the judicial power,"—and under the pretence of "better regulating the government of Massachusetts bay," the judiciary was made dependant on the will, and subservient to the views of those, who were machinating our ruin. My opinion of the tendency of such measures cannot be better expressed than in the words of an American agent, when remonstrating against this law: "The appointment & removal of the judges at the pleasure of the government, (&

to give the power to the legislature would be still worse,) puts the property, life, and liberty of the subject entirely in his power. The petitioners perceive by this act, a system of judicial tyranny imposed upon them, which from the better experience of its intolerable injuries, has been abolished in this country."

Such were the sentiments, and such the language of a people who had then the spirit to assert their rights, and were determined to be free. Is that spirit already extinguished in our country? Are we now prepared to embrace "this system of judicial tyranny," to put our property, lives and liberty, entirely in the power of any man or body of men?

What, let me ask, would be the consequence of such a law, and the appointment of other judges. The new judges might claim their seats—but they claim them under a dead letter. The present judges hold their commissions under the constitution, and have never forfeited them. If indeed the latter would be complaisant enough to resign, then the business would easily be settled, and to unconstitutional judges would be committed the protection of our rights and liberties. But what if both sets of judges were to assert their claim? By whom shall the contest be decided? To whom shall obedience be paid by officers of the court?

I trust, however, that a measure, which originated in party heat, will be abandoned upon more mature reflection, and that it will be the aim of our new legislators to preserve, rather than destroy the constitution, to secure rather than put in jeopardy the liberties & happiness of their constituents.

I am happy to hear, that the scheme receives your decided reprobation. Should a project, so replete with danger succeed will you not then suspect, that your party want the virtue to which they pretend, and must you not regret your late exertions in so bad a cause?

A. M.

BOSTON, December 29.

From Cape Francois, to Dec. 4.

We learn by Mr. Burroughs, who came in the schooner Fox, from Cape Francois, that all was tranquil there when he failed. No official news had been received of the European Peace, & no knowledge appeared to be possessed by the citizens in general of the projected French Expedition to St. Domingo. Toussaint might have some private information on the subject; and, indeed, considerable military preparations were making. It is believed the able Governor's power is so considerable, that it must be continued, or the most sanguinary conflicts will occur. Toussaint's means of defence are formidable, and he will employ them to the utmost, before he will descend from his elevated station.

Don. Volintin De Forunda, is appointed by the Court of Spain, Consul General near the United States, & is daily expected at this port from Bilbao, having taken passage about 60 days since in the brig Hope, captain Smith.

#### FRENCH REFORMATIONS.

The article in the Treaty between Russia and France, prohibiting all political intrigues in each country against the other, must give satisfaction to all Europe, inasmuch as it shews a disposition on the part of the French to put a stop to their profelyting system, or at least to respect the government of other states. It is to be wished, and indeed it is hardly to be doubted, that such an article as this will be introduced in the definitive treaties between France and other states, and hence we may hope for a continuance of the blessings of peace. Indeed such a provision is likely to be of as much advantage to France as to other states, for it will put a check upon the restless spirit of Jacobinism, which can endure no authority over itself, and which is always ready to burst into action while it is excluded from a share in the government.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2.

Last evening arrived the ship Severn captain Rookes in 50 days from Nantz. A gentleman who came passenger has furnished us with a file of Paris papers to the 3d of November—they are extremely barren of news—not a word of the intended expedition against Toussaint, or the definitive ratification of the Treaty. Much is said of the preparation for the *fete* to take place throughout France on the 18th Brumaire.—The following is translated from one of the latest papers: "It is said as certain, that the English government will oppose to Mr. Fox, as candidate for Westminster, at the approaching election, General Hutchinson; the conqueror of Egypt. The general is at present a representative for the city of Cork."—Should any thing appear worth translating, it will be given in our next.

Passengers—Mr. and Miss Verret—Mr. and Miss Champenois—Mr. and Mrs. Genay—Messrs. Carondelet, Jalarab, Maffei, Le Roy—Dufrayer, Dessabays, and Stromberg—and Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Norfolk, Virginia.

#### IN CHANCERY,

January 13, 1802.

ORDERED that the sales made by Hugh Sherwood, of Huntington, as stated in his report this day filed, of the Real Estate of James Tilghman, of Talbot county, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed; unless to the contrary be shown, on or before the twentieth day of April next: *Provided*, a copy of this order be inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times, before the 10th day of February next.

The said report states, that the said real estate was sold in 13 lots, into which it had been divided for the advantage of all parties concerned; that the amount of the said real estate is 1,982 9-16 acres, and that the amount of the purchase money is 15,747 Dols. 95, equal to £. 5,905 9 4.

The Trustee states, that lot No. 10, containing 8 5-8 acres had been agreed to be exchanged by the said deceased, with William Goldsborough, deceased, for lot No. 13, containing 18 1-4 acres, that in consequence of the exchange, each party had taken and retained possession, that the said lot No. 10 was sold to William Tilghman for 7 cents only, in order that he receiving a legal title from the Trustee, might convey the same to William Goldsborough's representatives; and that No. 13 of which the legal title is still in William Goldsborough's representative, was sold for its full value, viz. at 12 dollars 67 cents per acre, and that the said representative will convey the legal title to the purchaser, Thomas Hughey.—Both the said lots are stated to be parts of a tract called "St. Michael's Fresh Runs."

Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

#### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of Elizabeth Pickering, late of Talbot county, deceased, that the subscriber intends to strike a dividend among the representatives of the deceased, and the estate being sufficient to pay all her just debts, and that he will attend at Easton for that purpose on the 3d Wednesday in March next, where he earnestly requests them to appear, with their claims against the said deceased, legally authenticated. All persons who are inattentive to this notice, will be forever barred from any part of the said estate.

Those who are indebted to the subscriber for the sale of the above estate, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same by the said third Wednesday in March, or such steps will certainly be taken as to compel payment.

JOHN ROBERTS,

Administrator.

January 19, 1802.



REFLECTIONS  
ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

IT is a common remark, that men often injure their real interest, by preferring small, or doubtful benefits, which are at hand, to great and permanent ones, which are at a distance. What they can see, and hear, and touch becomes an object of interest & passion; but what lies beyond the reach of the senses must be estimated by reason and reflection. The action of the passions is sudden and powerful, that of reason, slow and painful. Hence, the immense disproportion of their influence over human conduct: and hence the mischief and misery which afflict the world. It is in this imperfection of our nature, that the statesman and legislator find obstacles to the wisest measures of policy, and here, too, the ambitious man finds the materials of his own elevation. The wisest statesman must act under great embarrassments, so long as he acts with honesty; for his measures will not be traps for popular favor, but will, of necessity, involve those restraints, which, however salutary, are often irksome. But such a man will never sacrifice the solid interests of his country, for the delusive bubble of a treacherous popularity, nor he will never descend to bait popular passions, with those trifling gratifications which serve only to increase the demand. Hence the decline and fall of such men in popular governments. But there is something fascinating, in the sound of the word *reformation*. It is a sort of talisman with which political jugglers cheat the people out of their sense and judgment. Every preacher of reform will always collect a crowd to hear him, and many people are apt to think, without much examination, that those who are zealous to point out the faults of their rivals and predecessors, and make eloquent lamentations for the sufferings of the people, will themselves surely avoid all abuses of power, and relieve the people from every burden. How easy it is for men to detect faults in the most perfect works may be seen in the example of critics, who often expose the minutest defects in a work which they admire, but which they sometimes modestly confess, they can neither originate or imitate. *Politicians are not so modest.* In the complicated affairs of a great nation, it would at all times be strange, if, in spite of the greatest wisdom, virtue, and vigilance, there were not mistakes and neglects. In the affairs of an individual, watched by the eagle-eye of self interest, these continually occur: it will not be surprising, therefore, if the present great officers of government should see their labors crowned with a long life. Yet it may be true, that the errors, whatever they may be, have been involuntary, as WASHINGTON expressed it, and the neglects unavoidable; & it may be true, that the proofs of ability, industry, and uprightness in the federal administration of the first twelve years, are more ample than will be exhibited in any future period of any subsequent administration.

These reflections, painful as they are, naturally suggested themselves to our minds upon an attentive perusal of the President's Message. We are not prompted to make them from a desire to arraign the wisdom of the administration; but from a conviction of their truth, and a regard to the substantial and permanent welfare of our country.

The prospect before us glitters with the sunshine of promises; and every good man wishes, that twelve years hence, our retrospect may be as fair, & satisfactory, as that which we are now called to consider. It must be confessed, however, that the most sagacious men and sound patriots have often been the most alarmed at those measures, with which the multitude have been most pleased. We all remember the intoxication, which seemed to overspread the world, when the French reformers were filling it with promises; Yet at that day, it did not escape the discernment of some good & wise men, that Government would fall, Anarchy ensue, Vice and Crime reign

for a season, and at last, some regular despotism necessarily result.

It ought here to be remarked, that the measures of the past administration, which were formed upon the basis of public and lasting benefit, have alone increased the resources of the nation to such a degree, as puts it in the power of the new administration to lighten the public burthens. The idea, that a bare Treasury is the best security against war, does not seem to warrant, in the view of sound policy, so general an abolition of internal taxes as the Message recommends. Might not the surcharge of revenue be applied to the liquidation of the national debt, or reserved as the means of safety and protection, without tempting the cupidity of foreign nations. Besides, if our national resources are exactly fitted to a state of peace, where are we to look for supplies in extra exigencies, but in the imposition of new taxes? Admitting that the present accumulation of wealth will justify every proposed reduction in the revenue system, will the remaining source be adequate to all the purposes of the Government? Before so many channels, which supply the fountain, are choked, it ought to be ascertained, that an equal number of those which drain it are choked likewise; else, the fountain will be exhausted and demand new sources of supply. It does not appear probable, from the actual or proposed retrenchments in the expenditures of Government, that they will bear any proportion to the income of those taxes which are to be abolished: the tax upon carriages, for instance, is a tax upon the aristocracy of the country, and so far as its income goes to satisfy the ordinary demands of government, just so far is the Farmer and Mechanic exempted from the public burthens. But the abolition of this tax will tend to apportion the funds, to be annually raised with more equality among all classes of citizens. It will, doubtless be popular with some men, who keep carriages, but the laborer will have no reason to rejoice in an event, which makes him, at least for a time, a fairer mark for tax-gatherers.

That branch of the revenue, which depends upon the import duties, will be less productive in consequence of the peace. During the war in Europe, the prices of our own produce bore a much greater proportion to the prices of imported articles, than they will in times of peace.

Our own commodities will sink more in nominal value than those articles which are liable to import duties; of course, the consumption of the latter will be proportionably less. If, in addition to such diminutions as these, all the proposed excise duties are taken off, is there not danger, that within no distant period, new sources of revenue must be opened. But all fluctuations in financial systems are injurious; because they tend to enrich individuals, without benefiting the Government. If, for instance, a duty of two shillings per bushel should be laid upon salt, the price would immediately rise, and the whole quantity in the country would be sold at the advanced price, without throwing a farthing in the national Treasury. The difference of price would be the clear gain of the merchant, which would eventually all come out of the consumer's pocket, so that new duties of this sort would not enrich the revenue, but enable individuals, who held the taxed article, to speculate advantageously upon the necessities of others.

There are a variety of other considerations, which crowd upon the mind; but they are reserved for another time.

Palladium.

From the Worcester Gazette.

As Dr. S. Field, of Oakham, in this state, was riding to the assistance of a woman in distress, he was met by two young men, in a grove of woods, and in a narrow passage, on their return from a muster, running their horses. The darkness of the night, in conjunction with the gloominess of the grove, and a turn in the road, prevented the Doctor or the man that was with him, from discovering them till within a few rods. They both instantly cried out and endeavored to get off the path. The men, thoughtless of their own or others safe-

ty, intent on their race, heard nothing. As they passed between the horses, they struck both of them and the Doctor's horse fell. We can give but an imperfect account of the transactions of the moment. The man who rode against the doctor was first discovered standing at a little distance, and his horse stripped of his saddle. The man who accompanied the doctor was not flung from his horse; but was injured in one of his legs. He dismounted & hastened to the solemn scene of distress, where he found the doctor lying on his back, near the feet of his horse, breathless. He raised him up, and after some time discovered symptoms of life remaining. Upon examination it was found he had fallen with the back part of his head upon a rugged stone. Fortunately his hat had not fallen from his head, but an incision was made through the hat into his head, & the skull fractured. Let the feeling mind picture the anguish of his family at the gloomy tidings. He was conveyed to an adjacent house, where every medical assistance was procured. The day following he was conveyed back to his own house, where he gradually declined until his death.

G. U. S.

"Jefferson; the Friend to Commerce."

President Adams instructed the American Ministers to the French Republic, to press with all possible earnestness an indemnification for spoliations upon American commerce, and on no account to renounce the claim.

President Jefferson accedes to the relinquishment of the whole, without obtaining any consideration or advantage in return, and, as if to insult the understanding of those interested, approves and justifies Buonaparte's interpretation, that an exclusion of the 2d article of the convention, is a relinquishment of the claims of this country, therein alluded to! Comment—No QUID PRO QUID.

ibid.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Philadelphia, to his friend in Norfolk.

"I regret extremely, that I have to announce to you the loss of lieu. Clagget, and Mr. Willis midshipman, and eight of our best men. The commodore having occasion to send dispatches to our consul at Gibraltar, Clagget was dispatched on that service, with a midshipman and nine men. On their return the boat upset, in consequence of a sudden flaw of wind, and only one of her crew escaped: the survivor reports, that lieu. Clagget, not being able to swim, remained by the boat until she went down. Poor Willis swam as long as his strength enabled him, & caught hold of one of the men, who, finding they must both perish, disengaged himself, and saw Mr. Willis go down in a few seconds; the man was taken up by one of the guard boats, in great extremity.

"The loss of these valuable young men is a circumstance greatly to be lamented; they stood high in reputation, and promised to be a credit to their friends, and an honor to their country."

## COMMUNICATION.

We understand the five Indian chiefs who left us several days ago, on their way to the Federal government, had a conference with the society of Friends in this city in which the Little Turtle, and his brother chief, Five Medals, expressed themselves at considerable length. We are informed their speeches were taken in short hand, by Mr. Gerard T. Hopkins, of this city. We hope, if they are not of a private nature the public will shortly be gratified with a perusal of them—as from the character of these chiefs, as great orators, particularly the Little Turtle, they must be interesting.

[Fed. Gaz.]

We learn, that the legislature of Vermont have enacted a law, inflicting the punishment of death on all who engage in the diabolical practice of dueling.

ibid.

We learn that to-morrow will be the day on which the appointments are to be made under the authority of the New Judiciary system.

## By last night's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 8,

London Papers to the 7th Nov. received by the Atlantic.

Parliamentary debates occupy the principal part of the papers we received, which, on account of their length, we are obliged to defer till to-morrow. Lord Grenville in the House of Peers, spoke in decided terms against the Preliminaries of Peace; and observed "that at no one period in the history of this country, within his knowledge, was such a sacrifice of its interest or its credit, as in the transaction in question." He adverted strongly to that part of the Preliminaries which respected Portugal and moved for an address to his Majesty, for the production of copies of all treaties, armistices, &c. made in the year 1801 which were communicated to his Majesty, in order to know whether "by the Treaties which affected Portugal, access was not opened to the Brazils to the French, to that most valuable colony in the Portuguese Dominions, and perhaps the only one of her possessions which rendered a commercial connection with that nation valuable to Britain. The wishes of his heart were averse from an opposition to the present Ministers; what they had already done in the transaction alluded to, excited his deep and heart-felt regret—for what they should do, he looked forward with the greatest anxiety: and happy should he be, if, by their firmness and vigour in what remained to be done, they should vindicate the honor of the nation, and secure her interests.

By an arrival at Baltimore on the 4th inst. we learn that another

## INSURRECTION.

had taken place at GUADALOUPE, & that the whole Island was in confusion. It appears that the rebels in this affair were the country blacks, who meditated the destruction of all the towns, together with all the whites and mulattoes of both sexes. But at the very juncture that this havoc was to have taken place, the plot was discovered by a kept Miss to a white man, and four of the ringleaders were apprehended.

[Particulars in our next.]

## DEATH.

Departed this life, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Mary Blake, consort of Mr. JOHN BLAKE, of this place, & on the day following her remains were attended by a great concourse of her friends and acquaintances to the Methodist burial ground.

## CHESTER-TOWN

## BOARDING-SCHOOL.

MRS. MANSELL, sincerely grateful to her Friends who have patronized her School for a number of years, is happy in having an opportunity of returning them her thanks—And feeling it to be her duty to have her pupils instructed in all the useful branches of Learning, and in as many of the ornamental as circumstances will admit. She has the pleasure to inform the public, that she has engaged the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH DOUGLAS as her Assistant, whose character as a Teacher is well known.

Mr. DOUGLAS will teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, the use of the Globes, Astronomy and Ballistics.

Mrs. MANSELL will continue to teach in the different kinds of Needle Work, Dressing, Tambour, and Embroidery.

Music and Dancing Masters, eminent in their professions, are also engaged.

The terms of admission are one Guinea Entrance, & Forty-five Pounds per year for Boarding and every other necessary accommodation.

Chester-Town, Eastern Shore of Maryland, Jan. 11, 1802.

## FOR SALE,

## FOR WANT OF EMPLOY.

A STOUT, Healthy Negro Woman and three Children—She has been accustomed to House and Field Work. For particulars enquire at this Office.  
Jan. 19, 1802.



A List of the names of Tracts and numbers of Lots of Land, in Allegany county, held by Persons not residents of said county; the amount of the Taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1801, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the same.

Persons Names.	Names of tracts, and No. of Lots.	Taxes due.
		L. S. D. H.
Zachariah Allen,	75, - - -	10 1-2
Catharine Boyer,	298, 315, 326	2 7 1-2
Valentine Brother,	931,	10 1-2
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	8 9
Thomas Bodley,	1307	10 1-2
Thomas Blackstone,	2395, 2596, } 2597, 2598, }	3 6
Archibald Chisholm, Shawney War,	226, 80, 4094, } 3127, 4034, }	12 11
George Cooke, Bottom,	2535, - - -	4 4 1-2
William Coe,	438,	3 6
Richard Dorsey,	3049, 3038, 3166,	10 1-2
John Dolve,	- - -	2 7 1-2
Uriah Forrester,	Ormes MfAKE Ormes Trouble, The General's Wish, 14 Lots in Western Post, Part of Water Works,	9 2 1-2 8 3 1-2 15 3 1-2 13 6 1-2 12 2 1-2
Samuel Godman,	1124,	10 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1930,	10 1-2
Augustin Gambell,	3194, 3197, }	3 6
Levy Hughes,	3196, 3197, }	10 1-2
Thomas Hewitt,	909,	10 1-2
James G. Howard,	273	10 1-2
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 164, } 170, 810, 290, } 1010, 1834, }	7 10
Thomas Johnston,	Promised Land, Thomas & Ann, Peace & Plenty, Part Spruce Spring, 320 Lots Westward of Cum- land,	4 3 4 5 4 2 3 18 1-2 3 4 13 17 8 1-2
Edward Jones,	Part Granery,	7 6 1-2
Blissa Jarrett,	135, 21, 4336, } 1935, 56, 131, } 932, 2536, } 241, 1267, }	8 9
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,	1 4
Lloyd S. Pacea,	Small Meadows, Hunting ground, Bucks Bones, Rich Glade,	17 9 1-2 9 2 1-2 14 6 1-2 8
William Melny,	1293, 1294, 3115,	2 7 1-2
Gilbert Murdock,	885, 931,	1 9
James Miller,	416, 2550, 359, } 487, 929, 417, }	5 2 1-2
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310 } 811,	3 6
John Orme,	Mill Seat & Felicity,	18 2
John Pollard,	165, 1413, 2029, } 1244, 850,	4 4 1-2
Walter Roe,	Dunghill,	1 12 6
John Randle,	2363, 2364, } 2365, 2366, }	3 6
Thomas B. Randle,	950, 945, 885, } 1950, 1130 130 } 2060, 2061, } 2062, 2067, }	5 2 1-2 3 6
Mitchell Robinson,	- - -	3 6
Samuel Selby, 3d,	Loeust Ridge resurveyed Resurvey on Recourse, Castle Hill,	4 16 1-2
John Schely,	1237,	10 1-2
James Shaw,	3066,	10 1-2
Gustavus Scott's Heirs,	Governor's Neglect, Roby's Delight, Ormes Attention, Chefsut Grove, Now or Never,	1 15 9 1-2 19 4 1-2 1 11 5 1-2 1 1 2 1 7 7 1-2
Hard Struggle,	2487	3 3
Benjamin Stoddert,	Mount Pisgab Roby's Delight and Rays Discovery, New Carriage, Ormes Discovery, Mount Pleasant, Ormes Choice, Pleasant Ridge, Park, Mount Etna, The Diadem, Cherry-Tree Meadows, Mill Seat, Pink of Allegany, First Venture, Republic, Addition,	1 12 4 1-2 1 12 7 1-2 1 14 10 5 15 9 1-2 1 4 11 13 1 1-2 9 9 1-2 5 18 6 1-2 1 4 11 1-2 2 4 2 1-2 1 10 2 1-2 3 5 1-2 7 6 7 1-2 6 11 1-2 10 18 1-2 14 10
Thomas and Samuel Turner,	3435, 3882, } 3883, 3884, } 3885, 3886, } 3440, 3449, } 3450, 3451, } 3452, 3454, } 3455, 3456, } 3458, 3459, } 3461, 3462, } 4163, } 2615, 2616, } 2618, 2619, }	1 3 5 1-2 10 1-2 3 6

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts, and No. of Lots.	L. S. D. H.
John Thompson,	1325, 1136, } 1325	2 7 1-2
John Willson,	4045,	10 1-2
James West, Junr.	2081, 1005,	1 9
Richard Corbus,	1 House and Lot, Western Post, 2 State Lot,	5
George Ewory,	Colemine,	1 9
Thomas Johnson	2 Lots,	3 6
Honore Martin,	Refurvey on Hamp- stead Park,	13 3
Henry Myers,	Chance,	4 8
Abel Sargeant,	5 Acres Land, 2 Houses and Lots, 8 Lots,	1 2 3 1-2
Benjamin Black,	Parker's Neglect, Bottom	3 1-2
Denton Jacques,	- - -	3 6
Edward Langley,	4021, } Brodhags Coal Mine,	1 10
Thomas J. Beat- ty,	1 Lot, Cumberland	2 1
Peter D. Evoc- mon,	4 Lots, Cumberland,	4 7
James M'Pherison,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	2 1
Robert Selby's Heirs,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	2 1
Joseph Tomlin- son,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	1 7
Charles Beatty,	Jacob's Ladder,	10 5
James Beatty,	Refurvey on Elk Lick, The Request, Josephs Folly, Lost Grove,	16 7
George Reiley,	Redbird Thicket,	5 10 1-2
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,	3 6
John C. Jones,	Horfe Pasture,	7 1 8 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to William M. Mabon, Esq. Collector of Allegany County, on or before the first Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County.

November 27, 1801.

AQUILA BROWNE, Clerk,

8w-98.

#### THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN away from the subscriber living in Talbot county, near Oxford, on Sunday evening the 3d of this inst. at A DARK MULLATTO MAN, named James Steel, about 30 years of age—He is about five feet six inches high—very stout made—pock marked—near sighted—broad face—surly countenance—muttering voice, and walks parrot toed. He is remarkably fond of a Fiddle, and may probably be discovered by it.—Had on, 2 white kersey jackets, an under vest of yellow colored cloth, a country linen shirt, kersey gaters, white country stockings, and new shoes—and carried no bundle of cloaths with him. Whoever will apprehend and secure said James Steel, so that I get him again, shall have a reward of Fifteen Dollars if taken in Talbot county, & Thirty Dollars if out of the county. GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH. January 4, 1802.

#### A COCHEE & HORSES FOR SALE,

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

#### WANTED,

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

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

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

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

#### A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

#### IN CHANCERY,

December 15, 1801.

ORDERED that the 20th day of April be, and it is hereby limited and appointed, on or before which day the Creditors of Joseph Johnson are to bring in and declare their claims to Joseph Briscoe, trustee for the benefit of the said Creditors; Provided that a copy of this order be inserted at least three times in Cowan's Newspaper before the first day of February next.

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





EASTERN SHORE INTELLIGENCER.

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

(Vol. XIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1802. (No. 603.)

STATE OF MARYLAND.

PASSED NOVEMBER SESSION, 1801.

An ACT relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this state shall be divided into five districts, to be numbered & distinguished as follows; that is to say, Saint Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, & Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district.

And be it enacted, That county courts shall be held in each county within the said districts, and shall commence and be held as follows, to wit: Saint-Mary's county on the first Mondays in March and August; in Calvert county on the fourth Mondays in April and September; in Prince-George's county on the first Mondays in April and September; in Charles county on the third Mondays in March & August; in Cecil county on the first Monday in March and first Monday in August; in Kent county on the third Monday in March and second Monday in October; in Queen Anne's county on the first Monday in May and fourth Monday in October; in Talbot county on the fourth Monday in May and second Monday in November; in Anne-Arundel county on the third Mondays in April and September; in Baltimore county on the first Monday in February, first Monday in June, and third Monday in November; in Harford county on the third Mondays in March and August; in Caroline county on the first Monday in March and second Monday in October; in Dorchester county on the third Monday in March and fourth Monday in October; in Somerset county on the second Mondays in May and November; in Worcester county on the second Mondays in February and August; in Washington county on the third Monday in February and third Monday in August; in Frederick county on the first Monday in February and first Monday in August; in Montgomery county on the first Mondays in March and November; and in Allegany county on the third Monday in April and third Monday in October.

And be it enacted, That the governor and the council, be authorized and requested to appoint and commission, for each of the said districts, one person of integrity, experience, and sound legal knowledge, who shall reside in the district for which he is appointed, (who shall be styled in the commission Chief Justice of the County Courts in such district,) and to appoint and commission, (in each of the counties of this state, two persons of integrity, experience and knowledge, residents of the county for which they were appointed, (who shall be styled in the commission Associate Justices of the County Court of the county for which they shall be appointed;) and the said justices shall hold their commission during good behaviour, and may be removed for misbehaviour in the

same manner as the chancellor and judges may be removed, agreeably to the constitution of this state and not otherwise.

And be it enacted, That the county courts in each district shall be composed of the chief justice of the district in which each county shall be, & of two associate justices appointed for such counties respectively; and that the said county court, or the chief justice alone, or the two associate justices, shall have, possess and execute, the same power, jurisdiction and duties, now vested in, or required of, the county courts of this state, except in the cases hereafter excepted, and an appeal or writ of error shall lie to the general court, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as is now or shall hereafter be allowed by law from the county courts to the general court; and any one of the said associate justices may hold and adjourn the said court, and empanel and charge the grand jury, and direct process to issue on any presentment or indictment found in the said court, or on any petition or complaint exhibited to the said court, and he may direct subpoenas to issue for witnesses to attend the said court, or attachments of contempt to non-attendance, and he may direct any witness to be sworn to the grand jury, and receive any presentment or indictment from the grand jury, and take recognizances for the appearance of witnesses, or any person presented or indicted, and he may commit any person presented or indicted for want of security, and he may direct judgments to be entered on confession, or non sum informatus, and on default or amendments of any sheriff or coroner, and may direct commitments to be entered against persons brought in on executions and may take special bail in any cause existing, or that may exist, in the court of which he is associate, and may also, in court sitting, accept the surrender by the principal of himself in discharge of his bail, and by the bail of the principal in discharge of himself, and take new bail, or commit for want of bail, and take recognizances for the appearance and security of any person or persons who have filed or may file petitions for freedom: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to alter or change the powers of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county, or to give to the county court of Baltimore criminal jurisdiction.

And be it enacted, That all acknowledgments of deeds hereafter made for the conveyance of land before any chief justice of a district, within his district, or any associate justice, within his county, shall be as good and valid in law as if the same was made before any judge of the general court, or before two justices of the peace, any law, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the said courts shall have power, in the trial of actions at law, on motion made at the first court after the appearance court, supported by affidavit, that the same is not intended for delay, and due notice thereof being given, to require the parties to produce copies, certified by a justice of the peace, of all such parts of all books or writings in their possession or power as contain evidence pertinent to the issue, or to answer any bill for discovery only which may be filed by the second court

after the appearance court, in cases & under circumstances where they might be compelled to produce the said original books or writings, or answer such bill of discovery, by the ordinary rules of proceeding in chancery; and if a plaintiff shall fail to comply with any such order to produce such books or writings, or answer such bill of discovery, it shall be lawful for the said court, on motion, to give the like judgment for the defendant as in cases of nonsuit; and if a defendant shall fail to comply with such order to produce books or writings, or to answer any bill for discovery only, it shall be lawful for the said courts, on motion as aforesaid, to give judgment against him, her or them, by default; provided, that any plaintiff or defendant may, in compliance with any rule for producing extracts of such books or papers, bring into court the original books or papers.

And be it enacted, That neither the chief justice of any district, or any of the associate justices, after their appointment and qualification, or any register of wills, shall act as an attorney or solicitor in any court of law or equity in this state during the time that they shall respectively act as such.

And be it enacted, That no action to be commenced in any county court appointed in virtue of this act shall continue longer than the end of the first court after the imparlance court, unless by consent of parties at the discretion of the court, or such cause as the law may allow for the continuance of suits beyond the time limited, shall appear to the satisfaction of the court.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where suits may hereafter be brought by any person or persons, nonresidents of this state, or who may remove out of the state after the bringing of such suit or suits, the defendant or defendants against whom such suit may be commenced, or his, her or their attorney, may lay a rule, at or before the trial court, on such plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, to give security for such costs and charges that the said defendant or defendants may be put to in case such plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be nonsuited, or judgment be given against them, and in case of non-compliance with such rule, judgment of nonsuit shall be entered; provided nevertheless, that if any defendant or defendants shall lay a rule on any plaintiff or plaintiffs for security for costs at the trial court, that then and in such case the court granting said rule may, at the instance or motion of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, by his, her or their counsel, in their discretion, continue said cause until the next term.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever to cause any inhabitant of this state to be arrested out of the county where he or she doth reside, by virtue of any capias ad respondendum, or capias ad satisfaciendum, for any debt, damage or cost, until the sheriff or coroner of the county where such defendant shall reside shall have returned a non est inquestus on a capias ad respondendum, or capias ad satisfaciendum, issued at the request of the said person against the defendant.

And be it enacted, That if any person be arrested upon a capias ad respondendum, contrary to the intent of this act, the plaintiff in the said action shall suffer a nonsuit, and pay the defendant his or her reasonable costs and charges, to be adjudged him or her by the court from whence such process issued; and if any person be taken in execution contrary to the directions hereof, the court from whence such execution issued shall discharge him or her from his or her imprisonment; provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to the benefit or advantage of any person who shall abscond from justice, in the county where they live, but that such persons may be arrested in any county wherever they may be found.

And be it enacted, That after the commencement of this act no commission shall issue to any person, except to the said several chief justices and associate justices, to be a justice of any county court, but only to be a justice of the peace of such county; and upon the issuing of any commission, the justices appointed therein shall assemble, as soon as convenient, at the courthouse of their county, and qualify as heretofore, but if any of the persons appointed are absent at the time of meeting, they may qualify at any time before any one of them who have before qualified.

And be it enacted, That every justice appointed & commissioned in virtue of this act shall, before he acts as such, take the oaths of fidelity and support to this state, as required by the constitution and laws thereof, provided he hath not before taken the same, and also the oath of justice as required by the act of February session, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, chapter five.

And be it enacted, That if the chief justice of any county court, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall refuse to act, or after acceptance shall resign, die, remove out of his district, or be rendered incapable to act, or if any associate justice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall refuse to act, or after acceptance shall resign, die, be rendered incapable to act, or remove out of the county, the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, is hereby authorized and requested to appoint and commission another fit and proper person to fill such vacancy.

And be it enacted, That every chief justice of any county court, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall have, within the district for which he shall be appointed, all the powers and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, except only as to the hearing and determining in the case of debts out of the court; and every associate justice, appointed and com-



millioned in virtue of this act; shall have, within the county for which he shall be appointed, all the powers and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace out of court, except only as to hearing & determining in the case of small debts out of court, and sitting as a justice of the peace in the levy court.

And be it enacted, That the said chief justice, or either of the associate justices, may, out of court, direct the clerk to enter judgments by confession, or non sum informatum, and such judgment shall be as legal and valid as if entered in court during its sitting.

And be it enacted, That every chief justice appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, or who may hereafter be appointed in virtue of this act, shall receive as a compensation for his services, as follows, viz. For the first district, at the rate of one thousand three hundred dollars per annum; for the second district, at the rate of one thousand three hundred dollars per annum; for the third district, at the rate of one thousand four hundred dollars per annum; for the fourth district, at the rate of one thousand three hundred dollars per annum; and the treasurer of the western shore shall and he is hereby authorized directed, to pay quarterly, out of any unappropriated money which may be in the treasury, to each of the chief justices, or to his order, the salary which by law he is entitled to receive.

And, as a fund towards payment of the above annual sum to the chief justices of the several districts, Be it enacted, That the following taxes shall be paid on the following process and proceedings in the county courts of this state, to wit: On every writ of ejectment, summons in partition or dower, one dollar; on every writ of trespass quare clausum fregit, seventy-five cents; on every other original writ, twenty-five cents; on every appeal, writ of error, habeas corpus cum causa or certiorari, one dollar; on every commission to mark and bound lands, one dollar.

And be it enacted, That the said taxes shall be paid to the clerks of the respective county courts at the time of issuing the said process or commissions, or of entering the said appeals, or producing the said writs of error, habeas corpus or certiorari, by the persons applying for the said process or commissions, or desiring the said appeal to be entered, or producing the said writs of error, habeas corpus or certiorari, and shall be allowed and taxed in the costs of suits; and the clerk of every county shall, every six months, settle his accounts, on oath or affirmation, with the treasurer of his respective shore, & pay the sum adjusted to the said treasurer; and every county clerk may retain at the rate of three per cent, for his trouble in receiving and paying the said fees according to this act; and it shall be the duty of the said respective clerks, at or before the close of each respective term, and before the returns required by this act shall be made to the said respective treasurers, to present a true, plain and correct list of the several taxes imposed upon the said process and law proceedings, and receivable by them, to the justices of their respective courts, for their examination and approbation, and if, upon the examination of such list, and the correction thereof, if necessary, the same shall be approved, the same shall be subscribed by them, or by the chief justice alone, or by the associate justices, and the gross amount of taxes therein contained shall be certified immediately thereafter by the said chief justice, or by the associate justices, to the treasurer of their respective shore; and every list so subscribed shall be returned, and the amount of taxes therein contained shall be paid, within the space of fifteen days after the subscription thereof as aforesaid, by the said clerks to the respective treasurers; and if any of the said clerks shall refuse or neglect to present a true, plain and correct list of the said taxes, in manner aforesaid, or to return the same as herein before directed to the said respective treasurers, every such clerk shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every offence.

And be it enacted, That the justices of the levy court for the several counties, at the time of laying their county assessment for the year eighteen

hundred and two, and every year thereafter, shall ascertain the amount of the money collected in their county from the tax herein before imposed, by a certificate from the clerk of their county, and thereupon the said justices, after deducting the sum so paid by their clerk, shall lay such sum on their county as will make up the deficiency of the sum payable by their county as aforesaid, towards the annual allowance to the chief justice of their district, and a commission of six per cent, for collection; and if there shall be any surplus of the money paid into the treasury by the clerk of any county, beyond what will pay the quota of such county, the said surplus shall be applied to the use of the said county, and the same shall be paid by the treasurer to the order of the justices of the levy court.

And be it enacted, That the respective levy courts shall, sometime in the month of May next, and in the same month in every year for ever thereafter, appoint the judges of the several elections to be held within this state, and that the judges so appointed shall have the same power and authority, and subject to the same penalties, as the judges heretofore appointed by the county courts; provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to the cities of Baltimore or Annapolis.

And be it enacted, That so much of the act to regulate elections as authorise the several county courts to appoint judges of elections, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of every county shall yearly, on or before the first day of April, certify under his hand and seal of office, the amount of the assessable property in his county, and lodge one certificate thereof with the clerks of each county in his district, under the penalty of fifty dollars.

And be it enacted, That the levy courts for the several counties of this state be and they are hereby directed to transmit to the treasurer of their respective shores a certificate of the amount levied for the allowance to the chief justice of their district, and also a copy of the collector's bond appointed to collect the same, and also the amount put into each collector's hands for collection, where there are more than one collector appointed in any one county to collect the same.

And be it enacted, That all monies levied by the justices of the levy court in the several counties of this state towards paying the salaries of the said chief justices, shall hereafter be paid by the sheriffs or collectors collecting the same to the treasurer of their respective shore; and if any collector or clerk shall not pay the money intrusted to his collection by virtue of this act to the treasurer of his respective shore within thirty days after the same shall become due, it shall be lawful for the said treasurer to file an attested copy of such collector's bond, or a proved account of the sum due from such clerk, in the general court for the eastern and western shore respectively, and the clerk of the general court shall immediately thereupon issue a capias ad respondendum against such collector and securities, or against such clerk, returnable to the next succeeding court, and judgment or trial shall be had at the first term, without any imparlance or delay, and thereupon execution shall issue against such collector and his securities, and against such clerk, for such sum as by the judgment of the court shall appear to be due.

[The remainder in our next.]

## 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, } Adm.  
William Bryan, }  
Wye Manor, Jan. 16, 1802.

## FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF EMPLOY.

A STOUT, Healthy Negro Woman and three Children—She has been accustomed to House and Field Work. For particulars enquire at this Office.  
Jan. 19, 1802.

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Marquis Cornwallis has set out for France, to assist at the Negotiation of the Definitive Treaty between this country and France. In the preparations the great importance of rendering the external appearances splendid in France, has been duly estimated.—The Marquis has been instructed to negotiate for the surrender of Tobago to England, as an equivalent for what France owes for the maintenance of prisoners.

Merchants are endeavoring to have Berbice and Demerara rendered free ports by some stipulations in the Definitive Treaty.

The articles of the Definitive Treaty are already adjusted. The sitting of the Congress is a matter of form. A Commercial Treaty will follow—the basis of which is under consideration.

We always understood that there was a division in the Cabinet, on the subject of the Peace. We are now in possession of the names of some of those most respectable characters, whose sentiments are adverse to those of the majority of their associates.

Some representations have been made to Lord Hawkesbury, by the purchasers of estates in the Dutch West-India Islands, respecting stipulations with the enemy for conveying their property, to the amount of nine millions sterling, to this country. They expressed their firm conviction, that their interests had been so far consulted, that they should experience no difficulty in bringing the property directly to England. But the Noble Secretary would not give a positive answer until he had seen Mr. Otto, when the parties were informed, that the property must be carried to France or Holland, which will, of course, be attended with great loss and inconvenience to the proprietors, and with considerable loss to the nation.

November 6.

This day we received Paris Journals to the 1st inst. inclusive. The vessel which brought them left Calais on Wednesday, but owing to the tempestuous state of the weather, did not reach Dover till yesterday afternoon.

Tiers Consolide 59 fr. 25 c.

By this vessel intelligence has been received of the safe landing of Marquis Cornwallis at Calais on Tuesday evening. He was received on shore amidst the firing of guns and ringing of bells. The town was illuminated on the occasion, and the inhabitants were not backward in testifying, by every demonstration of joy, their happiness at his arrival.

Small squadrons are fitting out in the ports of the Batavian Republic, for the purpose of proceeding, immediately after the signing the Definitive Treaty, to the East and West Indies, in order to take possession of the Dutch colonies in those quarters.

HANOVER, October 18.

Yesterday a courier arrived here from London, with dispatches, which excited a very lively joy among the members of the Government; these dispatches contain an assurance, that the Prussian troops will immediately evacuate our Electorate; and that in consequence of a particular arrangement between the King of England and the French Government, this country will not pass under a foreign yoke.—*Journal des Dénormés de la Patrie.*

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

A RUNAWAY outlying Negro Man, named Oliver, appears to be about twenty-five years of age, and about five feet 4 or 5 inches high, 5 or 6 inches wide, black, and has remarkable white teeth; had on when he went away a half worn high crown'd fur'd hat, kersey jacket and trousers dyed purple; if detected it is likely he will say he belongs to Captain James Lloyd. Whoever will take up said Negro and bring him home, or secure him in jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Talbot County, Jan. 26, 1802.

MORWICH, (Con.) Jan. 6.

From Guadaloupe.

Captain Lord, who arrived here last week, in 33 days from Point Petre, informs, that four days previous to his leaving that port, an American vessel arrived there, which had spoken, off Defeada, five English line of battle ships, direct from Europe, bound to St. Domingo, to act in concert with the French, in dispossessing Touissant of the government of the Island.—Capt. Lord also mentions, that altho' tranquility was in some degree restored yet the whites were fearful of further trouble, and many of them kept their trunks, papers &c. on board the American shipping, ready for a start, in case it should be necessary.

PETERSBURG, (Virg.) Jan. 5.

On Thursday last, apprehensions were entertained in the county of Nottoway, that the Negroes in that neighborhood meditated some serious mischief. A few have been apprehended and committed to jail; and such measures are in train as will frustrate their wicked intentions.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.

## ANOTHER

Insurrection at Guadaloupe.

Arrived yesterday, schr. Exchange, capt. Vilbert, from Guadaloupe.—Left it on the 11th, at which time Point Petre and the whole of the Island, was in confusion, another insurrection having taken place there, which, had it not been fortunately discovered at the moment, would have involved the total destruction of every white and mulatto in the island.

The rebels in the present insurrection were the country blacks against the whites and mulattoes.—The former having lent a helping hand in the revolution which had been just effected, expected a total emancipation from their masters; but not finding that event confirmed or even contemplated in the proclamation of the yellow general, Pelage, they had determined to achieve their own liberty, through the blood of Pelage and his party.—For this purpose, 11,000 were to have been organised on the night succeeding that on which the plot was discovered—to have burnt the towns—and to have murdered every man, woman and child of Pelage's party. At that very moment only when it could possibly have been defeated, was the plot discovered by a black woman, who was the kept mistress of a white man, when four of the ringleaders were apprehended.

Notwithstanding this bloody project had been discovered, and for the present ward off, yet every thing was apprehended from the vengeance & ferocity of the blacks, and all was in the utmost confusion. In such haste was the island deserted by those who could get off, that the Exchange came away on the 11th with only two hands on board, an English and a French frigate were at that time off the island, cautioning vessels not to go in. Accounts had also been received that General McDonald, with 18,000 men had failed for the windward, General Rochambeau, with 40,000 for the leeward islands.

THIS is to give Notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of John Bestpile, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Dorchester county aforesaid, on or before the 26th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, Anno Domini 1802.

WILLIAM CRAFT, Adm'r.

## NOTICE.

THE Orphans Court of Talbot county finding that the days heretofore set apart by them, for the purpose of passing Accounts against deceased persons, are not sufficient, will set on Friday the 29th inst. for that purpose, and thereafter on the third Monday in every month.

JAMES PRICE, Reg.

of Wills for Talbot County.  
Jan. 26, 1802.



# THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 26.

We hear that the return of Mr. MURRAY has diffused a great degree of joy thro' every description of people in Dorchester county. In Cambridge and its vicinity, every mark of respect has been conferred on him, and his presence seems to have added new life to society.

Mr. MURRAY was one of those, who were in high estimation in the days of Washington. His appointment to the Republic of Batavia, was among the last acts of the administration of that illustrious man. And by Adams, he was made one of the Commissioners to treat with France. Of course, his residence among the people of his native county must be peculiarly grateful. For that county has heretofore been distinguished by a degree of firmness and good sense so as to baffle the efforts of new-fashioned patriots.

## DEATH.

Died on Tuesday last, the 19th inst. Mrs. MARY YATES, consort of Thomas Yates, Esq. of the city of Baltimore.

At Burlington on the 4th instant, JAMES KINSEY, Esq. L. L. D. Chief Justice of the state of New Jersey, in the 70th year of his age. The valuable and eminent qualities of this worthy man are too well and too generally known to stand in need of an obituary eulogium. Independence of mind, ever declining to stoop even to the appearance of dissimulation, manly rectitude of principle, and inflexible integrity, directing a vigorous and enlightened mind to honorable and useful pursuits, were the strongly marked features of his public character, which during his extensive professional business, his duties in congress, and the exercise of his office as Chief Justice of New Jersey, was like that of the celebrated Chevalier Bayard, truly without fear and without reproach; while in private life the tender sympathy of his nature prompted him habitually to extend his benevolence to the needy, his professional counsel to the ignorant, and his philanthropy with all. As he lived, so he died, professing his belief in the doctrines of Christianity, and cheered and supported by their saving influence, pronouncing blessings upon his family, and imploring one upon himself. He was followed to the grave by a number of sorrowing relatives & sympathizing friends, in whose minds the prevailing sentiment was probably this "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, even so faith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours." Rev. xiv. 13.

## FROM THE PALLADIUM.

**PATRIOTISM! REPUBLICANISM!**  
THESE terms once signified all the virtues comprised in the love of our country, and the love of free, equal, just government.—It is not to be doubted, that those who were reputed to possess those virtues, enjoyed, in an eminent degree, esteem, confidence & love of their fellow citizens, but the title of these, like all precious things, is rare and of difficult attainment; hence it has happened, also, as with the precious metals, the world has been filled with counterfeits.

About 62 years ago, the patriotic party, as they called themselves, in the British Parliament, made a formidable attack upon Mr. Walpole, the Prime Minister, with the design of driving him from office. Walpole, in the most conclusive manner, refuted every charge that was brought against him, and closed a most masterly speech with these words,

"Gentlemen have talk'd a great deal of Patriotism; a venerable virtue when duly practised! But I am sorry to observe, that, of late, it has been so much hackneyed, that it is danger of falling into disgrace: The very idea of true patriotism is lost, and the term has been prostituted to the worst of purposes.—A Patriot! Why Patriots spring up like mushrooms! I could raise fifty of them within the four-and-twenty hours.—I have raised many of them in a night. It is but

refusing to gratify an unreasonable or insolent demand, and upstarts a Patriot!—I have long heard of this patriotic motion, and let gentlemen contradict me if they can when I say, I could have prevented it;—by what means I leave the house to judge."

We do not learn that Walpole was obliged to explain the means which would have prevented the motion, but there is no difficulty in conjecturing what they were, and what sort of patriotism it was to which they could be applied.—The name of Walpole, has by some writers been branded with infamy, for introducing the pernicious and abominable practice of bribery and corruption, among the members of the British Parliament, whether justly or not is thought to be doubtful by many sensible Englishmen, but while his guilt is uncertain, the Speech, just now copied from the Parliamentary debates of 1740, proves, almost beyond a doubt, that those who called themselves patriots were willing to be bribed.—In France we have witnessed every species of cruelty which Tyranny could inflict on Humanity endure, from those who call themselves Republicans. Indeed it is so much easier for men to profess virtue than to practice it, that, in all countries, except the United States, the loudest clamors of Patriotism and Republicanism are heard from Traitors and Despots.

New-York, Jan. 18.

Last evening came up in a pilot-boat captain Hopkins, late master of the ship Cicero, belonging to Providence, (R. I.) who on the 23d ult. started one of the butts in her bottom, and foundered in the Gulf Stream. All hands were saved, being taken off the ship by the sloop Union of North Carolina & carried in there. The ship was bound from Charleston to Norfolk with a cargo of rum, sugar, gin, & cotton, and had been out only three days when the accident happened.

In SENATE, January 18.

The subject of the judiciary, though many members were anxious for an immediate decision, was postponed till this day. We however doubt a final decision these several days. We are sorry to state our fears that the act will be repealed by a majority of one, and perhaps two.

[Wash. Fed.]

## NATIVE POETRY.

The following is taken from the "Spirit of the FARMER'S MUSEUM," a little volume, abounding in wit and wisdom. If we are not mistaken, it is from the pen of a literary gentleman in Vermont; and it is easy, as it is gay; and just, as it is poetical.

From the shop of Messrs. Golea & Spender.

Blattering lovers, giddy boys,  
Sighing soft for Hyman's joys,  
Would you shun the tricking arts,  
Beauty's traps for youthful hearts;  
Would you treasure in a wife  
Riches, which should last thro' life;  
Would you in your choice be nice,  
Hear Minerva's sage advice.

Be not caught with shape, nor air,  
Coral lips, nor flowing hair;  
Shape and jaunty air may cheat,  
Coral lips may speak deceit,  
Girls, unmask'd, would you discern  
Fix your fancy on the eye.  
Nature there has truth design'd,  
'Tis the eye that speaks the mind.  
Shun the proud, disdainful eye,  
Frowning fancied dignity.  
Shun the eye with vacant glare,  
Cold indifference winters there,  
Shun the eager orb of fire,  
Gleaming with impure desire.  
Shun the wily eye of prude,  
Looking coy to be pursued.  
From the jilting eye refrain,  
Glancing love, and now disdain.  
Fly the fierce satiric eye,  
Shooting keen severity.  
For Nature thus her truth design'd  
And made the Eye proclaim the Mind.

It is said, that Commodore Dale is to be tried for the indignity brought upon the American flag, by feeding his crew on English beef at Gibraltar: It is understood that the commodore means to rebut the charge, by proving that he employed French cooks.

G. D. S.

## Public Vendue.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 23d of February next, at the mansion of the late major RICHARD CHESW,

ALL the real estate of the said Richard Chesw, consisting of about twelve hundred and twenty acres of land, in one body, situate in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forming the mouth of Herring Bay, twenty miles from Annapolis, fifteen from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the city of Washington; this land is as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake; affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, & for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land; the situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the bay; a good harbor, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The improvements are valuable, consisting of a large two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a commodious passage on each floor, with excellent cellars under the whole house, a large and elegant garden, laid off with falls, a good kitchen, and almost every other necessary out-house. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same, by applying to Doctor Richard Chesw, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chesw, who lives within a few miles of it. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall either pay down one sixth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or give bond with security for the payment of the same on the chancellor's ratification, which will be in four weeks after the return of the sale; to him made by the trustee, for the residue a bond, or bonds, are to be given, with security, on interest, to be approved by the chancellor, payable in two equal annual payments; and on the receipt of the whole of the purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell, and confirm to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, their heirs, the land sold to them, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of the said Richard Chesw, or his heirs, or any persons claiming by, from, or under them. It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims, shall file the same in the court of chancery, with the vouchers thereof, before the first day of June next.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

January 15, 1802.

## CHESTER-TOWN BOARDING-SCHOOL.

MRS. MANSELL, sincerely grateful to her Friends who have patronized her School for a number of years, is happy in having an opportunity of returning them her thanks.—And feeling it to be her duty to have her pupils instructed in all the useful branches of Learning, and in as many of the ornamental as circumstances will admit. She has the pleasure to inform the public, that she has engaged the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH DOUGLAS as her Assistant, whose character as a Teacher is well known.

Mr. DOUGLAS will teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, the use of the Globes, Astronomy and Belles Lettres.

Mrs. MANSELL will continue to teach in the different kinds of Needle Work, Dressing, Tambour, and Embroidery.

Music and Dancing Masters, eminent in their professions, are also engaged.

The terms of admission are one Guinea Entrance, & Forty-five Pounds per year for Boarding and every other necessary accommodation.

Chester-Town, Eastern Shore of Maryland, Jan. 15, 1802.

## Notice.

THE Members of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the late Lodge No. 6, are invited to a meeting which is proposed to be held at their own Room at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the first Thursday in February next. A. L. 5882. Jan. 26, 1802.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from Easton, a Negro man, named JACK, belonging to Edward Noel Cox. Jack is a dark mulatto, very tall and considerably knock-kneed. He has generally a very surly look, but when he pleases, he can assume an air of good nature. Any person who will apprehend and bring him to me, or secure him so that I may get him shall be paid the above reward.

JAMES KEMP.

Castle Haven, Jan. 22, 1802.

## IN CHANCERY,

January 13, 1802.

ORDERED that the sales made by Hugh Sherwood, of Hunting-ton, as stated in his report this day filed, of the Real Estate of James Tilghman, of Talbot county, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed; unless to the contrary be shown, on or before the twentieth day of April next: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times, before the 10th day of February next.

The said report states, that the said real estate was sold in 13 lots, into which it had been divided for the advantage of all parties concerned; that the amount of the said real estate is 1,982 9-16 acres, and that the amount of the purchase money is 15,747 Dolls. 915, equal to £. 5,905, 9 4.

The Trustee states, that lot No. 10, containing 8 5-8 acres had been agreed to be exchanged by the said deceased, with William Goldborough, deceased, for lot No. 13, containing 18 1-4 acres, that in consequence of the exchange, each party had taken and retained possession, that the said lot No. 10 was sold to William Tilghman for 7 cents only, in order that he receiving a legal title from the Trustee, might convey the same to William Goldborough's representatives; and that No. 19 of which the legal title is still in William Goldborough's representative, was sold for its full value, viz. at 12 dollars 67 cents per acre, and that the said representative will convey the legal title to the purchaser, Thomas Hughey.—Both the said lots are stated to be parts of a tract called "St. Michael's Fresh Run."

Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of Elizabeth Pickering, late of Talbot county, deceased, that the subscriber intends to strike a dividend among the representatives of the deceased, and the estate being sufficient to pay all her just debts, and that he will attend at Easton for that purpose on the 3d Wednesday in March next, where he earnestly requests them to appear, with their claims against the said deceased, legally authenticated. All persons who are inattentive to this notice, will be forever barred from any part of the said estate.

Those who are indebted to the subscriber for the sale of the above estate, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same by the said third Wednesday in March, or such steps will certainly be taken as to compel payment.

JOHN ROBERTS,

Administrator.

January 19, 1802.

## BLANKS

Of all kinds: Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.



A List of the names of Tracts and numbers of Lots of Land, in Allegany county, held by Persons not residents of said county; the amount of the Taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1801, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the same.

Persons Names.	Names of tracts, and No. of Lots.	Taxes due.
		L. S. D. H.
Bartholomew Allen,	75, - -	10 1-2
Catharine Boyer,	298, 315, 326	2 7 1-2
Valentine Brother,	931, - -	10 1-2
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	1 9
Thomas Bodley,	1307	10 1-2
Thomas Blackstone,	2395, 2596, } 2597, 2598, }	3 6
Archibald Chisholm, Shawney War,	226, 80, 4094, } 3127, 4034, }	1 12 11
George Cooke, Bottom,	2535, - -	4 4 1-2
William Coe,	438, - -	3 6
Richard Dorsey,	3049, 3038, 3166,	10 1-2
John Dolbe,	Ormes Mistake	2 7 1-2
Uriah Forrest,	Ormes Trouble,	9 2 1-2
	The General's Wife,	8 3 1-2
	14 Lots in Western Post,	15 3 1-2
	Part of Water Works,	13 6 1-2
Samuel Gadman,	1124,	12 2 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1930,	10 1-2
Augustin Gambell,	3194, 3197, }	10 1-2
Levy Hughes,	3196, 3197, }	3 6
Thomas Hewitt,	909,	10 1-2
James G. Howard,	273,	10 1-2
Samuel Jay,	216, 402, 164, } 170, 810, 290, }	7 10
	1010, 1834, }	
	1121,	
Thomas Johnston,	Promised Land,	4 3 4
	Thomas & Ann,	5 4 2
	Peace & Plenty,	3 18 1-2
	Part Spruce Spring,	3 4
	1320 Lots Westward of Cum-	13 17 8 1-2
	land,	
Edward Jones,	Part Granery,	7 6 1-2
Elisba Jarrett,	135, 21, 4336, }	
	1935, 56, 131, }	8 9
	932, 2536, }	
	241, 1267,	
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,	1 4
Lloyd & Pacea,	Small Meadows,	17 9 1-2
	Hunting ground,	9 2 1-2
	Bucks Bones,	1 14 6 1-2
	Rich Glade,	8
William Meloy,	1293, 1294, 3115,	2 7 1-2
Gilbert Murdock,	885, 931,	1 9
James Miller,	416, 2550, 359, }	
	487, 929, 417, }	5 2 1-2
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310 }	3 6
	811,	18 2
John Orme,	Mill Seat & Felicity,	
John Pollard,	165, 1413, 2029, }	4 4 1-2
	1244, 850,	1 12 6
Walter Roe,	Dunghill,	3 6
John Randle,	2363, 2364, }	
	2365, 2366, }	
Thomas B. Randle,	950, 945, 885, }	5 2 1-2
	1950, 1130, 130 }	
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061, }	3 6
	2062, 2067, }	
Samuel Selby, 34,	Lucett Ridge resurveyed	4 16 1-2
	Refurvy on Recourse,	
	Castle Hill,	
John Schely,	1237,	10 1-2
James Shawa,	3066,	10 1-2
Gustavus Scott's		
Heirs,	Governor's Neglect,	1 15 9 1-2
	Roby's Delight,	19 4 1-2
	Ormes Attention,	1 11 5 1-2
	Chestnut Grove,	1 1 2
	Now or Never,	1 7 7 1-2
	2487,	3 3
	Hard Struggle,	1 12 4 1-2
Benjamin Stoddert,	Mount Pisgab	1 12 7 1-2
	Roby's Delight and Rays }	
	Discovery,	1 14 10
	New Carthage,	5
	Ormes Discovery,	15 9 1-2
	Mount Pleasant,	1 4 11
	Ormes Choice,	13 1 1-2
	Pleasant Ridge, }	9 9 1-2
	Park,	5 18 6 1-2
	Mount Etna,	1 4 11 1-2
	The Diadem,	2 4 2 1-2
	Cherry-Free Meadows,	1 10 2 1-2
	Mill Seat,	3 5 1-2
	Pink of Allegany,	7 6 7 1-2
	First Venture,	6 11 1-2
	Republic,	10 18 1-2
	Addition,	14 10
	3435, 3882, }	
	3883, 3884, }	
	3885, 3886, }	
	3440, 3449, }	1 3 5 1-2
	3450, 3451, }	
	3452, 3454, }	
	3455, 3456, }	
	3458, 3459, }	
	3461, 3462, }	
	4163,	10 1-2
	2615, 2616, }	
	2618, 2619, }	3 6

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts, and No. of Lots.	Taxes due.
		L. S. D. H.
John Thompson,	1326, 1136, }	2 7 1-2
	1325,	
John Willson,	4045,	10 1-2
James West, Junr.	2081, 1005,	1 9
Richard Corbus,	1 House and Lot,	
	Western Post,	5
	2 State Lot,	
George Ivory,	Colemine,	1 9
Thomas Johnson,	2 Lots,	3 6
Honore Martin,	Refurvy on Hamp-	
	stead Park,	13 3
Henry Myers,	Chance,	4 8
Abel Sargeant,	5 Acres Land,	
	2 Houses and Lots, } Western Post, }	1 2 3 1-2
	8 Lots,	
Benjamin Black,	Parker's Neglect,	3 1-2
Denton Jacques,	Bottom	3 6
Edward Langley,	4021, }	1 10
	Brodbags Coal Mine,	
Thomas J. Beat-	1 Lot, Cumberland	2 1
ty,		
Peter D. Evoc-	4 Lots, Cumberland,	4 7
mon,		
James M'Pheron,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	2 1
Robert Selby's		
Heirs,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	2 1
Joseph Tomlin-		
son,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	1 7
Charles Beatty,	Jacob's Ladder,	10 5
James Beatty,	Refurvy on Elk Lick,	
	The Request,	16 7
	Joseph's Folly,	
	Loft Grove,	
George Reiley,	Redbird Thicket,	5 10 1-2
	1464, 290, }	
	94, 95, }	3 6
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,	7 1
John C. Jones,	Horse Pasture,	8 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to William M' Mahon, Esq. Collector of Allegany County, on or before the first Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sums due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County.

November 27, 1801. AQUILA BROWNE, Clerk.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD. A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

AN away from the subscriber living in Talbot county, near Oxford, on Sunday evening the 3d of this instant A DARK MULLATTO MAN, named James Steel, about 30 years of age—He is about five feet six inches high—very stout made—pock marked—near sighted—broad face—scurly countenance—muttering voice, and walks parrot toed. He is remarkably fond of a Fiddle, and may probably be discovered by it.—Had on, 2 white kersey jackets, an under vest of yellow colored cloth, a country linen shirt, kersey garters, white country stockings, and new shoes—and carried no bundle of cloaths with him. Whoever will apprehend and secure said James Steel, so that I get him again, shall have a reward of Fifteen Dollars if taken in Talbot county, & Thirty Dollars if out of the county. GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH. January 4, 1802.

A COCHEE & HORSES FOR SALE.

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

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

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the Rev. John Bowie, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. JAMES BOWIE, Administrator. Sept. 18, 1801. 6w. '85.

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

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

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

IN CHANCERY.

December 15, 1801. ORDERED that the 20th day of April be, and it is hereby limited and appointed, on or before which day the Creditors of Joseph Johnson are to bring in and declare their claims to Joseph Briscoe, trustee for the benefit of the said Creditors; Provided that a copy of this order be inserted at least three times in Cowan's Newspaper before the first day of February next.

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