



## FROM THE BALANCE.

THE history of the Grecian Republics abounds with instances of public ingratitude, and of the triumph of villainous intrigues, over the wisest and best of their rulers.

Miltiades, the brave general of the Athenians, and the savior of Athens, who with only 10,000 men, repulsed an invading army of an 100,000, under Darius Hydaspis, king of Persia, was a victim to the ingratitude & perfidy of the people whom he had saved from slavery and ruin. Vilely traduced, and maliciously accused by men who envied his greatness and sought his destruction, he was condemned by the voice of the people and being fined in a larger sum than he was able to pay, was ignominiously thrown into prison, where he lived and died forgotten. After the death of Miltiades, the chief management of the public affairs devolved upon Aristides and Themistocles. The former by his long-trying integrity and uniformly virtuous life, had obtained the name of "the just;" while the latter was a crafty intriguing man, who caressed the people, and poured his subtle flatteries into their itching ears; and his art prevailed over the other's honesty. The flatterer, the base intriguer, became the favorite, while the honest patriot, the brave general, the irreproachable statesman Aristides, was driven into banishment by the public voice.

Nextly, Cimon, who added glory to his country, not only by his noble actions, but by a sweet and gentle temper, as well as inflexible probity, shared the same fate.

Traduced and supplanted by the cunning, dissipated, unprincipled Pericles, who fought to obtain his offices and his honors, he was driven from the country to which he had been the greatest ornament, and was forced to consume his days in exile. So it was that polished Athens rewarded some of her bravest heroes, her wisest legislators, and her purest patriots. Yes, the Athenians, the most polite, the most sentimental, the most ingenious people in arts amongst all the human race, were duped by crafty demagogues, & had base ingratitude enough to requite their most wise, faithful and deserving rulers with a prison and exile!

These instances might be enlarged upon, and many others equally pertinent might be adduced from profane or common history; but for reasons already mentioned in some of the former numbers, I chuse to draw my examples or historical facts chiefly from the Bible.

As Washington, Greene, Lincoln, Putnam, and others, left their farms to lead the American revolutionary army; so Gideon, a respectable young farmer, was called to lead the army of Israel, while he was *threshing wheat*. The condition of that nation, by reason of an invading enemy, was extremely distressing. The Midianites & Amalekites, like grasshoppers for multitude, overspread their land, reaped their harvests, and rioted upon the fruits of their labors. In the mean time the wretched Hebrews, in order to save themselves from death, or from a captivity, which would have been even worse, were fain to flee to the mountains, and to hide themselves in dens and caves of the earth; and then it was that the young farmer received a commission from the supreme court of heaven. The angel of the Lord ap-

peared unto Gideon, while he was threshing wheat to hide it from the Midianites, and informed him that he was designed to deliver Israel. Scarcely could the modest youth credit what he heard; and with an amiable self-diffidence, he replied, "O My Lord, where with shall I save Israel? Behold my family is poor in Manassah, and I am the least in my father's house." Mark the modesty of the man! How different from those *boastful patriots*, who trumpet their own praises, scramble for promotion, and impudently thrust themselves into offices, to which neither their talents nor their services have given them the least showdow of claim!

The sacred historian remarks, "The Lord looked upon Gideon." It was a look of approbation. He approved his virtuous modesty; and said to him, "Go in this thy might, and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midianites." Gideon bowed to the will of Heaven, accepted his commission, embarked in his country's cause with a noble ardor, and with a handful of men, he drove out those of the enemy that had escaped his sword, and in such a manner chastised and broke the power of the invading nations, that during forty years after, they never presumed to renew their encroachments and depredations. The fugitive Hebrews came back out of their hiding places, retook possession of their houses; and "sat under their vines and fig trees, without any to hurt or make them afraid." And at the period of their deliverance, and of the restoration of their property and privileges, they would almost have plucked out their own eyes and given them to Gideon. They even carried the demonstrations of their gratitude to a very dangerous extremity, for they offered to change the nature of their free government; and to make their general and deliverer an hereditary monarch. "The men of Israel said unto Gideon, rule thou over us, both thou and thy son and thy son's son also; for thou hast delivered us from the hand of Midian." The multitude, governed by the present impulse, are commonly hasty and rash in their resolves. In the present instance, at the moment of their enthusiasm, they were ready to throw themselves at the feet of their deliverer, and to surrender their unalienable rights & privileges to his absolute disposal; but but for the integrity and pure patriotism of the noble-hearted farmer, he might have bound a yoke of iron upon their tame and submissive necks. The patriotic Gideon refused the offer of an hereditary throne, and said to the people, "I will not rule over you, neither shall my son rule over you."

This paroxysm of gratitude in the people was soon over, and the family of the venerable general was requited in such a manner, as must excite sentiments of horror in the mind of every reader.

The sacred writer having remarked the ingratitude of the Children of Israel to their God, proceeded to say, "neither shewed they kindness to the house of Jerubbaal;" namely Gideon, according to all the goodness which he had shewed unto Israel. This is seen in the sequel. After the decease of the venerable old general, Abimelech, the son of a concubine, who was as intriguing as a Marat or Robespierre, addressed the people with a smooth flattering tongue, and like Abfalom,

*stole their hearts*. "Remember," said the fly-bounder, "that I am your bone and your flesh." The sacred history adds, "Their hearts were inclined to follow Abimelech." And so it has been in all ages, the hearts of the infatigable multitude have been inclined to follow those crafty demagogues who, to answer their own selfish purposes, have caressed and flattered them. Abimelech, a man of no people, proceeded, as the history informs us, to hire a set of "vain & light persons," for his attendants, *that is*, men without principles and without morals. With this banditti, the monster in order to remove all such as might rival him in the government, went and flew upon one stone the sons of Gideon, being seventy persons. My God! seventy brethren, murdered in one day and upon one stone! All of them the children of a father to whom the nation owed its liberties. Unhappy young men; your father's merit was your destruction. If he had never left his *threshing floor* to serve and save his country, you might have lived in a happy obscurity and died in peace. But what were the feelings of the people, when they were informed of these most horrid murders? Did indignation fire their breasts at the massacre of the family of Gideon, the father & savior of their country? Did they pursue the murderer, and appease the cry of innocent blood by his death? No, they let him live. Did they drive him into banishment? No, he was suffered to remain in the bosom of his country. Well then every native Israelite beheld him with horror, and avoided his company—No such thing;—but a very different scene presents. The very next account after the massacre of Gideon's sons, is this, "The people gathered together & made Abimelech king!"—Yes, that accursed assassin, who in cool blood murdered the numerous progeny of their best benefactor, their political savior, they voluntarily made their king!—By the pillar of Shechem the blood-reeking monster stood to receive regal dignity and they shouted, "God save king Abimelech!"—Long live the man of the people!"—"He loves us, he has told, that he is our bone and our flesh."

## HISTORICUS.

## FROM THE SAME.

There are two opposite sets of political writers in this country, which may be called the *antipodes* to its real dignity and interest, as well as to each other; I mean the zealous and devoted partizans both of France & Great Britain. If you should peruse some newspapers which it is needless for me to name, and should observe their general spirit & tenor for years past, you would find them from the beginning to the end of the chapter, singing "Ca ira" to the honor of France. And if you look into some of the opposite papers, you perceive the same strain of eulogy upon Britain: in the mean time both sides seem to agree in prostrating the dignity of the United States at the feet of those foreign nations, whose causes they have respectively espoused. Such a line of conduct is not strange in *foreigners*: this is not their country, and if the whole of the United States were to be sunk by an earthquake, they would regret it just as much, as if the same thing should happen to Japan.

Europe has been like a furnace seven times heated; and emigrants from thence came over with passions, prejudices and partialities inflamed in the highest degree, some for France and others for Britain. Of consequence such emigrants as become *knights of the quill*, or editors of newspapers, must be expected to write under influence of those violent impressions, which they receive in their own country. With them, one or the other of the great nations is the standard of political excellence, while united America is viewed through their optics as an insignificant satellite, made to revolve round the European luminary. All this is natural; and such imported empiries, are perhaps less culpable than our own citizens be, who purchase and swallow their nostrums. But when native Americans, and men of talents too, are seen devoted to a foreign nation (no matter which;) & in the mean time catch at every occasion to pour contempt upon the country which gave them birth, we indignantly blush at their conduct.

Let the hand be withered, that would plume either the British crown or the French cap with a feather plucked from the American Eagle. In the name of reason, what benefit could accrue to mankind from the further aggrandizement of Britain or France? The safety of minor nations consists in the rivalry and equipoise of those gigantic empires; whereas, if one of them should subdue the other, the conquering nation would give laws to the world. It would bestride the earth like a vast colossus, & other nations would stand like pigmies between its feet.

Shall Americans, then, throw up their caps and exult, whenever one or the other of those proud aspiring nations gains a victory?—When the corpses of thousands of poor wretches, who are reluctantly dragged into the service, are strewed over the fields of battle or immersed in the sea, shall we shout because a foreign general or admiral has gained honor by the action? Are we so stupid as to think that a trophy gained by Buonaparte or a Nelson is a feather in our cap?—Away with such foolish and servile attachments. Let Britain live, that it may check the ambition of France; let France also live, that it may check the ambition of Britain; and let us be Americans, and respect our own constitution, and seek the welfare of our own nation, and mind our own business. "To your tents, O Israel!"

JONATHAN.

## NOTICE.

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

ANN WRIGHT.

Dorchester county, October 10, 1861.

4V—26

## BLANKS

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



## Latest Foreign News.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Philadelphia packet early this morning, mentions that he read the preliminary articles of peace between England and France, before he left Philadelphia, but unfortunately neglected bringing the paper with him. He recollects however, that the integrity of Portugal, Italy, and Turkey, was guaranteed, but no provision made in Holland for the Stadtholder. That Ceylon and Trinidad were to remain in possession of Great Britain. That the Cape of Good Hope was to be a free port for all nations, but to be garrisoned and governed by the British; and that Egypt was to be evacuated by both parties.

As this gentleman passed New-Castle, the *Perseverance*, from Bristol, had just arrived. Having left it on the 8th October, and having spoken a vessel afterwards which left it on the 9th, she brought the news of the preliminaries having been ratified by the French Consulate.

Should this day's mail, by chance not arrive in time, the above may, for a moment, allay the curiosity of our readers.

## VERY LATE

Just as we had prepared the above for press, the letter bag of the *Ranger*, captain Chamberlain, from London, was delivered at the post-office, containing London papers to the 12th October, which enables us to publish news nine days later than before received! and to be the first perhaps on the continent to detail the preliminary articles between England and France, and to announce their ratification on the part of the French consul. The outlines only, are stated in the northern papers. Lengthy extracts may be expected in our next.

The *Betty*, *Chatfield*, from Baltimore, and the *Franklin*, *Jenks*, from Philadelphia, have arrived at Bordeaux.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Yesterday evening Paris papers reached us to the 7th inst. but at too late an hour for us to communicate, in any satisfactory way, the preliminaries of peace, and the ratification of them by the French government, as announced in the *Moniteur* of the 6th inst.

This morning we received, by express, journals of the 7th; and we have the pleasure of stating, that in the flag of truce, by which they were brought over, citizen Lauriston, aid-de-camp to Buonaparte, came passenger, with the ratification of the preliminaries. He landed at Dover, at nine o'clock last night, and soon after proceeded to town, where he arrived this morning. The ratification was communicated to lord Hawkesbury, & was announced in the following.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

Downing-street, Oct. 16.

THE RATIFICATION of the PRELIMINARY ARTICLES of PEACE between his Majesty and the French Republic, signed on the 1st inst. were this day exchanged by the right honorable lord Hawkesbury, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and by M. Otto.

The Park and tower guns were fired upon this happy occasion, and the general exultation was unbounded.

October 17.

About 1 o'clock, the following letter from lord Hawkesbury was posted up at the mansion house, bank, Lloyd's and Stock exchange.

To the right honorable the lord mayor.

Downing-street, Oct 16, 1801.

"My Lord—I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that general Lauriston arrived in town this morn-

ing, with the Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace, signed on the 1st inst. The Ratification of the two governments has this afternoon been exchanged between M. Otto and myself.

(Signed)

HAWKESBURY."

The first consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being animated with an equal desire of putting a stop to the calamities of a destructive war, and to re-establish harmony and good understanding between the two nations, have appointed for that purpose, viz. the first consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, citizen Louis William Otto, commissary for the exchange of French prisoners, in England; and his Britannic Majesty, Robert Banks Jenkinson, esq. (commonly called lord Hawkesbury) one of the members of his Britannic Majesty's privy council, and principal secretary of state for foreign affairs—who after duly exchanging their full powers in proper form, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles.

### PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

*Preliminaries of Peace between the French Republic, and his Britannic Majesty, signed at London, 9th Vendémiaire, 10th year of the French Republic; (First-October, 1801.)*

[FROM THE MONITEUR.]

The first consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being animated with an equal desire of putting a stop to the calamities of a destructive war, and to re-establish harmony and good understanding between the two nations, have appointed for that purpose, viz. the first consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, citizen Louis William Otto, commissary for the exchange of French prisoners, in England; and his Britannic Majesty, Robert Banks Jenkinson, esq. (commonly called lord Hawkesbury) one of the members of his Britannic Majesty's privy council, and principal secretary of state for foreign affairs—who after duly exchanging their full powers in proper form, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles.

Article I. As soon as the preliminaries shall have been signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty by sea and land in every part of the world, & that all hostilities may immediately cease between the powers, and between them and their allies respectively, orders shall be transmitted accordingly to the sea and land forces with the utmost dispatch, each of the contracting parties engaging to give the necessary passports and facilities to accelerate the arrival of the said orders, and to ensure their execution. It is further agreed upon, that all conquests which may be made on the part of one or the other of the contracting parties, from either of them or their allies, after the ratification of the present preliminaries, shall be regarded as void, and shall be faithfully included in the restitutions which are to take place after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

II. His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the French Republic and her allies, namely, to his Catholic Majesty & the Batavian Republic, all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the British forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, of which islands and possessions his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself the complete and entire sovereignty.

III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting parties, who shall therein enjoy the same advantages.

IV. The island of Malta, with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the English troops, and restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem. To secure the absolute independence of that island upon the one or the other of the contracting parties, it shall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third power, to be determined by the definitive treaty.

V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, the territory and possessions of which shall be maintained entire as they were before the present war.

VI. The territories and possessions of her Faithful Majesty shall also be maintained entire.

VII. The French troops shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman State. The English forces shall likewise evacuate Porto-Ferraio, & generally all the ports and islands which they occupy in the Mediterranean or Adriatic seas.

VIII. The republic of the Seven United Islands shall be recognized by the French Republic.

IX. The evacuations, cessations, & restitutions, stipulated by the present preliminary articles, shall be carried into execution in Europe, within one month; on the continent and seas of Africa and America in three months; and on the continent and seas of Asia six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

X. The respective prisoners shall immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the definitive treaty be restored in a body and without ransom, on the reciprocal payment of the private debts which they may have contracted.

Differences having arisen respecting the payment of the subsistence of the prisoners of war the contracting powers reserve the right of deciding this question, by the definitive treaty, according to the law of nations and the principles sanctioned by common usage.

XI. In order to prevent all subjects of complaint and litigation which might arise on account of prizes made at sea after the signing of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the Channel, and in the seas of the north, after the space of 12 days, the date from the exchange of the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each part; that the term shall be one month from the Channel and the seas of the north, as far as the Canary Islands include, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; of a month from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equator; and finally of five months in all the other parts of the world, without any exception or any other distinction more particular with respect to the time & place.

XII. All the sequestrations laid on the one part or the other on the funds, revenues, and debts, of whatever kind they may be, belonging to one of the contracting powers, or to its citizens or subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signing of the definitive treaty.

The decision of all claims between the individuals of both nations respecting all debts, property, effects, or rights whatsoever, which in conformity to the acknowledged usages and rights of nations, should be forthcoming at the epocha of peace, shall be referred to the competent tribunals, & in these cases prompt and complete justice shall be done; where such claims shall be respectively made. It is agreed that the present article shall, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, be applied by the contracting powers to the respective allies and individuals of their nations, under the condition of just reciprocity.

XIII. With respect to the fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland, and the adjacent islands, and in the gulf of St. Lawrence, the two powers are agreed to replace them on the same footing upon which they were before the present war, reserving to themselves the right of making by the definitive treaty, such arrangements as may appear just and reciprocally useful, in order to place the fisheries of both nations in the most proper state for the maintenance of peace.

XIV. In all cases of restitution agreed to by the present treaty, the fortifications shall be restored in the state in which they are at the moment

of the signing of the present treaty, & all the fortifications constructed since the occupation of them shall remain entire.

It is further agreed, that in all the cases of concessions stipulated in the present treaty, a term of 3 years, to date from the ratification of the treaty of definitive peace, shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever description or rank they may be, to dispose of their property acquired or possessed, whether previous to or during the present war; during which term of 3 years they shall be at full liberty to exercise freely their religion, and to enjoy their property.

The same privileges are granted in the restored countries to all those who shall have made establishments in them of whatever kind they may be, during the time that these countries were in possession of Great-Britain.

With respect to the other inhabitants of the restored countries, it is agreed that none of them shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested in their persons or in their properties, on any pretence whatever, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to either of the two powers, or for any other reason, unless for debts contracted with respect to individuals, or for acts subsequent to the definitive treaty.

XV. The present preliminary articles shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, in the space of fifteen days at farthest; and immediately after the ratification, plenipotentiaries shall be appointed on both sides, who shall repair to Amiens, in order to proceed to the arrangement of the definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting powers.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the first consul of the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles, & have thereto affixed our seals.

Done at London on the 9th Vendémiaire, 10th year of the French Republic—the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and one.

(Signed)

OTTO,  
HAWKESBURY.

We understand that the Marquis Cornwallis will proceed, in a few days, to Amiens, to meet the French plenipotentiary, and proceed with all possible dispatch to the final arrangement of peace. The first consul's brother, Joseph Buonaparte, who signed the treaty of Luneville, will probably be appointed plenipotentiary on the part of the French Republic. It is believed, in the ministerial circles, that the definitive treaty will occupy but a few weeks. The greatest difficulties will certainly arise from the variety of considerations to which the discussion of a fair and satisfactory treaty of commerce must give birth.

The rejoicings and illuminations will be universal throughout the Metropolis this evening. The French funds, which had fallen on the 5th, to 52 1/4, rose the following day upwards of two per cent. The *Tiers-Consolids* left off on the 6th at 54 1/2 soc.

When citizen Lauriston, Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, arrived this morning in St. James's street, the horses of his carriage were taken out, and he was drawn to his hotel by the populace with loud acclamations.

The *Contier* French frigate has been captured in the Mediterranean by La Pomone, capt. Gower.

YARMOUTH, October 2.—Arrived this morning, the *Shannon* frigate, with a large merchantman belonging to South America, which she captured in the North Seas; she is called the *Samuel Smith*, from Batavia, laden with India goods, and bound to Amsterdam; being leaky, on her passage she touched at America, where she was obliged to leave part of her cargo. [Public Ledger.]



To the Literati in general, and the Faculty in particular, this Dissertation on the VERAPHOBIA, is with great respect dedicated.

WHEN new diseases make their appearance among mankind, it belongs to the faculty to distinguish them from other diseases, to point out their causes, symptoms, effects, affinity with diseases already known, and method of cure.

Being myself one of the descendants of Esculapius, this burden however painful, devolves on me. I shall therefore endeavor to discharge the duty, to the satisfaction of myself, and hope it may meet the approbation of all who read it.

The disease I shall give this dissertation upon, has not been treated by Nosologists, and is consequently without a Nosological name: I shall therefore take the liberty of calling it the VERAPHOBIA, or dread of truth.—This disease is distinguishable from all others in its causes, effects, and method of cure, as you will clearly perceive in the history of it.

The causes are naturally divided into the predisposing, occasional, and proximate.

The predisposing causes are—1st, An uneasy, restless disposition; a certain proneness to find fault with every thing of which the patient is not himself the author. 2d, A great (but vain) thirst for fame, which good works do not entitle him to. 3d, An extreme aversion to law, religion, and morality. 4th, A great desire for property which he is unwilling to acquire by industry.

The occasional causes are—1st, Disappointments in the objects of pursuit. 2d, Severe exercise to avoid the hands of justice. 3d, Seeing others more esteemed than themselves.

The proximate cause is, pestiferous effluvia, arising either from corrupt passages or putrid lungs.

The symptoms are—1st, a peculiar relish for filth of all kinds, but more especially putrid filth. 2d, loss of appetite for rational and moral subjects. 3d, deafness, dimness of sight, dulness of apprehension, with a general fainting of the mental faculties. 4th, the affected begins to froth and foam at the mouth, his eyes grow red, (which is not always caused by rum;) he now begins to swell; and pestiferous wind breaks forth from his lungs with great explosion, especially if he is in company with the multitude; he then bawls loud about laws he never read, morality which he never had, and men who are the ornaments of the age. He now commences running from house to house, especially grog-shops, where he is often taken with the black vomit, and pours forth his venom with the fury of a rattlesnake; denounces religion, ridicules all moral obligations; damns the law, and pleads for lying and sedition, for foreign robbers & murders. This is the moment when the horrible disease, the Veraphobia seizes him; if he is then shewn the truth, he immediately turns pale, shrinks back, his countenance is distorted & ghastly, foams at the mouth, & gnashes his teeth; if his legs obey his will, he runs from it with the dexterity of the rein deer; if they do not, he turns his back or shuts his eyes; if he is unable to do this, he falls down convulsed, and expires unless you remove it from him.

The effects operating on an individual, are, to render him uneasy to himself, unhappy in his family, & the disgrace of his neighborhood, the pest of society, the object of ridicule for wits, the contempt of honest men, the scoff of the multitude, the prey of Christians, and the prey of the devil.

In the community it is the destroyer of order, the overturner of governments, the mother of anarchy, the fountain of atheism, the robber of the widow and fatherless, and the murderer of millions.

This terrific disease has many symptoms, in common with others, yet it is clearly distinguishable from them all.

It has a great likeness to the Tym-

panium, in being composed principally of wind; but is clearly distinguishable from it in being voided by the mouth only, and being contagious.

I come now to the method of cure. It will be easily conceived that this is one of the most formidable diseases attendant on the fallen race of Adam, it having destroyed families, villages, towns and kingdoms; witness Genoa, Venice, Switzerland, &c. and is making terrible havoc in the United States of America! But when I tell you that I have discovered an infallible remedy for this terrible disease, which has desolated the fairest portion of the globe, I presume I shall not be thought unworthy of my signature.

The remedies are as follows & are such which never fail if the patient can swallow and retain them. My method is, to administer small doses of reason mingled only with truth; night and morning; the smaller the doses perhaps the better, because the patient having been long out of the use of both, is apt to reject them. When these sit easily on the stomach, the cure is certain, but if the patient has either a violent spasm about the throat that he cannot swallow, or if he does swallow, cannot retain them, and especially if he becomes convulsed at the sight of the medicine, and a black vomit comes on, with belchings against religion, government, and all good men—I give up the case as lost, and only admonish the bystanders to keep out of his reach; there being no other remedy but the unseen hand of omnipotent power.

#### HIPPOCRATES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23.

Extract of letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to a friend in Providence, dated Sept. 14.

"The Americans now here are waiting for further intelligence from the Commodore of the American Squadron, before they proceed up the Mediterranean. I expect the news by him will be peace with Tripoli. We have advised here that the bashaw had already desired Captain Dale to meet him in Tripoli to negotiate terms of peace. Dale very wisely, however, declined trusting himself in the hands of so treacherous an enemy, and replied that he would receive proposals on board his own ship, but would not land. They had not taken a single American the 15th of last month, which are the latest accounts from the commodore. As for the Algerines, you need feel no apprehensions on their score. They have not declared war; and the ship Washington, which sailed in company with a vessel arrived here four days since, has on board the tribute for them. This will stop their threats. The two Tripolitans which I mentioned in my first letter as being here, still remain laid up and deserted by their crews and commanders, who had such a dread of the American frigates as prevented their even attempting to go out. Their remaining force according to the last accounts, was only five vessels mounting altogether to 64 guns, and having 450 men—of these, one of 16 guns and 80 men is captured, and it is hard if with three frigates and a schooner the remaining four cannot be kept in order. You may say they can equip more; they have, it is true, more small vessels; but cannot, according to the consul's account, who resided there, get men for them. I hope, however, we shall hear more from them soon, when you may rely on receiving the truth from me. If there is really danger, I will not deceive you in concealing it.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

We learn from the Mediterranean, that in the latter end of August, the Danet succeeded in making peace with the bashaw of Tripoli. Captain Dale quitted the blockade of Tripoli on the 3d of Sept. to proceed to Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 29th. Hence he sent the schooner Enterprise with dispatches to government, from the consideration of the season approaching, when both in the Mediterranean and on the American coast, it would be hazardous for us to be at sea. The Tripolitan admiral had abandoned his ships at Gibraltar, and gone to Malta

in a British vessel. We understand that commodore Dale intended to leave the Eder to rendezvous at Algiers and Gibraltar, and the Philadelphia at Saragossa on the east end of the island of Sicily, shewing herself occasionally at Tripoli. He proposed to return with the President about the first or middle of November, if nothing unforeseen happened.

### THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 1.

On Friday last Peter White, pursuivant to his sentence, was executed on the commons near Denton. It is said that this unhappy man died truly penitent of all his crimes.

#### DEATHS.

Died, on Tuesday last, Mr. Basil Sewell—Same day, Mr. William Applegate. Both very respectable characters of Talbot county.

From the London Courier.

October 5.

The gentleman sent to France with the preliminaries of peace was M. Adeline. As the greatest speed would, of course, be used in conveying them to Paris, & is bringing back the ratification, it is expected that they will be received in London, ratified by the Chief Consul to-morrow. They will then be published in an Extraordinary Gazette. In the mean time, government have lost no time in appointing a Minister Plenipotentiary to draw up and sign the definitive treaty of peace—the Marquis Cornwallis is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary on the part of this country; and it is expected that Joseph Buonaparte will be named on the part of the Republic.

We promised to renew in this day's Courier the discussion of the terms upon which peace has been made.—Some perhaps, may think, that we had better have waited till the preliminaries had been officially published; but as Ministers have suffered the substance of them to transpire, we may rest assured, that they have communicated every point that was advantageous to this country; and that what they have concealed is not that which it would be most gratifying to the people to know. In judging them, therefore, from their own statement, we may be sure that we run no risk of being charged with want of candor to them.

To the account of the Preliminaries which we gave on Saturday, we have to add, that Egypt, it is said, is to be evacuated by the British within a twelve month; and things there are to be restored to their former footing. It is mentioned too, but on doubtful authority, that Onsbrough is to be given up, and will be secularized, in order to be thrown into the scale of indemnities in settling the peace of the Empire; and that Hanover is to remain entire, but shall be obliged to contribute in money, &c. to the fund of indemnities. A commercial treaty between England and the French Republic shall be negotiated, which will include the Batavian Republic. All hostilities shall cease in Europe within 3 months and in other parts of the globe in six, though it seems more probable that a notice to desist from all hostilities will be given as soon as the Preliminaries are ratified. All prisoners to be restored.

Bless'd is the man driving that governs Peace."

Peace is so great a blessing, so deep a benefit, that it is difficult to say whether the most brilliant and glorious war in which any country ever was engaged be a sufficient compensation for having undertaken it. Very certain are we that the people will not think that the successes which have attended this war are any compensation for the loss of blood and of treasure, of liberty and of life, and the accumulation of taxes and debt, which have been the consequences of it. Awful and important indeed is the lesson which it has read to us. We recollect with what proud pretensions, what exulting hopes we entered into the contest. All the

low objects that human ambition generally pursues seemed to be as dust & dross in the balance. We desired not, we disdained all accession of territory; we courted not "the pomp and vanity of this wicked world." Our minds and our pursuits were elevated to sublimer prospects—and, assuming part of the province and pretensions of a divine being, we arrogated to ourselves the office of chastisers of the bad and the profane, the eager avengers of the insulted cause of virtue & good government, of morality & of social order, of real freedom, & of true religion. When the people compare the hopes we held out with the objects we have accomplished, they will learn a lesson which, however it may mortify their pride, will teach them abundant caution and discretion for the future.

ALL persons indebted to the Editor of this paper are very respectfully solicited to make their several payments, as speedily as possible, that he may thereby be enabled to provide himself with the necessary articles for the prosecution of his business during the approaching winter. And the attention of those who are in arrears to the late Post-Master of Easton, is requested to the discharge of their respective accounts in that department also. Their accounts with the said post-master ceased on the last day of June, at which time he resigned the office.

#### Valuable Land for Sale.

##### Public Vendue.

TO be sold agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Robert Williams, on a credit of six cash, his late dwelling plantation, containing 240 acres of valuable land, adjoining the lands of William Hindman, Esq. and the lands belonging to the heirs of Dr. Wilson—beautifully situated on the navigable water of Wye river; with an excellent mill, and offers near the buildings; about 70 acres are in woods; about 20 in good meadows, the residue in cultivation, divided into fields & lots, in good repair, about 50 bushels of wheat seeded. There is on this farm a framed dwelling house, 36 feet long and 18 feet wide, two stories high, with a flush cellar, conveniently placed and well finished, with a good kitchen and paved garden adjoining, a Negro quarter, stable, granary and other convenient out houses, in good repair, a variety of fruit trees.—The above will be sold at Public Vendue on the first Saturday in January, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale. Possession may be had immediately.

Also, on Monday the 21st of December, the personal estate, consisting of a large quantity, and great variety of good furniture and kitchen furniture—valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—plantation utensils, a fishing seine and baits, and many other useful and necessary articles on credit with security.

HENRY DOWNES, Esq.

November 27, 1801.

#### TO BE RENTED

FOR the ensuing year, Two Houses on Harrison street, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Dawson and William McGuire. For terms apply to the subscriber.

MARY TRIPP.

November 27, 1801.

#### NOTICE.

ALL 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.

#### FOR SALE

At the Herald Office,

THE CUSTOMARY

PATENT MEDICINES.

#### 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.



# TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Mr. David Robinson, in Oxford Neck, Talbot county, on the night of the 21st inst. a large Dark Bay Horse rising 16 hands high, 8 years old last spring, with a bushy black mane and tail, his back has been hurt by the saddle, which has caused several lumps, he has some white round one of his fore hoofs—shed all round; he trots, paces and canters pleasantly.

The above reward will be paid to any person who takes up the said Horse, and delivers him to Solomon Lowe in Easton, or to the subscriber living in Queen Anns county, near the Nine Bridges, Caroline county, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home by

WILLIAM LLOYD BEWLEY.

November 22, 1801.

# Public Vendue.

BY virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day:

All the Real Estate lying in Dorchester county, near the head of Church Creek, with the improvements thereon, late the property of Edward Wright, dec'd & known by the name of Addition to White Haven. On the same day will be offered for sale, Twelve Lots of Land lying westward of Fort Cumberland in Allegany county, known by the Nos. 118, 217, 1190, 1289, 2540, 3039, 4064, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095 and 2544.

The terms of sale are; the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security to the Trustee, for paying one half the purchase money with interest within nine months, and the residue, with interest within fifteen months from the day of sale.

ANN WRIGHT, Trustee.

Dorchester county, Nov. 10, 1801.

# NOTICE.

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

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

HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r.

ELIZABETH COLSTON, Ad'x.

3w.—'90.

# Lower Ferry & Mail Stage.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, JUN.

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

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

October 27, 1801.

# TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber's shop was broke open on the night of the 7th of this inst. and two Silver Watches Stolen, one of them a small Single Case French Watch, Number not known, the face broken around the key hole, steel minute and hour hands, the cock screws very indifferently, 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 shins badly, and some times will not remain fast. The other a very old London Watch, number not known, the outside case very indifferently, very much bruised, with a hole on one side, no button to the outside case to bear in the watch with; the ballance works out of order, one side of the ballance wheel lies down on the regulating plate, owing to the pivot being turned out of place that the top of the verge plays in, & likewise lately cut off even with the top of the cock—a steel chain, long links, made of round steel wire turned, quite black, owing to rust. It is hoped, that every gentleman watch-maker, gold and silver smith who are informed of this piece of theft, will take pains to detect this villain by having any person confined, who may carry either or both of the above described watches to repair or sell, until they can have the matter tried, so as to detect the thief, and on the delivery of the above mentioned watches, the above reward shall be paid by Thomas Bruff, Gold and Silver Smith, living in Somerset county, Princess Anne, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

October 8, 1801.

'89.

By the LEVY COURT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 12th, 1801.

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

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

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

By order, WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.

8w.—'89.

# For Sale

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

Also two other Tracts lying on Choptank river, it being a part of the Indian lands, one 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. 17, 1801.

# NEGROES FOR SALE.

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

October 15, 1801.

3w.—'89.

# A VALUABLE FARM

# FOR SALE.

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

Part of the Cleared Land is very fine, and the residue is such as may be made very good by carting out shells, of which there are immensely large banks belonging to the land where there have been old Indian settlements. Adjoining to the arable land is an extensive salt marsh, which may at a small expence be rendered so productive of hay and 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 Goldsbrough, junr. at Easton, or the subscriber at Cambridge.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

# WANTED

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

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 29, 1801.

tf.—'86.

# Notice.

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.

October 13, 1801.

# WANT TO PURCHASE,

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

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

# 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.

# NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de banis 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 Dimini 1801.

JAMES TRIPPE, Jnr.

Administrator de bonis non.

3w.—'91.

# NOTICE.

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

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator.

Sept. 18, 1801.

6w. '85.

# NOTICE.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

# PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON Monday the 30th day of this month will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the late dwelling-house of Mr. Arthur Bryan, deceased—All the Horses belonging to his different farms, a number of Cattle, some Negroes, a quantity of Inspected Crop Tobacco, and a great variety of Books & Farming Utensils.—And on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, will be exposed to Sale at the same place, all the Negroes then remaining unsold, they consist of men and boys, women and girls, and some children, & are perhaps the most valuable number of slaves ever offered for sale on this shore—all the oxen and carts, a number of milch cows, and in general, every article then undisposed of. A considerable credit will be allowed on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Wye Manor, Nov. 4, 1801. '92.

# FALL GOODS.

TEACKLE, DENNIS & TEACKLE

OF

PRINCESS-ANNE;

Have Imported & will offer for sale in all the ensuing week,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Particularly selected, adapted to the season;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at the most reduced prices, and on the Customary Credit.

TO those who wish supplies in the Fashionable and Fancy line, as well as, to those who want the more essential and substantial articles, they tender their Goods, and trust that their Store will afford satisfaction.

Seeing that they have greatly endeavored to procure a general supply, so as to be enabled to dispose of them on reasonable terms, they look with confidence for a general sale.

Princess-Anne, Somerset county,

Nov. 7, 1801.

'92.





## FROM THE BALANCE.

THE fickle multitude have always been prone to veer like a pendulum, from one extreme to its opposite.—Accordingly, unbounded confidence has succeeded to the spirit of unreasonable jealousy, and the transition from popular licentiousness to a tame and voluntary submission to the yoke of a despot has been easy and rapid.

When the proud Britons rose, en masse, and dragged their despotic sovereign, Charles I., from the throne to the scaffold, their voice against tyranny was terrible as the roaring of a lion. Despots heard it afar off and quaked on their thrones. But within a very few years, the same people submitted to the yoke of the usurper, Cromwell; and, upon his decease, they restored the monarchy even with as much heat of zeal as they had destroyed it. Those stern republicans, those enthusiasts for liberty and haters of royalty, instantly changed their notes and with loud vicissitudes, demanded a king; and never did the British Island witness the coronation of a king that was attended with such joy and hale fervility, as on this occasion: Not only did they throw themselves into the hands of the new sovereign, Charles second, without demanding of him any stipulation or guaranty for the security of their lives and property, but they even fell prostrate at his footstool, and, as it were, licked the dust of his feet. They virtually said to him, "We are your vassals, your slaves, created for your use and service. You may despoil us of our property, or tread upon our necks, or whip us with scorpions, or even take away our lives and we have no right so much as to lift up a finger in opposition to you." This language is fully implied in the slavish doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, which at that time was echoed from the bench, from the bar and from the pulpit, and was generally received as sacred, throughout the whole realm.

If we trace back the page of history to the early ages of the world, we shall find in the great mass of the people the same instability and fickleness of character & conduct.

The Hebrew nation had a constitution of civil government, that was framed and given them by God himself; and, (though not a model for any people differently situated) it was precisely suited to their peculiar situation and circumstances. But, far from being contented with this civil constitution, which the finger of God had marked out for them, they soon abhorred it, as they did the manna, that was rained down upon them from heaven. As if they were burdened with the privileges of a free government and were determined to throw off the ponderous load, they came to Samuel, their venerable judge, & demanded a radical change in their civil constitution, even the establishment of monarchy. Samuel brought their demand before the Divine Oracle, by which he was ordered to describe and solemnly to declare unto the people the nature of kingly government:—and this he did in the words following:— "This will be the manner of the king that shall reign over you; he will take your sons and appoint them for himself, for his chariots, and to be his horsemen, and some shall run before his chariots. And he will take your daughters to be his confec-

tionaries, and to be cooks, and to be bakers. And he will take your fields and your vineyards, and your olive yards, even the best of them, and give them to his servants. And he will take your men servants and maid-servants & your goodliest young men—and your asses, and put them to his work. He will take the tenth of your sheep; and ye shall be his servants.

Here is a just and striking picture of the pride and luxury of courts, and of the servile and oppressed condition of people, who are the vassals of a despot. This affecting representation of the oppression and bondage that would follow the change of their government, did not, however produce any change in the determination of the people.—Harkening not to the voice of Samuel, they said, "Nay, but we will have a king."

There are seasons of popular phrenzy, when neither the voice of reason, nor the voice of God, is heard, when arguments are as unavailable as would be a feather or straw, in opposition to a sawing hurricane, or to the falling torrent of Niagara.

The Oracle commanded Samuel to yield to the voice of the people and to give them a king.

The Grecian Republics, which were so jealous of power, that a man who should become even deservedly popular, would be liable to banishment by their Ostracism, sunk at length into the opposite extreme of torpid indifference & a deathlike calm. Their extreme jealousy as well as ingratitude, had withered the root of genuine patriotism. They had been tossed upon the Sea of Liberty, where they were so often wrecked by tempests and pillaged by pirates, in the disguise of friends, that they grew weary of the voyage, and were glad to put into any harbor, which might afford them a momentary repose. Their energies had been spent in mutual altercations, & their convulsive struggles terminated in a languor & lethargy, out of which the thundering eloquence even of Demosthenes could not awaken them. Thus some of the freest, the most ingenious, the most intelligent people, ever lived upon earth, having become divided, debased and corrupted, became an easy prey to the ambition of Philip.— to that country, once famous above—the Sun of Liberty has set, perhaps to rise no more!

We pass from Greece to Rome. We behold and admire the republican virtue of the Romans; a people sober, grave, steady on their habits, despisers of wealth, contented with virtuous poverty, and sacrificing every other consideration to the glory of the commonwealth. There is seen a Cincinnatus, who was called from the plough to command an army; and who after returning with trophies of victory, contentedly betook himself to his plough again. There we see a Regulus, choosing to suffer the tortures of death, rather than to violate his parole, or to give the Roman senate such advice as he deemed degrading to the Republic. There also we see a Brutus, condemning his own sons to death, for exciting commotions in favor of Royalty.

Was it possible that such a people should yield up their privileges and voluntarily become slaves? Yes, the Romans are added to the mournful list of fallen Republics. Corruption of morals and the violent spirit of party having prepared the way, Caesar found

means to bow their proud and lordly necks; and so general was the national debasement, that when Roman liberty expired, (after the ineffectual efforts of Cato, Brutus and Cassius) scarcely had she a friend remaining, to perform her funeral rites, or to lament her loss.

## HISTORICUS.

From the Gazette of the United States.

IN the *Virginia Argus*, of the 6th of November, we have noticed the productions of a writer, under the signature of "Civis," in which there is an attempt to prove, that Congress have the right to repeal the act, passed at the last session, "providing for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States," and in which are strong intimations given that this right will be exercised by the next Congress.

This publication is the first upon this subject which we have noticed, and although men of discernment have predicted, that an attempt would be made to overthrow our present judiciary system, we have not supposed, that the new administration would hazard the public tranquility by so direct and undoubted a violation of the constitution of the country. We were confirmed in this conclusion by a recurrence to the 1st section of the 3d article of that constitution, which says, that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, & in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

It is evident, by this article, as well as by the 8th section of the first article, that Congress had the power to pass the law establishing the present circuit Courts: A court being once organized, the Judges who compose it, being appointed, and vested with the powers designated by the constitution, this article declares, that "they hold their offices during good behaviour." The Judges of the present circuit courts have, respectively received commissions from the proper officer of the government, by which they are authorized to exercise judicial powers within certain parts of the United States. These powers are clearly defined and limited by the constitution, and the constitution has, as clearly ordained, that these Judges shall not be deprived of the exercise of these powers but by conviction of mal-administration, on a trial, by impeachment, before the Senate of the United States.

These Judges are therefore vested with powers of which Congress cannot deprive them: and although that body should alter, or repeal, the law organizing these courts; yet they cannot annul commissions by which the Judges hold their offices, and exercise their authority.

If, however, the next Congress should repeal the law, and in this manner attempt to displace judicial officers, it must be considered as a direct violation of the principle, upon which rests this important branch of our government. It was, clearly, the design of the framers of the constitution, and of the respective state conventions, which ratified it, that such should be the sta-

bility of our judiciary, that it should never be affected by the changes & revolutions to which, from the nature of the government, the other departments would be subject. It was felt and expected, that during "the throes and convulsions," which would agitate the state, the security of the person and property of the citizen, would be perfect, in the faithful and impartial administration of justice, by Judges whose tenure of office was placed beyond the reach of Executive or Legislative authority. Such being the spirit of our government, and the true sense and genuine meaning of the constitution, will it be deemed safe for Congress, at every change in the administration, to overturn the established systems, and attempt to hurl from their seats, Judges upon whose independence and uprightness, the preservation of our government, and the security of our rights & liberties absolutely and wholly depend?

The necessity of continuing our present judiciary establishment becomes more apparent, when it is considered, that the proposed change is not to be made with the expectation of producing a system which will conduce more to the convenience and benefit of the citizens; but we hesitate not to declare, that it must be for the mere purpose of displacing Judges, who have not been active in promoting the views & designs of the ruling party, & to place in office, men who have sacrificed the interest of the country for the hopes of personal honor and private emolument. If this be not the object, why should the law be altered? It, certainly, has not been so long in operation, that we cannot determine, that all its contemplated advantages, over the old one, will not be fully realized. At the formation of the government it was foreseen, that, as the country increased in wealth and population, the judicial business would so increase, as soon to render its performance impossible, by the judges of the Supreme Court. It was, therefore, wisely provided by the constitution, that Congress should have the power to establish such inferior courts as should be found necessary.—That time had arrived, and the last Congress undertook to establish Circuit Courts, and so to organize the system, that existing imperfection might be remedied, and speedy justice administered to every suitor.—These objects being effected, it was expected, that the system would be continued as stable and permanent, protected from the attacks of party violence, by the strong and unequivocal language of the constitution, and its plain and manifest necessity for the preservation of the rights of every citizen. But before it can be carried completely into operation, and before it can be determined, from experiment, not to be the most proper and advantageous plan which could be devised, it is to be wholly destroyed, because there are men who have labored earnestly for a revolution, and must be rewarded with the honors and emoluments of the state.—An attempt directly to displace these judges is deemed almost too plain a violation of the constitution; it is therefore proposed so to alter the law, that the displacements, though equally unconstitutional, may appear rather the effect of a rightful act, than as manifesting a direct intention to subject the constitution to legislative cowardice.



How unfortunate for the country; how perfectly destructive to the most valuable interest of the people will be the establishment of a precedent, which, hereafter, at every change of the Executive, shall sanction the dismissal of our judges, and a regular repeal of the previous system? Where then will be the security of persons & property, now so much the boast of our countrymen? The judiciary department must be filled, successively, by men who are the most violently attached to a party. The enquiry, "is he honest, is he possessed of learning & talents?" will never be made in the appointment; but "is he devoted to me & to my party?" And what then shall be the enquiry which the judge, so appointed and possessing such qualifications for office, will make in the investigation of right on the bench of justice? Not those which would be made by a candid, learned, and upright judge; but who are the parties in the cause,—what their political characters,—and what will be the influence which either may have at the next election, in promoting the interest of the party, upon whose success the judge will depend for his continuance on the bench? Such will be the considerations which will sway the minds of the ministers of justice. The rules of law & right will be forgotten or disregarded, & personal strength become; at last, the only security for life and property.

These, undoubtedly, will be the ultimate effects of rendering less stable our judicial establishment; and thus will it be, that the last and the safest guard which the people can ever have against the tyranny and usurpation of the other branches of government, will be wholly destroyed. It has been the general sentiment of wise legislators, that a country can never be enslaved while the laws are wisely and faithfully administered. The example of our mother country completely verifies the position. What but the independence of her judges, and the uniformity of her judicial decisions; has thus far preserved her people from slavery, and her government from destruction?—And what else does now preserve them? What but this can save our country from the anarchy and civil war, in which the rage of party threatens to involve it?

### Latest Foreign News.

#### LONDON, Oct. 8.

Lord Grenville, on Monday, assembled his corps of Volunteer Cavalry in Stoke Park, and after thanking them for their just vigilance & attention told them that the blessings of peace being restored, his Majesty had no farther occasion for their services; but, at the same time, his lordship requested every man who was disposed to hold himself in constant readiness would stretch forth his right hand, which was of course, done by every man in the corps.—From the manner in which his lordship spoke of the peace, it is conjectured that he is the ancient colleague who will return with Mr. Pitt into office.

September 28.

The following paragraphs are from a private letter, dated Dublin, Sept. 23. "I sometime since acquainted you, in proof of the continuance of that diseased spirit, whose evident existence is attempted to be concealed, but not corrected that a Gentleman on his way to Fermoy, in the county of Cork,—perceived by the light of the moon numerous persons performing military tactics, and distinctly heard the words of command given by men whose accent, &c. induced his belief that they were above the common order. I have now to add that captain R—, a week since, grousing on the west chain of mountains between Clogheen and Mitchellstown, in the counties of Cork and Tipperary, saw an immense assemblage of men, whom he cautiously approached, so near as to distinctly perceive them engaged at the pike exercise; charging, breaking, and flying, then rallying at the instant; their long pikes serving for leaping poles, with which they crossed ditches, &c. with astonishing facility.

"It has been demonstrated, that there are in this country numerous emissaries from France, with which they constantly communicate, & that

the most perfect understanding exists here between the disaffected. The attempt, therefore to deceive the public mind into a state of visionary security, is calculated to dispel the gathering storm; which, though it happily cannot burst without foreign aid, should yet be seen by its intended victims in its real colors.

"The most abundant crops this country ever witnessed are now universally saved, except some inconsiderable pieces of mountain-oats; and much wheat is not only down, but in some places, particularly in the county of Kildare, already strong above the ground—three ounces has, notwithstanding, been taken from the shilling loaf, which now weighs but 4lb. 11 oz.

"The manufacturing part of the people are miserably circumstanced, from the almost total want of employment; potatoes, however, are in some places so low as three halfpence the stone of 14lb. and their unparalleled abundance will in some degree compensate for the want of labor. Hay is here near 5l. the ton, owing to the meadows having been generally cut before the rain, that was in other places so greatly beneficial, and further owing to the export to Whitehaven, &c. but in the Queen's county, and other places, the best hay is to be bought for a guinea and a half a ton.

"The great military road through the county of Wicklow, so ably planned and conducted by captain Taylor, of the engineers, was a few days since visited by the lord lieutenant, who, sensible of its importance in the extension of civilization, and bringing delinquents to justice, ordered 100 soldiers to be immediately added to the working party.

#### PARIS, Sept. 24.

#### SOUTHERN ARMY OF OBSERVATION.

Copy of a letter from General Watrin, to Citizen Belleville, Commercial Commissary of the French Republic in Extrararia.

Head-quarters at Longene, Sept. 15.

Admiral Warren's Squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line, three frigates, and two brigs, landed yesterday about 3000 men to the right of our camp. After an obstinate engagement of six hours, we compelled them to disembark, with the loss of 1200 men killed, drowned and wounded.—We made prisoners 200 men, and several officers, whom I propose sending shortly to Leghorn.—Our batteries dismantled a frigate, which escaped from the circumstance of being towed by 20 boats. Seven gun-boats, were sunk and 3 taken by our swimmers.

The action covered with glory the troops of the Republic, who, being sick, & destitute of every thing, required all their courage to fight an enemy at least double their number, and supported by the tremendous fire of their vessels. The English disembarked at several points. A thousand men covered by 3 ships, also attacked Marciana; but the brave garrison, joined by a few of the inhabitants and some Poles, compelled them to retreat with loss.

Assure yourself my dear Commissary, of my sincere attachment.

(Signed)

WATRIN.

(A true Copy)

BELLEVILLE.

The General in Chief Murat to the Minister at War.

September 19.

Porto-Ferrajo, Citizen Minister, has been bombarded several days. The batteries prevented admiral Warren, who is cruising off this place with 7 sail of the line and 3 frigates from entering the harbor.

On the 13th instant a part of the English Squadron stood in towards the shore of Marciana. At four in the morning on the 14th, a great number of gun-boats and transports approached Bayence, and disembarked 2500 men, of the regiment of Wadeville, some marines, detachments of sailors, and some piquets of foreign troops.—At the same instant, the besieged made a sally, and got possession of our battery on the right, which prevented the enemy's ships from entering the harbor.

General Watrin permitted the enemy to advance about half a league from the beach, when perceiving a favorable opportunity, he in his turn, attacked them with the bayonet. The adjutant Commandant Sackelm attacked at the same time on the side of the city. In an instant the enemy were completely routed. Our troops intercepted them in their retreat, and all who were not taken prisoners threw themselves among the rocks in order to gain their boats.

The frigates, which took advantage of the moment that the enemy became masters of one of our batteries to enter the port, could not get out in time.—One of the frigates was entirely dismantled, and it is even asserted that she sunk. The consequence of this affair is, 10 gun-boats captured, 200 prisoners, all English, and more than 1000 killed.

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

#### NEW-YORK, Nov. 18.

Captain Gardner, who arrived at this port yesterday from Petersburg, which place he left on the 16th Sept. informs us, that on the 11th it was rumoured that the Emperor Alexander was taken suddenly and dangerously ill, supposed, to be occasioned by a stroke of Russian apoplexy:—the same disorder which carried off the late Emperor Paul.

November 21.

The intelligence by way of Boston, is as unexpected as it is extraordinary. Every late account from England had prepared us for a speedy rupture of negotiation, and an indefinite continuance of war. On this general and confident presumption, all late commercial arrangements and speculations were bottomed. The news of peace came like an "electric shock," and the mercantile world felt the sudden impulse in all its various departments. This sudden reverse was so unexpected, that some could not be persuaded to credit it. But the terms are more matter of conjecture, the actual signing of preliminaries cannot be disputed. It is officially announced; but if the conditions are such as are suggested, England has gained little by her immense exertions, while every thing seems to be sacrificed to her ambitious rival.

November 24.

In consequence of a quarrel which originated at the Theatre on Friday evening between George I. Eacker, Philip Hamilton and young Mr. Price, a duel was fought at Powles Hook on Sunday last by the former and latter, when, it is said, three shots were exchanged without injury to either.

Yesterday another duel was fought by Mr. Philip Hamilton (oldest son of Gen. Hamilton) and Mr. Eacker, at the same place. It is with extreme regret we mention, that Mr. H. was shot through the body just above the hip, the ball lodging in the left arm; and it is feared the wound will prove mortal.

By the Rover, from Cape Francois, we have received a file of the "Bulletin Officiel de St. Domingue" to the 15th of October. In one of that date we find the following curious and at the same time commercially interesting article:

In the name of the French Colony of St. Domingue.

ARRÊTÉ.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE,

Governor of St. Domingo.

To the Citizens of the departments of LOUVERTURE.

The General Assembly, wishing to consecrate the remembrance of my first conquest over the enemy of Liberty & of the republic, has decreed, upon the proposal that I made to it, that there should be formed a 6th Department in the colony, of which the town of Gonaives would be the chief place. It has given to that department the name of Louverture. Its limits will comprehend from the small river of Jean-Rabel, to the source of the Massacre, along the mountains, Mousfigue, Grosmore, Plaisance, Marmelade & Donjon; from whom the sources of Massacre to Banique, whose territory is included in this new department, from thence it will run along the river to the sea.

The inhabitants of this new department in general and of the city of Gonaives in particular, ought to endeavor to shew themselves worthy of their favor. They ought to redouble their zeal and emulation to render the capital of this new department as flourishing as the principal town of the colony. Those who may wish to make settlements on it will apply to me: not only will I grant them lots, but I shall know how to distinguish those who may shew the most emulation in building, and contribute to the embellishment & prosperity of the New Commercial City.

Accordingly I decree as follows:

Art. 1. Every Citizen to whom one or more lots have already been granted in the city of Gonaives, whatever may be the epoch at which he obtained it, if he has not begun to build within one month after the publication of the present arrete, shall be dispossessed.

2. In future every citizen to whom a concession shall be granted, shall at the same time engage to build on the lot which he shall have obtained in the space of one year and 1 day, conformably to the old law; in default of conforming thereto he shall be dispossessed and condemned to a fine of 10 half-johannes for each lot.

3. Until the city of Gonaives shall be wholly built, agreeably to the plan which has been decreed, all house timber entering the port of Gonaives, shall be exempt from any duty; and every other kind of merchandise coming from foreign countries, whatever may be their quality and value, shall only be subjected to an importation duty of five per cent.

Given at Cape Francois, the 25th Messidor, year ninth of the French Republic.

The Governor of Saint Domingo. (Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Extract of a letter from on board the United States ship Boston, dated, Banks of Newfoundland, 20th Oct. 1801.

"We have arrived so far safely—we had a heavy gale the night before last, which gave us during the time some anxiety, as we were not certain of the soundness of our ship; but we are now at rest on that subject as she proved to be staunch. The minister, & suite and all the crew are perfectly healthy, which is very satisfactory, having left the port of New-York under some apprehensions of the Yellow Fever."

#### NIAGARA, October 21.

A report has lately circulated here of the discovery of a plot in Montreal, to burn and pillage that city; the editor having used diligence in enquiring relative thereto, is able now to state, that the report is not groundless. It should seem, that some time in the summer past, several persons, mostly strangers, frequently met at a tavern at the lower end of the Quebec suburbs, and denominated themselves white caps: they would go at night & dig holes, use many strange gestures & charms, holding out the pretence of looking for hidden treasure. Their number was observed to increase, and which increasing suspicions of evil among the inhabitants, the magistracy is said to have watched and placed spies upon them, and who reported that their intentions were to burn and pillage Montreal; that the number of confederates was about 60, and combined by oath to obedience to the orders of their leaders, who were not made known to all.

Upon this report, of them, the magistrates issued warrants and apprehended several of them, who are now to the number of 8 or 9 confined in irons in the jail of that city; the rest having fled, it is supposed to the United States. The enquiry, having been laid before the Governor, he ordered an additional number of artillery on duty at that station, and a part of the militia to be armed, and to patrol the streets. As far as discovery has been made, there appears to be not one native Canadian in the banditti.

The London Gazette of the 6th of Oct. contains a proclamation concerning parliament for the dispatch of business on the 29th. The preliminaries of peace will then be submitted to both houses for their approbation.



PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

CAPE-FRANCOIS, Oct. 29, 1801.

Dear Sir,

"I am extremely sorry to have to relate to you, a very alarming affair which took place on the evening of the 21st, but happily suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the general holding the chief command of the Cape and its dependencies.

"It appears that some blacks in the country, in conjunction with others in the Cape, upon the plea of being dissatisfied with some measures of the government, had laid a very deep plot to kill the chiefs, assassinate the whites, & make a general plunder, and had fixed upon that night to put their plot into execution.

"They commenced by firing upon the patrol, of which two men were killed. Immediately a representation was made to general Christopher (gen. Moyse being absent) who, having previous knowledge of the plot, was prepared to act. He accordingly went in person and arrested two men, who have proved to be the ringleaders of this faction, and with the greatest judgment and precaution put the town in a state of safety for the night, by doubling the guards and patrol, without giving the least inquietude to the citizens; not having a drum beat. By these means he kept those disposed to revolt in their houses, and prevented the other parties from joining, which left them in uncertainty respecting each other.

"On the following morning, we heard of a considerable revolt in the country, and then the citizens were immediately all ordered under arms. The troops marched out, and the general with the cavalry accompanied them. Arrived in the country, they found these brigands assembled on different plantations. Some of them kept their position until the general arrived, and said they had met together with no intention of doing any injury. Others dispersed.

"The day after, they traversed the plantations in three parishes & killed every white man they found. The general then began to take all he could find prisoners—some of whom he sent here to prison and others he had shot upon the spot. He has since been fortunate in apprehending the principals, of whom, as well as of all the rest, there is no doubt a proper example will be made.

"General Toussaint is now distant with a considerable army, about—miles and is immediately expected, as it appears from the best information, that the blacks have returned to their plantations to work; and we flatter ourselves that the business is thus happily at an end. However, each person has his fears, and a great number are desirous to embark for America. For my own part, having money to collect, and property to protect, I shall not think of stirring till the last moment, and you may be assured, all the property entrusted to my care, I will protect to the last drop of my blood. Yet, at present, I think the government more strongly established than ever, and property more secure, if proper examples be made of the offenders, of which I have no doubt.

"During this period, an embargo was laid upon all vessels in port, and business of all kinds was suspended, as the whole town, blacks and whites, except Americans, have been continually under arms. The impression made upon the minds of all persons, by this affair, is so unfavorable, that but a little business will be done for some time; as no shop-keeper will put out his money for goods, until he is well assured of the final issue of this business, and no merchant will think of giving credit without the best knowledge of the person, and the fullest assurances of punctual payment.

"On the subject of trade, I am at a loss what to say. The opinions of merchants are various. I am, myself, of opinion, that provisions and articles necessary for the consumption of the country will answer extremely well, and I have no doubt but the produce of the country will be low.

"I must again repeat to you, that in my opinion there is no danger to be apprehended for the safety of any property—as I really believe in a few

days, we shall see order fully restored, and the government more securely established than it has yet been.

"As each person will, no doubt, relate this affair in his own way, & as some may be too sanguine, and others too timid, I have endeavored to give you as impartial an account of this insurrection as possible."

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman at Cape-Francois, dated October 30, to his father in this city.

"Left an exaggerated account of the late disturbances here should reach you, I will as minutely as possible inform you of every circumstance relating to it. The chief ground of complaint appears to be an article in the constitution authorizing the importation of slaves into the colony; some ambitious and factious men took the advantage of this to impress the negroes with a belief that the ancient regime was to be revived, and they were to be made slaves. The principal fomentor of this insurrection is one Flaville, commandant at Limbe, about 18 miles from the Cape, and what is singular, the chief cause of the former revolution in this colony, and the man who first made Toussaint a general, being the oldest general in the Island. He conceived himself injured in not being promoted to a more exalted station. The object of the insurgents was the extirpation of the whites, & nothing short of a miracle has preserved us. Some unguarded expressions first excited suspicions; and a captain of the national guards, called Trois Bal, was taken. General Christopher (Toussaint and Moyes being out of town) ordered his head to be taken off. The fellow's courage failed him, and disclosed the most horrid plot ever known.

"He was to command in town, and Flaville in the country. On the night of the 24th, some disturbance was to be made, when (as it is usual on such occasions) the generale was to be beat. This was the signal; immediately they were to rush on to murder every white and mulatto; not even women and children were to escape. At the same time, Flaville, in the country, was to act over the same bloody scene, & in the morning march into town, his friends previously having got possession of the forts. On this information of Trois Bal, forty officers were apprehended, and the capital of St. Domingo and its white inhabitants saved from destruction. A large army was marched from this place to meet the brigands, general Sutcliff commanding in person.

"The villains had already commenced their bloody work. Scarcely a white or mulatto man, woman, or child, escaped the horrid carnage. I cannot state the exact number that have been slaughtered; it is generally supposed to be 400 or 500. A blind man of 50 years of age, a friend to Moyes, was murdered. The general swore vengeance; he joined the army, and ordered no quarters to be given, but every man shot as soon as he was taken. His orders were obeyed, and few escaped. Flaville was taken by stratagem, and is now in gaol here. Every day numbers bleed; the slightest suspicion and you lose your head. A man last night cried fire; he was brought to Christopher; the general drew his sabre, cut off his head, and threw it into the street. Government must now show its strength, or all is lost. Moyes and Christopher are in town, and the governor daily expected. The Island is at present tranquil. A few troops only remain to pursue the fugitives. Among the killed is gen. Toussaint's old master.

IN CHANCERY.

November 24th 1801.

ORDERED, that the sale made by William Barrell, of the real estate of William Shubbs, deceased as stated in his Report shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 25th day of January next; provided a Copy of this order be inserted three times in the Eastern newspaper before the end of the present year.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD  
Reg. Chr. C.

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N ,

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 2.

MARRIAGES.

Married on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Rigg, Richard Tilghman Earle, Esq. to Miss Polly Tilghman, daughter of the hon. James Tilghman, all of Queen Anne's county.

And on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Rigg also, Mr. William Dawson Thomas, of Queen Anne's county, to Miss Polly Dawson, eldest daughter of William Dawson, Esquire, of Talbot county.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated Nov. 28, to a respectable merchant in Baltimore.

"A fast-sailing schooner just arrived that passed the brig Neptune, captain Coleman, 30 miles below, direct from Lisbon, who reports that Spain has declared WAR against the United States."

[While we doubt the above, there is still some reason to believe it may be true. In fact, she has for some time been carrying on a piratical warfare, and two millions almost of American property are now lying at the mercy of the capros and worms in the single port of Algiers. That she is at war with us there is no doubt—but that she has openly declared it, we disbelieve; because France is at the bottom of it, and it is not consistent with her policy to declare war against nations before she has well pillaged them.

The Felucca, arrived at Havana, left Spain about the 15th of October, and as nothing has transpired by her, it is fair to conclude that they don't intend to go to war with us, if they can rob us without.]

[F. C.]

STRANGE EVENTS.

Lord Hawkesbury, who in 96 was the most clamorous man in England for a "march to Paris," has been the first and only one to conclude a peace; while Porcupine has turned oppositist, and has had his house pulled about his ears for his coarse vulgarity and violent abuse of the ministry!!

ibid.

For this country, a peace in Europe, however suddenly and unexpectedly it has come upon us, could not have happened at a more fortunate period. The merchant and the farmer stand nearly upon the same footing. While the enhanced value of produce for the last 9 months has enabled the latter to wipe off old scores with the former, the great scarcity & the enormous price of our exports to England must also have put it completely in the power of the merchant to cancel all debts on that side of the Atlantic. Inconveniences and losses will certainly be felt by many, but small we conceive, in comparison with what would have been, had the war ceased a twelve-month ago, or had it continued a year longer. Our country is well stocked with every necessary and luxury, and the commercial part of it, instead of being indebted to, has large demands on England, France & Spain, which the present peace will quickly render them able, and we hope willing, to discharge. Nature, also, to make up for the fall of our produce, has kindly doubled beyond any former year, the quantity of the last crops.

Thus, although we have not so many reasons for rejoicing at the momentous event, as the long harassed and wretched inhabitants of blood-stained Europe, we have, notwithstanding, no reason to regret—Peace to the world in peace to us—and peace to us, is a blessing beyond any thing which the havoc of war in Europe can bestow.

ibid.

Extract of a letter from the Editor of the Savannah Museum, to his correspondent at New-York, dated

"Savannah, Oct. 28.

Since I wrote to you last, I have received a great deal of trouble and wishing to do equal justice

to all parties, and to conduct our paper with impartiality, we gave admission to a number of pieces on both sides of the question. At the particular request of two young men of anti-federal politics, though much against our own inclination, we published an extract from the Aurora, containing some remarks unfavorable to the character of General Gunn. This drew forth an answer from a friend of the General, under the signature of Q, who enjoined upon us secrecy, as to the author. After this publication, the young men just mentioned waited upon us, to know who was the author of it; the name, of course, we refused to give up, & they left us, tho' very much dissatisfied. In the evening I went to the post-office; and, whilst I was waiting for the papers, Gen. Jackson stepped in, and shortly after entering into conversation with me, began a long harangue, which he ended in praising his own exploits during the American revolution, and declaring that the country (and this state in particular) was indebted to him for its independence: he then observed to me that when I came to Savannah, I was a good republican, to which I replied, that my principles were the same that they ever had been; he contradicted me, and said that I was in British pay. To so direct an affront I gave him the lie—upon which he threatened to break my head. I prepared myself for the attack, but after his making a great noise, the scene closed for the evening. The two young men before spoken of ate aids to Gen. Jackson, and were by him, no doubt, intimated to their subsequent conduct; for, after the affair with the general, they again called upon us and demanded the author of Q. We persisted in our refusal, when one of them made an attack upon me with a loaded horsewhip, while I was unarmed. I was fortunate enough to remand the blow, and had an opportunity of handling him pretty roughly.

After this they collected a mob, presented their pistols to my breast, threatening to pull down our house, and to heave the types into the river, if we did not instantly give up the author's name; but they were soon opposed by more than an equal number of respectable citizens; which occasioned them to disperse in a terrible rage. They collected a third time, but, finding the respectable part of the inhabitants determined to protect us, they moved off, still swearing vengeance.

Next day there was a meeting called of republicans, as they are pleased so to stile themselves, at which, among other propositions that were made, one was that no printer in the state of Georgia should be allowed to publish anything against the President. Gen. Jackson attended this meeting, & was appointed one of a committee to draft rules and organize a society in each county of the state, for the purpose of carrying into execution the above plan."

ALL persons indebted to the Editor of this paper are very respectfully solicited to make their several payments as speedily as possible, that he may thereby be enabled to provide himself with the necessary articles for the prosecution of his business during the approaching winter. And the attention of those who are in arrears to the late Post-Master of Boston, is requested to the discharge of their respective accounts in that department also. Their accounts with the said post-master ceased on the last day of June, at which time he resigned the office.

Nov. 30, 1801.

TO BE RENTED

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

RACHEL THOMAS.

Oxford Neck, Dec. 7, 1801

A NEGRO MAN

Of 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.



## Valuable Land for Sale.

### Public Vendue.

**TO** be sold agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Robert Williams, on a credit or for cash, his late dwelling plantation, containing 246 acres of valuable land, adjoining the lands of William Hindman, Esq. and the lands belonging to the heirs of Dr. Wilson—beautifully situated on the navigable water of the river; with an excellent fishery, and offers near the buildings; about 70 acres are in woods; about 20 in good meadow, the residue in cultivation, divided into fields of lots, in good repair, about 50 bushels of wheat seeded. There is on this farm a framed dwelling house, 36 feet long and 18 feet wide, two stories high, with a flush cellar conveniently placed and well finished, with a good kitchen and paved garden adjoining, a Negro quarter, stables, granary and other convenient out houses, in good repair, a variety of fruit trees.—The above will be sold at Public Vendue on the first Saturday in January, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale. Possession may be had immediately.

Also, on Monday the 21st of December, the personal estate, consisting of a large quantity, and great variety of genteel house and kitchen furniture—valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—plantation utensils, a fishing seine and baits, and many other useful and necessary articles on credit with security.

HENRY DOWNES, Ex'r.

November 27, 1801. '95.

### TO BE RENTED

**FOR** the ensuing year, Two Houses on Harrison Street, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Dawson and William McQuire. For terms apply to the subscriber.

MARY TRIPP.

November 27, 1801. '85.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** 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. '92.

### Public Vendue.

**BY** virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day:

All the Real Estate lying in Dorchester county, near the head of Church Creek, with the improvements thereon, late the property of Edward Wright, dec'd & known by the name of Addition to White Haven. On the same day will be offered for sale, Twelve Lots of Land lying westward of Fort Cumberland in Allegany county, known by the Nos. 118, 217, 1190, 1289, 2543, 3039, 4064, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095 and 2544.

The terms of sale are: the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security to the Trustee, for paying one half the purchase money with interest within nine months, and the residue with interest within fifteen months from the day of sale.

ANN WRIGHT, Trustee.

Dorchester county, Nov. 10, 1801.

### 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 Wilson, 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.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

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

October 8, 1801. '89.

By the LEVY COURT of BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 18th, 1801.

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

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

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

By order,  
WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.

8w.—89.

### NOTICE.

**THIS** is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans 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, junr.  
Administrator de bonis non.

3w.—91.

### NEGROES FOR SALE.

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

October 15, 1801.

## For Sale

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

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

### A VALUABLE FARM

#### FOR SALE.

**THIS** Farm is situated in Talbot county, on Choptank river, a few miles above Chancellor's Point Ferry, adjoining the lands of the late Captain Birchhead and Tridram 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 Goldborough, junr. at Easton, or the subscriber at Cambridge.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

### WANTED

**AN** 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. tf.—86.

### NOTICE.

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

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator.

Sept. 18, 1801. 6w. '85.

### NOTICE.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON.

1801.

## WANT TOURCHASE

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

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

### Notice.

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

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

### PUBLIC VENDUE.

**ON** Monday the 30th day of this month will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late dwelling-house of Mr. Arthur Bryan, deceased—All the Horses belonging to his different farms, a number of Cattle, some Negroes, a quantity of Inspected Crop Tobacco, and a great variety of Books & Farming Utensils.—And on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, will be exposed to Sale at the same place, all the Negroes then remaining unfold, they consist of men and boys, women and girls, and some children, & are perhaps the most valuable number of slaves ever offered for sale on this shore—all the oxen and cattle, a number of milch cows, and in general, every article then undisposed of. A considerable credit will be allowed on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Wye Manor, Nov. 4, 1801. '92.

## FALL GOODS.

### TRACKLE, DENNIS & TRACKLE

#### OF

#### PRINCESS-ANNE;

Have Imported & will offer for sale in all the ensuing week,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

### MERCHANDIZE,

Particularly selected, adapted to the season;

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at the most reduced prices, and on the Customary Credit.

**TO** those who wish supplies in the Fashionable and Fancy line, as well as, to those who want the more essential and substantial articles, they tender their Goods, and trust that their Store will afford satisfaction.

Seeing that they have greatly endeavored to procure a general supply, so as to be enabled to dispose of them on reasonable terms, they look with confidence for a general sale.

Princess-Anne, Somerset county, Nov. 7, 1801. 92.

## BLANKS

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

### FOR SALE

At the Herald Office, THE CUSTOMARY PATENT MEDICINES.





EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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

(VOL. XIIth.) TUE DAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1861. (No. 597.)

# A SEAT OF WAR.

*Extract from a scarce pamphlet, entitled "Russian Humanity Exemplified."—Published in the year 1759, and written by a Lutheran Clergyman, who resided on the scene of action.*

"During this time,\* field marshal Fermor had besieged Custrin, with 70,000 men. The commandant of that fortress had committed a great fault in not burning the suburbs; for behind the houses, field marshal Fermor had erected his batteries. On the 13th, in the morning, he threw from three of them, a large quantity of bombs and fire-balls into the fortress, which by nine o'clock in the forenoon, was consumed to ashes. Many of the richest people have by this lost all they had, and have been reduced to misery. I, myself, have lost every thing! but I cannot think on my poor old sick parents, without the greatest sorrow and anguish of heart—they have survived nothing in the world! for two bombs fell, one just after the other, into their house, so that they had hardly time to save my poor mother, who has been bed-ridden these three years, out of the flames. These my poor parents must now lie, night and day, in great hunger and cold, upon nothing but straw, in a dark vault. What makes mine and their misery most deplorable is, that I cannot help them, for all my things, my linen, cloaths, & two hundred dollars, have now shared the common fate; and I have now but one thin coat, and two shirts left in the world.

"The other poor inhabitants lay scattered about under the ramparts, in great misery. But God at last, regarded our misery, and sent us our king, who had marched the whole night, from the 24th to the 25th of August, with an army of 40 or 50 thousand men. His people could scarcely stand through fatigue & want of strength, but when they saw the enemy near Zorndorff, and all the villages round in flames, but one spirit animated the whole army; they all burnt with the greatest desire to be revenged on their cruel enemies.

"In the morning at half an hour after eight, we heard a terrible cannonading; the houses trembled that were 20 miles off; and a farmer told us, that he had yesterday seen the king with his whole army; upon that, our inhabitants desired me to set apart an hour for prayer. I shall never forget this devotion in my life. All fell upon their knees—our children, even those of 3 years, lay round the altar, and with the old people, wept bitterly. When I looked upon the children, I was so much moved, that for several minutes I could not speak. Even old sick people were by their desire, brought into the church. How sacred that time was the house of our God.

"At once the cannonading ceased, and I went on foot to Soldin, being full of anxiety to know to whose advantage the battle had turned out. Towards the evening the Russian fugitives came to Soldin, seven hundred at once—a pitiful sight, indeed! Some holding up their hands, cursing and swearing, others praying—without hats, without cloaths; some on foot, others two on a horse, with their heads & arms, &c. tied up; some dragging themselves along by the stirrups. o-

\* The writer had been describing particular instances of the barbarities committed by the Russian army.

thers by the horses tails. Thus they all came into the city, and among them prince Charles of Saxony, (that incendiary who had so great a share in the burning of Custrin and Zittan) the Saxon general Dortleben, and the Austrian general St. Andre, without their baggage.

"At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, the Russians quitted the city in great hurry, and took the route to Landberg. They pillaged all the villages they passed through—and the minister of Brugge, Mr. Weinholdt, & of the Neuenburg, Mr. Schmidt, have been most cruelly used. This day the cannonading was as brisk as the day before, but after twenty-four hours the battle was decisive, and victory was shouted in the Prussian army.

Gen. Fermor retired to Landberg, after having ruined the country hereabouts, so that it is no more to be known. In 20 villages, is neither man nor beast, and nothing is to be seen but dreadful desolation, ruined houses, churches that have been profaned & destroyed, barns that have been broken down, and waste lands; and God knows whether they will ever be built and cultivated again, for the inhabitants are partly dragged away, and partly massacred.

"The 26th, in the afternoon, about eleven o'clock, I ventured to go, by myself, to the place where the cannonading was, which had come remarkably nearer. After walking 10 miles, a Cossack's horse came running full speed against me; I mounted him, and followed the report of the distant cannon. One may now imagine the misery of human life to be here united. For seven miles and a half on this the field of battle, I found the dead and wounded lying on the ground, sadly cut in pieces. The farther I advanced, the more poor creatures lay heaped one upon another. This scene I shall never forget. The Cossacks, as soon as they saw me, cried out, O! water! water! water!—Righteous God, what a sight! men, women, children, Russian and Prussian horses, oxen, powder chests, baggage waggons and carriages, all lying in one heap, over this immense space, to the height of a man; Seven of the most opulent and finest villages in this neighborhood all on fire, and the inhabitants either massacred or thrown into the flames.

"The wounded still fired at each other in the greatest exasperation, and I was in no little danger of my life among them. The field of battle was a fine plain, almost two miles and a half long, and this whole plain was so covered with the dead and wounded, that there was not room for me to set my foot without treading on some of them. Several brooks were so filled up with the Russians, that I can affirm with truth, they lay heaped up one upon another, as high as two men, and appeared like hills.—I could scarcely recover myself from the fright occasioned by the great and miserable outcry of the dying. A noble Prussian officer, who had both his legs shot off, cried out to me, "Sir, you are a priest, and preach mercy; pray shew that compassion to me, which God has not for me, and dispatch me at once." This so touched my heart, that I rode off as fast as possible.

"I count the loss of the Russian army to be 20,000 killed; and in all 36,000. The fire from the cannon has done the greatest slaughter, since it was no other wise than as if for four

hours running one had heard but a continued thunder clap. Our whole loss does not exceed 9 00.

## CLEANINGS.

*From London papers brought by the Perseverance.*

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Island of Trinidad has received more improvement during the short time it has been in British possession, than it probably would, had it continued half another century in the hands of Spain; and as a sugar island, its value is so great, that with half the labor and expence (those who best know it confess) it may be made to produce more sugar & rum than Jamaica itself. The country flat and level; the soil remarkably rich, free from woods, well supplied with water. It is as healthy as any island in the West Indies, & much more so than most of them. Little of the land has hitherto been cultivated, through the indolence of former possessors; and it may be very truly said, that none of it has been worn out; which cannot be said of most of the other islands. We scarcely know a nation holding out so many advantages to a man of enterprise, with a moderate property. It has also advantages beyond those we have stated, by its immediate proximity to the continent of Spanish America, by which a commerce offers, though perhaps, some what clandestine, yet which it would neither be possible nor prudent in Spain to check, to an extent almost unbounded. Certain articles of the manufacture of this country are there in the highest demand, and we receive in return the treasures of Mexico and Peru.

The Island of Ceylon, it is contended by the inhabitants, was the primitive Eden. They shew, on the top of a steep rock in the centre of the island, the perfect impression of a man's foot, which they assert to be that of Adam; and a neighboring pool, they say, was first filled by the tears of Eve for the loss of Abel!

The French general Dugua, lately returned from Egypt, brought home two copies of a remarkable inscription found on a piece of black and extremely fine-grained granite. The inscription is three fold; one portion presents a succession of hieroglyphics in several regular lines. Another portion, which has not yet been sufficiently examined, presents a greater number of lines, in character which yet leave some uncertainty, and which require a very attentive examination. The remaining portion consists of 53 lines in Greek. One of the members of the French institute, having undertaken to read and explain this part, thinks it a monument of the gratitude of some priests of Alexandria, or some neighboring place, towards Ptolemy Epiphanes. Buonaparte, to gratify the curiosity of the Literati in every country, gave immediate orders to have the inscription engraved: after which it will be submitted to the examination of the learned through all

Europe.

O'Brien, the Irish giant, lately died at Bristol. He was 8 feet 6 inches in height, and when first exhibited to the public, was so affected by a sense of

humiliation, that when treated with any thing like respect by his spectators, he has known to shed tears. In time he became callous, and was, as will be remembered by those who have latterly seen him, remarkably furly and unaccommodating.

Letters received from on board La Determine frigate, of 24 guns, captain J. C. Searle, dated off Alexandria, the 26th July, state, that she had fallen in with and captured a French corvette of 10 guns and 60 men, with a valuable cargo, and ten thousand pounds in specie, to pay the French army in Alexandria.

The late storms have done very great damage in the Baltic. More than 20 vessels are supposed to have been lost in the course of a fortnight, amongst which are two Russian men of war & an English vessel carrying horses to St. Petersburg, without a single man being saved. Every where bodies and wrecks are seen floating and driving on shore."

## FROM THE BALANCE.

THE world is a stage, and life a drama. Successive generations are acting over the same parts, which had been acted before. In every age, the crafty find means to dupe the simple, and entangle them in their nets, as the villainous pider catches flies. In every age, a variety of tragicomic scenes have been exhibited on this great stage, by knaves disguised in vifors, and bearing on their front a label, upon which are written in capitals the words, Honesty, Benevolence, Patriotism; while the multitude, never attempting to look under the mask, are seen stupidly staring at the label—reading the inscription, with the gaze of wonder, and uttering their applauding shouts in ecstasies of joy and veneration. Theories concerning man, which are spun from the rickety brain of philosophers, representing him as a being totally different from what he really is: they are like an ignis fatuus, or jack-a-lantern, and glimmer but to bewilder & mislead. But real history delineates with precision the character of the wonderful creature, man. The history of real life develops human nature, and is, as it were, the anatomy of the human heart. When it is seen how mankind have uniformly acted it may be pretty certainly concluded how they will act in the same or similar circumstances.

Human nature is the same sort of stuff now, that it was two or five thousand years ago. Selfishness is the most distinguished thread that runs through both the warp and the woof of its texture. The cunning and aspiring know now to promote their own selfish views, by insinuating in their cause the selfish feelings of the multitude. By ardent appeals to passion & avarice, those strings of the human heart are struck, which never fail to vibrate, even at the slightest touch. Though this trick, by its frequency, had become stale, perhaps, long before the flood, it still succeeds, with only a little variation in its varnish and management.

Men, like fishes, provided the hook is concealed, greedily swallow the bait; and as fishes, without learning caution from the fate of others, in whose gills the fatal hook has been fixed, are still caught with the same



safe as formerly; so the heedless children of men profit but little from the history and experience of former generations: inasmuch that the same arts of deception, which have succeeded in one age, may be practised in the age ensuing, with equal success.

Not to satirise his own species & malign human nature;—not to discourage real patriotism;—not to reproach republican forms of government;—not to deny or to despise the rights & liberties of the people,—has Historicus offered remarks and depicted facts in this and in the preceding numbers. He is himself one of the people; and is raised above them neither in circumstances, by office nor in expectations. —Having never experienced either the frowns or the favors of men now in office or of those who have gone out of office, he has no personal resentments or attachments to gratify. A republican of 76, and a warm friend to the adoption of the federal constitution, his political creed is still the same.—His situation in life does by no means suffer him to favor Aristocratical ideas; because for him to wish for the establishment of an Aristocracy, in the honors and emoluments of which he himself could not have the most distant prospect of any share, would be wishing to bind a heavy yoke upon the neck of his children. On the other hand; it is the most sincere and fervent wish of his heart, that our free Constitution of Federal Republican Government may be permanent and secure the rights of ages yet unborn.

To open the eyes of the people to their real dangers;—to point out to them the snares and the traps, which, from time to time, will be laid for their feet, the precipices and the pits down which they will be liable to fall;—to guard them against the alluring voice of flattery, which the crafty and unprincipled in every age have used as a ladder, to climb upon the people's shoulders;—to strip the sham-patriot of his imposing vifor, and to expose him to view, as he really is, a compound of villainous selfishness and ambition,—are the objects, which Historicus has in view; and to promote such objects, his hand, which has often been laboriously employed in tilling the ground is now occasionally employed in writing these essays.

It is devoutly to be wished, that these United States may not be added to the long list of Republican Governments, which have been subverted by the intrigues of selfishness & ambition, that no worm at the root, nor devouring insect at the top of the fair tree of our national liberty and independence, may cause its beauty to fade and its branches to wither!

No nation has been called to act a more important part in the grand drama, than ours. As a people, we have been evidently and in an eminent degree under the fostering care of Heaven. While reviewing the scenes preparatory and subsequent to our national independence, we cannot but recognize the Divine hand:—we behold, as it were, the "Pillar of the Cloud," that conducted us through the tremendous dangers of our Revolution. To the people of our nation has been given the peculiar privilege of meeting together by their delegates, and, in peace and with cool deliberation, forming a constitution of government for themselves. This government is now in a course of experiment. Hitherto, under its administration, the nation has enjoyed unexampled prosperity.—A wide-spreading ocean has happily separated us from the other parts of the world, and has removed us, as well from the contamination of their example as from the grasp of their power.

A fair trial, in this western world, there has been and is opportunity of making, whether mankind have wisdom and virtue enough to maintain a free government. If the trial should ultimately succeed in favor of the rights of human nature, the happy effects may be experienced by countless millions yet unborn.—If, on the other hand, it should fail;—if, through the vile arts of ambitious men and the short sighted selfishness of the people, our free government, (like others in former ages) should be subverted, and the privileges of the nation swallowed up in the horrible vortex of despotism, the awful event would greatly tend to establish this position, That Republican principles, however pleasing in

theory, are totally impracticable.—Despotism, in this case, might spread her fable wings over each continent & fix her talons on every nation. And then there would be heard the voice of the angel, that was seen in the vision of the Apocalypse, "flying in the midst of heaven, and crying with a loud voice, "Woe, woe, woe to the inhabitants of the earth."

#### HISTORICUS.

#### CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

#### THIS DAY

At 12 o'clock, the following MESSAGE was delivered to each House by Mr. Lewis, Secretary to the President.

#### MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress.

DECEMBER 8, 1801.

SIR,

The circumstances under which we find ourselves at this place rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practised, of making by personal address the first communications between the legislative and executive branches, I have adopted that by message, as used on all subsequent occasions through the session. In doing this, I have had principal regard to the convenience of the legislature, to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarrassment of immediate answers, on subjects not yet fully before them, & to the benefits thence resulting to the public affairs. Trusting that a procedure, founded in these motives, will meet their approbation, I beg leave, through you, sir, to communicate the inclosed message with the documents accompanying it, to the honorable the house of representatives, & pray you to accept, for yourself, & them, the homage of my high respect and consideration.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

It is a circumstance of sincere gratification to me, that on meeting the great council of the nation, I am able to announce to them on grounds of reasonable certainty, that the wars & troubles, which have for so many years afflicted our sister nations, have at length come to an end; and that the communications of peace and commerce are once more opening among them. Whilst we devoutly return thanks to the beneficent Being who has been pleased to breathe into them the spirit of conciliation & forgiveness, we are bound, with peculiar gratitude to be thankful to him that our own peace has been preserved through so perilous a season, and ourselves permitted quietly to cultivate the earth, and to practise and improve those arts which tend to increase our comforts.—The assurances indeed of friendly disposition received from all the powers with whom we have principal relations, had inspired a confidence that our peace with them would not have been disturbed. But a cessation of the irregularities which had afflicted the commerce of neutral nations, & of the irritations and injuries produced by them cannot but add to this confidence; & strengthens at the same time, the hope that wrongs committed on offending friends, under a pressure of circumstances, will now be reviewed with candor, and will be considered as founding just claims of retribution for the past, and new assurances for the future.

Among our Indian neighbors also a spirit of peace and friendship generally prevails; and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements and the practice of husbandry, and of the household arts, have not been without success: That they are become more & more sensible of the superiority of the dependence for clothing and subsistence, over the precarious resources of hunting and fishing: And already we are able to announce that, instead of that constant diminution of numbers produced by their wars and their wants, some of them begin to experience an increase of population.

To this state of general peace with which we have been blessed, one only

exception exists. Tripoli, the least considerable of the Barbary States, had come forward with demands unfounded either in right or in compact, & had permitted itself to denounce war, on our failure to comply before a given day. The style of the demand admitted but one answer. I sent a small squadron of frigates into the Mediterranean, with assurances to that power of our sincere desire to remain in peace; but with orders to protect our commerce against the threatened attack. The measure was seasonable and salutary. The Bey had already declared war in form. His cruisers were out. Two had arrived at Gibraltar. Our commerce in the Mediterranean was blockaded; and that of the Atlantic in peril. The arrival of our squadron dispelled the danger. One of the Tripolitan cruisers having fallen in with and engaged the small schooner Enterprize, commanded by Lieutenant Sterrett, which had gone out as a tender to our larger vessels, was captured, after a heavy slaughter of her men, without the loss of a single one on our part. The bravery exhibited by our citizens on that element will, I trust, be a testimony to the world, that it is not a want of that virtue which makes us seek their peace; but a conscientious desire to direct the energies of our nation to the multiplication of the human race; and not its destruction. Unauthorized by the constitution, without the sanction of Congress, to go beyond the line of defence, the vessel being disabled from committing further hostilities, was liberated, with its crew. The legislature will doubtless consider whether, by authorising measures of offence also, they will place our force on an equal footing with that of its adversaries. I communicate all material information on this subject, that in the exercise of the important functions, confided by the constitution to the legislature exclusively, their judgment may form itself on a knowledge and consideration of every circumstance of weight.

I wish I could say that our situation with all the other Barbary States was entirely satisfactory. Discovering that some delays had taken place in the performance of certain articles stipulated by us, I thought it my duty, by immediate measures for fulfilling them, to vindicate to ourselves the right of considering the effect of departure from stipulation on their side. From the papers which will be laid before you, you will be enabled to judge whether our treaties are regarded by them as fixing at all the measure of their demands, or as guarding against the exercise of force our vessels within their power; and to consider how far it will be safe and expedient to leave our affairs with them in their present posture.

I lay before you the result of the census lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are to reduce the ensuing rates of representation and taxation. You will perceive that the increase of numbers, during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a duplication little more than twenty-two years.—We contemplate this rapid growth, & the prospect it holds up to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do others in some future day, but to the settlement of the extensive country still remaining vacant within our limits, to the multiplication of men susceptible of happiness, educated in the love of order, habituated to self-government, and valuing its blessings above all price.

Other circumstances, combined with the increase of numbers, have produced an augmentation of revenue arising from consumption, in a ratio far beyond that of population alone; & though the changes in foreign relations, now taking place so desirably for the whole world may for a season affect this branch of revenue, yet, weighing all probabilities of expence, as well as of income, there is a reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excise, stamps, auctions, licences, carriages and refined fugars; to which the postage on newspapers may be added to facilitate the progress of information; and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interest of the public debts, and to discharge the principals in shorter periods than the laws, or the general expectation had contemplated.

War, indeed, & untoward events may change this prospect of things and call for expences which the imports could not meet. But sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow-citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, & which might not perhaps, happen, but from the temptations offered by that treasure.

These views, however, of reducing our burthens, are formed on the expectations, that a sensible, and at the same time, a salutary reduction may take place in our habitual expenditures. For this purpose, those of the civil government, the army and navy will need revival. When we consider that this government is charged with the external and mutual relations only of these states; that the states themselves have principal care of our persons, our property, and reputation: constituting the great field of human concerns, we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expensive; whether offices & officers have not been multiplied unnecessarily, and sometimes injuriously to the service they were meant to promote. I will cause to be laid before you an essay towards a statement, of those who, under public employment of various kinds, draw money from the treasury, or from our citizens.—Time has not permitted a perfect enumeration, the ramifications of office being too multiplied and remote to be completely traced in a first trial.—Among these who are dependant on executive discretion, I have begun the reduction of what was deemed unnecessary. The expences of diplomatic agency, have been considerably diminished. The inspectors of internal revenue, who were found to obstruct the accountability of the institution, have been discontinued. Several agencies, created by executive authority, on salaries fixed by that also, have been suppressed, and should suggest the expediency of regulating that power by law, so as to subject its exercises to legislative inspection and sanction. Other reformation, of the same kind will be pursued with that caution which is requisite, in removing useless things, not to injure what is retained. But the great mass of public officers is established by law, & therefore by law alone can be abolished. Should the legislature think it expedient to pass this roll in review, and to try all its parts by the test of public utility, they may be assured by every aid and light which executive information can yield. Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increase expence to the ultimate term of burthen which the citizen can bear, it behoves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself for taking off the surcharge; that it never may be seen here that, after leaving to labor the smallest portion of its earnings on which it can subsist, government shall itself consume the residue of what it was instituted to guard.

In our care too of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition; by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object or transcending it in amount by reducing the unconfined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious and uniform.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, as prepared by the secretary of the Treasury, will, as usual, be laid before you. The success which has attended the late sales of the public lands shews that with attention they may be made an important source of receipt. Among the payments, those made in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt, will shew that the public faith has been exactly maintained. To these will be added an estimate of appropriations necessary for the ensuing year. This last will of course be affected by such modifications of the system of expence as you shall think proper to adopt.

A statement has been formed by the secretary at war, on mature consideration, of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient, and of the

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number of men requisite for each gar- rison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military estab- lishment. For the surplus no particular use can be pointed out. For defence against invasion, their number is as nothing; nor is it considered needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up, in time of peace, for that purpose. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point in our cir- cumference where any enemy may chuse to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and com- petent to oppose them, is the body of neighboring citizens, as formed into a militia. On these collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading force, it is best to rely not only to meet the first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defence until regulars may be engaged to re- lieve them. These considerations ren- der it important that we should at every session, continue to amend the de- fects, which from time to time shew themselves, in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect: nor should we now, or at any time separate, until we can say, we have done every thing for the militia, which we could do, were an enemy at our door.

The provision of military stores on hand will be laid before you, that you may judge of the addition still requi- site.

With respect to the extent to which our naval preparations should be carried, some difference of opinion may be expected to appear; but just attention to the circumstances of every part of the union will doubtless reconcile all. A small force will probably continue to be wanted, for actual service, in the Mediterranean. Whatever annual sum beyond that you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations, would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, & be in readiness when any exigence calls them into use. Progress has been made, as will appear by papers now communicated in providing materials for seventy-four gun ships as directed by law.

How far the authority given by the legislature for procuring and establish- ing sites for naval purposes, has been perfectly understood and pursued in the execution, admits of some doubt. A statement of the expences already in- curred on that subject shall be laid be- fore you. I have in certain cases, sus- pended or slackened these expendi- tures, that the legislature might de- termine whether so many yards are ne- cessary as have been contemplated.— The works at this place are among those permitted to go on: and five of the seven frigates directed to be laid up, have been brought and laid up here, where, besides the safety of their position, they are under the eye of the executive administration, as well as of its agents, & where your services also will be guided by your own view, in the legislative provisions respecting them, which may from time to time be neces- sary. They are preserved in such con- dition, as well the vessels as whatever belongs to them, as to be at all times ready for sea on a short warning. Two others are yet to be laid up, so soon as they shall have received the repairs requisite to put them also into a sound condition. As a superintending offi- cer will be necessary at each yard, his duties and emoluments, hitherto fixed by the executive will be a more pro- per subject for legislation. A commu- nication will also be made of our pro- gress in the execution of the law re- specting the vessels directed to be sold.

The fortifications of our harbors, more or less advanced, present con- siderations of great difficulty. While some of them are on a scale sufficiently proportioned to the advantages of their position, to the efficacy of their protection, and the importance of the points within it, others are so exten- sive, will cost so much in their first ere- ction, so much in their maintenance, and require such a force to garrison them, as to make it questionable what is best now to be done. A statement of those commenced or projected, of the expences already incurred, and estimates of their future cost, as far as can be foreseen, shall be laid before

you, that you may be enabled to judge whether any alteration is necessary in the laws respecting this subject.

Agriculture, manufactures, com- merce, and navigation, the four pil- lars of our prosperity, are then most thriving, when left most free to indi- vidual enterprise. Protection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed.— It in the course of your observations or enquiries, they should appear to need any aid, within the limits of our constitutional powers, your sense of their importance is a sufficient assur- ance they will occupy your attention: We cannot, indeed, but all feel an anxious solicitude for the difficulties under which our carrying trade will soon be placed. How far it can be relieved, otherwise than by time, is a subject of important consideration.

The judiciary system of the United States and especially that part of it re- cently erected, will of course present itself to the contemplation of congress; and that they may be able to judge of the proportion which the institution bears to the business it has to perform. I have caused to be procured from the several states, and now lay before con- gress, an exact statement of all the causes decided since the first establish- ment of the courts, and of those which were depending when additional courts and judges were brought in to their aid.

And while the judiciary organizati- on, it will be worthy of your confi- deration whether the protection of the inestimable institution of juries have been extended to all the cases in- volving the security of our persons & property. Their impartial selections also being essential to their value, we ought further to consider whether that is sufficiently secured in those states, where they are named by a marshal depending on executive will, or designed by the court, or by officers dependent on them.

I cannot omit recommending a ré- vival of the laws on the subject of na- turalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of four- teen years is a denial to a great pro- portion of those who ask it; and con- troul a policy pursued, from their first settlement, by many of these states and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land. Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The constitution indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to cer- tain offices of important trust, a resi- dence shall be required, sufficient to develope character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely com- municated to every one manifesting bona fide purpose of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us?— With restrictions, perhaps to guard against the fraudulent usurpation of our flag; an abuse which brings so much embarrassment and loss on the genuine citizen, and so much danger to the nation of being involved in war, that no endeavor should be spared to detect and support it.

These fellow citizens, are the mat- ters respecting the state of the nation, which I have thought of importance to be submitted to your consideration at this time. Some others of less mo- ment, are not yet for communication, will be the subject of separate messages. I am happy in this opportunity of committing the arduous affairs of our government to the collected wisdom of the union. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to inform, as far as in my power, the legislative judgment; nor to carry that judgment into faithful execution. The prudence and tem- perance of your discussions will promote within your own walls, that concilia- tion which so much befriends rational conclusion; and by its example will encourage among our constituents that progress of opinion which is tend- ing to unite them in object and will. That all should be satisfied with any one order of things is not to be ex- pected; but I indulge the pleasing persuasion that the great body of our citizens will cordially concur in honest and disinterested efforts, which have for their object to preserve the general and state governments in their consti- tutional form and equilibrium; to

maintain peace abroad, and order and obedience to the laws at home; to establish principles and practices of ad- ministration favorable to the security of liberty and property, and to reduce expences to what is necessary for the useful purposes of government.

TH. JEFFERSON.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 15.

We hear, that Col. William Rich- ardson was nominated, when a Treas- urer for the Eastern Shore was to be chosen by the House of Delegates.— And it would indeed exceed belief, that this Gentleman was not elected, were it not, that since the new order of things commenced in Maryland, we have been pretty much habituated to wonders.

Col. Richardson, embarked, at a ve- ry early period, on the stormy ocean of the Revolution. And his conduct and his sufferings, in addition to his own character gained him an office under the great Washington. As a public offi- cer, his conduct was so unexceptiona- ble, that even democratic ingenuity would hardly venture to find fault.— Yet under the new system of economy, which by saving 500 dollars, will in all probability lose 1,000, his office was vacated. And I do suppose that it would have been rather indecorous in the Legislature of Maryland, to have asked any questions about his qualifications, in as much as it has never yet been proclaimed to the world, that that happy period had arrived.

Well, if such men are to be thrown by as useless, for a while, it affords some ground of consolation, that we are permitted to hope for better times. When they do arrive, we shall be ready to join in the ecstatic strain of the Shepherd in Virgil, *Deus nobis hæc otia facit.*

The 7th inst. being the Constitutional day for the meeting of Congress, the house of Representatives convened in their new Chamber in the south wing of the Capitol.

At half past eleven o'clock the mem- bers took their seats, present 81 mem- bers, and proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, when it appeared that Na- thaniel Macon had a majority of votes. And John Beckley was elected Clerk of the House.

On Wednesday, the 26th of Octo- ber, the wife of Aaron Brower, No. 4 Baker-street, was safely delivered by Dr. Van Soligen, of three fine lovely children, two boys and one girl. The parents are young, honest, and indus- trious, but their circumstances are not equal to the support of so rapid an in- crease.

[N. Y. Pap.]

Those, who think that the Span- iards insult our citizens, imprison our consuls, and commit depredations up- on our commerce of their own good pleasure, forget that these people have masters. They are in many instances the actors, but there is a prompter be- hind the scene, whose every word is law.

[N. E. Palladium.]

The democrats who are so exquisi- tely sensible on some occasions to nation- al wrongs insults, are as quiet as whip- ped children on the subject of Spanish ag- gression. They probably see who holds the rod, and receive the chastise- ment with all due meekness and sub- mission.

ibid.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

### NAVAL ACTION.

The particulars of the gallant action fought off Rochefort, by the Amelia frigate, Captain Herbert, mentioned in our paper of yesterday are as follows:—On the 22d of August, she was or- dered by signal from the Impatoux, of 84 guns, Commodore Sir E. Pellew, Bart. to reconnoitre the enemy's force in Rochefort. On her nearing the port, she observed two frigates & a schooner standing out towards her; one La Me- duse, of 50 guns, and the other a 44 gun frigate. Captain Herbert imme-

diately bore down, and brought them to action in the most gallant style.—In a short time the ci-devant Ambuscade, of 32 guns, came out to join her con- sorts, but the fire from the Amelia was so well kept up, that the French Squad- ron bore away for port. The Amelia stood after them, and actually lay too far from the harbor. The shore was lined with thousands of spectators, who witnessed the retreat of their fri- gates covered with glory. The Amelia sustained but little damage, and, hav- ing made her observations, returned to the British Squadron.

SEPT. 19.

When the last post left Vienna, the State Printing-Office was on the eve of publishing an Address and Admoniti- on to the inhabitants of Vienna, ex- horting them to behave quietly on the arrival of the new French Ambassador, and not to molest in any manner, or offend by words or gestures, the Am- bassador himself, or any person be- longing to his Suite, under pain of being dealt with as disturbers of the public tranquility. The inhabitants of Vienna are also desired, in the same Paper, not to oppose the affixing of the Arms of the French Republic, if it should take place.

PARIS, OCT. 14.

We hear that Lucien Buonaparte will return to Paris within a month. It is said that 20,000 passports have been delivered to persons who are com- ing to France.

[Clef de Cabinet.]

BALTIMORE, NOV. 27.

### IMPORTANT.

Cape-Francois, Nov. 9, 1801.

SIR, I take the liberty to inclose, for the information of the citizens of your port, a recital of acts made by the go- vernor of Saint Domingo, relative to the late insurrection; and to assure you that order and tranquility are now restored, with every prospect of their continuance.

The embargo which has been laid on the vessels in this port, since the 29th ultimo, was to prevent the escape of any who had been concerned in ex- citing this insurrection; as well as to enable the vessels to carry to the U- nited States a detail of facts, and an assurance of the restoration of good order.

With great respect,

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

TOBIAS LEAR,

Gen. Com. Agent of the U. S. of America in the island of St. Domingo.

ROBERT PURVIANCE,

Collector of Baltimore.

A Swedish frigate in the Mediter- ranean, has been ordered to protect American vessels from the Barbary cruisers.

[U. S. G.]

On the 21st ult. arrived at Norfolk the ship Virginia from Bourdeaux.— Mr. James Oldden, of this city, came passenger in the Virginia.

The Virginia, having had a long passage, brings nothing new.

ibid.

ALL persons indebted to the Editor of this paper are very respectfully solicited to make their several payments as speedily as possible, that he may thereby be en- abled to provide himself with the necessary articles for the prosecution of his business during the approaching winter. And the attention of those who are in arrears to the late Post-Master of Easton, is re- quested to the discharge of their respective accounts in that department also. Their accounts with the said post-master ceased on the last day of June, at which time he resigned the office.

Nov. 30, 1801.

### 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 it pretty well off.—She is rather higher be- hind than she is before. There is a knot on her left side, occasioned by the hook of a cow. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said Mare to Matthias Clifton, Esq. in Dela- ware state.

NATHAN MILLS.

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



## Valuable Land for Sale.

### Public Vendue.

**T**O be sold agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Robert Williams, on a credit or for cash, his late dwelling plantation, containing 246 acres of valuable land, adjoining the lands of William Hindman, Esq. and the lands belonging to the heirs of Dr. Wilson—beautifully situated on the navigable water of Wye river; with an excellent fishery, and oysters near the buildings; about 70 acres are in woods; about 20 in good meadow, the residue in cultivation, divided into fields & lots, in good repair, about 50 bushels of wheat seeded. There is on this farm a framed dwelling house, 36 feet long and 18 feet wide, two stories high, with a plush cellar conveniently placed and well finished, with a good kitchen and paved garden adjoining, a Negro quarter, stables, granary and other convenient out houses, in good repair, a variety of fruit trees.—The above will be sold at Public Vendue on the first Saturday in January, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale. Possession may be had immediately.

Also, on Monday the 21st of December, the personal estate, consisting of a large quantity, and great variety of genteel house and kitchen furniture—valuable flock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—plantation utensils, a fishing seine and baits, and many other useful and necessary articles on credit with security.

HENRY DOWNES, Ex'r.

November 27, 1801.

'95.

### TO BE RENTED

**F**OR the ensuing year, Two Houses on Harrison street, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Dawson and William M'Guire. For terms apply to the subscriber.

MARY TRIPP.

November 27, 1801.

'85.

### 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.

'92.

### Public Vendue.

**B**y virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 11th day of December next if fair, if not, the next fair day:

All the Real Estate lying in Dorchester county, near the head of Church Creek, with the improvements thereon, late the property of Edward Wright, dec'd & known by the name of Addition to White Haven. On the same day will be offered for sale, Twelve Lots of Land lying westward of Fort Cumberland in Allegany county, known by the Nos. 118, 217, 1190, 1239, 254, 3039, 4064, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095 and 2544.

The terms of sale are; the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security to the Trustee, for paying one half the purchase money with interest within nine months, and the residue, with interest within fifteen months from the day of sale.

ANN WRIGHT, Trustee.

Dorchester county, Nov. 10, 1801.

### A COCHEE & HORSES

#### FOR SALE,

**T**HE 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.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**T**HE 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, the top of the verge plays in, & likewise lately cut off even with the top of the cock—a steel chain, long links, made of round steel wire turned, quite black, owing to rust. It is hoped, that every gentleman watch-maker, gold and silver smith who are informed of this piece of theft, will take pains to detect this villain by having any person confined, who may carry either or both of the above described watches to repair or sell, until they can have the matter tried, so as to detect the thief, and on the delivery of the above mentioned watches, the above reward shall be paid by Thomas Bruff, Gold and Silver Smith, living in Somerset county, Princess Anne, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

October 8, 1801.

'89.

By the LEVY COURT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 12th, 1801.

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

The editors of the news-papers in Alexandria, Frederick-town, 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 GIBSON, Clerk.

Sw.—89.

### NOTICE.

**T**HIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans 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, Jur.

Administrat'or de bonis non.

3w.—91.

### NEGROES FOR SALE.

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

3w.—89.

## For Sale

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

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

### A VALUABLE FARM

#### FOR SALE.

**T**HIS Farm is situated in Talbot county, on Choptank river, a few miles above Chancellor's Point Ferry. Adjoining the lands of the late Captain Birkhead and Tristram Bowdler. The situation of this farm is high, healthy & agreeable, commanding an extensive view of the Choptank; it contains several tracts of land, which altogether (including the marsh) amount to 618 1-2 Acres. It will shortly be divided into two equal parts, and then sold either separately or altogether.

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

### WANTED

**A**N Overlooker to superintend the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Bunnals 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.

tf.—86.

### NOTICE.

**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.

### NOTICE.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

## IN CHANCERY,

November 24th, 1801.

**O**RDERED, that the sale made by William Barroll, of the real estate of William Sluby, deceased as stated in his Report shall be retified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 25th day of January next, provided a Copy of this order be inserted three times in the Eastern newspaper before the end of the present year.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cnr. Can.

### 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

### Notice.

**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.

### PUBLIC VENDUE.

**O**N Monday the 30th day of this month will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late dwelling-house of Mr. Arthur Bryan, deceased—All the Horses belonging to his different farms, a number of Cattle, some Negroes, a quantity of Inspected Crop Tobacco, and a great variety of Books & Farming Utensils.—And on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, will be exposed to Sale at the same place, all the Negroes then remaining un sold, they consist of men and boys, women and girls, and some children, & are perhaps the most valuable number of slaves ever offered for sale on this shore—all the oxen and carts, a number of milch cows, and in general, every article then undisposed of. A considerable credit will be allowed on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Wye Manor, Nov. 4, 1801. 98.

## FALL GOODS.

TEACKLE, DENNIS & TEACKLE

OF

PRINCESS-ANNE;

Have Imported & will offer for sale in all the ensuing week,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

### MERCHANDIZE,

Particularly selected, adapted to the season;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at the most reduced prices, and on the Customary Credit.

**T**O those who wish supplies in the Fashionable and Fancy line, as well as, to those who want the more essential and substantial articles, they tender their Goods, and trust that their Store will afford satisfaction.

Seeing that they have greatly endeavored to procure a general supply, so as to be enabled to dispose of them on reasonable terms, they look with confidence for a general sale.

Princess-Anne, Somerset county, Nov. 7, 1801. 98.





## FROM THE PALLADIUM.

THE multitude every where, but especially in European countries, are instructed to believe that Equality is some new state of society, in which all that is will cease to be, the high are to be brought low, and all are to stand on an exact level. It is hard to make ignorance clearly comprehend the doctrine, but it is of all things the easiest to excite vice and want to carry it into practice. However it may be intended or however explained, it is understood by the mere rabble as the levelling principle. It is inconsistent no less with the sense of a just subordination, than with security for property or indeed of any social right whatever. It stirs up those who are unfit to exercise power to claim it, and to enlist under ambitious demagogues, who pretend to assert their claim. The very first step, therefore, of a rabble, to vindicate & augment their power, is to part with it, by entrusting it in the hands of the most treacherous impostors. All experience shews, that the mob-leaders betray their trust, they form factions, as soon as these prevail over the laws and regular government they quarrel about the division of the spoil, and the chief of the prevailing faction becomes master of the State and its tyrant. He may be said, in the French style, and with emphatical propriety, to conquer liberty. The fore-sight of this event will be expected to restrain the multitude from the steps that lead to it; & is it really believed, that those who foresee nothing, will defy this danger, which is even hidden from the presumption of philosophers? The writer of the letter to Mazzei, and the Worcester Farmer, seem not to have the smallest comprehension of this political danger, which has happened as regularly as the seasons. Democracy, or in other words, the uncontrolled power of the people as it seems, but of a faction as it proves to be, tends with a fatal instinct, that cannot see and that will not hear, to tyranny. Yet the Mazzie philosopher considers the government of the United States as the enemy of liberty, and the obstacle to its establishment, and that the removal of the restraints on the people, and of all impediments to their acting according to their arbitrary good pleasures, will ensure its safety and long life. "We shall prevail, we shall," he says, in that letter, "break these Lilliputian ties." At this crisis, therefore, it is exceedingly important to know how the new rulers understand the principle of Equality & how it will be understood by the rabble of their adherents.

To prevent the troop of little fearlers from their usual success in perverting the meaning of words—it is here explicitly declared, that the householders, tradesmen and yeomanry of the nation are not considered as mob, rabble and incendiaries. The men who live by labor, & who get a regular livelihood, tho' they may lay up nothing, are nevertheless for the most part orderly, quiet, useful citizens.

But all large towns have rabble and mob. London has perhaps one hundred thousand, and Paris as many of the vilest mob on earth. Wretches destitute of morals, knowledge or property, the standing army of vice, and who need in every European State another army in public pay to keep them from plunder and murder. In 1792, it is probable the United States had

not as many as either London or Paris. Since that time Gov. McKean probably obtains ten thousand new votes of the rabble ejected within the last nine years from London and Dublin. Within the last 10 years our mob has doubled in the Southern States. It has not increased one tenth in New-England. The squalid tribes of vice, and want, and ignorance are every where rabble, unfit for liberty and fit for ambitious demagogues to inflame and combine into a regular force, with which to menace government, and in the end to usurp its powers.

Whatever interpretation the philosophers may give to the word Equality, the people, as the Democrats call this very rabble, understand it as entitling them to power, and to uncontrolled power. Now, it is not in the nature of man to suppose that he is to rule, without instantly turning his thoughts and rousing all his desires to use his power in such a way as to satisfy those desires. Destitute of all things, entitled by the Rights of Man to unlimited power that will command all things, will there be any longer patience in his slavish submission to a government hostile to liberty and to the people's power, will there be any moderation in his appetite for the yet untasted dainties of his sovereignty? No, on the contrary we know that such a multitude will be violent as often as their leaders can make use of their clamors, their votes, or their force. It has been as easy in Paris, and for the Democrats in this country, to kindle rage, as to kindle a fire.

The philosophers will complain, that it is uncandid to ascribe the errors of the multitude to their teachers. It might be answered, that it is at least as fair to charge the actual & enormous abuse of the doctrines of equality to the democratic leaders, as for those leaders to oppose government, as they did for twelve years, on account of abuses that had not happened, but which possibly might happen, because they were incident to the very nature of power. It might be said again, that as popular mistakes on this point, were inevitable, these teachers are answerable for a doctrine so sure by creating mistakes to work mischief. Yet as inquisitive and fair-minded men will desire to take other views of the subject, it will be proper to exhibit it somewhat more in detail.

## Foreign Intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 19.

The following remarkable Proclamation of the Directory, was published yesterday, just at the closing of the mail.

BATAVIANS;—This day it was carried only by two votes, in the first chamber in the Legislative Body, that our proclamation of the 14th inst. be published—the people are hereby invited, either to reject or adopt the plan of the new constitution. The object of this is no less than to unite the people, to let them give their free suffrages upon an important point which possibly may become the parent of intestine convulsions, by a continuance of an order of things, in which confusion has risen to its summit, and which embraces the interests of but few, while the whole is hurrying to ruin. We feel it our sacred duty, not only to expose such pernicious projects,

but also to avert as much as in us lays, its direful consequences. We have adopted efficient measures to prevent the assembling of the legislative body, until the sense of the people is known. Citizens of Batavia, it is with reluctance that we impeach the conduct of our fellow citizens; but we cannot, we dare not allow, that the voice of the whole nation be suppressed—and that comparatively but few, without any prior investigation, should audaciously call themselves the people. Our only motive is to be informed of your sentiments, & what will be your sovereign will. Your will shall be our guide, we will without selfishness, promote the good of the whole. Judge, therefore, coolly and deliberately respecting the plan of the new constitution—Digest it well, without being biased by others—remember that not only your dearest rights, but also the welfare of your posterity is at stake, and choose that which to you shall seem most salutary. Rest assured, that the measures which are adopted for your security will be efficient.

Be convinced that we are willing & able, to curb the temerity of the audacious, who might be vile enough to undertake to shackle your free suffrages:—The Directory orders this to be made public, and that it shall be posted up in all public places.

Done at the Hague, the 13th September, 1801, seventh year of the Batavian Liberty.

(Signed)

BESIER, *Leco-President.*MAZEL, *Leco-Secretary.*

OF ST. DOMINGO.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The state of St. Domingo and the other West-India islands has not, it is said, been overlooked in the terms proposed as the basis of peace between this country and France. The erection of an independent Negro government in the island of St. Domingo, was calculated to give much alarm to those in this country who are interested in West-India property. Toussaint's republic was viewed as a formidable example, and its effects might have spread to the whole circle of islands where negroes are to be found. Toussaint only recognizes a nominal dependence on France. His children are there, and he is obliged to temporize. He is known, however, to be jealous of the authority of the Mother Country. Vessels arriving are carefully examined, and persons capable of exerting any rival authority, are either not permitted to land, or are closely watched. In fact, there is no room for the Mother Country to exert any authority, if the separate constitution published by Toussaint is to be carried into effect.

In consequence of views, in which the wishes of this country and the imperious dictates of Buonaparte's policy concur, it is believed, that Toussaint will quickly be made to feel that he is not independent of France. A great number of French troops are to be sent to St. Domingo to assert the interest of the French republic. If necessary, the French government is to be allowed to charter to the number of 70 English vessels to carry out the troops without delay, because it may be of great importance to execute the plan before Toussaint has the least intimi-

on of peace being concluded between France and England, and of course before he can be prepared to assert his independence against such a force as will be sent. The very knowledge of peace would give him to understand that he must prepare to contend with Buonaparte's arms, or prepare to submit. The force sent out will at the least be 20,000 men. It is added, that Martinique is to remain in our hands, for a time, as a pledge that Buonaparte will execute this purpose faithfully.

In Toussaint's constitution there is a clause which permits the introduction of new cultivators, that is, either new Negroes, for the encouragement of agriculture, or run-away Negroes from the other colonies. In the one case, the Slave Trade is to be carried on by Negroes; in the other, all the slaves already in the West-Indies are to be free on reaching St. Domingo.

## Latest Foreign News.

Via New-York, continued.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY Thursday Oct. 22.

Downing-street, Oct. 21.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received (in duplicate) at the office of the right honorable lord Hobart, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Head-quarters, camp before Alexandria, Sept. 5, 1801.

My Lord,

I have now the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that the fort and town of Alexandria have surrendered to his majesty's troops, who, on the 2d inst. took possession of the entrenched camp, the Heights above Pompey's Pillow, the Redoubt de Bain, and the Fort Triangular. By the capitulation, the garrison are to be embarked for France in the course of 10 days, provided the shipping is in a state of preparation to receive them.

The operations against the enemy's works commenced on the 17th of August.

Major-general Coote embarked with a strong corps on the inundation in the night between the 16th and 17th of August. He effected his landing to the westward of Alexandria, with little or no opposition, and immediately invested the strong castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the western harbor of Alexandria.

On the east of the town two attacks were made to get possession of some heights in front of the entrenched position of the enemy. I entrusted the conduct of the attack against their right, to major-general Craddock; & that against their left to major-general Moore. Those two officers perfectly executed my intention, and performed the service committed to their care with much precision and ability. The action was neither obstinate nor severe, and our loss is but small; but it afforded one more opportunity to display the promptness of British officers, and the heroism of British soldiers. A part of general Doyle's brigade, the 30th regiment, (but under the immediate command of Col. Spencer) had taken possession of a hill in front of the enemy's right. General Menou, who was in person in that part of the French



intrenched camp, directly opposite to our post, ordered about six hundred men to make a fortie, to drive us from our position. The enemy advanced in column with fixed bayonets and without firing a shot, till they got very close to the 30th regiment, to whom col. Spencer gave immediate order to charge, though they did not consist of more than 200 men; he was obeyed with a spirit and a determination worthy the highest panegyric.—The enemy were driven back to their intrenchments in the greatest confusion. They had many killed & wounded, and several taken prisoners.

On the night between the 18th and 19th, major-general Coote opened batteries against the Castle of Marabout, an attack was also made from the sea by several Turkish corvettes, & the Launches and Boats of the fleet, under the guidance of the hon. captain Cochrane; great perseverance and exertions were required to get up heavy guns through a difficult and almost impracticable country; but the troops executed this painful and arduous service with such zeal and continued firmness, that the fort capitulated in the night of the 21st; the garrison consisted of about 180 men, and were commanded by a Chef de Brigade.

On the morning of the 22d, major-general Coote marched from Marabout to attack a strong corps posted in his front, in order to cover the approach to Alexandria; the management of that excellent officer appears to have been able and judicious, and were attended with the most complete success; he drove the enemy every where, though strongly posted, and in a country which opposed uncommon obstacles to the progress of troops. The French suffered extremely in the action, and retreated in much confusion, leaving their wounded and seven pieces of cannon behind them.

On the 24th, batteries were opened against the Redoubt de Bain; and on the 25th, at night, major-general Coote surprised the enemy's advanced posts, when 7 officers and 50 men were taken prisoners: this service was gallantly performed by Lieut. Colonel Smith, with the 1st Battalion of the 20th regiment & a small detachment of Dragoons, under the orders of Lieut. Kelly of the 26th. The enemy endeavored to regain possession of the ground from which they had been driven, but were repulsed with loss.

On the morning of the 26th, we opened 4 batteries on each side of the town against the entrenched camp of the French, which soon silenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw many of their guns.

On the 27th, in the evening, general Menou sent an aid-de-camp to request an armistice for three days, in order to give time to prepare a capitulation, which, after some difficulties & delays, was signed on the 2d September.

I have the honor to inclose you a copy of the capitulation, and also a list of the number of persons for whom the enemy have required shipping; by this it appears, that the total of the garrison of Alexandria consisted of upwards of 8000 soldiers, and 1300 sailors.

This arduous and important service has at length been brought to a conclusion. The exertions of individuals have been splendid and meritorious.—I regret that the bounds of a dispatch will not allow me to specify the whole, or to mention the names of every person who has distinguished himself in the public service. I have received the greatest support and assistance from the general officers of the army. The conduct of the troops of every description, has been exemplary in the highest degree; there has been much to applaud, and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the camp have been as conspicuous as their courage in the field. To the quartermaster-general, Lieut. Col. Anstruther, I owe much, for his unwearied industry and zeal in the public service, and for the aid, advice and co-operation, which he has at all times afforded me. Brigadier-general Lawson, who commanded the artillery, and captain Bryce, the chief engineer, have both great merit in their different departments. The local situation of Egypt presents obstacles of a most serious kind to military operations on an extended scale. The skill and persever-

ance of those two officers have overcome difficulties which at first appeared almost insurmountable.

Lieut. Col. Lindenthal, who has always acted with the Turks, deserves my utmost acknowledgments; his activity and diligence have been unremitting, and he has introduced amongst them an order and regularity which does him the highest honor.

During the course of the long service on which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times, given me the most able assistance and counsel.—The labor and fatigue of the navy have been continued and excessive; it has not been of one day or of one week, but for months together. In the Bay of Aboukir, on the New Inundation, and on the Nile, for 160 miles, they have been employed without intermission, & have submitted to many privations with a cheerfulness and patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public service.

Sir Sidney Smith had originally the command of the seamen who landed from the fleet; he continued on shore till after the capture of Rosetta, & returned on board the Tigre shortly before the appearance of admiral Gantheaume's squadron on the coast. He was present in the three actions of the 8th, 13th and 21st of March, when he displayed that ardor of mind for the service of his country, and that noble intrepidity, for which he has been ever so conspicuous. Captain Stephenson, of the Europa, succeeded him, and I have every reason to be satisfied with his zeal and conduct.—The crews of the gun-boats displayed great gallantry, under his guidance, in the new inundation; and much approbation is also due to the naval officers who acted under his orders.

Captain Preissland, of the Rugulas, has had the direction for many months past of all the Greek ships in our employment, and of those belonging to the commissariat. He has been active, zealous and indefatigable, and merits my warmest approbation. I must therefore beg leave particularly to recommend this old and meritorious officer to your lordship's protection.

Allow me to express an humble hope, that the army in Egypt have gratified the warmest wishes and expectations of their country. To them every thing is due, and to me nothing. It was my fate to succeed a man who created such a spirit, and established such a discipline amongst them, that little has been left for me to perform, except to follow his maxims and to endeavor to imitate his conduct.

This dispatch will be delivered to your lordship by Col. Abercromby, an officer of considerable ability, & worthy of the great name which he bears.—He will one day, I trust, emulate the virtue and talents of his never to be sufficiently lamented father.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

J. HELY HUTCHINSON,

Lieut. General,

The right hon. Hobart, &c. &c. &c.

#### FRENCH BISHOPS.

*Translation from the Latin of the letter written by the thirteen French bishops, resident in London, to the Pope, in answer to his brief of the 15th of August, 1801. Dated October 1st, 1801.*

"We will not conceal from your holiness the heavy anxiety which pressed upon our minds when first we received the letters of your holiness, dated on the 15th of August, 1801, in the second year of your pontificate; which is the greater, that we, who at all times thought nothing more incumbent on us, & had nothing more at heart than zealously to promote, as far as in our power, your paternal councils, should now be found not only uncertain and fluctuating, but, in a duty of this nature, compelled to be even reluctant to obey.

"Such is the force of these letters, that if that be done which they enjoin, all the episcopal sees in France will be left vacant at one and the same point of time. By what means this sudden abdication of all the churches of that most extensive empire is to produce, throughout France, the salutary effects of unity, and of preserving or restoring the Catholic religion, your holiness has not informed us, nor, to confess the truth, do we, as yet, suffi-

ciently foresee. Truly the very experience of all the calamities with which our country has been afflicted for many years, sufficiently shews that it is not without reason we dread that, by this voluntary universal abdication of all the churches, more grievous inconveniences would result to the Catholic cause; for which, to acquaint your holiness with the means of prevention, belongs only to a convocation of all the bishops of the Gallican church.

"Nor indeed do we mean to say this, as if it would seem grievous or a hardship upon us to resign our rank in those melancholy and troublesome times, but rather that it would conduce to the private happiness of each of us, to have our infirmity relieved from so great a burthen, if we may still think of happiness or consolation with minds broken by the weight of so many misfortunes. But the line of our duty seems to us fully to require that we should never suffer that tie which has bound us, and the churches immediately committed, by the providence of the most great and good God, to our care to be broken.

"We earnestly beseech your holiness, that, in some writing to be speedily drawn up, we may be permitted to disclose and enter somewhat more at large into the arguments upon which we thought right to act in this manner, and the grounds of our resolution. In the mean time, greatly confiding in the parental affection of your holiness towards us, we hope it will so happen that nothing further will be determined in this business before you shall in your consummate equity & prudence, weigh the reasons upon which your children shall plead their cause before their most pious father.

"Prostrate at the knees of your holiness, most ardently we invoke the apostolic benediction of your holiness.

The most devoted and dutiful sons,

Narbonne,	Nayon,
Angoulême	Perigueux,
Arras,	St. Pol de Leon,
Auranches,	Vannes,
Lombes,	Uzès,
Montpellier,	Rhodes,
Nantes,	Moulins.

•Nominated in 1791.

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.

#### ISLE OF SABLE

Captain Fawson, in the brig Earl Moira, has returned from landing the settlers on the Isle of Sable.

On this island is a narrow pond, nearly fifteen miles in length, & navigable for a vessel of 9 feet draft of water. This pond is said to contain great numbers of lobsters, and other shell fish, besides eels, flounders, perch, &c. & in the other season, to be frequented by blue-winged ducks, and other wild fowl in abundance.—The upland of the island is covered with a kind of sedge grass, and an immense quantity of wild peas; and it is thought roots and vegetables, of almost every sort, might be raised there with much ease. The N. W. and N. E. bars, give the island somewhat the form of a crescent; the centre of which rises to a considerable height, and may be seen in a clear day, at the distance of some leagues.

The part inhabited by Mr. Morris, and his company has, we are told, the advantage of very excellent fresh water.

A Mr. King, who was found on the island, declared, that he had seen upwards of seventy wild horses in one drove.

Upon the whole, there can be little doubt, but that Mr. Morris, who as we have observed before, is a man perfectly adapted to the task before him, will soon find his situation comfortable, and even pleasant, should the government of Great Britain think proper to second the very laudable & humane efforts to this infant province, in supporting an establishment which we hope may long do honor to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia.

We have been favored with the following arrangement of flags and other regulations which Mr. Morris has been directed to adopt, until something more permanent and effectual can be established.

There will be two flag-staffs erected on the island—one on the highest ground at the east end, and the other at the west end.

The flag at the east end is blue, stationary, and will be visited every week, if the weather permits; it has a small box nailed to the staff, containing directions where a boat may be found, and what part of the island they may find the present settlement.

The flag that is hoisted on the high ground at the west end of the island, has three horizontal stripes—viz. blue, white and blue, and will be hoisted as circumstances may require; the cannon will be fired when necessary, and a good look out kept. From this station a view of the N. W. bar is perfectly distinct.

ANNAPOLIS, December 10.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

City of Annapolis, December 7, 1801.

A report having been circulated in different parts of Anne-Arundel county, "that for work done by me for governor Mercer, Mr. Duvall, and other republicans, I had made the most extravagant demands, & for the like services for federal gentlemen I had made little or no charge," with an intention of injuring my reputation as a public printer. I take this method of declaring that the said report is a base and malicious falsehood. The following letters from the above-mentioned gentlemen will prove the falsity of it, and evince the rectitude of my conduct.

F. GREEN.

From his excellency the governor.

With respect to the report to which you allude I can say nothing. I can only say, that I never have complained, nor had cause to complain, of extravagance in your charges against me in the line of your profession. All political and private work which you have done for me for fourteen years past, has been promptly executed, & at reasonable rates, and no one has ever been authorized by me to insinuate any thing to the contrary of this."

From Gabriel Duvall, Esquire.

I cannot account for the report which is said to be circulating in this county, "that for work done by you for me, and other republican characters, you had made the most extravagant charges, &c." as it is without foundation, it was not authorized by me. So far from making an extravagant charge against me, you made no charge at all. Although some of my publications were long, & were continued occasionally from June to Nov. in the year 1800, you refused to accept of any compensation. I have frequently mentioned your liberality on the occasion. I may add, that I have never been charged by you more, for services in the line of your profession, than by other printers, and in some instances your charges have been less."

#### 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 it pretty well off—She is rather higher behind than she is before. There is a knot on her left side, occasioned by the hook of a cow. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said Mare to Matthias Clifton, Esq. in Delaware state.

NATHAN MILLS.

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

#### For Sale

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

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

THE

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TUESDAY

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Holmes, M

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# THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 22.

## Congress of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 8, 1801.

Various Committees chosen.

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Milledge, Tenney, Condit, Dennis, Hanna, Stanley, Taliaferro. Committee of revision and unfinished business.

Messrs. Davenport, Craig, and Alston.

Committee to prepare rules and orders for the house.

Messrs. Colton, Smith, Gregg, Holmes, Mattoon, J. Smith (N. Y.) Plater, Moore.

Committee of Commerce & Manufactures.

Messrs. Samuel Smith, Euliss, Dana, Mitchel, Jones, Newton, Lowndes.

Resolved that a standing committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such Reports of the Treasury department, and all such propositions relative to the revenue as may be referred to them by the house; to enquire into the state of public debt; of the revenue and the expenditures; and to report from time to time their opinions thereon.

Mr. Randolph, Griswold, Ifreal Smith, Bayard, Smilie, Read, Nicholson, Van Ransselaer and Dickson.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they had come to a resolution relative to the choice of two Chaplains, of different denominations; the one to be chosen by them, the other by the house: to exchange duties weekly.—The house concurred.

Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution, the purport of which was, to request the secretary of the treasury to lay before the house a statement of the accounts of Timothy Pickering, Esquire, late secretary of state.—Mr. Nicholson observed that he conceived this measure necessary, on account of the clamor that had been raised, the publications of various newspapers and the agitation of the public. He considered it as a duty due to his constituents, to give them complete satisfaction on this subject. Mr. Nicholson was one of the committee appointed to examine the accounts of the treasurer the last session. He did not think that committee authorized to attend any other than the treasurer's accounts, and the mode of keeping them. He hoped, for the reasons before mentioned, and for the entire satisfaction of all, that the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Griswold rose. He observed that he also was a member of that committee; that he differed much from the gentleman last up, relative to the powers of that committee; he believed that committee were authorized to examine all the accounts of the treasury; that Mr. Pickering's accounts were examined, and that the vouchers were also examined, a certain bundle of papers excepted, which the committee were informed were vouchers on a particular account, but which the committee thought it too tedious to critically investigate, as they were knowing to the appropriations. Mr. Griswold thought the argument of present alarm or public agitation futile, as that clamor had existed previous to the investigation of the committee a year since; that it was needless to investigate those accounts again and again: it would employ their whole time. But he wished particularly to know the gentleman's object: something appeared to be in view which he could not understand; he wished the gentleman fully to explain himself.—Mr. G. conceived that it did not come within the precinct of the duties of the house to settle the accounts of Mr. Pickering; that house was not a board for that purpose.—Mr. G. had no objection, other than on the grounds of inconsistency, to this resolution.

Mr. Nicholson in reply. The gentleman and himself differed as to the power of the committee that had attended to the investigation of the treasury accounts; he believed they were not authorized to enter an enquiry whether all the monies received by col. Pickering were properly appropriated;

this was his object; he had been informed, of late, that Mr. Pickering had in some instances appropriated more money than he was allowed, and had sometimes appropriated money to purposes, public purposes, otherwise than ordered; it was his wish that the house should adopt some regulations in these matters, not leaving appropriations discretionary with officers, and the better to enable the comptroller to settle his accounts. He was sensible of the impossibility of their making a thorough investigation, and that they must trust to the treasury for information; but that when the attention of the people was called to particular characters in his manner, it was their duty to satisfy them; he did not wish to single out Mr. Pickering alone; he wished equal reference to others. The proposed resolution was not on account of any doubts in his mind; he did not entertain the least suspicion that Mr. Pickering had ever appropriated to his own use or defrauded the public of a single dollar; he believed him to be a man of irreproachable honesty and integrity; but the report of the former committee did not say enough.

Mr. Griswold. He presumed it very probable that there had been occasionally excess of appropriations; every man acquainted with public business knew that the public service would have often suffered had not this been the case: most members know how often this had happened, & how often congress had justified and granted afterwards, this excess of appropriation: laws cannot always touch contingencies: it had often been the case in the office of the secretary at war; congress afterwards made up the expenditure, the excess appearing fairly and necessarily applied; so may it have been in the office of the secretary of state.

[Resolution put off till Monday next

## Public Vendue.

BY 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.

ALL persons indebted to the Editor of this paper are very respectfully solicited to make their several payments as speedily as possible, that he may thereby be enabled to provide himself with the necessary articles for the prosecution of his business during the approaching winter. And the attention of those who are in arrears to the late Post-Master of Easton, is requested to the discharge of their respective accounts in that department also. Their accounts with the said post-master ceased on the last day of June, at which time he resigned the office.

Nov. 30, 1801.

## Valuable Land for Sale.

### Public Vendue.

TO be sold agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Robert Williams, on a credit or for cash, his late dwelling plantation, containing 246 acres of valuable land, adjoining the lands of William Hindman, Esq. and the lands belonging to the heirs of Dr. Wilson—beautifully situated on the navigable water of Wye river; with an excellent fishery, and oysters near the buildings; about 70 acres are in woods; about 20 in good meadow, the residue in cultivation, divided into fields & lots, in good repair, about 50 bushels of wheat seeded. There is on this farm a framed dwelling house, 36 feet long and 18 feet wide, two stories high, with a flush cellar conveniently placed and well finished, with a good kitchen and paved garden adjoining, a Negro quarter, stables, granary and other convenient out houses, in good repair, a variety of fruit trees.—The above will be Sold at Public Vendue on the first Saturday in January, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale. Possession may be had immediately. HENRY DOWNES, Ex'r.

November 27, 1801.

## TO BE RENTED

FOR the ensuing year, Two Houses on Harrison Street, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Dawson and William McGuire. For terms apply to the subscriber.

MARY TRIPP.

November 27, 1801.

## NOTICE.

ALL 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 24th, 1801.

ORDERED, that the sale made by William Barroll, of the real estate of William Sluby, deceased as stated in his Report shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 25th day of January next, provided a Copy of this order be inserted three times in the Easton newspaper before the end of the present year.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## A NEGRO MAN

OF 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

FOR 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

## Notice.

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.  
October 13, 1801.

## WANTED

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

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 29, 1801.

## NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans 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 Dimini 1801.

JAMES TRIPPE, Jnr.  
Administrator de bonis non.  
3w.—'91.

## NOTICE.

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

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator.

Sept. 18, 1801.

6w. '85.

## NOTICE.

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

By the LEVY COURT of BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 12th, 1801.

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

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

The editors of the news-papers in Alexandria, Frederick-town, 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 GIBSON, Clerk.  
8w.—89.

## FALL GOODS.

TEACKLE, DENNIS & TEACKLE

OF

PRINCESS-ANNE;

Have Imported & will offer for sale in all the ensuing week,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

## MERCHANDIZE,

Particularly selected, adapted to the season;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at the most reduced prices, and on the Customary Credit.

TO those who wish supplies in the Fashionable and Fancy line, as well as, to those who want the more essential and substantial articles, they tender their Goods, and trust that their Store will afford satisfaction.

Seeing that they have greatly endeavored to procure a general supply, so as to be enabled to dispose of them on reasonable terms, they look with confidence for a general sale.

Princess-Anne, Somerset county,

Nov. 7, 1801.

'90.

## FOR SALE

At the Herald Office,  
THE CUSTOMARY  
PATENT MEDICINES.



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,	1 9
Thomas Bodley,	1307	10 1-2
Thomas Blackstone,	2395, 2596, } 2597, 2598, }	8 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 Dolye,		2 7 1-2
Uriah Forrest,	Ormes Mistake Ormes Trouble, The General's Wife, 14 Lots in Western Post, Part of Water Works,	9 2 1-2 8 3 1-2 15 3 1-2 12 6 1-2 12 2 1-2
Samuel Godman,	1124,	10 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1930,	10 1-2
Augustin Gambell,	3194, 3197, } 3196, 3197, }	3 6
Levy Hughes,	909,	10 1-2
Thomas Hewitt,	273	10 1-2
James G. Howard,	216, 492, 164, }	
Samuel Jay,	170, 810, 290, }	7 10
	1010, 1834, }	
	1121,	
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,	135, 21, 4336, } 1935, 56, 131, }	8 9
	932, 2536, }	
	241, 1267,	
John Kegan,	Kingan's Discovery,	1 4
Lloyd S. Pace,	Small Meadows, Hunting ground, Bucks Bone, Rich Glade,	7 9 1-2 9 2 1-2 1 14 6 1-2 8
William Melny,	1293, 1294, 3115,	2 7 1-2
Colbert Murdock,	885, 931,	1 9
James M. ,	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, }	4 4 1-2
	1244, 850,	
Walter Roe,	Dunghill,	1 12 6
John Randle,	2363, 2364, } 2365, 2366, }	3 6
Thomas B. Randle,	950, 945, 885, }	5 2 1-2
	1950, 1130, 130 }	
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061, }	3 6
	2062, 2067, }	
Samuel Selby, 3d.	Loose Ridge resurveyed Refurvey 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, Chestnut 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 Stoddart,	Hard Struggle, Mount Pisgab Roby's Delight and Ray's 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 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,	9435, 3882, } 3883, 3884, }	
	3885, 3886, }	
	3440, 3449,	
	3450, 3451,	
	3452, 3454,	
	3455, 3456,	
	3458, 3459,	
	3461, 3462,	
	4163,	
	2615, 2616,	
	2618, 2619,	

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts, and No. of Lots.	Taxes due.
		L. S. D. H.
John Thompson,	1326, 1336, } 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 Ewery,	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, } 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- ty,	1 Lot, Cumberland	2 8
Peter D. Evoc- mon,	4 Lots, Cumberland,	4 7
James McPherson,	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, Joseph's Folly, Lost Grove,	16 7
George Reiley,	Redbird Thicket,	5 10 1-2
	1464, 290, } 94, 95, }	5 6
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,	7 1
John C. Jones,	Horse Pasture,	8 1

NOTICE: 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.

8w-98.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber's shop was broke open on the night of the 7th of this inst, and two Silver Watches Stolen, one of them a small Single Case French Watch, Number not known, the face broken around the key hole, steel minute and hour hands, the cock screws very indifferent, & the pins belonging to the underside of the cock broke off and nothing but the screws to guide the cock over the ballance-works a small steel chain & a long round brass key, the case shuts badly, and some times will not remain fast. The other a very old London Watch, number not known, the outside case very indifferent, very much bruised, with a hole on one side, no button to the outside case to bear in the watch with; the ballance works out of order, one side of the ballance wheel lies down on the regulating plate, owing to the pivot being turned out of place that the top of the 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### NEGROES FOR SALE.

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

October 15, 1801.

3w-89.

#### BLANKS

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

(Vol. 1)

FROM THE DEITY by the sacred following part most highly "O, that they Angel spoke, ejaculation re- selves. Our be happy, no possesses a go- of territory f- rations to co- cline may be borders. O coasts, and cellent harb- vigation and treasures of bosom.

Such has lent econon- ing this cou- the Atlantic of the eastern derive a rec- each other, by the cor- mean time cherishing- ernment is choosing, a- out lives.— What could Vineyard, Heaven has blessings; Our future rially upon general co- be marked of Liberty, this count- fages and l- tered with and flourish- land; and ven many eat of its c-

But, on forbid 1) i- character- hideous f- nefs—the will be co- blasted,— being str- liage, it w- so unfit public vo- it down- ground."

It has cer of th- inaugural Govern- ment on where e- law, wou- law, and public o- cern." basis, an- names c- from it, been qu- have be- received- historical languag- may de- weaknes- its neces- tions sh- —Are t- general- —Are t- they vi- ent to e- peo- ge a-





## FROM THE BALANCE.

THE Deity himself is introduced by the sacred penman, as uttering the following pathetic wish concerning a most highly favored people of old, "O, that they were wise!"—As if an Angel spoke, we may hear this divine ejaculation repeated and applied to ourselves. Our own nation, in order to be happy, needs but to be wise. It possesses a goodly land and has extent of territory sufficient for many generations to come. The fruit of every clime may be made to grow within its borders. On its widely extended coasts, and in its numerous and excellent harbors, by the fisheries, navigation and commerce, the immense treasures of the sea are poured into its bosom.

Such has been the wise and benevolent economy of Providence respecting this country, that the people of the Atlantic and of the west; and also of the eastern and southern states, may derive a reciprocity of benefits from each other, and are drawn to union by the cords of real interest. In the mean time Freedom has spread its cherishing mantle over us.—Our government is of our own making and choosing, and our rulers proceed from ourselves.—What lack we yet?—What could have been done to this Vineyard, that has not done in it? Heaven has given us a profusion of blessings; it is for us to improve them. Our future destinies will depend materially upon our national conduct. If the general conduct of our nation should be marked with wisdom, the fair Tree of Liberty, that has been planted in this country by the venerable hands of sages and heroes, and, as it were, watered with the richest blood, will grow and flourish and overshadow the whole land; and our children's children, even many generations to come, may eat of its delicious fruit.

But, on the other hand (which God forbid!) if the portrait of our national character should be stamped with the hideous features of folly and wickedness—the root of this venerated tree will be corroded,—its bloom will be blasted,—its fruit will wither;—and, being stripped of its beautiful foliage, it will present only a huge trunk, so unsightly, so disgusting, that the public voice will be heard to say, "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground."

It has been told us by the first officer of the nation, (see the President's inaugural speech) "That a Republican Government is the strongest government on earth—that it is the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order, as his own personal concern." Truth stands upon its own basis, and the authority of the greatest names can neither add to it, nor take from it. The sentiments, which have been quoted, could not consistently have been meant, nor are they to be received for general truths; because historical facts speak a very different language. In forming a scale that may determine the real strength or weakness of a Republican government, it is necessary that the following questions should be accurately answered:—Are the officers of the government generally capable?—Are they honest?—Are the people generally wise?—Are they virtuous?—A zealous attachment to law and public order among a people, presupposes general knowledge and virtue.

An ignorant people may be easily led to believe, that the freest government is tyrannical, and the best administration is despotic and oppressive. An immoral vicious people have a rooted aversion to the restraints of law and order. "Overturn," is their motto; and confusion is the element in which they delight to breathe; it is hardly therefore, to be expected that they would fly to support the odious standard of law and order, which it is the wish of their hearts to prostrate and to trample under feet.

When the people of the free states of Greece had become generally corrupted in morals, and were led by noisy demagogues, without patriotism and without principle, they were not seen "to fly to the standard of the law and of public order," and spiritedly to repel the invader of their rights; but faction, confusion and anarchy reigned among their divided bands, and in their distracted councils. The gold of Philip pleased more powerfully than the eloquence of Demosthenes; and they fell an easy prey to his ambition.

When Caesar had passed the Rubicon and became the avowed invader of Roman liberty, the citizens of Rome, who had lost their moral & republican habits, and became effeminate and debauched, sought themselves out "to the standard of the law and of public order," but to the standard of the usurper.

But why need we go back to former times: Our own age teems with events which prove, that republican laws and forms of government are as ineffectual to bind a depraved and turbulent people as a thread of tow would be to an enraged giant.

France here presents herself to our astonished view. "Her civil institutions of government, which were ratified by the people and sanctioned by their solemn oaths, have one after another been swept away, like 'the baseless fabric of a vision.'" These have been succeeded by a military despotism at the head of which, Buonaparte, foreigner, a Corsican by birth, man, ages, with usurped authority the destinies of the Great Nation.—Or, if call home our attention, dear bought experience has taught our own nation, that our republican government has no strength, any further than the people have wisdom & virtue. The Insurgent counties of Pennsylvania exhibit a miniature portrait of the certain effects of general ignorance and vice in destroying a free government. Stimulated by foreign influence, and led on by villainous demagogues, these deluded, factious people were prepared to fly, not "to the standard of the law," but in the face of law and to the subversion of order; and if the same ignorance and turbulence had pervaded the whole union which were manifested in that rotten and leperous branch of it, some modern Caesar or Catharine might have triumphed over the prostrated liberties of this country.—As water will rise as high and no higher than its fountain-head, so a free government rises or sinks precisely according to the standard of public intelligence and virtue. When "the whole head is sick and the whole heart faint," or a general corruption of manners pervades the body politic, Bills of Rights and free Constitutions of Government written upon paper, would be of no avail.—Such a people could not, for any length of time, continue free. When a republican na-

tion, instead of cultivating republican virtues, reposes in the lap of sensuality, of luxury and vice, its government becomes weak, as did the strong man of old, after sleeping in the lap of the harlot, and being shorn of his locks. In a very limited or qualified sense, it is, however true, "that the republican government is the strongest government on earth." While people are generally well informed and well disposed, or while they are intelligent and virtuous, they will support and defend the free government of their own choice, with invincible energy; and, indeed, they cannot lose their privileges, unless they first lose their virtue.

Knowledge and virtue are the "Jacobin and Boaz," the great pillars, upon which a free government rests. And from hence results the unspeakable importance of a general virtuous education in a free state.

The distinguished Sages and Legislators among the ancients, carefully attended to this cardinal point, the education of youth.

Moses, the lawgiver of the Hebrews, having by the guidance of the Divine Hand, marked out such a form of government for his people, as was best fitted to preserve them from the debasement and idolatry of the surrounding nations, most earnestly urged upon them the necessity of instructing their children in the principles of knowledge and virtue.

Solon and Lycurgus, the Legislators of Athens and of Sparta, were deeply sensible that the freedom of the people depended essentially upon their education; and upon this object they bestowed unceasing attention.

The following sentiments of Plato should be written upon the tablet of our memory, as "with the point of a diamond."—"All (says the admirable philosopher) who have meditated on the art of governing mankind, have been convinced, that the fate of empires depends on the education given to youth. What are the solid foundations of the tranquility and happiness of states? Not the laws which regulate their constitution, or increase their power, but the institutions which form the citizens, and give activity to their minds.—Not the laws which dispense rewards and punishments, but the public voice when it makes an exact distribution of contempt and esteem.—When the nature, advantages and defects of the different forms of government are chiefly investigated, we shall find that the difference in the manners of a people is sufficient to destroy the best of constitutions, or to rectify the most defective."

It cannot be expected that the Banner of Freedom will spread over these United States, for a long time to come unless great care be used, (much more than yet has been) to diffuse general good instruction among youth. There should be free schools, at the public expense, for the education of the children of the poor.—Public provision should be made, and vigilant care should be used, that no children be suffered to grow up in ignorance, idleness, and vice. It is not a showy, but a useful education that is wanted—an education, that, while it informs the head, directs its influence chiefly to the heart. A veneration of the Deity,—a respect for parents and superiors,—truth and honesty—temperance, self-government, industry and economy are some of the republican virtues,

which ought to be assiduously inculcated upon all children who are born to enjoy and to transmit the privileges of a free government.—Would to God that all our self-styled patriots, who pretend to be "tremblingly alive to the interests of the people, might be seen to promote general and useful education, by their influence, and that their example might be to the rising generation a model of those republican virtues & pure morals, which strengthen and exalt a nation!!!

## HISTORICUS.

From the American Minerva.

## THE TIMES.

New-England people turned aristocrats! says the southern gentleman.—This is very odd. Let us examine the fact, and compare New-England aristocracy with Southern democracy. An eastern aristocrat is a New-England farmer. Nine out of ten of all these people are men of small landed estates, consisting of from 50 to 200 acres of land, and worth from 1000 to 3000 dollars. There is not one in twenty of them that ever owned a slave, and those who have them are getting rid of them as fast as they can, without injury to the slaves. The farmer himself, his wife, his sons and daughters all labor in person, on the farm or at the spinning wheel. A farmer in New-England who does not labor in person, is no more to be found than a planter in Virginia or Carolina who does. If they have occasion to hire laboring men, they associate with them and eat at the same table. In a whole village there is little or no distinction of rank—the farmers and mechanics, the justice of the peace and the blacksmith all associate on equal terms.—There is no such thing as a farmer commanding his workmen—he treats them all as his equals. These people are generally very civil and obliging—they make bows to each other, and teach their children to do the same.—This is New-England aristocracy.

Virginia democracy is a very different thing.—A democrat in the southern states is a planter, or other person, who owns a large number of slaves; who is above labor himself, and not only so, but is above the drudgery of overseeing his own business.—He commits it to a steward & a Negro driver. He establishes all the ranks of the feudal system in his own family. The planter is king, or lord paramount; his children are nobles; the tutor, the steward and clerk are commons; and the laboring people and blacks are the vassals.—Yet this planter is a mighty democrat—a warm stickler for the rights of man, for liberty—and what is more equality. This little democratic monarch writes and spouts incessantly about the funding system & the danger of power. He will not labor—not he—this is the business of slaves. He will not associate with the laboring people; he will not eat at the same table. His sons must not labor, this would disgrace them—they are seen at a tavern from morning to night, fawing a fiddle and playing at billiards.

A New-England aristocrat, on Sunday put on saddle & pillion his team horse, takes his wife behind him, and his child on a pillow before him, & rides to church, & when he gets home he reads a sermon, or a chapter in the Bible, and teaches his children some catechism.



**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.

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Thomas Blackstone,	2395, 2596, } 2597, 2598, }	8 6
Archibald Chisholm, Shawney War,	226, 80, 4094, } 3127, 4034, }	1 12 11
George Cooke, Bottom,	2535,	4 4 1-2
William Coo,	438,	3 6
Richard Dorsey,	3049, 3038, 3166,	10 1-2
John Dolye,	Ormes Mistake	2 7 1-2
Uriah Forrest,	Ormes Trouble,	9 2 1-2
	The General's Wife,	8 3 1-2
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James G. Howard,	273	10 1 2
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 164, }	
	170, 810, 290, }	
	1010, 1834, }	7 10
	1121,	
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	Thomas & Ann,	5 4 2
	Peace & Plenty,	3 18 1-2
	Part Spruce Spring,	3 4
	320 Lots Westward of Cum-	13 17 8 1-2
	land,	
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Eliza Jarrett,	135, 21, 4336, }	8 9
	1935, 56, 131,	
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Lord & Pacea,	Small Meadows,	7 9 1-2
	Hunting ground,	9 2 1-2
	Bucks Bonet,	1 14 6 1-2
	Rich Glade,	8
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John Pollard,	165, 1413, 2029, }	1 12 6
	1244, 850, }	3 6
Walter Roe,	Dunhill,	
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, 3d.	Loxust Ridge resurveyed	4 16 1-2
	Refurvey on Recourse,	
	Castle Hill,	
John Selby	1237,	10 1-2
James Shaw,	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 Pisgah	1 12 7 1-2
	Roby's Delight and Rays }	1 14 10
	Discovery,	
	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-Tree 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
Thomas and Samuel	3435, 3882, }	
Turner,	3883, 3884,	
	3885, 3886,	
	3440, 3449,	
	3450, 3451,	1 3 5 1-2
	3452, 3454,	
	3455, 3456,	
	3458, 3459,	
	3461, 3462, }	
	4163,	
	2615, 2616 }	10 1-2
	2618, 2619, }	8 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,	
	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, } 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
	Brodhags Coal Mine,	
Thomas J. Beat-	1 Lot, Cumberland	2 1
ty,		
Peter D. Evoc-	4 Lots, Cumberland,	4 7
mon,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	2 1
James McPherson,		
Robert Selby's	1 Lot, Cumberland,	2 1
Heirs,		
Joseph Tomlin-	1 Lot, Cumberland,	1 7
son,	Jacob's Ladder,	10 5
Charles Beatty,	Refurvey on Elk Lick,	
James Beatty,	The Request,	16 7
	Joseph's Folly,	
	Lost Grove,	
George Reiley,	Redbird Thicket,	5 10 1-2
	1464, 290, }	5 6
	94, 95, }	
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,

8w-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 under side 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, 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-89.

#### BLANKS

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





FROM THE BALANCE.

THE Deity himself is introduced by the sacred penman, as uttering the following pathetic wish concerning a most highly favored people of old, "O, that they were wise!"—As if an Angel spoke, we may hear this divine ejaculation repeated and applied to ourselves. Our own nation, in order to be happy, needs but to be wise. It possesses a goodly land and has extent of territory sufficient for many generations to come. The fruit of every clime may be made to grow within its borders. On its widely extended coasts, and in its numerous and excellent harbors, by the fisheries, navigation and commerce, the immense treasures of the sea are poured into its bosom.

Such has been the wise and benevolent economy of Providence respecting this country, that the people of the Atlantic and of the west; and also of the eastern and southern states, may derive a reciprocity of benefits from each other, and are drawn to union by the cords of real interest. In the mean time Freedom has spread its cherishing mantle over us.—Our government is of our own making and choosing, and our rulers proceed from ourselves.—What lack we yet?—What could have been done to this Vineyard, that has not done in it? Heaven has given us a profusion of blessings; it is for us to improve them. Our future destinies will depend materially upon our national conduct. If the general conduct of our nation should be marked with wisdom, the fair Tree of Liberty, that has been planted in this country by the venerable hands of sages and heroes, and, as it were, watered with the richest blood, will grow and flourish and overshadow the whole land; and our children's children, even many generations to come, may eat of its delicious fruit.

But, on the other hand (which God forbid!) if the portrait of our national character should be stamped with the hideous features of folly and wickedness—the root of this venerated tree will be corroded,—its bloom will be blasted,—its fruit will wither;—and, being stripped of its beautiful foliage, it will present only a huge trunk, so unsightly, so disgusting, that the public voice will be heard to say, "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground."

It has been told us by the first officer of the nation, (see the President's inaugural speech) "That a Republican Government is the strongest government on earth—that it is the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order, as his own personal concern." Truth stands upon its own basis, and the authority of the greatest names can neither add to it, nor take from it. The sentiments, which have been quoted, could not consistently have been meant, nor are they to be received for general truths; because historical facts speak a very different language. In forming a scale that may determine the real strength or weakness of a Republican government, it is necessary that the following questions should be accurately answered:—Are the officers of the government generally capable?—Are they honest?—Are the people generally wise?—Are they virtuous?—A zealous attachment to law and public order among a free people, presupposes general knowledge and virtue.

An ignorant people may be easily led to believe, that the freest government is tyrannical, and the best administration is despotic and oppressive. An immoral vicious people have a rooted aversion to the restraints of law and order. "Overturn," is their motto; and confusion is the element in which they delight to breathe; it is hardly therefore, to be expected that they would fly to support the odious standard of law and order, which it is the wish of their hearts to prostrate and to trample under feet.

When the people of the free states of Greece had become generally corrupted in morals, and were led by noisy demagogues, without patriotism and without principle, they were not seen "to fly to the standard of the law and of public order," and spiritedly to repel the invader of their rights; but faction, confusion and anarchy reigned among their divided bands, and in their distracted councils. The gold of Philip pleased more powerfully than the eloquence of Demosthenes; and they fell an easy prey to his ambition.

When Cæsar had passed the Rubicon and became the avowed invader of Roman liberty, the citizens of Rome, who had lost their moral & republican habits, and become effeminate and debauched, sought themselves out "to the standard of the law and of public order," but to the standard of the usurper.

But why need we go back to former times: Our own age teems with events which prove, that republican laws and forms of government are as ineffectual to bind a depraved and turbulent people as a thread of tow would be to an enraged giant.

France here presents herself to our astonished view. "Her civil institutions of government, which were ratified by the people and sanctioned by their solemn oaths, have one after another been swept away, like "the baseless fabric of a vision." These have been succeeded by a military despotism at the head of which, Buonaparte, foreigner, a Corsican by birth, man, ages, with usurped authority the destinies of the Great Nation.—Or, if call home our attention, dear bought experience has taught our own nation, that our republican government has no strength, any further than the people have wisdom & virtue. The Insurgent counties of Pennsylvania exhibit a miniature portrait of the certain effects of general ignorance and vice in destroying a free government. Stimulated by foreign influence, and led on by villainous demagogues, those deluded, factious people were prepared to fly, not "to the standard of the law," but in the face of law and to the subversion of order; and if the same ignorance and turbulence had pervaded the whole union which were manifested in that rotten and leperous branch of it, some modern Cæsar or Catharine might have triumphed over the prostrated liberties of this country.—As water will rise as high and no higher than its fountain-head, so a free government rises or sinks precisely according to the standard of public intelligence and virtue. When "the whole head is sick and the whole heart faint," or a general corruption of manners pervades the body politic,—Bills of Rights and free Constitutions of Government written upon paper, would be of no avail.—Such a people could not, for any length of time, continue free. When a republican na-

tion, instead of cultivating republican virtues, reposes in the lap of sensuality, of luxury and vice, its government becomes weak, as did the strong man of old, after sleeping in the lap of the harlot, and being shorn of his locks. In a very limited or qualified sense, it is, however true, "that the republican government is the strongest government on earth." While people are generally well informed and well disposed, or while they are intelligent and virtuous, they will support and defend the free government of their own choice, with invincible energy; and, indeed, they cannot lose their privileges, unless they first lose their virtue.

Knowledge and virtue are the "Jacobin and Boaz," the great pillars, upon which a free government rests. And from hence results the unspeakable importance of a general virtuous education in a free state.

The distinguished Sages and Legislators among the ancients, carefully attended to this cardinal point, the education of youth.

Moses, the lawgiver of the Hebrews, having by the guidance of the Divine Hand, marked out such a form of government for his people, as was best fitted to preserve them from the debasement and idolatry of the surrounding nations, most earnestly urged upon them the necessity of instructing their children in the principles of knowledge and virtue.

Solon and Lycurgus, the Legislators of Athens and of Sparta, were deeply sensible that the freedom of the people depended essentially upon their education; and upon this object they bestowed unceasing attention.

The following sentiments of Plato should be written upon the tablet of our memory, as "with the point of a diamond."—"All (says the admirable philosopher) who have meditated on the art of governing mankind, have been convinced, that the fate of empires depends on the education given to youth. What are the solid foundations of the tranquility and happiness of states? Not the laws which regulate their constitution, or increase their power, but the institutions which form the citizens, and give activity to their minds.—Not the laws which dispense rewards and punishments, but the public voice when it makes an exact distribution of contempt and esteem.—When the nature, advantages and defects of the different forms of government are chiefly investigated, we shall find that the difference in the manners of a people is sufficient to destroy the best of constitutions, or to rectify the most defective."

It cannot be expected that the Banner of Freedom will spread over these United States, for a long time to come unless great care be used, (much more than yet has been) to diffuse general good instruction among youth. There should be free schools, at the public expense, for the education of the children of the poor.—Public provision should be made, and vigilant care should be used, that no children be suffered to grow up in ignorance, idleness, and vice. It is not a showy, but a useful education that is wanted—an education, that, while it informs the head, directs its influence chiefly to the heart. A veneration of the Deity,—a respect for parents and superiors,—truth and honesty—temperance, self-government, industry and economy are some of the republican virtues,

which ought to be assiduously inculcated upon all children who are born to enjoy and to transmit the privileges of a free government.—Would to God that all our self-styled patriots, who pretend to be "tremblingly alive to the interests of the people, might be seen to promote general and useful education, by their influence, and that their example might be to the rising generation a model of those republican virtues & pure morals, which strengthen and exalt a nation!!!

HISTORICUS.

From the American Minerva.

THE TIMES.

New-England people turned aristocrats! says the southern gentlemen.—This is very odd. Let us examine the fact, and compare New-England aristocracy with Southern democracy. An eastern aristocrat is a New-England farmer. Nine out of ten of all these people are men of small landed estates, consisting of from 50 to 200 acres of land, and worth from 1000 to 3000 dollars. There is not one in twenty of them that ever owned a slave, and those who have them are getting rid of them as fast as they can, without injury to the slaves. The farmer himself, his wife, his sons and daughters all labor in person, on the farm or at the spinning wheel. A farmer in New-England who does not labor in person, is no more to be found than a planter in Virginia or Carolina who does. If they have occasion to hire laboring men, they associate with them and eat at the same table. In a whole village there is little or no distinction of rank—the farmers and mechanics, the justice of the peace and the blacksmith all associate on equal terms.—There is no such thing as a farmer commanding his workmen—he treats them all as his equals. These people are generally very civil and obliging—they make bows to each other, and teach their children to do the same.—This is New-England aristocracy.

Virginia democracy is a very different thing.—A democrat in the southern states is a planter, or other person, who owns a large number of slaves; who is above labor himself, and not only so, but is above the drudgery of overseeing his own business.—He commits it to a steward & a Negro driver. He establishes all the ranks of the feudal system in his own family. The planter is king, or lord paramount; his children are nobles; the tutor, the steward and clerk are commons; and the laboring people and blacks are the vassals.—Yet this planter is a mighty democrat—a warm stickler for the rights of man, for liberty—and what is more equality. This little democratic monarch writes and spouts incessantly about the funding system & the danger of power. He will not labor—not he—this is the business of slaves. He will not associate with the laboring people; he will not eat at the same table. His sons must not labor, this would disgrace them—they are seen at a tavern from morning to night, sawing a fiddle and playing at billiards.

A New-England aristocrat, on Sunday put on saddle & pillion his team horse, takes his wife behind him, and his child on a pillion before him, & rides to church, & when he gets home he reads a sermon, or a chapter in the Bible, and teaches his children some catechism.



The Southern democrat on Sunday gets into his coach, if he has it, or can borrow one, and accompanied with two or three dirty, ragged, half-naked slaves rides to some friends, or to some amusement. It is idle to deny these things—thousands of eye-witnesses can attest them.—Let the truth then be acknowledged. Let the charge of aristocracy fall where it ought.—The northern people are most republican in the universe—equality reigns among them in reality—but they respect law and order, and when they have a government, they wish to keep it.

### Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, October 11.

An insurrection has broke out in the island of Cephalonia. The intelligence was brought to Venice by a vessel which arrived there after a week's passage. The following are the details of this event:—

"The Government of Lipsuti, a town in the island of Cephalonia, had issued an order, prohibiting the peasants from coming armed into the town. Four peasants, however, of the neighboring village, came in armed in defiance of this order. The commander of the native troops, who is named Tipaldo, caused them to be arrested, and confined in the prisons of the government. The moment the families of these four peasants learnt what had happened they wrote a very violent letter to Tipaldo, ordering him to apply to the government for their enlargement, and threatening, at the same time to come into the place in a numerous body, to set them at liberty by force, and destroy him. M. Tipaldo sent the letter to the government, which caused two out of the four prisoners to be instantly shot. The peasants of the adjacent villages, on hearing of this event, assembled, to the number of 4000, and advanced towards the town. Tipaldo marched to meet them with a few troops, and two field pieces. The insurgents attacked the party, and took the two field pieces & the commander Tipaldo. Thirty of the soldiers, who had shut themselves up in a house, became a prey to the flames. Tipaldo's head was cut off & his body being divided into four portions, one was sent to each of the families of the prisoners, by whom his mangled limbs were actually roasted & given to the dogs. At the time these accounts came away the whole island was in a state of insurrection, of which it was impossible to anticipate the consequences.

### Congress of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 14, 1801.

Mr. Nicholson called up the resolution, laid by him on the table respecting the expenditure of public monies by Timothy Pickering, Esq. late secretary of state. Mr. Nicholson observed that some ideas expressed by a gentleman from Massachusetts, when this subject was before the house, had weight with him, and had induced him to modify his motion. It had been properly, in his opinion, remarked that such a motion should not point at any particular officer, but that it should be extended to all officers who superintended the disbursements of public money. He had, therefore, prepared another resolution, which, while it embraced his first object, would be seen to be connected with other objects equally interesting, as follows:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether monies drawn from the treasury, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report, likewise whether any further arrangements are necessary to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions & secure the accountability of persons entrusted with the public money.

After some debate, the question was then taken on Mr. Nicholson's motion, without modification, and carried

without a division, and a committee of seven members appointed, viz.

Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Griswold, Mr. Giles, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Elmdorff.

On motion of general Smith, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Lewis R. Morris, in the chair.

The message of the President under consideration.

Gen. S. Smith observed, that among other objects to which the president had attracted the attention of the house, was our commercial situation. We were informed that the United States were at peace with all nations; and that peace had taken place among the powers of Europe. It became Congress to direct its attention to consequences that might proceed from such a state of things; and particularly to the injuries that might attach to our carrying trade. It was known that under the British treaty, Great Britain, going perhaps beyond the meaning of the treaty, had imposed heavy countervailing duties on our goods, & that certain acts of France had the same effects, whereby many of our most valuable exports would cease to be carried in our own bottoms. Early under the present government it had been deemed wise to lay discriminating duties which had tended greatly to assist our carrying trade. Our capitals had greatly increased, and if foreign nations restricted our trade by unfair regulations, it became us to adopt countervailing measures: and this could now be done with the more safety and effect from the force of our capital. He therefore moved:

Resolved, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, ought to be repealed; such repeal to take effect whenever the president shall be informed that the discriminating duties of foreign nations, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the commerce of the United States, shall have been abolished.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Giles. Among the various topics of the message is, that in relation to the census. It is important that Congress should be early occupied in deciding the ratio of representation, as many of the state legislatures are now in session, and will be speedily convened, if they rise before Congress shall pass a law on the subject. He therefore moved:

Resolved, That the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the second enumeration of the people, ought to be in a ratio of one representative for every thirty-three thousand persons in each state. On which the question was taken, and the motion carried without a division.

General S. Smith said, another important member of the president's message respected our situation with the Barbary powers. It became Congress immediately to come to a decision that would enable the president more efficiently to protect our trade. He therefore moved:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the president be authorized by law, further and more effectually to protect the commerce of the United States against the Barbary powers.

Mr. Nicholson said, he did not like the resolution; as it had a reference to a point with which we were unacquainted. The president had informed us that he had sent a Squadron into the Mediterranean. It may have been a wife act; but he did not wish the house to commit itself until fully informed. He moved, with this view, to strike out the words "further and more effectually."

Mr. Giles proposed that the motion lie on the table until the documents on this subject were printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell alluded to his having presented two petitions from aliens in New-York, and then moved:

Resolved, That the laws respecting naturalization ought to be revised.

Mr. Giles thought the motion ought to be so drawn as to bring the

principle before the house, for which purpose he moved to add "or amend." Agreed to.

So amended the motion was carried. The committee then rose, and reported the two resolutions agreed to.

Tuesday, December 15.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The two resolutions referred to yesterday in committee were read.

1. That which apportioned one representative to every 3000 persons in the United States.

On the motion of Mr. Davis, this resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

2. That for altering and amending the naturalization laws.

Agreed to without division, and a committee of seven appointed to bring in a bill.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. Morris in the chair.

The following resolution under consideration.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the president be authorized by law, further and more effectually to protect the commerce of the United States against the Barbary powers.

Mr. Nicholson moved to strike out the words "further and."

After a debate, which shall be given in our next, the amendment was disagreed to, and the original resolution passed.

The committee then took into consideration the motion made by general Smith yesterday on discriminating duties.

A debate of consideration interest ensued between Mr. S. Smith and Mr. Griswold, and Mr. Giles, which will be given in our next; when on motion of Mr. Randolph, the committee rose and reported progress.

The house then took up the resolution respecting the Barbary powers agreed to in committee, concurred therein, and a committee of five appointed.

### Latest Foreign News.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.

FROM HALIFAX, NOV. 20.

Extract of a letter to the editors.

"Yesterday the British Packet, Duke of Kent, arrived here in 30 days from Falmouth. She brought an official copy of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between Great Britain & France, as ratified by the two powers. The Governor caused it to be instantly published, with a proclamation for 'Magistrates and all others, his Majesty's subjects to govern themselves accordingly.' Therewith send you a proof sheet of the treaty wet from the press.—The London papers by the packet are to October 17, but contain little except about the peace.—London was illuminated three successive nights. The treaty appears to have given satisfaction, except to few discontented individuals, among whom is Peter Porcupine, whose house was nearly torn to pieces because he refused to illuminate it. Another Packet, with duplicate dispatches, is daily expected. Two Packets are now in the harbor. One of them is to sail immediately for New-York. The other, I am told, for Virginia, with dispatches."

There appears to be no other difference between the copy of the treaty printed at Halifax, and that we inserted as taken from the Paris Moniteur, than such as is peculiar to translations, a difference in the words used to convey the same meaning. Is the Halifax copy Great Britain in inferted before France, where they are mentioned.

### SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the 13th inst. a BLACK MARE, 15 bands high, has a scar on her right jaw, her tail scraped thin and carries it pretty well off—She is rather higher behind than she is before. There is a knot on her left side, occasioned by the hook of a cow. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said Mare to Matthias Clifton, Esq. in Delaware state.

NATHAN MILLS.

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

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

### FIRE.

On Friday night, between 10 & 11 o'clock, an alarm was occasioned in the city, by a fire which broke out in a two story brick building at the corner of Third and Coate's streets, Northern Liberties. This building, which was occupied by Mr. Hopple, butcher, was consumed, and a frame house adjoining considerably damaged.

### ANOTHER FIRE

Alarmed the city between the hours of 8 and 9 last evening. It broke out in a wooden stable back of the dwelling house and auction store of Messrs. Shannon and Poalk, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.—Owing to the combustible contents of the stable, the fire burst forth with great violence, almost instantaneously, and for a considerable time burnt with such fury as threaten destruction to the neighborhood. But the prompt and vigorous exertions of the citizens soon checked its progress, and prevented any considerable damage to the adjoining buildings. On this occasion, as well as on a former one of a similar nature in Arch-street, every good citizen present, who values the convenience & safety of the city, must have observed with pleasure the astonishing effects produced by the Schuylkill water.—In Arch street, owing to the incomplete state of the water works, in that quarter of the city, only one hydrant could be brought into operation; but even that supplied almost as much water as all the pumps. In Market street, three or four hydrants were opened, and as soon as the engines could be brought to work, such a deluge of water was thrown upon the burning building, as almost instantly to extinguish the fire: and even the boards and timbers, already half consumed, were preserved from further destruction are left in large piles upon the spot.

### THE HERALD.

B A S T O N ,

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 29.

The Editors of the New-England Palladium inform us that "the democratic Legislature of Maryland, has voted to the democratic editor of the Baltimore 'American,' five hundred dollars per ann. to publish the laws, votes and proceedings in his paper."—In this communication our respectable correspondents are certainly incorrect.—It is true that the attempt was made, & a resolve, or a bill, to that effect, had actually passed the House of Delegates—but the Senate, tho' democratic in their majority, spurned it from their table, with a determination to continue the business to Mr. Green, a federal republican printer, who has for a long course of years performed the legislative work to the entire satisfaction of the public throughout our State.

Brig Halsey, Hulén, arrived at Boston, from Bourdeaux, sailed from the river October 12. On the 13th was brought to by the English frigate Bourdelais, after receiving several shot, and then treated very politely. On the 14th, was boarded from a Jersey lugger, and treated very politely.—On the 17th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, received a shot from a ship under British colors, about half a mile distant which cut away the main-top-gallant sheet. Hove to. The ship came up, and we were ordered to put out our boat and come on board. We represented the extreme danger of the undertaking from the boisterous state of the weather, and offered to lay by all night; but the British captain continued to vociferate, "out boat and come on board."

Keeping up a constant fire; & once when I was answering him discharged a musket, the ball from which passed just over my head, and through the main-sail. At length the boat was got out and the papers were sent on board his ship. She was immediately sent back again with seven of the ships men armed with cutlasses: who searched the brig in a rude manner, and carried off about four dozen of wine; af-



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Captain Smith in the ship Superior, arrived at Charleston in 31 days from Gibraltar, dispatches had been received there by one of the captains of the Tripolitan cruisers, which were blockaded there by the American Squadron, from the Bey of Tripoli, directing his admiral to offer terms of peace to commodore Dale. As the admiral was not there, captain Smith did not learn whether commodore Dale had been applied to by the captain; but it was generally supposed the Bey was sick of his warfare, and was willing to accommodate things on almost any terms.

Captain S. further informs, a little time before he failed, captain Dale, being with the frigate President in Algieras Road, sent a boat with a lieutenant and eleven men to Gibraltar; to offer such a American vessels as were there a convoy up the Straits; on her return the boat was upset, and every soul perished. Commodore requested captain Smith to make this unfortunate event known.

[Phi. pap.

Members of the Senate of the United States.

From the State of New Hampshire. James Sheafe, and Simeon Olcott. Massachusetts.

Dwight Foster, & Jonathan Macon, Rhode Island. Theodore Foster, and Christopher Ellery.

Connecticut. James Hillhouse, and Uriah Tracy. Vermont.

Nathaniel Chipman, and Stephen R. Bradlee. New-York. Gouverneur Morris, and John Armstrong.

Pennsylvania. James Ross, and George Logan. Delaware. William Hill Wells, and Samuel White.

Maryland. John Eager Howard, and Robert Wright.

Virginia. Stephen Thompson Mason, and William Cary Nicholas.

North Carolina. Jesse Franklin, and David Stone. Kentucky.

John Brown, and John Breckenridge. South Carolina. Colhoon, —vacant.

Georgia. Abraham Baldwin, and James Jackson.

Tennessee. Joseph Anderson, and William Cocke. New-Jersey.

Jonathan Dayton, and Aaron Ogden.

To ANDREW STERETT, Lieutenant & Commander of the United States Schooner Enterprize.

SIR, The secretary of the navy, the regular organ for the present communication, being absent from the seat of government for causes which may detain him for some time, I do myself the pleasure without further delay, of expressing to you on behalf of your country, the high satisfaction inspired by your conduct in the late engagement with the Tripolitan cruiser captured by you. Too long for the honor of nations, have those barbarians been suffered to trample on the sacred faith of treaties, on the rights and laws of human nature. You have shewn to your countrymen, that that enemy cannot meet bravery and skill united—in proving to them, that our past concessions were from a love of peace, not a dread of them. You have deserved well of your country, and have merited the high esteem and condescension of which I have now the pleasure of assuring you.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Baltimore, December 3, 1801.

SIR, I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the first instant.

It has been my greatest ambition to discharge my duty as an officer of the American navy, at all times with promptness and fidelity: and to have

received my country's and your excellency's approbation of the late conquest over a faithless & barbarian enemy, achieved by the valor & good conduct of the officers & crew. I had the honor to command, is a reward which I estimate beyond my merits; but of which I shall ever cherish a grateful recollection, particularly for the very flattering manner in which your excellency has been pleased to convey it.

I have the honor to be with profound respect, your excellency's obliged humble servant, ANDREW STERETT, Lieutenant and Commander of the United States Schooner Enterprize.

#### IN CHANCERY.

November 30, 1801.

SOLOMON CLAYTON AND OTHERS, vs.

JAMES M'CABE AND OTHERS. THE 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 Elbert, whereby she devised all her estate of every kind to James M'Cabe, and also for vacating another fraudulent instrument of writing purporting to be a deed of bargain and sale by which the said Mary Elbert conveys to the said James M'Cabe 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 M'Cabe 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 Newspaper before the eighth day of January next to the intent that the said M'Cabe 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.

ORDERED that the report of Isaac Hersey, 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.

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

#### 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. Can.

BY 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.

#### Valuable Land for Sale.

#### Public Vendue.

TO be sold agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Robert Williams, on a credit or for cash, his late dwelling plantation, containing 246 acres of valuable land, adjoining the lands of William Hindman, Esq. and the lands belonging to the heirs of Dr. Wilson—beautifully situated on the navigable water of Wye river; with an excellent fishery, and oysters near the buildings; about 70 acres are in woods; about 20 in good meadow, the residue in cultivation, divided into fields & lots, in good repair, about 50 bushels of wheat seeded. There is on this farm a framed dwelling house, 36 feet long and 18 feet wide, two stories high, with a flush cellar conveniently placed and well finished, with a good kitchen and paved garden adjoining, a Negro quarter, stables, granary and other convenient out houses, in good repair, a variety of fruit trees.—The above will be Sold at Public Vendue on the first Saturday in January, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale. Possession may be had immediately. HENRY DOWNES, Ex'r. November 27, 1801. '95.

#### NOTICE.

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

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

#### TO BE RENTED

FOR the ensuing year, Two Houses on Harrison street, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Dawson and William McGuire. For terms apply to the subscriber.

MARY TRIPP.

November 27, 1801. '85.

#### NOTICE.

ALL 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. '92.

#### A NEGRO MAN

OF 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

FOR 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

#### Notice.

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

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

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

By the LEVY COURT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 12th, 1801.

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

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

The editors of the news-papers in Alexandria, Fredericktown, 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 GIBSON, Clerk. 8w.—89.

#### For Sale

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

Also two other Tracts lying on Choptank river, it being a part of the Indian lands, the two containing three hundred & 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. 17, 1801.

#### WANTED

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

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

#### NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans 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 Dimini 1801.

JAMES TRIPPE, Jvr. Administrator de bonis non. 3w.—'91.

ALL persons indebted to the Editor of this paper, are very respectfully solicited to make their several payments as speedily as possible, that he may thereby be enabled to provide himself with the necessary articles for the prosecution of his business during the approaching winter. And the attention of those who are in arrears to the late Post-Master of Easton, is requested to the discharge of their respective accounts, in that department also. Their accounts with the said post-master ceased on the last day of June, at which time he resigned the office.

Nov. 30, 1801.



The Southern democrat on Sunday gets into his coach, if he has it, or can borrow one, and accompanied with two or three dirty, ragged, half-naked slaves rides to some friends, or to some amusement. It is idle to deny these things—thousands of eye-witnesses can attest them.—Let the truth then be acknowledged. Let the charge of aristocracy fall where it ought.—The northern people are most republican in the universe—equality reigns among them in reality—but they respect law and order, and when they have a government, they wish to keep it.

### Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, October 11.

An insurrection has broke out in the island of Cephalonia. The intelligence was brought to Venice by a vessel which arrived there after a week's passage. The following are the details of this event:—

"The Government of Lipsuti, a town in the island of Cephalonia, had issued an order, prohibiting the peasants from coming armed into the town. Four peasants, however, of the neighboring village, came in armed in defiance of this order. The commander of the native troops, who is named Tipaldo, caused them to be arrested, and confined in the prisons of the government. The moment the families of these four peasants learnt what had happened they wrote a very violent letter to Tipaldo, ordering him to apply to the government for their enlargement, and threatening, at the same time to come into the place in a numerous body, to set them at liberty by force, and destroy him. M. Tipaldo sent the letter to the government, which caused two out of the four prisoners to be instantly shot. The peasants of the adjacent villages, on hearing of this event, assembled, to the number of 4000, and advanced towards the town. Tipaldo marched to meet them with a few troops, and two field pieces. The insurgents attacked the party, and took the two field pieces & the commander Tipaldo. Thirty of the soldiers, who had shut themselves up in a house, became a prey to the flames. Tipaldo's head was cut off & his body being divided into four portions, one was sent to each of the families of the prisoners, by whom his mangled limbs were actually roasted & given to the dogs. At the time these accounts came away the whole island was in a state of insurrection, of which it was impossible to anticipate the consequences.

### Congress of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 14, 1801.

Mr. Nicholson called up the resolution, laid by him on the table respecting the expenditure of public monies by Timothy Pickering, Esq. late secretary of state. Mr. Nicholson observed that some ideas expressed by a gentleman from Massachusetts, when this subject was before the house, had weight with him, and had induced him to modify his motion. It had been properly, in his opinion, remarked that such a motion should not point at any particular officer, but that it should be extended to all officers who superintended the disbursements of public money. He had, therefore, prepared another resolution, which, while it embraced his first object, would be seen to be connected with other objects equally interesting, as follows:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether monies drawn from the treasury, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report, likewise whether any further arrangements are necessary to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions & secure the accountability of persons entrusted with the public money.

After some debate, the question was then taken on Mr. Nicholson's motion, without modification, and carried

without a division, and a committee of seven members appointed, viz.

Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Griswold, Mr. Giles, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Elmendorf.

On motion of general Smith, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Lewis R. Morris, in the chair.

The message of the President under consideration.

Gen. S. Smith observed, that among other objects to which the president had attracted the attention of the house, was our commercial situation. We were informed that the United States were at peace with all nations; and that peace had taken place among the powers of Europe. It became Congress to direct its attention to consequences that might proceed from such a state of things; and particularly to the injuries that might attach to our carrying trade. It was known that under the British treaty, Great Britain, going perhaps beyond the meaning of the treaty, had imposed heavy countervailing duties on our goods, & that certain acts of France had the same effects, whereby many of our most valuable exports would cease to be carried in our own bottoms. Early under the present government it had been deemed wise to lay discriminating duties which had tended greatly to assist our carrying trade. Our capitals had greatly increased, and if foreign nations restricted our trade by unfair regulations, it became us to adopt counteracting measures: and this could now be done with the more safety and effect from the force of our capital. He therefore moved:

Resolved, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, ought to be repealed; such repeal to take effect whenever the president shall be informed that the discriminating duties of foreign nations, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the commerce of the United States, shall have been abolished.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Giles. Among the various topics of the message is, that in relation to the census. It is important that Congress should be early occupied in deciding the ratio of representation, as many of the state legislatures are now in session, and will be speedily convened, if they rise before Congress shall pass a law on the subject. He therefore moved:

Resolved, That the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the second enumeration of the people, ought to be in a ratio of one representative for every thirty-three thousand persons in each state.

On which the question was taken, and the motion carried without a division.

General S. Smith said, another important member of the president's message respected our situation with the Barbary powers. It became Congress immediately to come to a decision that would enable the president more efficiently to protect our trade. He therefore moved:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the president be authorized by law, further and more effectually to protect the commerce of the United States against the Barbary powers.

Mr. Nicholson said, he did not like the resolution; as it had a reference to a point with which we were unacquainted. The president had informed us that he had sent a squadron into the Mediterranean. It may have been a wise act; but he did not wish the house to commit itself until fully informed.—He moved, with this view, to strike out the words "further and more effectually."

Mr. Giles proposed that the motion lie on the table until the documents on this subject were printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell alluded to his having presented two petitions from aliens in New-York, and then moved:

Resolved, That the laws respecting naturalization ought to be revised.

Mr. Giles thought the motion ought to be so drawn as to bring the

principle before the house, for which purpose he moved to add "or amend." Agreed to.

So amended the motion was carried. The committee then rose, and reported the two resolutions agreed to.

Tuesday, December 15.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The two resolutions referred to yesterday in committee were read.

1. That which apportioned one representative to every 3000 persons in the United States.

On the motion of Mr. Davis, this resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

2. That for altering and amending the naturalization laws.

Agreed to without division, and a committee of seven appointed to bring in a bill.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. Morris in the chair.

The following resolution under consideration.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the president be authorized by law, further and more effectually to protect the commerce of the United States against the Barbary powers.

Mr. Nicholson moved to strike out the words "further and."

After a debate, which shall be given in our next, the amendment was disagreed to, and the original resolution passed.

The committee then took into consideration the motion made by general Smith yesterday on discriminating duties.

A debate of consideration interest ensued between Mr. S. Smith and Mr. Griswold, and Mr. Giles, which will be given in our next; when on motion of Mr. Randolph, the committee rose and reported progress.

The house then took up the resolution respecting the Barbary powers, agreed to in committee, concurred therein, and a committee of five appointed.

### Latest Foreign News.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.

FROM HALIFAX, NOV. 20.

Extract of a letter to the editors.

"Yesterday the British Packet, Duke of Kent, arrived here in 30 days from Falmouth. She brought an official copy of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between Great Britain & France, as ratified by the two powers. The Governor caused it to be instantly published, with a proclamation for 'Magistrates and all others, his Majesty's subjects to govern themselves accordingly.' Therewith I send you a proof sheet of the treaty wet from the press.—The London papers by the packet are to October 17, but contain little except about the peace.—London was illuminated three successive nights. The treaty appears to have given satisfaction, except to few discontented individuals, among whom is Peter Porcupine, whose house was nearly torn to pieces because he refused to illuminate it. Another Packet, with duplicate dispatches, is daily expected. Two Packets are now in the harbor. One of them is to sail immediately for New-York. The other, I am told, for Virginia, with dispatches."

There appears to be no other difference between the copy of the treaty printed at Halifax, and that we inserted as taken from the Paris Moniteur, than such as is peculiar to translations, a difference in the words used to convey the same meaning. Is the Halifax copy Great Britain in inserted before France, where they are mentioned.

### 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 it pretty well off—She is rather bigger behind than she is before. There is a knot on her left side, occasioned by the hook of a cow. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said Mare to Matthias Clifton, Esq. in Delaware state.

NATHAN MILLS.

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

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

### FIRE.

On Friday night, between 10 & 11 o'clock, an alarm was occasioned in the city, by a fire which broke out in a two story brick building at the corner of Third and Coate's streets, Northern Liberties. This building, which was occupied by Mr. Hopple, butcher, was consumed, and a frame house adjoining considerably damaged.

### ANOTHER FIRE

Alarmed the city between the hours of 8 and 9 last evening. It broke out in a wooden stable back of the dwelling house and auction store of Messrs. Shannon and Poalk, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.—Owing to the combustible contents of the stable, the fire burst forth with great violence, almost instantaneously, and for a considerable time burnt with such fury as threaten destruction to the neighborhood. But the prompt and vigorous exertions of the citizens soon checked its progress, and prevented any considerable damage to the adjoining buildings. On this occasion, as well as on a former one of a similar nature in Arch-street, every good citizen present, who values the convenience & safety of the city, must have observed with pleasure the astonishing effects produced by the Schuylkill water.—In Arch street, owing to the incomplete state of the water works, in that quarter of the city, only one hydrant could be brought into operation; but even that supplied almost as much water as all the pumps. In Market street, three or four hydrants were opened, and as soon as the engines could be brought to work, such a deluge of water was thrown upon the burning building, as almost instantly to extinguish the fire: and even the boards and timbers, already half consumed, were preserved from further destruction are left in large piles upon the spot.

### THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 29.

The Editors of the New-England Palladium inform us that "the democratic Legislature of Maryland, has voted to the democratic editor of the Baltimore 'American,' five hundred dollars per ann. to publish the laws, votes and proceedings in his paper."—In this communication our respectable correspondents are certainly incorrect.—It is true that the attempt was made, & a resolve, or a bill, to that effect, had actually passed the House of Delegates—but the Senate, tho' democratic in their majority, spurned it from their table, with a determination to continue the business to Mr. Green, a federal republican printer, who has for a long course of years performed the legislative work to the entire satisfaction of the public throughout our State.

Brig Haleyon, Hulen, arrived at Bolton, from Bourdeaux, sailed from the river October 12. On the 13th was brought to by the English frigate Bourdelais, after receiving several shot, and then treated very politely. On the 14th, was boarded from a Jersey lugger, and treated very politely.—On the 17th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, received a shot from a ship under British colors, about half a mile distant which cut away the main-top-gallant sheet. Hove to. The ship came up, and we were ordered to put out our boat and come on board. We represented the extreme danger of the undertaking from the boisterous state of the weather, and offered to lay by all night; but the British captain continued to vociferate, "out boat and come on board."

Keeping up a constant fire; & once when I was answering him discharged a musket, the ball from which passed just over my head, and through the main-sail. At length the boat was got out and the papers were sent on board his ship. She was immediately sent back again with seven of the ships men armed with cutlasses: who searched the brig in a rude manner, and carried off about four dozen of wine; af-



ter, which we were ordered to proceed. The ship is supposed to be the Caroline, Ellis, from Liverpool."

[F. G.]

Captain Smith in the ship Superior, arrived at Charleston in 31 days from Gibraltar, dispatches had been received there by one of the captains of the Tripolitan cruisers, which were blockaded there by the American squadron, from the Bey of Tripoli, directing his admiral to offer terms of peace to commodore Dale. As the admiral was not there, captain Smith did not learn whether commodore Dale had been applied to by the captain; but it was generally supposed the Bey was sick of his warfare, and was willing to accommodate things on almost any terms.

Captain S. further informs, a little time before he failed, captain Dale, being with the frigate President in Algieras Road, sent a boat with a lieutenant and eleven men to Gibraltar; to offer such a American vessels as were there a convoy up the Straits; on her return the boat was upset, and every soul perished. Commodore requested captain Smith to make this unfortunate event known.

[Phi. pap.]

#### Members of the Senate of the United States.

From the State of New Hampshire.  
James Sheafe, and Simeon Olcott.  
Massachusetts.

Dwight Foster, & Jonathan Macon,  
Rhode Island.  
Theodore Foster, and Christopher Ellery.

Connecticut.  
James Hillhouse, and Uriah Tracy.  
Vermont.

Nathaniel Chipman, and Stephen R. Bradley.  
New-York.  
Gouverneur Morris, and John Armstrong.

Pennsylvania.  
James Ross, and George Logan.  
Delaware.

William Hill Wells, and Samuel White.

Maryland.  
John Eager Howard, and Robert Wright.

Virginia.  
Stephen Thompson Mason, and Wilson Cary Nicholas.

North Carolina.  
Jesse Franklin, and David Stone.  
Kentucky.

John Brown, and John Breckenridge.  
South Carolina.  
Colhoon, vacant.

Georgia.  
Abraham Baldwin, and James Jackson.

Tennessee.  
Joseph Anderson, and William Cocke.  
New-Jersey.

Jonathan Dayton, and Aaron Ogden.

To ANDREW STERETT, Lieutenant & Commander of the United States Schooner Enterprise.

SIR,  
The secretary of the navy, the regular organ for the present communication, being absent from the seat of government for causes which may detain him for some time, I do myself the pleasure without further delay, of expressing to you on behalf of your country, the high satisfaction inspired by your conduct in the late engagement with the Tripolitan cruiser captured by you. Too long for the honor of nations, have those barbarians been suffered to trample on the sacred faith of treaties, on the rights and laws of human nature. You have shewn to your countrymen, that that enemy cannot meet bravery and skill united—in proving to them, that our past concessions were from a love of peace, not a dread of them. You have deserved well of your country, and have merited the high esteem and consideration of which I have now the pleasure of assuring you.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Baltimore, December 3, 1801.

SIR,  
I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the first instant.

It has been my greatest ambition to discharge my duty as an officer of the American navy, at all times with promptness and fidelity: and to have

received my country's and your excellency's approbation of the late conquest over a faithless & barbarian enemy, achieved by the valor & good conduct of the officers & crew. I had the honor to command, is a reward which I estimate beyond my merits; but of which I shall ever cherish a grateful recollection, particularly for the very flattering manner in which your excellency has been pleased to convey it.

I have the honor to be with profound respect,  
your excellency's  
obliged humble servant,  
ANDREW STERETT,  
Lieutenant and Commander of the United States Schooner Enterprise.

#### IN CHANCERY,

November 30, 1801.

SOLOMON CLAYTON AND OTHERS,  
vs.

JAMES M'CABE AND OTHERS.

THE 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 Elbert, whereby she devised all her estate of every kind to James M'Cabe, and also for vacating another fraudulent instrument of writing purporting to be a deed of bargain and sale by which the said Mary Elbert conveys to the said James M'Cabe 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 M'Cabe 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 Newspaper before the eighth day of January next to the intent that the said M'Cabe 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.

ORDERED that the report of Isaac Hersey, 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.

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

#### 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. Can.

BY 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.

#### Valuable Land for Sale.

#### Public Vendue.

TO be sold agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Robert Williams, on a credit or for cash, his late dwelling plantation, containing 246 acres of valuable land, adjoining the lands of William Hindman, Esq. and the lands belonging to the heirs of Dr. Wilson—beautifully situated on the navigable water of Wye river; with an excellent fishery, and offers near the buildings; about 70 acres are in woods; about 20 in good meadow, the residue in cultivation, divided into fields & lots, in good repair, about 50 bushels of wheat seeded. There is on this farm a framed dwelling house, 36 feet long and 18 feet wide, two stories high, with a flush cellar conveniently placed and well finished, with a good kitchen and paved garden adjoining, a Negro quarter, stables, granary and other convenient out houses, in good repair, a variety of fruit trees.—The above will be sold at Public Vendue on the first Saturday in January, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale. Possession may be had immediately. HENRY DOWNES, Ex'r.  
November 27, 1801. '95.

#### NOTICE.

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

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator.

Sept. 18, 1801. 6w. '85.

#### TO BE RENTED

FOR the ensuing year, Two Houses on Harrison street, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Dawson and William M'Guire. For terms apply to the subscriber.

MARY TRIPP.

November 27, 1801. '85.

#### NOTICE.

ALL 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. '92.

#### A NEGRO MAN

OF 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

FOR 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

#### Notice.

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

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

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

By the LEVY COURT of BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 12th, 1801.

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

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

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

By order,  
WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.  
8w.—89.

#### For Sale

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

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

#### WANTED

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

#### NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans 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, Jr.  
Administrator de bonis non.  
3w.—'91.

ALL persons indebted to the Editor of this paper, are very respectfully solicited to make their several payments as speedily as possible, that he may thereby be enabled to provide himself with the necessary articles for the prosecution of his business during the approaching winter. And the attention of those who are in arrears to the late Post-Master of Easton, is requested to the discharge of their respective accounts in that department also. Their accounts with the said post-master ceased on the last day of June, at which time he resigned the office.  
Nov. 30, 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.
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,	1 9
Thomas Bodley,	1307,	10 1-2
Thomas Blackstone,	2395, 2596,	3 6
	2597, 2598,	
Archibald Chisholm, Shawney War,	226, 80, 4094,	1 12 11
	3127, 4034,	4 4 1-2
George Cooke, Bottom,	- - -	3 6
William Coe,	2535,	10 1-2
Richard Dorsey,	438,	10 1-2
John Dolve,	3049, 3038, 3166,	2 7 1-2
Uriah Forrest,	Ormes MfAKE	9 2 1-2
	Ormes Trouble,	8 3 1-2
	The General's Wife,	15 3 1-2
	14 Lots in Western Post,	13 6 1-2
	Part of Water Works,	12 2 1-2
Samuel Godman,	1124,	10 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1930,	10 1-2
Augustin Gambell,	3194, 3197,	3 6
Levy Hughes,	3190, 3197,	
Thomas Hewitt,	9091,	10 1-2
James G. Howard,	273,	10 1 2
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 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
	320 Lots Westward of Cum-	13 17 8 1-2
	land,	
Edward Jones,	Part Granery,	7 6 1-2
Eliza Jarrett,	135, 21, 4336,	
	1935, 50, 131,	8 9
	932, 2536,	
	241, 1207,	
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,	1 4
Lloyd S. Pacea,	Small Meadows,	17 9 1-2
	Hunting ground,	9 2 1-2
	Bucks Bones,	1 14 6 1-2
	Rich Glade,	8
William Meluy,	1293, 1294, 3115,	2 7 1-2
Gilbert Mardock,	885, 931,	1 9
James Miller,	415, 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, 1029,	
	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,	5 2 1-2
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061,	
	2062, 2067,	3 6
Samuel Selby, 3d.	Loest Ridge resurveyed	4 16 1-2
	Resurvey on Recourse,	
	Castle Hill,	
John Selby,	1237,	10 1-2
James Shaw,	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
Benjamin Stoddert,	Hard Struggle,	1 12 4 1-2
	Mount Pisgab,	1 12 7 1-2
	Roby's Delight and Rays	
	Discovery,	1 14 10
	New Carriage,	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 Etina,	1 4 11 1-2
	The Diadem,	2 4 2 1-2
	Cherry-Tree 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, 3884,	
	3883, 3884,	
	3885, 3886,	
	3440, 3449,	
	3450, 3451,	3 5 1-2
	3452, 3454,	
	3453, 3456,	
	3458, 3459,	
	3461, 3462,	
	4163,	10 1-2
Thomas and Samuel	2015, 2016,	
Turner,	2618, 2619,	3 6

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts, and No. of Lots.	Taxes due.
John Thompson,	1326, 1136,	2 7 1-2
	1325,	
John Willson,	4045,	10 1-2
James West, Junr.	2081, 1005,	1 9
Richard Corbui,	1 House and Lot,	
	Western Post,	
	2 State Lot,	
George Ivory,	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,	
	Western Post,	1 2 3 1-2
Benjamin Black,	Parker's Neglect,	3 1-2
Denton Jacques,	Bottom	3 6
Edward Langley,	4021,	1 10
	Bredbags Coal Mine,	
Thomas J. Beat-	1 Lot, Cumberland	2 1
ty,		
Peter D. Evoc-	4 Lots, Cumberland,	4 7
mon,		
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,	
	Joseph's Folly,	16 7
	Lost 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.  
AQUILA BROWNE, Clerk.  
November 27, 1801.  
840-108.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. VALUABLE FARM

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 balance-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 balance works out of order, one side of the balance wheel lies down on the regulating plate, owing to the pivot being turned out of place, 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. '89.

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

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

A COCHEE & HORSES

FOR SALE, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

NEGROES FOR SALE.  
Five or six Young Negroes for sale. Apply to the Printer.  
October 15, 1801. 3w-89.

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

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