



SALEM, Dec. 11.

Late from ALGIERS and GIBRALTAR.

On Tuesday arrived at this port, the ship *Brutus*, William Brown commander, in 32 days from Gibraltar, and 40 from Algiers. Capt. Brown informs, that the United States frigate *George Washington*, captain Bainbridge, sailed for Constantinople on the 19th of October, having on board the Algerine general of Marine and suite, with presents, &c. for the Grand Signior. The Dey of Algiers, by force compelled captain Bainbridge to perform this service, and threatened in case of refusal, War to the United States and slavery to the officers and crew of the *George Washington*. The Dey also insisted, that the ship *Brutus*, capt. Brown, should unlade, and go to the Isle of Rhodes, for a cargo of Turk—no pay or freight to be allowed—but the voyage to be considered as a favor granted by the United States. Through the influence of the American Consul, Mr. O'Brien, and the ship's being private property, and having a perishable cargo on board, she was excused from this service. Captain Brown embraced this favorable moment, fearing a further requisition, and quit Algiers on the 25th of October. Captain Brown brought dispatches to the Secretary of State, containing the particulars of this extraordinary affair. Mr. O'Brien, the Consul, and capt. Bainbridge, had remonstrated, but were obliged to comply, to prevent a more serious difficulty. Two days out from Algiers, capt. Brown was boarded by the British frigate *Canopus*; the lieutenant of which informed that she was bound for Egypt, with dispatches from Lord Keith; and that his Lordship with the fleet and transports under his command, was destined for Egypt. On arriving at Gibraltar, no one was permitted to land from the *Brutus*, because she was from the Barbary coast—but an American, a resident there, came along side, and informed—that the French marched into Leghorn on the 30th of October, according to a stipulation in the Treaty with the Emperor—that the inhabitants were much exasperated at the measure, and that it had excited considerable commotion, in the unfortunate city. The day the *Brutus* arrived at Gibraltar, an American ship owned by Murray and Mamford, of New-York, sailed, and was captured by some Spanish gun boats in a few hours—she had previously been boarded by the same boats, and cautioned against entering Gibraltar, it being declared in a state of blockade by his Catholic Majesty—she however did enter and sell the cargo of flour—she was carried to Algiers, and would probably be condemned. The gentleman also informed, that the *Plague* at Cadix continued its ravages, and that it had spread into the interior of Spain, that it was at Malaga, and that in consequence the English at Gibraltar were very strict in their quarantine regulations.—The next day capt. B. took advantage of the convoy of two frigates, which had under their protection 38 transports, most of them full of troops, bound for Lisbon—before they got through the Gut, a westerly wind sprang up, which obliged the whole fleet to put into the bay of Tutean, on the Barbary Coast—found there seven sail of the line, and 45 transports with more troops. Next day was joined by Lord Keith, with four more sail of the line, and a number of frigates. The fleet all that day and night were busily employed in watering, not being able to procure supply at Gibraltar, owing to the dry season. Next day sailed with part of the fleet for Lisbon, leaving Lord Keith with the residue, and most all the troops, at Tutean Bay—from whence it was conjectured he was to sail for Egypt. Capt. Brown left the fleet that night.

While at Algiers, capt. B. procured the following information.

Sketch of Algerine spoils for the last two years.

Twenty-seven sail of Neapolitans, Sicilians and Maltese, having British passports from Lord Keith—vessels and cargoes condemned—crows, 215; condemned to slavery, claimed by the English, and not given up.

Seventeen sail of Greeks—vessels, cargoes and crews condemned; the Greeks employed as slaves, and after a service of 15 months given up to the Grand Signior.

Thirteen sail of Imperialists, valued at one million of Dollars—vessels and cargoes condemned; crews given up to the Grand Signior.

At Tunis, they have taken 11 Danish vessels, valued at six hundred thousand dollars.

At Tripoli they have captured 24 sail of Swedes.

A Danish frigate by mistake chased an Algerine corsair ashore near Tunis; for which the Danish Government will have to pay to the Dey eight thousand and to his Ministers twenty thousand dollars.

Three hundred and sixty eight Frenchmen were made slaves in July last at Algiers, but were released at the conclusion of the Peace with France.

The Spanish Consul was 35 days in chains on account of the French taking the brig *Balthaw*. Spain returned the brig and crew to Algiers, accompanied with presents to the amount of 60,000 dollars—which released the poor Consul.

The following remarks on the above, are made by the Editor of the *Salem Impartial Register*.

Look out! United States of America! or you will share the fate of the Swedes at Tripoli—the Danes at Tunis—and of many other nations at Algiers!

The United States should immediately have six stout frigates in the Mediterranean to keep *Rogues* in awe. Should any accident happen to the *George Washington*, in her passage to or from Constantinople,

the government of the United States will be obliged to reimburse the Dey all damages he may sustain thereby, or his most potent Majesty will order his corsairs to capture American vessels.

Among the presents sent to the Grand Signior were one hundred black slaves, fifty of them females; lynxes, tigers, leopards, ostriches, &c. &c. valued at several millions of dollars. *Præsumptuous cargo for an American government ship!* Captain Bainbridge was obliged to hoist the *Standard of Algiers* at his main-top-gallant mast head, instead of the *American Pendant*!

The *George Washington* sailed on the 19th of October upon her new voyage, and may return to this country possibly in July next. She had carried out to the Algerine Government large supplies of stores, which were received on account of the annual stipulated payments from the United States. The English had offered a frigate for this purpose, but the Dey did not like to trust them, for fear they would secure the treasure to themselves, as there had been a serious misunderstanding with them. Several Danish vessels were forcibly taken into possession, and ordered for the Isle of Rhodes upon a similar business with the *Washington*.

The English Consul was at first refused a reception at Algiers, but was finally permitted to remain there.

Notwithstanding the treatment Captain Bainbridge received from the Dey, the American Consul and Flag is more respected than any of the European nations. The Algerines observed to Captain Bainbridge that he ought to consider it a great mark of the Dey's favor, to go on his Majesty's special business to the Grand Signior—adding, that it was an honor he would confer on very few others. There are about 2300 European slaves in Algiers—some of them from the first families in Europe. The place appears very strong, but 6 or 8 seventy fours could batter it to pieces. The policy of the English Government is again a measure so important to the commercial world.—A petty despot of a piratical state, with a small marine force, commands homage and respect from all the Christian world, *O tempora! O mores!*

Mr. O'Brien had written home to the American Government, requesting that another Consul might be sent out to supersede him.

FRANCE.

STATE-PAPER.

Convention between the French Republic and the United States of America.

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and the President of the United States of America, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the differences which have arisen between the two States, have respectively nominated their plenipotentiaries, and invested them with

full powers to negotiate upon these differences, and terminate them: That is to say, the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People has nominated for Plenipotentiaries of the said Republic, the Citizens Joseph Buonaparte, Ex-Ambassador of the French Republic at Rome, and Counsellor of State: Charles Pierre Claret Fleuriot, Member of the National Institute, and of the office of Longitude of France, and Counsellor of State, President of the section of Marine, and Pierre-Louis Roderer, Member of the National Institute, and Counsellor of State, President of the Interior; and the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of said States, has appointed for their Plenipotentiaries Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, William Richardson Davis, *Advocate* Governor of North Carolina, and William Vans Murray, Resident Minister of the United States at the Hague.

Who after having exchanged their full powers, and patiently and carefully discussed their respective interests, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and true and sincere friendship between the French Republic and the United States of America, as well between their countries, territories, Cities, and places, as between their citizens and inhabitants, without exception of persons or places.

II. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the two parties, not being empowered at present to agree relative to the treaty of alliance of the 6th of February, 1778, to the treaty of commerce and friendship of the same date, and to the convention of the 14th of November, nor to the indemnities mutually due and claimed, the parties shall further negotiate upon these points at a convenient time; and until they shall be agreed upon these points, the said treaty and convention shall have no effect, and the relations of the two nations shall be regulated as follows:

III. The ships belonging to the State on either side, or which may be taken before the exchange of ratifications, shall be given up.

IV. The properties captured and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratifications, except contraband merchandize destined for an enemy's port, shall be mutually restored upon the following proofs of property, viz.

On the one part and on the other the proofs of property relative to merchant vessels armed or unarmed shall be a passport on the following form.

To all those to whom these presents shall come, be it known, that power and permission has been given to ——— master or commander of the vessel called the ———, of the city of ———; of the burthen of ——— tons, or thereabouts, now lying in the port or harbor of ———, and destined for ———, and laden

with —, that after his ship has been visited, and before his departure, he shall make oath before officers authorized for that purpose, that the said ship belongs to one or more subjects of —, the execution of which form shall be annexed to these presents, in order that he may observe and cause to be observed by his crew the maritime ordinances and regulations, and give in a list signed and attested, containing the names, surnames, places of birth and abode, of the persons composing the crew of his ship, and of all on board her, whom he shall not receive on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers authorized for that purpose; and in every port and harbor where he shall enter with his ship he shall shew the present permission to the proper officers, and make to them a faithful report of all that has passed during the voyage, and carry the colors, arms, and flags, of the French Republic or the United States during his said voyage; in testimony of which we have signed these presents, caused them to be countersigned by —, and thereunto put the seal of our arms.

“Given at —, in the year of our Lord —.”

And this passport shall be sufficient without any other document, notwithstanding any regulation to the contrary.

It shall not be necessary to renew or revoke this passport whatever number of voyages the said ship shall have made, unless they shall not have returned home within the space of a year.

With respect to the cargo the proofs shall be certificates, containing an account what place the ship has left, and where it is going to, so that prohibited and contraband merchandize may be distinguished by certificates, which certificates shall have been made by the officers of the place from whence the ship shall have set out agreeable to the accustomed forms of the country. And if these passports and certificates, or both, shall have been destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, the want of them shall be supplied by every other proof of property admissible according to the general usage of nations.

For other ships besides merchant ships the proof shall be the commissions they bear.—This article shall take effect from the date of the signature of the present convention; and if by the date of the signature, property shall have been condemned contrary to the spirit of the said convention, and previous to the knowledge of this stipulation, the property so condemned shall be restored or paid for.

V. The debts contracted by either of the two nations towards the individuals of each shall be acquitted, or the payment shall be in course as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two states; but this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed for captures or condemnations.

VI. The trade between the two parties shall be free; the ships of the two nations, and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in their respective ports as those of the most favored nation, and in general the two parties shall enjoy in each others, with respect to commerce and navigation, the same privileges as the most favored nation.

VII. The citizens and inhabitants of the United States may dispose by will, donations, or otherwise, of their goods, moveable and immoveable property, possessed in the European territory of the French Republic, and the citizens of the French Republic shall have the same power with regard to the goods, moveable and immoveable property possessed in the territory of the United States in favor of such persons as they shall think proper.—The citizens and inhabitants of one of the two states, who shall be heirs of the goods, moveable and immoveable property situate in the other, may succeed *ab intestat*, without their being any necessity for letters of neutrality, and without the effect of this stipulation being contested or impeached under any pretence whatever; and the said heirs, whether by private right, or *ab intestat*, shall be exempt from all right whatever of any one in either of the two nations. It is agreed, that this article shall not derogate in any manner from the laws which are now in force, in either of the two nations, or which may be promulgated hereaf-

ter against emigration; and also, that in case the laws of the two states shall limit to foreigners the exercise of the right of immoveable property, such immoveable property may be sold, or otherwise disposed, in favour of the inhabitants or citizens of the country where they shall be situate; and it shall be open to the other nation to establish similar laws.

VIII. To favor the commerce of both nations, it is agreed, that if war, which God forbid, should break out between the two nations, the merchants and other citizens, or respective inhabitants, shall be allowed on both sides six months after the declaration of War, during which period they shall have time to retire, with their effects and moveables, which they may carry away or sell, as they may think proper, without the least impediment; their effects and still less their persons, shall not, during the period of six months, be seized. On the contrary they shall have passports, which shall be valid for the time necessary to enable them to return home, and those passports shall be given for themselves, as well as for their ships and effects which they shall desire to take or send away. These passports shall serve as protections against all insults and all captures on the part of privateers, as well with regard to themselves as their effects; and if within the term above mentioned there shall have been committed by one of the parties, its citizens or inhabitants, any wrong towards their persons or their property, they shall have complete satisfaction.

IX. The debts due by individuals of one of the two nations to the individuals of the other, shall not, in case of war or national dispute, be sequestered or confiscated, no more than the claims or funds which shall be found in the public funds, or in the public or private banks.

X. The two contracting parties may nominate for the protection of trade, Commercial Agents, who shall reside in France and in the United States. Each of the parties may accept such place as he shall judge proper, where the residence shall be fixed.—Before any Agent shall exercise any functions, he must be accepted according to the received forms of the party to which he is sent, and when he shall be received and provided with his *exequatur*, he shall enjoy the rights and prerogatives which are enjoyed by similar Agents of the most favoured nations.

XI. The citizens of the French Republic shall not pay in any ports, harbors, roads, countries, islands, cities, and places of the United States, other or greater duties or imposts, of whatever nature soever they may be, and whatever names they may have, than those which the most favored nations are or shall be bound to pay; and they shall enjoy all liberties, rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions, relating to trade, navigation and commerce, whether in passing from one port of the said States to the other, or whether in going there or returning from some part to another part of the world that the said nations enjoy, or shall enjoy, reciprocally the citizens of the United States shall enjoy in the territory of the French Republic, in Europe, the same privileges and immunities, as well for their goods as their persons, as for what concerns trade, navigation, and commerce.

XII. The citizens of the two nations may conduct their vessels and their merchandizes [always excepting such as are contraband] from any port to another belonging to the enemy of either nation. They may navigate with full liberty and security, with their ships and merchandizes, in the countries, ports, and places of the enemies of the two parties, or of the one or the other party, without obstacles or interruptions, and not only pass directly from the places and ports of the enemy above-mentioned to neutral ports and places, but from every place belonging to an enemy, whether it be or be not subject to the same jurisdiction, unless those places or ports shall be really blockaded, besieged or invested.

And in case, as it often happens, when vessels shall be sailing for ports or places belonging to an enemy, ignorant that they are blockaded, besieged or invested, it is agreed that every ship which shall be found under such a predicament shall be turned from that place or port without any part of its cargo being retained or confiscated

(unless it shall be contraband, or it shall be proved that the said ship, after having been informed of the blockade or investiture, attempted to enter the same port) but it shall be allowed to go to any other port or place it shall think proper. No ship of either nation entered in a port or place before it shall have been really blockaded, besieged, or invested by the other, shall be prevented from going out with its cargo; if it shall be there when the said place shall surrender, the ship and cargo shall not be confiscated, but sent away to the proprietors.

XIII. To regulate what shall be understood by contraband warlike stores, under this denomination shall be comprised powder, salt-petre, petards, matches, balls, bullets, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberds, swords, belts, pistols, scabbards, saddles, cannons, mortars, with their carriages, and generally all arms and ammunition of war and utensils for the use of troops. All the above articles whenever they shall be destined for an enemy's port, are declared contraband, and justly subject to confiscation; but the ship in which they shall be laden, as well as the rest of the cargo, shall be considered as free, and shall in no manner be vitiated by the contraband merchandize, whether they belong to the same or different proprietors.

XIV. It is stipulated by the present treaty, that the free ships shall equally assure the liberty of merchandize, and that all things shall be deemed free, which are found on board ships belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, even though the same, or part of it, shall belong to the enemies of one of the two; provided, nevertheless, that contraband goods are always excepted. It is likewise agreed that this same liberty shall extend to persons who may be on board the free ships, though they should be enemies of the two contracting parties, and they shall not be taken from the said free ships, unless they are in a military capacity, and actually in the service of the enemy.

XV. It is on the contrary agreed that all property which shall be put, by the respective citizens, on board ships belonging to the enemy of either party, or their subjects, shall be confiscated without distinctions of merchandize, prohibited or not prohibited, so and in like manner as if it belonged to an enemy, with the exceptions always of property and effects which shall have been put on board the said ships before the declaration of war, or even after the said declaration, if at the time of lading the party was ignorant of it; so that the merchandizes of citizens of the two parties, whether they be in the number of contraband or not, which, as it has been already said, shall have been put on board a ship belonging to an enemy before the war, or even after the said declaration of war in ignorance of it, shall not be in any manner subject to confiscation, but shall be faithfully and truly given up without delay to the owners claiming them, provided nevertheless that they shall not be permitted to carry into the enemy's ports merchandizes which shall be contraband. The two contracting powers agree, that after a term of two months has passed from the declaration, their respective citizens, in whatever part of the world they may be, shall be at liberty to plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

XVI. Merchant vessels belonging to citizens of either of the contracting powers, when they shall have a mind to pass to the ports of an enemy of the one or the other, and that their voyages as well as the nature of their cargo, shall afford just cause of suspicion, the said ship shall be obliged to exhibit at high sea, as well as in ports and roads, not only their passports, but further their certificates, proving that these goods are not of the class of contraband specified in the 13th article of the present convention.

XVII. And in order to prevent captures on frivolous suspicions, and the homage, thence resulting, it is agreed that when one of the two powers shall be at war, and the other neutral, the vessels of the neutral party shall be provided with passports similar to those specified in the 24th article, so that it may thence appear that the parties belong to a neutral power. These passports shall be valid for any number of voyages whatever; but they shall be renewed every year, if the ship returns home within the space of a year. If these ships are laden, they shall be

provided not only with the passports above-mentioned, but also with certificates of the description of those mentioned in the same article, or that it may be known whether they have on board contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, all usage and regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; and if it shall appear from these certificates that there is not contraband merchandize on board, the said ships shall be left to pursue their destination. If, on the contrary, it should appear from these certificates, that the said ships have contraband merchandize on board, and the commander offers to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted and the ship left at liberty to prosecute her voyage, unless the quantity of contraband goods should be too great to admit of being taken on board of the ship of war or cruiser; in this case the ships shall be carried into port for the purpose of delivering the said goods.

Should a ship be found without the passports or the certificates above required, the business shall be examined by competent judges or tribunals; and if it should appear from other documents or proofs admissible by the law of nations that the ship belongs to citizens of the neutral power, it shall not be condemned, and it shall be set at liberty with its cargo, (contraband goods excepted) and shall have leave to prosecute its voyage.

Should the Captain named in the passport happen to die or be removed, and another shall have been appointed in his place, the ship and cargo shall be nevertheless secure, and the passport shall remain in full force.

XVIII. If the vessel belonging to the citizens of the one nation or the other shall be met along the coast, or on the high seas, by any ship of war or cruisers belonging to the other, to prevent all disorder, the said ships or cruisers shall keep beyond the reach of cannon shot, and shall send their boat on board the merchant vessel to meet with. They shall not be allowed to send on board more than two or three men to demand from the master or captain of the ship the exhibition of his passport concerning the property of said ship, executed agreeable to the form prescribed in the 14th article, as also the certificates above-mentioned relative to the cargo. It is expressly agreed that the neutral captain shall not be obliged to go on board the visiting ship for the purpose of there shewing the papers demanded, or for any other information whatever.

XIX. It is expressly agreed by the parties, that the above stipulations relative to the conduct to be observed at sea by the cruisers of the belligerent party towards the vessels of the neutral party shall apply only to ships sailing without a convoy; and in cases when the said ships shall be convoyed, the intention of the parties being to observe all the respect due to the protection of the flag hoisted on board the ships of the state, no visit shall be made. But the verbal declaration of the commander of the escort, that the ships under his convoy belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have not any thing contraband on board, shall be taken by the respective cruisers as amply sufficient.—The two parties bind themselves reciprocally not to admit under protection of their convoys any vessels carrying contraband merchandize destined for an enemy.

XX. In case when the ships shall be taken or stop, under alleged grounds of their carrying any contraband articles to the enemy, the captor shall give a receipt of the ship's papers which he shall detain, which receipts shall be subjoined to a declaratory list of the said papers.

He shall not be permitted to force open the hatches, coffers, chests, drawers, bales, &c. found on board ships, nor to carry off the smallest articles of the effects, before the cargo shall be disembarked in presence of the officers competent to make an inventory of the said effects. They cannot in any manner be sold, exchanged, or alienated, unless, after a legal process, the competent judge or judges have passed upon the said effects a sentence of confiscation (excepting always the ship and the other objects that it contains.)

In case the ship belonging to either party being taken, seized and retained for judgment, its officers, passengers, and crews, shall be treated with humanity; they cannot be imprisoned nor robbed of their clothes or pocket-mo-

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ney, not exceeding for the captain, supercargo, and second, five hundred dollars each, and for the sailors and passengers, one hundred dollars each.

XXII. It is moreover agreed on, that in every case the tribunals appointed for prize causes in the countries whither the prizes shall be taken, shall alone be competent to try them; and every judgment which the tribunals of either party pronounce against a ship or merchandize, or property reclaimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall make mention of the reasons or motive, which have determined this judgment, of which an authentic copy as well as of all the proceedings relative to it, shall, on their requisition, be delivered without delay to the captain or agent of the said ship, after paying the expences.

XXIII. And finally, in order more effectually to provide for the respective security of the citizens of the two contracting parties, and to prevent the injuries to be feared from ships of war or privateers of either party, all the commanders of ships of war or privateers, and all the citizens of both parties, shall refrain from all violence against one another and from every personal insult. If they act in a contrary manner they shall be punished, and bound over in their persons and properties to give satisfaction and reparation for damages, with interest, of whatever kind the said damage may be.

To this effect all the captains of privateers, before receiving their commissions, shall become bound before a competent judge to give security by two responsible citizens at least, who shall have no interest in the said privateer, and whom each, as well as the captain, shall engage individually for the sum of 7000 dollars, or 36,820 francs; if the said vessels carry more than 150 sailors or soldiers, for the sum of 15,000 dollars, 73,670 francs, which shall serve to repair the damage that the said privateers, their officers or crews, or any of them, shall have committed during their cruise contrary to the disposition of the present convention, or to the laws and instructions which ought to be the rule of their conduct; besides this, the said commission shall be revoked and annulled in every case where an aggression has been committed.

XXIV. When the ships of war of the two contracting parties or those which

their citizens shall have armed, shall be admitted with their prizes into the ports of either of the two parties, the said public or private vessels, as well as their prizes, shall not be obliged to pay any duties, either to the officers of the place, or to the judges, or to any others. The said prizes entering into the harbors or ports of one of the two parties, shall not be arrested or seized, & the officers of the place shall not take cognizance of the validity of the said prizes, which are to be suffered to go out, and be conducted with full freedom and liberty to their ports, by the commission which the captain of the said vessels shall be obliged to show. It is always understood, that the stipulations of this article shall extend beyond the privileges of the most favored nation.

XXV. All foreign privateers having commissions from a state, or Prince at war with one or other nation, cannot arm their vessels in the ports of either nation, or dispose of the prizes there, or in any manner exchange them. They shall not be allowed to buy provisions further than the necessary quantity to gain the nearest port of the state or Prince from whom they shall have received their commissions.

XXVI. It is further agreed that neither of the two contracting parties shall receive pirates in its ports, roads, or cities, and shall not permit any of its inhabitants to receive, protect, support, or conceal them in any manner, but shall deliver up to due punishment such of its inhabitants as shall be guilty of the like acts or crimes; the ships of those pirates, as well as their effects & merchandize, shall be seized wherever they shall be discovered, and restored to their proprietors, agents, or factors, duly authorized by them, having proved their right before judges competent to decide respecting the property.

If the said effects have passed by sale into other hands, and the purchasers were or might be informed, or have suspected that the said effects were carried away by pirates, they shall be equally restored.

XXVII. Neither of the two nations shall interfere in the fisheries of the other upon its coasts, nor disturb it in the exercise of its rights which it now has or may acquire on the coasts of

Newfoundland, in the gulph of St. Lawrence, or elsewhere on the coast of America, or in the North of the United States; but the whale and seal fishery shall be free for the two nations in all parts of the world.

The Convention shall be ratified on both sides in due form, and the ratification exchanged in the space of six months, or sooner if it be possible. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, as well in the French as in the English language, and have placed their seals, declaring nevertheless that the signature in two languages shall be cited as an example, and shall not prejudice either of the two parties.

Done at Paris, the 8th day of Vendemiaire, the 9th year of the French Republic, and the 3d day of September, 1800.

(Signed)
JOSEPH BONAPARTE,
C. P. FLEURIEU,
ROEDERER,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
W. R. DAVIE,
W. V. MURRAY,
C. M. TALLEYRAND.
For an exact Copy.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Iris, capt. Griffin, which sailed from Naples October 17, and from Gibraltar Nov. 2. We are informed by the Captain and Mr. Hill, supercargo, that on the day they left Naples, a vessel arrived from Leghorn; and the master reported, that he departed on the 14th of October when that place was in great confusion from the approach of the French. At Gibraltar, Mr. Anderson, a respectable merchant, mentioned, that an English ship, dispatched for the purpose, had brought information that the French took possession of Leghorn on the 17th of October; and two American armed ships, (the *Ardent* and *Philadelphia*) afterwards arrived from Leghorn, having precipitately left the harbour on account of the success of the French. It is supposed every other American vessel which was armed endeavored to escape in the same way. There were some reports that a formal capitulation preceded the entry of the French into this important city. A large fleet of transports, &c. was at Gibraltar with 20000 troops on board; 12,000 it was said were destined to Egypt, and 8000 to Lisbon. The English had made an attempt on Cadiz; but the dread of introducing the disease, (which still prevails in that city) among the British troops, it was said, induced the Commander to abandon the enterprise. Some apprehensions existed at Naples, that the French would attempt to pay them another visit, and preparations were made to convince them of their reluctance to entertain them.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman on board the ship *Ardent*, from Leghorn for Baltimore, dated at sea, Nov. 3, in lat. 35. 30, long. 7.

"We sailed from Leghorn on the 16th ult. on the morning of which day the French (in what numbers I know not) took possession of the town. The German garrison capitulated under condition that they should be permitted to join their main army with baggage, cannon and every thing belonging to them. Gen. Clement, commander of the French troops issued a proclamation upon entering the town:—The summum of which was, that

the civil government of Tuscany, owing to the good harmony, that subsisted between France and the court of Vienna, was to undergo no change whatsoever; the inhabitants, of whatsoever nation they might be, had nothing to fear, since he guaranteed to them, in the most sacred manner, the safety of their persons and property, and invited any of them, who might have fled, under apprehensions of danger, to return to their homes, where they would not be molested in the slightest degree.

"The above event was sudden as unexpected, for in virtue of the prolongation of the armistice, we conceive ourselves perfectly secure. If we are to judge from the manner the Austrian Commander in Chief in Tuscany, General Somariva, expressed himself in his proclamation to the Tuscans announcing the invasion about to take place—it was a gross infringement of the armistice. Some suppose that France and Austria are, notwithstanding, perfectly agreed upon the subject, as peace between them was believed to be upon the eve of being concluded, and that the cession of Leghorn was to shut the port to the British, and thereby incline the latter still more to accept terms of peace. These are, however, conjectures which time alone can bring to maturity.

"All the British property was embarked for Palermo; and I believe will suffer but little ultimately, by the invasion."

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, January 6.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, after considerable debate it was carried by a majority of 4, that 200,000 dollars should be appropriated for erecting a Mausoleum to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Baltimore, Dec. 27.

Extract of a letter from Col. Burr to Gen. Smith, dated New-York, Dec. 16.

"It is highly probable that I shall have an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson: But if such should be the result, every man who knows me, ought to know that I would utterly disclaim all competition. Be assured that the federal party can entertain no wish for such an exchange. As to my friends, they would dis-

honor my views and insult my feelings by a suspicion that I would submit to be instrumental in counteracting the wishes and expectations of the United States. And I now constitute you my proxy to declare these sentiments if the occasion shall require."

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

Subscribers and Advertising Customers to the Herald, would confer an obligation on its Editor by paying off their accounts as early as possible.



TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Troth, at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, adjoining the Public Square in Easton; and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the accommodation of Travellers and others who may favor him with their custom—He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his old customers, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favours, as he is determined that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to deserve the approbation of a generous public.

JAMES ROPER.
Easton, 3d Jan. 1801.
N. B. A few Gentlemen will be taken as yearly boarders on moderate terms.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber takes this mode of informing his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. John Trippe, where he continues keeping Tavern at the sign of General Washington, and hopes by his attention and that of good servants, to give general satisfaction.

S. SWAN.
N. B. Four Boarders will be taken at one hundred dollars per year, washing, &c. included.

S. S.
Easton, 5th Jan. 1801.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the 11th of April next, the whole Real Estate of Levin Wailes, deceased, in Somerset county. The terms of sale are that bond and good security be given for payment of one half of the purchase money within nine months from the day of sale—And the Creditors of said Levin are hereby required to produce their Claims with their vouchers, to the Chancellor at the Chancery-office, within six months from the said 11th of April next.

JAS. B. ROBINS, Trustee.
1st Jan. 1801. 3w

WAS taken up and committed to my custody on the 28th day of last month, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Thomas Jackson, and is now confined in the jail of Somerset county.

The above negro is about 24 or 25 years of age, of a yellow complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made—His cloaths are a cotton shirt, short cloth jacket of a drab colour, old sheeting trousers, new shoes and old hat patched—long wool, and that queued.—Says he is a freeman, and was raised in Middlesex county, Virginia, and served his time with a Col. Daniels—that he crossed the bay with a captain Anderson. He having no papers to ascertain those facts, was therefore committed. The owner of said negro (if any) is desired to come and release from the jail aforesaid, or he will be sold according to law.

J. WILKINS, Shff. Som.
December 11th, 1800. 49 2mo

GEORGE BAILY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has given up his shop to Doctor Moore, who will carry on the business under the Firm of MOORE & BAILY—They intend to keep up an extensive assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dyes, Paints, &c. &c. which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.

As G. Baily will leave Easton about the commencement of the new year, he earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately—In case of his absence they may pay to Doctor Moore, whose receipt will be good.

Church at Easton.

THE Subscribers begs leave to notify all those who purchased Pews, that the Church is now inclosed and the third instalment is due—All who are in arrears are respectfully requested to pay their quota's as soon as they possibly can to the subscribers, or to Richard Stanfield, after the 18th instant, who will after that day be authorized to collect and receive the same.

DAVID KERR,
HENRY NICOLS, Jr.
JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
Committee from the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish.
Dec. 20th, 1800. 49

ALL persons are forewarned from hunting with either dog or gun, on the farm belonging to Mr. William M. Catrop, at Chancellor's Point, particularly on a point called Pan-Handle, or the Tin-Point, as the subscriber has received considerable damage by gunners riding through his wheat fields. Any person or persons that will trespass in future, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

HENRY OZMAN.
Bolingbrooke, }
Dec. 9, 1800. } 49 3w

ALL persons having claims against Hannah Hickson, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement—And those who are indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, to

HENRY TRAVERS, Ex'r. of H. Hickson.
Dorchester county, }
15th Dec. 1800. } 49 1w

FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY OF
CORN.
Enquire of the Printer.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Isaac Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, on the eighth day of January, 1801, at the house where John Nicols now lives, at North West Fork Bridge, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, in order that a dividend may be made on the said deceased's estate, where attendance will be given by

LEVIN NOBLE, Adm'r. of the said Isaac Smith, deceased.
Caroline county, }
Dec. 11th, 1800. } 48 3w

THE Subscriber once more takes the liberty of calling on all those that are any ways indebted to the estate of Jesse Hopkins, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, to come forward and pay the money on or before the first day of the first month next ensuing the date hereof—Those who neglect to comply with this notice may rest assured that legal steps will be taken as the law directs, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given: And all those having claims against the said estate are once more requested to bring them in, properly attested, for settlement, on or before the aforesaid day.

FRANCIS NEALL,
JAMES NEALL, Admrs.
de bonis non of Jesse Hopkins,
1st of 12th mo. 1800. 46

THE Subscriber will accommodate four or five Boys as Boarders.
JOHN HARWOOD,
Easton, Oct. 14, 1800. 49 3p

THE Creditors of WILLIAM M. CALLUM, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to take notice, if there be any who have not yet rendered an account of their claims against the said deceased, that unless they are exhibited by the 10th day of the 1st month next ensuing, they will be excluded payment, as the subscriber means after that time to pay over the balance of the said M. Callum's estate unto his legal representatives.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES,
Adm'r de bonis non of Wm. M. Callum.
9th of 11th month, 1800. 3w
N. B. The subscriber has for sale several houses and lots in Easton, situate on Washington-street.

T. N.

A MILLER
WANTED,
by
M. BORDLEY.
Mouth of Wyc. 44

By HIS EXCELLENCY
BENJAMIN OGLE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland by an act passed at November Session, seventeen hundred and ninety five, entitled, "an Act to alter the mode of electing electors to chuse the President and Vice-President of the United States," did direct that the Governor and Council after having received the returns, papers and instruments containing the number of votes for electors for the purposes expressed in the said act, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person so as aforesaid polled and voted for as an elector respectively, and should thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, and without delay disperse through the State the name of the person duly elected as elector in each respective district—We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our Proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Edmund Plowden is elected an elector for the first district; Francis Deakins, for the second district; George Murdock, for the third district; Martin Kerchner, for the fourth district; Gabriel Duvall, for the fifth district; Nicholas R. Moore, for the sixth district; John Gilpin, for the seventh district; Perry Spencer, for the eighth district; William M. Robinson, for the ninth district; and Littleton Dennis, for the tenth district.

GIVEN in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred.

BN. OGLE.
By the Governor,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.
47 4w

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MRS. KEATS
RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she intends opening a

BOARDING-SCHOOL

For twelve Young Ladies, on the first day of February next, at Mrs. Blake's Farm, about a mile from Centre-Ville, where they will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and fine and plain Needle-Work—Every possible attention will be paid to their comfortable accommodation and improvement.

Nov. 1800. 47 1f

TO BE RENTED IN EASTON.

The three Tenements contained in the large brick building—The House where Swan rented—Also a convenient House for a Carriage Maker, now occupied by Elbert and Spedding. For Terms, apply to

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.
N. B. There is to be rented on the Tenement where Swan lived a Granary and Stable.
Sept. 21, 1800. 47 3b

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PETER RICHARDSON DICKINSON, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—And those having claims against the said estate, are also requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HARRISON DICKINSON,
Administrator.
November 24th, 1800. 46 6w

JOHN WEBBLEY, HAIR-DRESSER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to his dwelling-house in DOVER STREET; where, by his punctual attendance, he hopes to merit their patronage and support.

Razors set and Stropps put in good order. As many gentlemen who live in the country have not the opportunity of being shaved by a person of his profession, nor with that care and safety that they might if their razors and stropps were in good order—this is owing to the stropp not being dressed with proper paste, so as to give a smooth edge. Mr. Webbley flatters himself from a long and steady practice, to be equal to any in England or on the continent, in his profession.

If gentlemen will send their stropps, they may depend on having them returned (if the leather is not cut) equal to new, at 1s. 10d. each.

N. B. Umbrellas covered—skeletons mended, and old ones bought.

He will have in a short time an assortment of

OIL HAT COVERS.

of his own make, for sale on reasonable terms
Easton, Nov 25, 1800. 46

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

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

WANTED.

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

CHS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
Oct. 20, 1800 8w 4o

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

LAUDER MISTER.
MILLY ROSS.

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

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

with ~~him~~, that after his ship has been visited, and before his departure, he shall make oath before officers authorized for that purpose, that the said ship belongs to one or more subjects of ~~the~~, the execution of which form shall be annexed to these presents, in order that he may observe and cause to be observed by his crew the maritime ordinances and regulations, and give in a list signed and attested, containing the names, surnames, places of birth and abode, of the persons composing the crew of his ship, and of all on board her, whom he shall not receive on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers authorized for that purpose; and in every port and harbor where he shall enter with his ship he shall show the present permission to the proper officers, and make to them a faithful report of all that has passed during the voyage, and carry the colors, arms, and flags of the French Republic or the United States during his said voyage; in testimony of which we have signed these presents, caused them to be countersigned by ~~our~~, and thereunto put the seal of our arms.

"Given at ~~Paris~~, in the year of our Lord ~~1800~~."

And this passport shall be sufficient without any other document, notwithstanding any regulation to the contrary.

It shall not be necessary to renew or revoke this passport, whatever number of voyages the said ship shall have made, unless they shall not have returned home within the space of a year.

With respect to the cargo the proofs shall be certificates, containing an account what place the ship has left, and where it is going to, so that prohibited and contraband merchandize may be distinguished by certificates, which certificates shall have been made by the officers of the place from whence the ship shall have set out agreeable to the accustomed forms of the country. And if these passports and certificates, or both, shall have been destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, the want of them shall be supplied by every other proof of property admissible according to the general usage of nations.

For other ships besides merchant ships the proof shall be the commissions they bear.—This article shall take effect from the date of the signature of the present convention; and if by the date of the signature, property shall have been condemned contrary to the spirit of the said convention, and previous to the knowledge of this stipulation, the property so condemned shall be restored or paid for.

V. The debts contracted by either of the two nations towards the individuals of each shall be acquitted, or the payment shall be in course as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two states; but this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed for captures or condemnations.

VI. The trade between the two parties shall be free; the ships of the two nations, and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in their respective ports as those of the most favored nation, and in general the two parties shall enjoy in each other, with respect to commerce and navigation, the same privileges as the most favored nation.

VII. The citizens and inhabitants of the United States may dispose by will, donations, or otherwise, of their goods, moveable and immovable property, possessed in the European territory of the French Republic, and the citizens of the French Republic shall have the same power with regard to the goods, moveable and immovable property possessed in the territory of the United States in favor of such persons as they shall think proper.

The citizens and inhabitants of one of the two states, who shall be heirs of the goods, moveable and immovable property situate in the other, may succeed ~~as in other~~, without their being a necessity for letters of neutrality, and without the effect of this stipulation being contested or impeded under any pretence whatever; and the said heirs, whether by private right, ~~as in other~~, shall be exempt from all right whatever of any one in either of the two nations. It is agreed, that this article shall not derogate in any manner from the laws which are in force, in either of the two nations, or which may be promulgated here-

ver against emigration; and also, that in case the laws of the two states shall limit to foreigners the exercise of the right of immovable property, such immovable property may be sold, or otherwise disposed, in favour of the inhabitants or citizens of the country where they shall be situate; and it shall be open to the other nation to establish similar laws.

VIII. To favor the commerce of both nations, it is agreed, that if war, which God forbid, should break out between the two nations, the merchants and other citizens, or respective inhabitants, shall be allowed on both sides six months after the declaration of War, during which period they shall have time to retire, with their effects and moveables, which they may carry away or sell, as they may think proper, without the least impediment; their effects and still less their persons, shall not, during the period of six months, be seized. On the contrary they shall have passports, which shall be valid for the time necessary to enable them to return home, and those passports shall be given for themselves, as well as for their ships and effects which they shall desire to take or send away. These passports shall serve as protections against all insults and all captures on the part of privateers, as well with regard to themselves as their effects; and if within the term above mentioned these shall have been committed by one of the parties, its citizens or inhabitants, any wrong towards their persons or their property, they shall have complete satisfaction.

IX. The debts due by individuals of one of the two nations to the individuals of the other, shall not, in case of war or national dispute, be sequestered or confiscated, no more than the claims or funds which shall be found in the public funds, or in the public or private banks.

X. The two contracting parties may nominate for the protection of trade, Commercial Agents, who shall reside in France and in the United States. Each of the parties may accept such place as he shall judge proper, where the residence shall be fixed.—Before any Agent shall exercise any functions, he must be accepted according to the received forms of the party to which he is sent, and when he shall be received and provided with his ~~signature~~, he shall enjoy the rights and prerogatives which are enjoyed by similar Agents of the most favored nations.

XI. The citizens of the French Republic shall not pay any tolls, ports, harbors, roads, countries, islands, cities, and places of the United States, other or greater duties or imposts, of whatever nature forever they may be, and whatever names they may have, than those which the most favored nations are or shall be bound to pay; and they shall enjoy all liberties, rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions, relating to trade, navigation and commerce, whether in passing from one port of the said States to the other, or whether in going there or returning from some part to another part of the world that the said nations enjoy, or shall enjoy, reciprocally the citizens of the United States shall enjoy in the territory of the French Republic, in Europe, the same privileges and immunities, as well for their goods as their persons, as for what concerns trade, navigation, and commerce.

XII. The citizens of the two nations may conduct their vessels and their merchandizes (always excepting such as are contraband) from one port to another belonging to the one of either nation. They may navigate with full liberty and security, with their ships and merchandizes, in the countries, ports, and places of the enemies of the two parties, or of the one or the other party, without obstacles or interruptions, and not only pass directly from the places and ports of the enemy above-mentioned to neutral ports and places, but from every place belonging to an enemy, whether it be or be not subject to the same jurisdiction, unless those places or ports shall be really blockaded, besieged or invested.

And in case, as it often happens, when vessels shall be sailing for ports or places belonging to an enemy, ignorant that they are blockaded, besieged or invested, it is agreed that every ship which shall be found under such a predicament shall be turned from that place or port without any part of its cargo being retained as confiscated,

unless it shall be contraband, or it shall be proved that the said ship, after having been informed of the blockade or investiture, attempted to enter the same port) but it shall be allowed to go to any other port or place it shall think proper. No ship of either nation entered in a port or place before it shall have been really blockaded, besieged, or invested by the other, shall be prevented from going out with its cargo; if it shall be there when the said place shall surrender, the ship and cargo shall not be confiscated, but sent away to the proprietors.

XIII. To regulate what shall be understood by contraband warlike stores, under this denomination shall be comprised powder, fait-petre, petards, matches, balls, bullets, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberds, swords, belts, pistols, scabbards, saddles, cannons, mortars, with their carriages, and generally all arms and ammunition of war and utensils for the use of troops. All the above articles whenever they shall be destined for an enemy's port, are declared contraband, and justly subject to confiscation; but the ship in which they shall be laden, as well as the rest of the cargo, shall be considered as free, and shall in no manner be violated by the contraband merchandize, whether they belong to the same or different proprietors.

XIV. It is stipulated by the present treaty, that the free ships shall equally assure the liberty of merchandize, and that all things shall be deemed free, which are found on board ships belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, even though the same, or part of it, shall belong to the enemies of one of the two; provided, nevertheless, that contraband goods are always excepted. It is likewise agreed that this same liberty shall extend to persons who may be on board the free ships, though they should be enemies of the two contracting parties, and they shall not be taken from the said free ships, unless they are in a military capacity, and actually in the service of the enemy.

XV. It is on the contrary agreed that all property which shall be put, by the respective citizens, on board ships belonging to the enemy of either party, or their subjects, shall be confiscated without distinctions of merchandize, prohibited or not prohibited, so and in like manner as if it belonged to an enemy, with the exceptions always of property and effects which shall have been put on board the said ships before the declaration of war, or even after the said declaration, if at the time of loading the party was ignorant of it; so that the merchandizes of citizens of the two parties, whether they be in the number of contraband or not, which, as it has been already said, shall have been put on board a ship belonging to an enemy before the war, or even after the said declaration of war in ignorance of it, shall not be in any manner subject to confiscation, but shall be faithfully and truly given up without delay to the owners claiming them, provided nevertheless that they shall not be permitted to carry into the enemy's ports merchandizes which shall be contraband. The two contracting powers agree, that after a term of two months has passed from the declaration, their respective citizens in whatever part of the world they may be, shall be at liberty to plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

XVI. Merchant vessels belonging to citizens of either of the contracting powers, when they shall have a mind to pass to the ports of an enemy of the one or the other, and that their voyages as well as the nature of their cargo, shall afford just cause of suspicion, the said ship shall be obliged to exhibit at high sea, as well as in ports and roads, not only their passports, but further their certificates, proving that these goods are not of the class of contraband specified in the 13th article of the present convention.

XVII. And in order to prevent captures on frivolous suspicions, and the homage thence resulting, it is agreed that when one of the two powers shall be at war, and the other neutral, the vessels of the neutral party shall be provided with passports similar to those specified in the 14th article, so that if they thence appear that the parties belong to a neutral power. These passports shall be valid for any number of voyages, whatever, but they shall be renewed every year, if the ship returns home within the space of a year. If these ships, are laden, they shall be

provided not only with the passports above-mentioned, but also with certificates of the description of those mentioned in the same article, or that it may be known whether they have on board contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, all usage and regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; and if it shall appear from these certificates that there is contraband merchandize on board, the said ships shall be left to pursue their destination. If, on the contrary, it should appear from these certificates, that the said ships have contraband merchandize on board, and the commander offers to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted and the ship left at liberty to prosecute her voyage, unless the quantity of contraband goods should be too great to admit of being taken on board of the ship of war or cruiser; in this case the ships shall be carried into port for the purpose of delivering the said goods.

Should a ship be found without the passports or the certificates above required, the business shall be examined by competent judges or tribunals; and if it should appear from other documents or proofs admissible by the law of nations that the ship belongs to citizens of the neutral power, it shall not be condemned, and it shall be set at liberty with its cargo, (contraband goods excepted) and shall have leave to prosecute its voyage.

Should the Captain named in the passport happen to die or be removed, and another shall have been appointed in his place, the ship and cargo shall be nevertheless secure, and the passport shall remain in full force.

XVIII. If the vessel belonging to the citizens of the one nation or the other shall be met along the coast, or on the high seas, by any ship of war or cruisers belonging to the other, to prevent all disorder, the said ships or cruisers shall keep beyond the reach of cannon shot, and shall send their boat on board the merchant vessel so met with. They shall not be allowed to send on board more than two or three men to demand from the master or captain of the ship the exhibition of his passport concerning the property of said ship, executed agreeable to the form prescribed in the 14th article, as also the certificates above-mentioned relative to the cargo. It is expressly agreed that the neutral captain shall not be obliged to go on board the visiting ship for the purpose of there shewing the papers demanded, or for any other information whatever.

XIX. It is expressly agreed by the parties, that the above stipulations relative to the conduct to be observed at sea by the cruisers of the belligerent party towards the vessels of the neutral party shall apply only to ships sailing without a convoy; and in case when the said ships shall be convoyed, the intention of the parties being to observe all the respect due to the protection of the flag hoisted on board the ships of the state, no visit shall be made. But the verbal declaration of the commander of the escort, that the ships under his convoy belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have not any thing contraband on board, shall be taken by the respective cruisers as amply sufficient.—The two parties bind themselves reciprocally not to admit under protection of their convoys any vessels carrying contraband merchandize destined for an enemy.

XX. In case when the ships shall be taken or stop, under alleged grounds of their carrying any contraband articles to the enemy, the captor shall give a receipt of the ship's papers which he shall detain, which receipts shall be subjoined to a declaratory list of the said papers.

He shall not be permitted to force open the hatches, coffers, chests, drawers, bales, &c. found on board ship, nor to carry off the smallest articles of the effects, before the cargo shall be discombed in presence of the officers competent to make an inventory of the said effects. They cannot in any manner be sold, exchanged, or alienated, unless, after a legal process, the competent judge or judges have passed upon the said effects a sentence of confiscation (excepting always the ship and the other objects that it contains).

In case the ship belonging to either party being taken, seized and retained for judgment, its officers, passengers, and crews, shall be treated with humanity; they cannot be imprisoned nor robbed of their clothes or pocket-money.

say, not exceeding for the captain, supercargo, and second, five hundred dollars each, and for the sailors and passengers, one hundred dollars each.

XXII. It is moreover agreed on, that in every case the tribunals appointed for prize causes in the countries where the prizes shall be taken, shall alone be competent to try them; and every judgment which the tribunals of either party pronounce against a ship or merchantize, or property reclaimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall make mention of the reasons or motive, which have determined this judgment, of which an authentic copy as well as of all the proceedings relative to it, shall, on their requisition, be delivered without delay to the captain or agent of the said ship, after paying the expenses.

XXIII. And finally, in order more effectually to provide for the respective security of the citizens of the two contracting parties, and to prevent the injuries to be feared from ships of war or privateers of either party, all the commanders of ships of war or privateers, and all the citizens of both parties, shall refrain from all violence against one another and from every personal insult. If they act in a contrary manner they shall be punished, and bound over in their persons and properties to give satisfaction and reparation for damages, with interest, of whatever kind the said damage may be.

To this effect all the captains of privateers, before receiving their commissions, shall become bound before a competent judge to give security by two responsible citizens at least, who shall have no interest in the said privateer, and whom each, as well as the captain, shall engage individually for the sum of 7000 dollars, or 36,820 francs, if the said vessels carry more than 150 sailors or soldiers, for the sum of 15,000 dollars, 73,670 francs, which shall serve to repair the damage that the said privateers, their officers or crews, or any of them, shall have committed during their cruise contrary to the disposition of the present convention, or to the laws and instructions which ought to be the rule of their conduct; besides this, the said commission shall be revoked and annulled in every case where an aggression has been committed.

XXIV. When the ships of war of the two contracting parties or those which

their citizens shall have armed, shall be admitted with their prizes into the ports of either of the two parties, the said public or private vessels, as well as their prizes, shall not be obliged to pay any duties, either to the officers of the place, or to the judges, or to any others. The said prizes entering into the harbors or ports of one of the two parties, shall not be arrested or seized, &c. the officers of the place shall not take cognizance of the validity of the said prizes, which are to be suffered to go out, and be conducted with full freedom and liberty to their ports, by the commission which the captain of the said vessels shall be obliged to show. It is always understood, that the stipulations of this article shall extend beyond the privileges of the most favored nation.

XXV. All foreign privateers having commissions from a state, or Prince at war with one or other nation, cannot arm their vessels in the ports of either nation, or dispose of the prizes there, or in any manner exchange them. They shall not be allowed to buy provisions further than the necessary quantity to gain the nearest port of the state or Prince from whom they shall have received their commissions.

XXVI. It is further agreed that neither of the two contracting parties shall receive pirates in its ports, roads, or cities, and shall not permit any of its inhabitants to receive, protect, support, or conceal them in any manner, but shall deliver up to due punishment such of its inhabitants as shall be guilty of the like acts or crimes; the ships of those pirates, as well as their effects & merchantize, shall be seized wherever they shall be discovered, and restored to their proprietors, agents, or factors, duly authorized by them, having proved their right before judges competent to decide respecting the property.

If the said effects have passed by sale into other hands, and the purchasers were or might be informed, or have suspected that the said effects were carried away by pirates, they shall be equally restored.

XXVII. Neither of the two nations shall interfere in the fisheries of the other upon its coast, nor disturb it in the exercise of its rights which it now has or may acquire on the coasts of

Newfoundland, in the gulph of St. Lawrence, or elsewhere on the coast of America, or in the North of the United States; but the whale and seal fishery shall be free for the two nations in all parts of the world.

The Convention shall be ratified on both sides in due form, and the ratification exchanged in the space of six months, or sooner if it be possible. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, as well in the French as in the English language, and have placed their seals, declaring nevertheless that the signature in two languages shall be cited as an example, and shall not prejudice either of the two parties.

Done at Paris, the 8th day of Vendemiaire, the 9th year of the French Republic, and the 3d day of September, 1800.

(Signed)
JOSEPH BUONAPARTE,
C. P. FLEURIEU,
ROEDERER,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
W. R. DAVIE,
W. V. MURRAY,
C. M. TALLEYRAND.
For an exact Copy.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Iris, capt. Griffin, which sailed from Naples October 17, and from Gibraltar Nov. 2. We are informed by the Captain and Mr. Hill, supercargo, that on the day they left Naples, a vessel arrived from Leghorn, and the master reported, that he departed on the 14th of October when that place was in great confusion from the approach of the French. At Gibraltar, Mr. Anderson, a respectable merchant, mentioned, that an English ship, dispatched for the purpose, had brought information that the French took possession of Leghorn on the 17th of October; and two American armed ships, (the *Ardent* and *Philadelphia*) afterwards arrived from Leghorn, having precipitately left the harbour on account of the success of the French. It is supposed every other American vessel which was armed endeavored to escape in the same way. There were some reports that a formal capitulation preceded the entry of the French into this important city. A large fleet of transports, &c. was at Gibraltar with 20000 troops on board; 12,000 it was said were destined to Egypt, and 8000 to Lisbon. The English had made an attempt on Cadiz; but the dread of introducing the disease, (which still prevails in that city) among the British troops, it was said, induced the Commander to abandon the enterprise. Some apprehensions existed at Naples, that the French would attempt to pay their another visit, and preparations were made to convince them of their reluctance to entertain them.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman on board the ship *Ardent*, from Leghorn for Baltimore, dated at Leg. Nov. 3, in lat. 35° 30' long. 15°.

We sailed from Leghorn on the 16th ult. on the morning of which day the French (the number I know not) took possession of the town. The German garrison capitulated under condition that they should be permitted to join their main army with baggage, cannon and every thing belonging to them. Gen. Clement, commander of the French troops issued a proclamation upon entering the town:—The sum of which was, that my friends, they would dis-

the civil government of Tuscany, owing to the good harmony, that subsisted between France and the court of Vienna, was to undergo no change whatsoever; the inhabitants, of whatsoever nation they might be, had nothing to fear, since he guaranteed to them, in the most sacred manner, the safety of their persons and property, and invited any of them, who might have fled, under apprehensions of danger, to return to their homes, where they would not be molested in the smallest degree.

"The above event was sudden as unexpected, for in virtue of the prolongation of the armistice, we conceive ourselves perfectly secure. If we are to judge from the manner the Austrian Commander in Chief in Tuscany, General Somariva, expressed himself in his proclamation to the Tuscans announcing the invasion about to take place—it was a gross infringement of the armistice. Some suppose that France and Austria are, notwithstanding, perfectly agreed upon the subject, as peace between them was believed to be upon the eve of being concluded, and that the cession of Leghorn was to shut the port to the British, and thereby incline the latter still more to accept terms of peace. These are, however, conjectures which time alone can bring to maturity.

"All the British property was embarked for Palermo; and I believe will suffer but little ultimately, by the invasion."

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N .

TUESDAY MORNING, January 6.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, after considerable debate it was carried by a majority of 4, that 200,000 dollars should be appropriated for erecting a Mausoleum to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Baltimore, Dec. 27.

Extract of a letter from Col. Burr to Gen. Smith, dated New-York, Dec. 16.

"It is highly probable that I shall have an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson. But if such should be the result, every man who knows me, ought to know that I would utterly disclaim all competition. Be assured that the federal party can entertain no wish for such an exchange. As to my friends, they would dis-

honor my views and insult my feelings by a suspicion that I would submit to be instrumental in counteracting the wishes and expectations of the United States. And I now constitute you my proxy to declare these sentiments if the occasion shall require."

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

Subscribers and Advertising Customers to the Herald, would confer an obligation on its Editor by paying off their accounts as early as possible.



TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Troth, at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, adjoining the Public Square in Easton; and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the accomodation of Travellers and others who may favor him with their custom—He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his old customers, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favours, as he is determined that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to deserve the approbation of a generous public.

JAMES ROPER.

Easton, 3d Jan. 1801.

N. B. A few Gentlemen will be taken as yearly boarders on moderate terms.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber takes this mode of informing his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. John Trippe, where he continues keeping Tavern at the sign of General Washington, and hopes by his attention and that of good servants, to give general satisfaction.

S. SWAN.

N. B. Four Boarders will be taken at one hundred dollars per year, washing, &c. included.

S. S.

Easton, 5th Jan. 1801.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the 11th of April next, the whole Real Estate of Levin Wallis, deceased, in Somerset county. The terms of sale are that bond and good security be given for payment of one half of the purchase money within nine months from the day of sale—And the Creditors of said Levin are hereby required to produce their Claims with their vouchers, to the Chancellor at the Chancery-office, within six months from the said 11th of April next.

JAS. B. ROBINS, Trustee.

1st Jan. 1801.

WAS taken up and committed to my custody on the 28th day of last month, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Thomas Jackson, and is now confined in the jail of Somerset county.

The above negro is about 24 or 25 years of age, of a yellow complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made—His cloaths are a cotton shirt, short cloth jacket of a drab colour, old sheeting trousers, new shoes and old hat patched—long wool, and that queued—Says he is a freeman, and was raised in Middlesex county, Virginia, and served his time with a Col. Daniels—that he crossed the bay with a captain Anderson. He having no papers to ascertain those facts, was therefore committed. The owner of said negro (if any) is desired to come and release from the jail aforesaid, or he will be sold according to law.

J. WILKINS, Shff. Som.

December 11th, 1800.

GEORGE BAILY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has given up his shop to Doctor Moore, who will carry on the business under the Firm of MOORE & BAILY—They intend to keep up an extensive assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dyes, Paints, &c. &c. which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.

As G. Baily will leave Easton about the commencement of the new year, he earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately—In case of his absence they may pay to Doctor Moore, whose receipt will be good.

49 3W

Church at Easton.

THE Subscribers begs leave to notify all those who purchased Pews, that the Church is now inclosed and the third instalment is due—All who are in arrears are respectfully requested to pay their quota's as soon as they possibly can to the subscribers, or to Richard Stanfield, after the 25th instant, who will after that day be authorized to collect and receive the same.

DAVID KERR,
HENRY NICOLS, Jr.
JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

Committee from the Vestry of
St. Peter's Parish.

Dec. 20th, 1800.

ALL persons are forwarded from hunting with either dog or gun, on the farm belonging to Mr. William M. Carrey, at Chancellor's Point, particularly on a point called Pan-Handle, or the Tin-Point, as the subscriber has received considerable damage by gunners riding through his wheat fields. Any person or persons that will trespass in future, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

HENRY OZMAN.

Bolingbrooke,
Dec. 9, 1800.

49 3W

ALL persons having claims against Hannah Hickson, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement—And those who are indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, to

HENRY TRAVERS, Ex'r. of
H. Hickson.

Dorchester county,
15th Dec. 1800.

49 3W

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF

CORN.

Enquire of the Printer.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Isaac Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, on the eighth day of January, 1801, at the house where John Nicols now lives, at North West Fork Bridge, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, in order that a dividend may be made on the said deceased's estate, where attendance will be given by

LEVIN NOBLE, Admr. of
the said Isaac Smith, deceased.

Caroline county,
Dec. 11th, 1800.

49 3W

THE subscriber once more takes the liberty of calling on all those that are any ways indebted to the estate of JAMES HOPKINS, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, to come forward and pay the money on or before the first day of the first month next ensuing the date hereof—Those who neglect to comply with this notice may rest assured that legal steps will be taken as the law directs, as no longer indulgence can be given: And all those having claims against the said estate are once more requested to bring them in, properly attested, for settlement, on or before the aforesaid day.

FRANCIS NEALL,

JAMES NEALL, Admr.
de bonis non of Jesse Hopkins,
1st of 12th mo. 1800.

46

THE Subscriber will accommodate four or five Boys as Boarders.

JOHN HARWOOD.

Easton, Oct. 14, 1800.

49 3W

THE Creditors of WILLIAM McCALLUM, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to take notice, if there be any who have not yet rendered an account of their claims against the said deceased, that unless they are exhibited by the 10th day of the 1st month next ensuing, they will be excluded payment, as the subscriber means after that time to pay over the balance of the said McCallum's estate unto his legal representatives.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES,
Admr. de bonis non of
Wm. McCallum.

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

T. N.

A MILLER
WANTED,

by

M. BORDLEY.

Mouth of Wye. 44

By His Excellency

BENJAMIN OGLE, Esquire,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland by an act passed at November Session, seventeen hundred and ninety five, entitled, "an Act to alter the mode of electing electors to chuse the President and Vice-President of the United States," did direct that the Governor and Council after having received the returns, papers and instruments containing the number of votes for electors for the purposes expressed in the said act, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person so as aforesaid polled and voted for as an elector respectively, and should thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, and without delay disperse through the State the name of the person duly elected as elector in each respective district—We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our Proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Edmund Plowden is elected an elector for the first district; Francis Deakins, for the second district; George Murdoch, for the third district; Martin Kerthner, for the fourth district; Gabriel Duvall, for the fifth district; Nicholas K. Moore, for the sixth district; John Gilpin, for the seventh district; Perry Spencer, for the eighth district; William M. Robinson, for the ninth district; and Littleton Dennis, for the tenth district.

GIVEN in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred.

BN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

47 4W

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Mrs. KEATS

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she intends opening a

BOARDING-SCHOOL

For twelve Young Ladies, on the first day of February next, at Mrs. Blake's Farm, about a mile from Centre-Ville, where they will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and fine and plain Needle-Work—Every possible attention will be paid to their comfortable accommodation and improvement.

Nov. 1800.

47 4W

TO BE RENTED IN EASTON,

The three Tenements contain'd in the large brick building—The House where Swan rented—Also a convenient House for a Carriage-Maker, now occupied by Elbert and Spedding. For Terms, apply to ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.
N. B. There is to be rented on the Tenement where Swan liv'd a Granary and Stable.

Sept. 21, 1800.

47 4W

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PETER RICHARDSON DICKINSON, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber:—And those having claims against the said estate, are also requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HARRISON DICKINSON,

Administrator.

November 24th, 1800.

JOHN WEBLEY,
HAIR-DRESSER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to his dwelling-house in DOVER STREET; where, by his punctual attendance, he hopes to merit their patronage and support.

Razors set and Strops put in good order.

As many gentlemen who live in the country have not the opportunity of being shaved by a person of his profession, nor with that care and safety that they might if their razors and strops were in good order—this is owing to the strop not being dress'd with proper paste, so as to give a smooth edge. Mr. Webley flatters himself, from a long and steady practice, to be equal to any in England or on the continent, in his profession.

If gentlemen will send their strops, they may depend on having them returned (if the leather is not cut) equal to new, at 1s. 10d. each.

N. B. Umbrellas covered—skeletons mended, and old ones bought.

He will have in a short time an assortment of

OIL HAT COVERS.

of his own make, for sale on reasonable terms

Easton, Nov 25, 1800.

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

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

WANTED,

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

CHS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

Oct. 20, 1800 8W 40

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

LAUDER MISTER.

MILLY ROSS.

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

Wm. D. SMITH.

Talbot county, July 28, 1800.



Mr. POULSON.

OBSEVING in your paper of this morning a demand respecting the cause or design of an extraordinary appearance over this city yesterday morning; and having heard the driver of the Wilmington stage testify to the truth of the appearance, as in your paper described, I have thought proper to pass a few thoughts on the subject.

In the first place it seems proper to state this appearance in the Heavens, with certain exhibitions of an extraordinary nature, which were advertised as seen over this city about four years past. Those appearances were represented as spheres or circles, of different forms. They were interwoven with each other, seeming to express a various yet united estate. If I recollect one appearance advertised was made up of three circles of a spherical or of an oval form. The primary circle surrounding the sun, at an equal perpendicular radius: the two other circles entering the primary one on each horizontal side, so as to embrace, in its arm, the central point of the primary circle. They all embrace the sun as the rallying point.

The interpretation given to this celestial phenomenon expresses that, in design, it shows the opening purpose of the Most High, in relation to the state of the world as succeeding to the moral and political defolations which are now upon the earth. The thing is *in fact*. The sun is the foundation of light in the field of visible exhibition. The Lord God is a Sun in the field of moral and political exhibition. He gives wisdom to the wife, and the grace of the lowly are shortly to own one common centre. This acknowledgment will create a renovated state; in prophetic style, a new Heaven and a new earth, wherein dwell shall righteousness.

The second interpretation is purely spiritual, and expresses the approaching union of the, now, separate branches of the covenant dominion. The followers of Moses and of Christ are soon to embrace the Gospel Sun as a common centre. The primary circle embracing the Sun, and holding in its arms the other two circles, expresses this union in a perfect form.

Many other appearances, in different parts of our country were seen and published about the same time. They were simple and complex. Some of them had the key of the design interwoven in the body of the appearance: others depended on principles of analogy for their interpretation, and others on immediate inspiration.

As worthy of notice it may be mentioned, that, at the time of these appearances, a cloud of glory descended, and a key to the existing exhibitions in the heavens, and to the events of Providence upon the earth was represented. The same key is still in custody, and, in the use of it, it may be said that the "three breaks of white in the form of rainbows," which extended them-

selves over this city, a little before day break yesterday morning, were nothing more or less than a repetition of the instruction contained in the circles just now decyphered.

The bow hath long since stood as a sign of the covenant. The three luminous bows denote the three conditions of the family of the covenant, under the regency of the three department of the Mediator's dominion. His prophetic office was by Moses; his priestly office in his own person; and his princely power is to be revealed. This is the superior bow, encompassing the other two. This is the dispensation of our glorious Immanuel during the period of the latter-day of glory. The matter is about to open its glorious effulgence. The nations are in agony, through want of this relief. The wisdom of the wife, and the understanding of the prudent, fail. The interposition of superior power is demanded, and the time of its manifestation is come.

To the Friends of the City of Philadelphia, of whatever denomination.

Sirs, To you is this message sent. To you appertains the dispensation of the luminous bow. In the midst of a jarring world it hath been your study to adhere to the pacific principles of the Prince of Peace. Ye have done it in the midst of the assailings of a world unfettered; in the midst of the scoffings of the profane, and the persecutions of the powerful. The period of your relief and reward has come. From the channel of your fountain is to go forth the waters of life. On the surface of your waters the Ark of God is to be floated. Through you the connexion between the suffering and the reigning state of the gospel dominion is to be maintained.

The method of the proceeding is in the hand that moves this address. If any of you are spiritually minded: if ye have at heart the things which, before the world, ye profess; if ye see the world hushed to peace, and the subsequent glory illustrated, be objects of sincere pursuit, then give audience to the matter presented. At the door of your tabernacle the Redeemer's power knocks. If ye are minded to hear further of the opening light, weigh with care what is offered. Ye shall know why it is, that, under the auspices of your eminent predecessor, ye were planted, and still abide, in honor, in this goodly land: why it is, that, as in the Jerusalem of our tribes, ye have your residence in the city of brotherly love.

Address to Isaac Abraham, left at Poulson's Printing-office, December 31.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.

Riddles in Real Life.

Is it not a riddle, that a man who is a bankrupt, and yet delivered up on oath all his effects to his creditors, shall, within a year, be a greater man than ever, and perhaps keep his carriage?

Is it not a riddle, that a President,

possessed of many private and public virtues, who does all he can to promote the happiness of his country, should be insulted, abused and persecuted as he has been?

Is it not a riddle, that some of the principle members of the clergy should neglect to warn their flocks against the ravenous wolf, when they see him approaching the fold, and know they are answerable for the souls whose care they have undertaken?

Is it not a riddle, that a man who will lie, swear, and commit every kind of wickedness, and yet if another man should tell him he lies (when he really does) he must run the risk of having his brains blown out?

Is it not a riddle, that a man who has renounced his belief of God, and laughs at religion, should be chosen as the first magistrate of a Christian State, and that even by some devout religionists?

Is it not a riddle, that T. M.—a haughty & implacable despot, should have so much credit and influence among men, who profess a respect for equality and republican principles?

Is it not a riddle, that T. C. who ringed at the levee of a British General, and congratulated him on his victories over the American people, should become the leader and favorite of the American people?

Is it not a riddle, that John Adams who was rocked in the cradle of Republicanism, was one of the most active men in separating this country from the British Empire, and who has courted the friendship of the enemies by two solemn Embassies, should be accused of being in British interest?

Is it not a riddle, that men should discover more zeal and activity, and should really make more sacrifices to overturn a good government, than its friends do to support it, although their all is at stake?

Is it not a riddle, that men should profess extraordinary zeal for the liberties of the state, while they keep thousands of their fellow-men in perpetual slavery, and are haughty, unrelenting tyrants in their own families?

Is it not a riddle, that the people should trust their dearest interests in society, their lives, their liberties, and estates, to men, whom in private dealing they would not credit with goods or cash to the amount of 20 dollars?

Is it not a riddle, that a man who had been justly condemned to the gallows for treason, should not only be pardoned, but be rewarded after a few months, with a colonel's commission. We have no instance similar to this, but one in the reign of that debauched and profligate Prince Charles the II. when one Blood who attempted to steal the crown from the tower of London, was pardoned, he afterwards became a Royal favorite; but Charles the second was a pensioner of France, and of course capable of any thing that was base. French influence is poison to the moral principle.

Is it not a riddle, that the same gross deceptions, the same style tricks, should be played off on mankind for two thousand years; and that they should still consent to be juggled by them out of their money, their ease, and their comfort.

(Copy.)

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern:

Mr. I. H. C. Heineken having produced to me his Commission as Commercial Agent of the Batavian Republic to the United States of America, to reside at Philadelphia—I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the sixth day of November, in year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of the independence of the said States the twenty-fifth.

JOHN ADAMS,

By the President,

J. MARSHAL, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec 29

Is nothing is the contrast between our real Americans and the Democrats more striking than in the temper they manifest towards foreign nations. The Federal Republicans look with an equal eye on France and on Britain; they wish to preserve amity and a good understanding with both, but to cherish hate or love for neither.—They retain for both nations the sentiment expressed in our declaration of Independence—"Enemies in War, in Peace Friends."

In direct opposition to this is the course of the democrats. To plunge us into a war with England, and to entwine us in the embraces of France, is their unceasing effort.—To effect this, nothing which can excite hate and detestation of England is left untried.

Thus the Editor of the National Intelligencer cannot even relate the horrors experienced by the victims who suffered in the black-hole at Calcutta, without adding that they might be ascribed to a spirit of retaliation excited by the cruelties of the English practiced on the nations of the East.

A scene of misery from which suffering humanity recoils with affright, serves only to whet up the malignity of these men!

(Wash. Fed.)

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John Jay, as Chief Justice of the U. States. [N. Int.]

THE LATEST Foreign Intelligence.

From London Papers to the 17th of November, inclusive, received at New-York.

LONDON, November 3.
EXPEDITION AGAINST CADIZ.

Extract of a letter from Isle de Leon, October 7.
"The day before yesterday appeared before Cadiz, an enemy's fleet from the Mediterranean, and consisting of—
22 Sail of the line
27 Frigates
4 Corvettes
1 Brigantine
2 Transports
2 Gun Boats
1 En Flute.
59 Ships of war } With
74 Store ships } troops.
10 Brigantines.

Total 113
"Gen. Don Thomas de Marla, the new Governor of the place, where he arrived in the most dreadful time of the epidemic distemper, thought it proper to send the English Admiral a note (No. 1) to state to him the situation of the inhabitants, and how odious the English name would become to all nations, if they committed any act of hostility against the city. General Abercrombie and Admiral Keith replied (No. 2) to the Governor, without considering him as Governor of Cadiz, but solely as Captain General of the army and Province of Andalusia, and Captain General of the department of Marine, proposing to him to deliver to them the ships fitted and fitting out, whose officers and crews should be set at liberty; on this condition the fleet would retire. The Governor of Cadiz (No. 3.) replied to the said Generals, and let them know the error into which his letter had made them fall.

"Yesterday the whole expedition anchored before the place; but to-day the wind having changed to the South East, the ships set their fore sails, making tack till the afternoon; towards the evening they were six leagues off.

"The masters of the barques and fishermen stopped yesterday by the squadron, and who arrived this evening from the Isle, declared it to be the intention of the enemy to land this morning between Candon and Regla; they have been prevented by the south wind. We know not exactly the number of their troops—they are stated at 20,000, which the number of their transports being 84, of ships of the line and frigates renders probable.

"In truth, this event could not have happened in circumstances more critical; for, on account of the epidemic disorder, our forces are scarcely able to defend the harbour. Yet we must believe that the enemy think them impossible, since they dare not attack us. On the land side every measure proper to defeat their plans has been taken. It is not natural to expect they will abandon them if the South wind ceases. It appears as if it would not last.

"These are all the documents I am able to give you rapidly. It is late—I am pressed by business, and still weak from illness."

The following are the letters mentioned above.

No. I.
"English Admiral. When the cruel scourge which carries off in this city and its environs, thousands of victims, and which seems as if it would not suspend its ravages until it has cut off all those who have yet escaped it, is sufficient to excite compassion, I see with surprise that the Squadron under the command of your excellency is come to add to the consternation of the people. I have too good an opinion of the humanity of the English people, and of yours in particular, to believe that you would endeavour to render our situation more deplorable. Yet if, in consequence of the orders which your excellency has received, he consents to draw upon himself the execration of all people, to cover himself with opprobrium in the eyes of the whole universe, by oppressing the unfortunate, and attacking him whom he

thinks to be without defence, I declare to him that the garrison under my command accustomed to look at death with a serene brow, as well as to brave greater perils than all the perils of war, will know how to make a resistance which shall only terminate with the entire annihilation of their enemies.

"I hope that the reply of your excellency will inform me whether I am to console the miserable inhabitant, or rouse him to vengeance and anger.—God protect your excellency.

THOMAS DE MORLA.
"Cadiz, Oct. 5."

"Hitherto the ships employed in the blockade had not prevented the fishermen from exercising their innocent industry. It must cause astonishment that your excellency should deprive us of this feeble relief."

No. II.
The Commanders in chief of the forces by sea and land of his Britannic Majesty forming the expedition before Cadiz.

"On board the Foudroyant, off Cadiz, 5th Oct. 1800.

"We have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of this day, in which it depicts to us the deplorable situation of the town. We are deeply afflicted at these calamities, though we have strong reasons for believing that the effects of it are much less disastrous.

"We are not ignorant that a great number of his Catholic Majesty's ships are fitted out to join the naval force of the French, and are to be employed to prolong the troubles which desolate all the nations of Europe, injure public order, and destroy the happiness of individuals. We have received from our Sovereign the order to use all our efforts to defeat the projects of the common enemy, by attempting to take or destroy the ships of war which are in the port and arsenal of Cadiz.

"The number of the forces the command of which has been entrusted to us, leaves little doubt of the success of this enterprise. We are little disposed to multiply, without a necessity, the calamities inseparable from war. If your Excellency consents to let us have the ships, armed or in the act of arming for the purpose of acting against our King, and prolonging the calamities of neighbouring stations, your crews and your officers shall be at liberty, and our fleets shall retire. Otherwise we shall be obliged to act conformably to the orders which we have received, and your Excellency must attribute to yourself alone the increase of calamity which will result. We have the honor to be, with respect, &c.

"R. ABERCROMBIE,
"KEITH."

P. S. A frigate will remain in the port to await your answer that there may be no delay.

"Messrs. The Generals by land and sea of his Britannic Majesty, when I represent to your Excellencies the melancholy situation of this city in order to engage your humanity, not to aggravate it by acts of hostility, I could not have thought that my request would be regarded as the effect of weakness or fear. Unfortunately I find that your Excellencies have put a wrong construction on any expressions since they have drawn upon me a proposition as insulting to him to whom it is addressed, as dishonorable to those who have made it. Your Excellencies must hold yourselves apprised by me, that you must make more eligible propositions, if it be your intention that they should be accepted. I have the honor to be, &c.

"THOMAS DE MORLA.
"Oct. 6."

WASHINGTON CITY.
Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 19.

Mr. Claiborne laid before the house a memorial of the house of representatives of the Mississippi Territory, stating some inconveniences which had arisen from the want of authority in the Governor, to issue writs of election in case of improper returns; suggesting also the want of disposition on the

part of Governor Sargent, to have the General Assembly organized, and stating the advantage which would accrue to the territory, if an earlier day for the meeting of the legislature was fixed by Congress.

On motion,
The said memorial was referred to Mr. Claiborne, Mr. Goodrich, and Mr. Nott, with authority to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Davis moved the reference to the same committee of certain resolutions submitted by him to the house during the last session, but then not acted upon; stating the alleged existence of several unconstitutional laws in the Mississippi Territory, whereby unjustifiable extortions were practised on the citizens.

The resolutions were read; after the reading Mr. Griswold desired a postponement of the motion for a reference till Monday, which was agreed to.

RALEIGH, N. C. Dec. 23.

The Wilmington Gazette, of Dec. 18, says, "We hear that an English ship from Liverpool, arrived at the fort on Tuesday evening last, and brings the important news of a peace in Europe. A gentleman who was on board the ship yesterday arrived in town to-day, and says, that the captain informed him, that on the passage he was boarded by a French 74 gun ship, which suffered him to proceed on his voyage, the captain informed him at the same time that a peace had been concluded at the Congress of Luneville.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

The ship Neptune, Dandelot, has arrived at the Point, a cartel from Bordeaux, which place she left the 2d, and the river the 20th of November. She brings Paris Gazettes to the 16th of November, from which we shall extract for our next. Captain Dandelot, who came up to town this morning, informs, that the utmost tranquillity prevails in the interior of France, and that the Congress at Luneville were proceeding in the discussion of the objects of their mission. The people of France evince an ardent desire for peace with the United States.

There are a number of passengers on board, one of which is General F. A. Allen, of Vermont.

On the 27th ult. a severe shock of an EARTHQUAKE was felt at Chester, New-Hampshire.

A luminous appearance in the heavens, opposite to this city, on the morning of the 30th ult. about an hour before sun-rise, in the form of three bows, witnessed by the driver of the Wilmington stage, is interpreted by an anonymous writer in Poulson's paper of this morning, into an omen of the "glorious effulgence of Immanuel." This interpretation is accompanied by an address, the writer of which declares himself possessed of the knowledge and power to "hush the world into peace, and to illustrate the glory" of the approaching Millennium. We do not presume to rank this Evangelist with the impostors and fanatics of the last age, who, for mercenary and ambitious views, arrogated supernatural endowments: Neither do we perceive, in the production before us, any extraordinary indications of divine inspiration. Those who may desire to communicate with this incorporeal prophet, are to address to Isaac Abraham, and lodge their letters at Mr. Poulson's office.

SALFORD, Dec. 18.

A HIGH-WAY ROBBER.

On Monday previous to Thanksgiving, Mr. Joseph Lord, jun. of Ipswich, was returning from Boston, where he had been to receive the interest on some State notes, to the amount of 2 or 300 dollars. In the new road, just at sun down, he was stopped by a large blackman

who laid hold of the horse's bridle, and demanded the young man's money.—Mr. Lord was considerably startled at first, and endeavored to warn him of the consequence of such conduct—but the fellow resolutely persisted in demanding his money—finally, as Mr. L. was putting his hand into his pocket to deliver him his loose change, he observed a man on horseback coming towards him—he immediately hallowed, and the gentleman rode up, and the negro instantly made off—but the gentleman and Mr. Lord pursued, overtook, and with considerable resistance, flogged him to such a degree that he laid down in the road apparently dead. He said he would sooner be killed on the spot than to go to jail, and they were obliged to leave him the rascal in the road. The foregoing may be depended on as facts.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25.

It was mentioned in our Gazette yesterday, that Caracchi, who was at the head of the plot for the assassination of Buonaparte, had been in America. This is true—a gentleman was at the office of this Gazette yesterday, who informed us that he had dined with him in Philadelphia several times; and further mentions, that while in Philadelphia, he had constructed a model of a monument intended as an honor to the great Washington. This model was exhibited for the inspection of several gentlemen, who were highly pleased with the ingenuity of its construction.

Caracchi was genteel in deportment, and associated with Frenchmen of respectability while in America.

Since the above we have conversed with several gentlemen who saw Caracchi with his model in this city, in the year 1790.

We shall not hazard a conjecture on the nature of his business to this country.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.

Some credit is due the antifederal electors, for the uniformity of their suffrages.—Their consistency ought to operate as a lesson on those epicurians who advocated the throwing away doctrine; & will be a handsome comment on the reported conduct of two of the electors of a neighbouring state.

The bombastic exultation of the Aurora-men, and his jackals, on the prospect of

Mr. Jefferson's succeeding to the Presidency, excites the disgust even of antifederalists, and the contempt of all good men.

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N,
TUESDAY MORNING, January 13.

While the Senate were with closed doors discussing the Treaty between the United States and France, the Aurora, with his usual respect for truth, asserts, that the discussion is public, and that the doors are kept open, by the casting vote of the Vice-President.

This is termed by the democrats giving information to the people, and this is considered as the Liberty of the Press.

That facts concealed from the public eye should be misstated, was to have been expected from the violence and malignity which have so long characterised the faction in this country; but that a wilful untruth should be told respecting a fact that is obvious to all, as is the situation of the doors of the Senate, is one of the wonderful instances every day given, of the perfect contempt in which the democrats hold the morals of the people, whom they must consider as completely corrupted, or they would not venture to make such palpable misstatements.

(Wash. Fed.)

Economy is the vital principle of Republican Government. The supporters of Mr. Burr and Mr. Jefferson, have clamoured most boisterously against the prodigality of the present administration. The people of the United States, therefore, naturally expect from the coming administration an immense saving in the public expenditures.—A clause of the Constitution, declares, that "the compensation of the President shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected." The present is, consequently, a fit period for the Congress to attend to this important subject. No good republican can admit, for a moment, that either of those plain republicans, Mr. Burr and Mr. Jefferson, who no doubt hold in equal abhorrence the splendor of a drawing room & the gloom of a bastille, will wish for

the same expensive and extravagant establishment, allowed that aristocratic and monarchistical Mr. Adams; or that either of the Presidents elect would have the conscience to receive of the people's money TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum, for any services they can possibly render the States. One fifth of the aristocratical establishment is surely an abundant allowance for such plain, frugal, unostentatious republicans!

U. S. Gaz.

Should the election of Mr. Jefferson to the first office of the United States take place, which is now ascertained almost to a certainty, it will be attended with one blessing, which will be a cessation of the clamours of the jacobins. From Georgia to New Hampshire, the whining of this disaffected, disorganizing crew, has resembled the croaking of a tuneful frog-pond, and like this animal, as the fable is narrated by Esop, they have wearied Heaven with their importunities to send them another man to rule over them. Should their prayers be heard, their fate might not be unlike that of the frogs of Esop. The expectations of these democrats with respect to the effect of a change in the administration are singularly extravagant & unreasonable. From the legislator, whose situation gives him opportunities to whisper his flatteries in the ear of his master, to the discontented democrat who belches out the praises of Jefferson in a bar-room, all are anxious to see him fill the first office of the government; and are on the tiptoe of expectation to have the gift of some lucrative or honorable post. The people who pin their faith on the sleeves of the arch-jugglers of this jacobinic farce, believe that when Jefferson is in office there will be no laws, no taxes, and that every one may do "what seemeth right in his own eyes," whether injurious or otherwise to those with whom he is connected.—Those who are one grade above these, & others who move in superior spheres, expect the petty & principal offices which may be at the disposal, or subject to the influence of their new President. Should their expectations not be realized, the consequence will be that their delusion, which they have long and foolishly cherished, will vanish like

the baseless fabric of a vision," and be succeeded by chagrin and mortification.

Far's weekly museum.

Extract of a letter from the Office of the Secretary of State.

"The secretary of state requests you to cause a notification to be published in the newspapers that 'Thomas Barnett' is detained on board the British ship of war Prince George, and that this Department will be ready to receive the proofs of his citizenship, in order to his liberation."

Hufeland, a German writer, in his art of prolonging life, gives the following description of a man, who from physical and moral causes, is most likely to live to a great age:—"He should be of the middle size, well proportioned, hair chestnut colour, head rather large than small, veins strong, shoulders round, breast large, voice manly, sense exquisite, pulse slow and uniform, stomach excellent, appetite keen, fond of the table without giving himself up too much to its pleasures, eating sparingly, rarely thirsty; an ardent thirst being a sign of rapid consumption; countenance serene, eye quick, heart accessible to love, to hope and to joy, but inaccessible to hate, to choler & to envy; fond of business, meditations, and agreeable reveries, an optimist, in the full force of the term; friend of nature, and of domestic happiness, without ambition, without avarice, without inquietude. A man thus formed will live from 110 to 140 years."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to remove from this State, begs leave to offer his very valuable property for sale laying near Easton, and known by the name of GALLOWAY. This property consists of a number of tracts, and contains between a Thousand and Eleven Hundred Acres.—My estimation has always been, that not more than one half is cleared; the wood then laying so near Easton, must be very valuable, as I have, and can sell when I please, wood at 15s. per cord as it stands in the woods. The cleared land is generally like all large farms, some good, and some indifferent; but in justice to the property, I must notice the meadows; there being, I suppose, about 35 acres only in tolerable order, (but capable of great improvement) that from once cutting per year, yields me a clear profit of One Hundred Pounds.—This property is now divided into three Farms, and will be sold so as to accommodate the purchasers or purchaser. The Terms of sale are, one sixth of the purchase money to be paid when put in possession on the first day of January next, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with the full interest upon the whole, upon the payment of each instalment.

HENRY NICOLS, Jr.

EASTON,
Jan. 12th, 1801.

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 9th, 1800.

THOMAS MULLIN, an Insolvent debtor, of Kent county, having heretofore duly petitioned the Chancellor for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the session of 1798, and the said Mullin having made his petition as a merchant or trader, and the Chancellor having directed notice to be given to his creditors agreeably to the provisions of the said act, and the said notice not having been duly given, it is adjudged and ordered, that by causing a copy of this order to be published three times successively in Cowan's newspaper before the end of January next, the said Mullin give notice to such of his creditors as shall be so inclined to lodge with the Chancellor their dissent in writing, to the said Mullin being admitted to the benefit aforesaid, within six months after the notice shall be given as aforesaid; and likewise appear, if they shall think proper, before the Chancellor in the Chancery Office, on the last day of July next, for the purpose of proposing interrogatories to the said Mullin, and of recommending a trustee for their own benefit; the said Mullin have, agreeably to the said order, been discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, in which he was at the time of his first petitioning for relief, on his taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
513wp1/3 Reg. Cur. Can.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, January 1, 1801.
Thomas Abbott, George Armstrong.

B
John Bullen, John Bush (2); Israel Bringham, Gilbert Egger, Perry F. Byerd, Robert Butler.

C
Daniel Cain, senr. James Chiles, Thomas Cook.

D
Sovrigen Dawson.

E
John Edmondson.

F
Michael Flax, Sarah Franklin.

G
Peregrin Garnett, Abza Geben,

Thomas Goldsborough, Mary Gordon,

Matthew Greentree, Jane Gray, Thomas M. Goldsborough.

H
Col. Haverham, Job Haskins, John Haddaway, John W. Harrison.

M
Dr. G. W. Miller, Richard Martindale, John M'Daniel.

O
Thomas Ozment.

P
Abner Parrott, George Patton, Florah Parrott.

Q
John Quimby.

R
William Ruffon.

S
William Sharp (3), Cyrus Sharp,

Ann Swan, Levin Spedden, Clement Sullivan, Hugh Sherwood, John Shepard.

T
Fronetter Thomas, Lloyd Tilghman, Lewis Turner, Joshua T. gart,

(a)

W
Richard Warham, John Willis.

Y
Solomon Young.

No letters can be given out before they shall be paid for.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

CHRISTOPHER COX.

Queen-Ana's county, Maryland. 1794.

SUNRISE.
THE God of night now wings his rapid way
To his dark realms, far from th' approach of day
And Phœbus, blushing, we behold from far,
In furious haste, drive on his flaming car.
With majesty he takes his regal seat,
And by his mandates bids old Night retreat.
He, from their slumbers, wakes the sluggish swains,
And drives them forth to till the neigh'ring plains.
His genial rays impregnate all the earth,
And quicken Nature to the glorious birth.
Herbs, fruits and flowers, by him auspicious grow,
He makes Elysium in this world below.

All persons who are indebted to the Post-Office at Easton, are requested to pay up their arrearages to the first of January, inst.

Subscribers and Advertising Customers to the Herald, would confer an obligation on its Editor by paying off their accounts as early as possible.

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office, Cambridge,
Jan. 1st, 1801.

DR. JAMES TOOTLE. William Elbert. Peggy L. Brady. William Melvin. John Neill. Daniel Smith. Thomas Lord. Solomon Frazier.

AN OVERSEER,
of well approved Character,
IS WANTED,
by
M. Bordley.

Mouth of Wye, Jan 10, 1801. 51

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Troth, at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, adjoining the Public Square in Easton; and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the accommodation of Travellers and others who may favor him with their custom—He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his old customers, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favours, as he is determined that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to deserve the approbation of a generous public.

JAMES ROPER.
Easton, 3d Jan. 1801.

N. B. A few Gentlemen will be taken as yearly boarders on moderate terms.

ADVERTISEMENT.
THE Subscriber takes this mode of informing his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. John Trippe, where he continues keeping Tavern at the sign of General Washington, and hopes by his attention and that of good servants, to give general satisfaction.

S. SWAN.
N. B. Four Boarders will be taken at one hundred dollars per year, washing, &c. included.

S. S.
Easton, 5th Jan. 1801.

NOTICE.
IN pursuance of the Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the 11th of April next, the whole Real Estate of Levin Wallis, deceased, in Somerset county. The terms of sale are that bond and good security be given for payment of one half of the purchase money within nine months from the day of sale—And the Creditors of said Levin are hereby required to produce their Claims with their vouchers, to the Chancellor at the Chancery-office, within six months from the said 11th of April next.

JAS. B. ROBINS, Trustee.
18 Jan. 1801. 37†

GEORGE BAILY.
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has given up his shop to *Dea Moore*, who will carry on the business under the Firm of *Moore & Baily*.—They intend to keep up an extensive assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dyes, Paints, &c. &c. which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.

As G. Baily will leave Easton about the commencement of the new year, he earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately—In case of his absence they may pay to Doctor Moore, whose receipt will be good.

49 37

Church at Easton.
THE Subscribers begs leave to notify all those who purchased Pews, that the Church is now inclosed and the third instalment is due—All who are in arrears are respectfully requested to pay their quota as soon as they possibly can to the subscribers, or to Richard Stanfield, after the 28th instant, who will after that day be authorized to collect and receive the same.

DAVID KERR,
HENRY NICOLS, Jr.
JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
Committee from the Vestry of
St. Peter's Parish,
Dec. 20th, 1800. 49

ALL persons are forewarned from hunting with either dog or gun, on the farm belonging to Mr. William M. Catrop, at Chancellor's Point, particularly on a point called Pan-Handle, or the Tin-Point, as the subscriber has received considerable damage by gunners riding through his wheat fields. Any person or persons that will trespass in future, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

HENRY OZMAN.
Bollingbrooke,
Dec. 9, 1800. 49 37

ALL persons having claims against Hannah Hickson, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement—And those who are indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, to
HENRY TRAVERS, Ex'r. of
H. Hickson.
Dorchester county,
15th Dec. 1800. 49 37

FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY OF
CORN.
Enquire of the Printer.

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Isaac Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, on the eighth day of January, 1801, at the house where John Nicols now lives, at North West Fork Bridge, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, in order that a dividend may be made on the said deceased's estate, where attendance will be given by
LEVIN NOBLE, Adm'r. of
the said Isaac Smith, deceased.
Caroline county,
Dec. 11th, 1800. 48 37†

THE Subscriber once more take the liberty of calling on all those that are any ways indebted to the estate of JESSIE HOPKINS, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, to come forward and pay the money on or before the first day of the first month next ensuing the date hereof—Those who neglect to comply with this notice may rest assured that legal steps will be taken as the law directs, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given: And all those having claims against the said estate are once more requested to bring them in, properly attested, for settlement, on or before the aforesaid day.

FRANCIS NEALL,
JAMES NEALL, Admrs,
de bonis non of Jesse Hopkins,
1st of 12th mo. 1800, 46

THE Subscriber will accommodate four or five Boys as Boarders.
JOHN HARWOOD.
Easton, Oct. 14, 1800. 47 37

ADVERTISEMENT.
WAS taken up and committed to my custody on the 28th day of last month, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Thomas Jackson, and is now confined in the jail of Somerset county.

The above negro is about 24 or 25 years of age, of a yellow complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made—His cloaths are a cotton shirt, short cloth jacket of a drab colour, old sheeting trousers, new shoes and old hat patched—long wool, and that queued.—Says he is a freeman, and was raised in Middlesex county, Virginia, and served his time with a Col. Daniels—that he crossed the bay with a captain Anderson. He having no papers to ascertain those facts, was therefore committed. The owner of said negro (if any) is desired to come and release from the jail aforesaid, or he will be sold according to law.

J. WILKINS, Shff. Som.
December 11th, 1800. 49 2mo

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
BENJAMIN OGLE, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland by an act passed at November Session, seventeen hundred and ninety five, entitled, "an Act to alter the mode of electing electors to chuse the President and Vice-President of the United States," did direct that the Governor and Council after having received the returns, papers and instruments containing the number of votes for electors for the purposes expressed in the said act, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person so as aforesaid polled and voted for as an elector respectively, and should thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, and without delay disperse through the State the name of the person duly elected as elector in each respective district.—We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our Proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Edmund Plowden is elected an elector for the first district; Francis Deakins, for the second district; George Murdoch, for the third district; Martin Kershner, for the fourth district; Gabriel Duvall, for the fifth district; Nicholas R. Moore, for the sixth district; John Gilpin, for the seventh district; Perry Spencer, for the eighth district; William M. Robinson, for the ninth district; and Littleton Dennis, for the tenth district.

GIVEN in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred.

BN. OGLE.
By the Governor,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.
47 47

FEMALE EDUCATION.
MRS. KEATS
RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she intends opening a

BOARDING-SCHOOL
For twelve Young Ladies, on the first day of February next, at Mrs. Blake's Farm, about a mile from Centre-Ville, where they will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and fine and plain Needle-Work—Every possible attention will be paid to their comfortable accommodation and improvement.

Nor. 1800. 47 1f.

TO BE RENTED IN EASTON.
The three Tenements contained in the large brick building—The House where Swan rented—Also a convenient House for a Carriage-Maker, now occupied by Elbert and Spedding. For Terms, apply to
ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.
N. B. There is to be rented on the Tenement where Swan liv'd a Granary and Stable.
Sept.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. JAMES BIRCHHEAD, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

ROBERT SULIVANE,
CLEMENT SULIVANE, Exrs
New-Market,
Jan. 7th, 1801. 51 37

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of PETER RICHARDSON DICKINSON, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber;—And those having claims against the said estate, are also requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HARRISON DICKINSON,
Administrator.
November 24th, 1800. 46 6w

JOHN WEBLEY,
HAIR-DRESSER.
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to his dwelling-house in DOVER STREET; where, by his punctual attendance, he hopes to merit their patronage and support.

Rozors set and Strope put in good order.
As many gentlemen who live in the country have not the opportunity of being shaved by a person of his profession, nor with that care and safety that they might if their razors and strops were in good order—this is owing to the strop not being dress'd with proper paste, so as to give a smooth edge. Mr. Webley flatters himself, from a long and steady practice, to be equal to any in England or on the continent, in his profession.

If gentlemen will send their strops, they may depend on having them returned (if the leather is not cut) equal to new, at 1s. 10d. each.

N. B. Umbrellas covered—skeletons mended, and old ones bought.

He will have in a short time an assortment of

OIL HAT COVERS,
of his own make, for sale on reasonable terms
Easton, Nov 25, 1800. 46

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

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

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

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

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



In COUNCIL, December 29, 1890.

ORDERED, That the act entitled, an act prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this State, and an act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, be published once in each week, for the term of eight weeks, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Washington Federalist, and in Mr. Cowan's paper at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Henry Hall Harwood be agent of this State, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and two.

II. And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of this State, and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective Shores for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of balances due to the State on the auditor's book or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and, if necessary, to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the State, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the State for naval duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and emoluments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for misadventures, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law, and, for his information of the law, he may take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be issued for this purpose, the said agent shall cause at least thirty days public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that

there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the State, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the State, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased and that no purchase authorized by this act shall be considered as made on the part of the State, unless a public declaration to that effect be made by the agent or his deputy immediately after such sale and purchase; and any property so purchased for the use of the State, the said agent may again expose to public auction, on the most advantageous terms for the use of the State, and, if the same be sold on credit, which shall in no case exceed the term of two years, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western Shore, from the purchasers of such property, and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, in the treasury of the western Shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities from their respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. And be it enacted, That the said agent is hereby directed to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, and take bonds to the State, with sufficient security, and give time for the payment thereof, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one; and that when the quantity of land in any one body subject to such sale exceeds the quantity of fifty acres, such land shall be disposed of at public sale, of the time and place of which sale at least thirty days previous notice shall be given by public advertisement; and that at the time of any sale by virtue of this act, the said agent shall make known that he only sells the right of this State thereto, and that the State does not guarantee the title to the same, or any part thereof, but that the purchase must be in all respects at the risk of the purchaser.

VII. And be it enacted, That no payment in future by any officer or person indebted to the State shall be valid and effectual, unless made to the treasurer of the western or eastern Shore, or to the agent, or unless made to the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in the cases where the said clerks and sheriffs are by law authorized to receive the same.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the agent shall have full power and authority, by and with the advice of the governor and council, in all cases of unimpaired debts, to take back any property heretofore purchased by any person and not yet paid for, in cases where the person so having purchased, and his securities, are not capable of paying for the same, and to compromise the same upon terms and principles of equity and justice, by and with the

advice and consent aforesaid; and the agent is hereby required to lay a particular statement of his proceedings under this section before the next session of assembly.

IX. And be it enacted, That the agent, with the approbation and consent of the governor and council, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise any suit depending in chancery with any State debtor, upon any terms in their judgment calculated to promote the interest of the State, and to obtain a speedy receipt of the sums due.

X. And be it enacted, That if, under the terms of any compromise made as aforesaid, the property heretofore purchased shall be taken back and reoffered in the State, the same may be sold by the agent, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell the same at public sale, giving thirty days notice, on a credit of two years, payable, one half of the principal and the whole interest annually, on the first day of December in each year; and the bonds, when taken, shall be returned to the treasury of the western Shore, and reported to the general assembly at their session next ensuing the taking of such bonds.

XI. And be it enacted, That all cases in chancery, where no compromise under this act is effected, shall be placed under the direction of the agent, who is hereby authorized and required to call on the attorney-general to prosecute or defend the same to immediate final decision; and the governor and council are hereby authorized and empowered, at the request of the agent, to aid the attorney-general, by employing any person to attend to surveys where necessary, or otherwise to assist in prosecution or defense of said suits, which person or persons are to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds; and the names of the persons so employed, together with the sum allowed for their services, to be laid before the general assembly at their next session.

XII. And be it enacted, That if any bond debtor to the State for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued, and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or, under the directions and with the approbation of the governor and council, he is hereby authorized to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bond taken for taxes due before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds unissued, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and

sixty-nine, and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XIV. And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XV. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days of sale of property taken by *fiat facias*, at the suit of the State, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least thirty days public notice thereof, and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the State.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XVII. And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western Shore.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western Shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western Shore at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this State as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern Shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern Shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western Shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern Shore, at the expense of the obligors, and, in such case, a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the eastern Shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render to the treasurer of the western Shore distinct quarterly accounts of his receipts of all money, certificates and bonds, in virtue of this act, and shall immediately thereupon pay and deliver the same to the said treasurer, who shall, in his annual report to the general assembly, state fully and particularly the money, certificates and bonds, by him received from the

said agent, and the times when the same were received and accounted for.

XX. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings, under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and within the first ten days after its commencement, in which account shall be specified, under distinct heads, his own receipts, and those of the treasurer, and of all transfers of stock upon which he may be entitled to commission, and in which shall also be contained a particular estimate of his commissions, shewing how and upon what the same arose due.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall, within twenty days after the commencement of the next session of the general assembly, render to each branch of the legislature a fair and distinct account of the debts or sums of money due to the state, arranging the names of the debtors in alphabetical order, and give full and complete information of the manner which, and the time when, each debt arose, and also the different steps and proceedings which have been taken by himself, or others, for the recovery thereof.

XXII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments actually made to either of the treasurers in virtue of this act, three per cent. and for all bonds taken by the said agent in virtue of this act, three per cent.

XXIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and council, in the penalty of sixty thousand dollars, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath, before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties as agent, under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year eighteen hundred and one, to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XXIV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be and he is hereby authorized and directed to collect any sum or sums of money due from persons residents without the state of Maryland, and, if necessary, sue therefor, and he is also authorized to employ counsel for the recovery of the same, and give such fee as he may think reasonable, and draw on the treasurer of the western shore therefor, who is hereby authorized to pay the amount of such order.

XXV. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after his acceptance he shall not give bond, and take the oath aforesaid, before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said agent by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

XXVI. *Provided always, and be it enacted*, That the said agent shall not be entitled to any commission upon any monies arising from fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, unless in cases where the same shall not be paid by the sheriffs and clerks respectively to the treasurer within one month after the time prescribed by law, and unless the said agent shall thereafter receive the same from the said officers respectively, and the same pay to the said treasurer.

NOTICE TO STATE DEBTORS.

THE agent requests all debtors to the State of Maryland to discharge their respective balances on or before the first day of March next, immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the delinquent clerks and sheriffs will be exacted. This notice, it is sincerely hoped, will be attended to, it will save the debtors a considerable expence, and the officer the disagreeable task of enforcing the collection. Process will certainly be commenced, without respect to persons, on the second day of March next against every delinquent.

HENRY H. HARWOOD, Agent.
Annapolis, January 5, 1801.

SALEM, (Mass.) Dec. 30.

The British spoliations on American commerce amounted to four millions of dollars, when Mr. JAY obtained by treaty a promise of restitution. The French spoliations amount to twenty millions, for which not even a promise of restitution is obtained by the late "Convention."—The British treaty produced such a convulsion in this country, that nothing but the weight of WASHINGTON's personal character saved the government from destruction. The French treaty will go quietly into operation, from the affectionate regard of one party for France, and the principle of supporting government which actuate the other.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

Effective measures are taking in Jersey, to lay before the next Congress proof of the illegality of the election in that state for members of Congress. The baseness of the jacobins in the election exceeds all former example. The County of Essex at the last Census contained 4,339 free white males of 16 years & upwards, and yet this county has given in 4,445 votes!!—two thirds of which were jacobins. It is notorious that girls of 16, negro slaves, boys of 18 all were permitted to vote;—the number of illegal votes in that county alone, were they to be deducted would give the federalists a majority in the state, the same pitiful means were used by the jacobins in other counties—whole companies of fellows would ride from Township to Township, voting in every one!

January 14.

Judge Ellsworth, we learn, proposes to spend the winter in the south of France. His health is very much impaired.

Capt. Hazard arrived at Stonington from Demarara, informs that in consequence of an unexpected attack on Surinam by the French, all the Dutch troops have been removed to Demarara, and a large body of British forces had taken their station.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, January 9, 1801.

Yesterday the Senate rejected the 2d and 3d articles of the French Treaty. The 2d article was rejected 16 votes to 13, the 3d 15 to 12.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

A corps of 800 infantry belonging to the Consular Guard, with all its cavalry and artillery, is ordered to hold itself in readiness to march to morrow. Yesterday morning the horses and a part of the First Consul's equipage left Paris.

We are assured that gen. Moreau is gone to Italy.

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, January 20.

New-York, Jan. 12.

By the British packet arrived yesterday from Falmouth, we have received a regular file of London papers to the 3d Dec.

The interesting nature of the events they unfold, have induced the editor of the Daily Advertiser to lose no time in laying their contents before the public.

Buonaparte has announced his determination to recommence hostilities; his troops have already broken into Tuscany, while he himself is preparing to take the head of the army of the Rhine.

Meanwhile the immense armies of the Emperor are put in motion, and commanded by the graceful, gallant and beloved Archduke, clothed with supreme and unlimited powers, have at once assumed a commanding attitude. Every thing gives promise of a desperate and bloody campaign.

The Prussian Monarch begins to unmask himself, and having under a frivolous pretence seized on Cuxhaven, threatens to dart his talons on Hamburg itself. This it seems is his real & settled purpose, and will make a full counterpoise to the emperor's Venitian acquisitions. It will give a pretty rounding to the zig zag boundaries of his empire, and a very desirable compactness to his scattered territories—besides, it will at once give him that maritime consequence which he has long been wishing to attain.

Russia also has struck a bold stroke—Seduced by the subtle arts of French intrigue the emperor has laid another embargo on the English vessels in his ports, and thus avowing his intentions of resisting the "right of search" which England claims, has made a rupture between the two countries

inevitable. With a promptitude and energy evincive of the most inflexible resolution, the English ministry have ordered instant reprisals, and NAILING their flag to the mainmast of every vessel, have sworn never to yield the point in question, till their adversaries are humbled, or they sink in the ocean. The consequence of this controversy, however, is obvious—In 3 months, Russia, Sweden & Denmark will not have a ship of the line that is not pent up in their harbours, or that has not an english colour waving over it.

To-morrow we shall give some interesting debates in the Parliament of England.

Extract of a letter from the captain of a vessel now in Jamaica, to respectable House in Baltimore dated November 4, 1801

Gentlemen,

Since the English have taken possession of Currocoa, they have committed sad depredations on the Americans—Letters which I hope you have received, inform you of particulars of your the vessel. Ten leagues to windward of Currocoa, I was captured by a tender belonging to the British frigate Decade, on the tenth of last month, and without examining my papers, was immediately taken into Currocoa, where they took out the greater part of the cargo and examined it, after which they put it below in a very abusive manner, and ordered the schooner to Jamaica for trial. On her passage they tore and wrecked her sadly. They will not now so much as suffer me to take any care of her, and think myself happy if they will suffer me to remain on board. On the 20th the schooner arrived at Jamaica, and they immediately commenced discharging her cargo. As soon as I got on shore I protested, and have done every thing in my power, which I hope will prove satisfactory.

Yours, &c.

"P. S. The sch'r. Hannah of Baltimore, was also captured by the English and before they sent her into port, they put men on board and sent her a privateering. After doing her considerable damage, she was sent to Jamaica for trial, where she was cleared."

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12

The ship Randolph from Baltimore to Amsterdam is lost on the coast of France.

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 eighteen hundred, 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 of tracts Taxes due. names. & No. of lots.

Zachr. Allen 472, 75, 1 5
Wm. Alexander 1402 8 1/2
& K. Long
Catharine Boyer 298, 315 2 1
326
William Bell, J. Clifton &
Steinmiz and Sport-
Tho. Jones man's 1 1 2
Fields
Michael Boyer 297, 436 1 5 1/2
Thomas Bordley 1307 8
John Burnham 1168, 1397 1 5
Enoch Bailey 341, 469, 2 10
422, 1275
Richard Dorley 438 8 1/2
Tho. Donaldson (the amount of tax on these lots is £. 1 2 11) 1397, 1134, 4157, 4156, 23, 859, 84, 130, 3098, 2038, 3032, 11, 1165, 1325, 1125, 1168, 409, 1912, 250, 1131, 439, 443, 30, 2500, 25, 1920, 440, 444, 442, 189, 447, 311, 448.
John Doyle 3049, 3038, 2 1
3166,
Dennis Dorley 909 8 1/2
Geo. French Walnut bot- 2 3 5
ton & Caf-
tle Hill,
Geo. Graham Chance & 7 12 0
Royal
Charlotte
Saml. Godman Water works 9 10
John Gayer (the amount of tax on these lots is 6s. 3d.) 1135, 174, 825, 976, 1122, 1151, 876, 1438, 109.
Aug. Gambriel 1930 8 1/2
Arche. Golder 1124 8 1/2
Levi Hughs (the amount of tax on these lots is 2s. 10d.) 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197.
James G. Howard 273 8 1/2
Edward Jones Part of the 6 1
Granary
Thos. Johnson 296 lots 10 5 7
& Ja. Greenleaf
John Kingan Kingan's 1 2
Discovery
James Martin 1/2 Sancha 3 4
Ehez. Mackey Partnership 1 8 3 1/2
Wm. M. Maynard 1/2 Chance 3 0
Jas. Greenleaf Spruce Spring 16 8
& Durham
Michael Robinson 2397, 2022, 310, 811, 2 10
Samuel Norwood, (the amount of tax on these lots is 3s.) 1603, 4096, 4097, 1734, 3046.
John Orme Mill Seat & Felicity 14 7
Raphael Peale, 1/2 Granary 12 6 1/2
& 1/2 Sancha
Pancha,
John Pollard, (the amount of tax on these lots is 3s. 6d.) 165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850.
John B. Ragant, 6 8 1/2
Selby & Cook, Pr Bear Creek 10 11 1/2
Meadows,
Gov'n's
Neglect 1 8 8
Part Ro-
by's De-
light, 11 7
Orme's At-
tention, 1 5 2 1/2
Chesnut
Grove, 17 0
Now or
Never, 1 2 1
2437, 2 7
Hard
Struggle, 1 5 11
Locust
Ridge Re-
surveyed 1 6 11
Recourse 2 1 1
Cattle hill 1 7
James Miller, (the amount of tax on these lots is 4s. 2d.) 416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417.
Tho. Blakistone 2594, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2 10
Robt. G. Maynard 2397, 2022, 310, 811, 2 10
J. A. Summer (the amount of tax on these lots is 6 11 10 1/2) 25, 37, 38, 55,

57, 70, 72, 58, 81, 89, 94, 107, 119, 126, 154, 162, 163, 165, 170, 175, 180, 181, 184, 190, 195, 216, 217, 225, 230, 236, 250, 278, 316, 320, 337, 360, 382, 385, 398, 401, 404, 407, 413, 403, 448, 449, 451, 452, 456, 481, 488, 495, 802, 827, 846, 883, 896, 923, 932, 946, 951, 952, 961, 982, 989, 991, 1008, 1009, 1014, 1017, 1037, 1044, 1069, 1 83, 1097, 1100, 1111, 1112, 1118, 1121, 1132, 1156, 1161, 1173, 1174, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1 96, 1119, 1201, 1203, 1220, 1245, 1277, 1280, 1295, 1299, 1300, 1310, 1312, 1342, 1381, 1384, 1403, 1417, 1422, 1425, 1426, 1433, 1442, 1444, 1462, 1463, 1465, 1469, 1475, 1478, 1496, 1501, 1502, 1508, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1552, 1582, 1590, 1593, 1597, 1598, 1602, 1616, 1624, 1691, 1694, 695, 1702, 1711, 1712, 1718, 1721, 1730, 1741, 1782, 1766, 1793, 1748, 1714, 1789, 1802, 1819, 1821, 1844, 1849, 1865, 1887, 1894, 1895, 1914, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1938, 1944, 1964, 2016, 2038, 2081, 2085, 2369, 2398, 2517, 2529, 2543, 2548, 3008, 3034, 3043, 3047, 3060, 3092, 3100, 3119, 3125, 3125, 3161, 3164, 3167, 3171.
John Thompson 1326, 1136, 1325, 2 1
James Shaw 3066 8 1/2
John Willson 4045 8 1/2
James West 208, 1005 1 5
John Frizzle Three Springs 4 2
Tho. Johnson 2 lots 2 10
Saml. Jay 216, 492, 167, 170 6 3
810, 290, 1010, 1334, 1121
Jos. James Road Lick & Sugar Camp 3 0
Henry Myers Chance 3 9
Pearfal & Rogers Bull Pasture 2 4
Abel Sargrat 5 acres land 1 2
2 houses & lots in W. Port 10 0
8 lots in do. 6 8
W. & J. Scott W. & J. Adven-
venture 1 5
Tho J. Beatty 1 lot town Cum-
berland 1 8
Henry Boozer 2 do 2 6
J M'Pherson 1 do 1 8
J Tomlinson 1 do 1 8
Thos Beatty Fort Lip resurvey 11 11
Republican 15 0
Flowerly meads 9 7
pr of Hoffman's Prospect 1 0
James Kenny Long meadows 1 11
Richd Ridgely Partnership Re-
survey 9 9
Conrad Young Independence
and Honest Miller 15 8
Ns. Gaffaway part of St
George 1 3 4
Resurvey on St George 7 1
Gaffaway's Pieces 3 3
James Martin Vineyard 5 9
Duncan's Mil-
take 6 7
Sally's Chance 9 9
I Am Lost 4 8
Robert Jacob Cow Pasture 8 5

NOTICE is hereby given that un-
less the county tax and other legal
charges due on the lands aforesaid shall
be paid to WILLIAM M MAHON col-
lector of Allegany county, on or before
the 15th day of June next the lands so
charged as aforesaid or such part there-
of as may be necessary to raise the sum
due thereon, shall be sold to the highest
bidder, for the payment of the same.
By order of the Commissioners of
the tax for Allegany county,
AQUILA ARELL BROWN, Clk.
Dec. 10, 1800. 52 8w

Notice is hereby given, That
IN pursuance of the decree of the
Chancellor of Maryland, will be
exposed to public sale, on the premises,
on the 25th day of April next, the real
estate whereof William Moore late of
Cecil county, died seized, being part of
Bohemia Manor, beautifully situated on
Bohemia River near the ferry.—On the
premises are improvements of every de-
scription to accommodate a farmer—
The buildings are all new.—The terms
of sale are bond and security for one
half of the purchase money and interest
within one year, and the residue within
two years from the day of sale; and the
creditors of the said William Moore are
hereby required to produce their claims
with the vouchers thereof to the Chan-
cellor, at the Chancery Office within
six months from the said 25th of April
next.
ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee.
Jan. 20th, 1801. 52 3w

Mulatto Stephen, a runaway.

AN off from the Subscriber on
the 12th January last past negro
STEPHEN a dark mulatto of about
twenty-four years of age. His figure
is short being about five feet six inches
high, well set and active—His hair is
rather long and black, and (excepting
that it is a little inclined to curl) to-
gether with his complexion gives him in
some sort the appearance of an Indian.
His manners are generally civil and
good and his appearance pleasing.—
His dress was light coloured kersey.—
He has a wife, who is a free woman,
living on Mr. William Hayward's land
on Miles River where he was seen the
first night he went off.—Whoever will
take up the said negro and return him
to the subscriber, or confine him that
he may get him shall receive Twenty
Dollars if taken in the county, but if
out of the county and in the State
Thirty Dollars, together with all rea-
sonable charges in either case from
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Miles river Talbot county, January
16th 1801. 52 4v

FOR SALE,
A Handsome Light
COACHEE.
Almost as good as new. A Credit
of six months will be given. Enquire
of the Printer hereof.
Jan. 14, 1801. 52 tr.

ENGLISH & MATHE-
MATICAL SCHOOL.

MICHAEL RYAN re-
spectfully informs the
public that he intends open-
ing school at his house in
Easton, on the 2d of Fe-
bruary next; where youth
may be taught the English
Language grammatically,—
Writing on the modern sys-
tem, Arithmetic, Book-
keeping applied to merchants
and stewards accounts; Eu-
clid's Elements of Geome-
try, Mensuration of super-
ficies and solids; Trigon-
ometry both plane and sphe-
rical, Surveying, Gauging,
Dialing, Navigation, in all
its parts, whith the use of
charts, Sea-Instruments, &c.
&c.—Also, Geography, As-
tronomy, use of the Globes,
Spheres and Orery, Projec-
tiles of Gunnery demon-
strated on the Circles or Pa-
rabola; Algebra, Conic-sec-
tions, method of Incre-
ments and the doctrine of
Fluxions.—He will pre-
pare youth for the Army,
Navy, Counting-house, or
any artificers business, with
the greatest expedition, and
qualify them for their re-
spective departments, with
every requisite necessary to
form the scholar and man of
business.
Easton, Jan. 20th, 1801.

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office, Cambridge,
Jan. 1st, 1801.

DR. JAMES TOOTLE, William
Elbert, Peggy L. Brady, Wil-
liam Melvin, John Neill, Daniel
Smith, Thomas Lord, Solomon
Frazier.

AN OVERSEER.
of well approved Character,
IS WANTED,
by
M. Bordley.
Mouth of Wyc, Jan 10, 1801. 51

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 9th, 1800.

THOMAS MULLIN, an Insolvent
debtor, of Kent county, having
heretofore duly petitioned the Chan-
cellor for the benefit of an act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors, pre-
sided at the session of 1798, and the said
Mullin having made his petition as a
merchant or trader, and the Chan-
cellor having directed notice to be given
to his creditors agreeably to the pro-
visions of the said act, and the said no-
tice not having been duly given, it is
adjudged and ordered, that by causing
a copy of this order to be published
three times successively in Cowan's
newspaper before the end of January
next, the said Mullin give notice to
such of his creditors as shall be so in-
clined to lodge with the Chancellor
their dissent in writing, to the said
Mullin being admitted to the benefit
aforesaid, within six months after the
notice shall be given as aforesaid; and
likewise appear, if they shall think
proper, before the Chancellor in the
Chancery Office, on the last day of Ju-
ly next, for the purpose of proposing
interrogatories to the said Mullin, and
of recommending a trustee for their
own benefit, the said Mullin have, a-
greeably to the said order, been dis-
charged from the custody of the Sher-
iff, in which he was at the time of his
first petitioning for relief, on his taking
the oath by the said act prescribed for
delivering up his property.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
513wp143 Reg. Cur. Can.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-
Office at Easton, January 1, 1801.
Thomas Abbott, George Arin-
strong.

B
John Bullen, John Bush (2), Hiram
Bringham, Gilbert Bigger, Perry F
Byerd, Robert Butler.

C
Daniel Cain, Senr. James Chiros,
Thomas Cook.

D
Sovrigen Dawson.
E.
John Edmondson.

F
Michael Flax, Sarah Franklin.

G
Peregrina Garnett, Abza Geben,
Thomas Goldborough, Mary Gordon,
Matthew Greentree, Jane Gray, Tho-
mas M. Goldborough.

H
Col. Haversham, Job Haskins, John
Haddaway, John W. Harrison.

M.
Dr. G. W. Miller, Richard Martin-
dale, John M'Daniel.

O
Thomas Ozment.

P
Abner Parrott, George Patton, Flo-
rah Parrott.

Q
John Quimby.

R
William Ruffon.

S
William Sharp (2), Cyrus Sharp,
Ann Swan, Levin Spedden, Clement
Sullivan, Hugh Sherwood, John Shep-
pard.

T
Fronetter Thomas, Lloyd Tigh-
man, Lewis Turner, Joshua Taggart,
(2).

W
Richard Warshaw, John Willis.

Y
Solomon Young.

No letters can be given out be-
fore they shall be paid for.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the Subscri-
ber's pasture on Friday night
the thirtieth day of May last, a hand-
some GELDING, four years old, he
is a very dark iron grey, his two hind
and one of his fore feet white, with a
blaze in his face, and has on his rump
or buttock a spot or place about the
size of a man's hand, some thing whiter
than any other part of him, except
his feet and face: the above Horse is
nearly fifteen hands high, and when
he was stolen was in good order and
nearly broken for the saddle.—The
above reward will be given to any per-
son who shall inform the owner where
the horse is, so that he may be got,
and reasonable expences paid exclusive
of the above reward, if brought home,
by
CHRISTOPHER COX.
Queen-Ann's county, Maryland. 5144

STRASBURG, Nov. 4.

A Russian courier passed through this city for Paris, he travelled with great speed—This is the second within a week.

All persons who are indebted to the Post-Office at Easton, are requested to pay up their arrearages to the first of January, inst.

Subscribers and Advertising Customers to the Herald, would confer an obligation on its Editor by paying off their accounts as early as possible.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to remove from this State, begs leave to offer his very valuable property for sale laying near Easton, and known by the name of GALLOWAY. This property consists of a number of tracts, and contains between a Thousand and Eleven Hundred Acres—My estimation has always been, that not more than one half is cleared; the wood then laying so near Easton, must be very valuable, as I have, and can sell when I please, wood at 15s. per cord as it stands in the woods. The cleared land is generally like all large farms, some good, and some indifferent; but in justice to the property, I must notice the meadows; there being, I suppose, about 35 acres only in tolerable order, (but capable of great improvement) that from once cutting per year, yields me a clear profit of One Hundred Pounds.—This property is now divided into three Farms, and will be sold so as to accommodate the purchasers or purchaser. The Terms of sale are, one sixth of the purchase money to be paid when put in possession on the first day of January next, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with the full interest upon the whole, upon the payment of each instalment.

HENRY NICOLS, Jr.
Easton,
Jan. 12th, 1801. 51

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Troth, at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, adjoining the Public Square in Easton; and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the accommodation of Travellers and others who may favor him with their custom—He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his old customers, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favours, as he is determined that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to deserve the approbation of a generous public.

JAMES ROPER.
Easton, 3d Jan. 1801.
N. B. A few Gentlemen will be taken as yearly boarders on moderate terms.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber takes this mode of informing his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. John Trippe, where he continues keeping Tavern at the sign of General Washington, and hopes by his attention and that of good servants, to give general satisfaction.

S. SWAN.
N. B. Four Boarders will be taken at one hundred dollars per year, washing, &c. included.
S. S.
Easton, 5th Jan. 1801.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the 11th of April next, the whole Real Estate of Levin Wailes, deceased, in Somerset county. The terms of sale are that bond and good security be given for payment of one half of the purchase money within nine months from the day of sale—And the Creditors of said Levin are hereby required to produce their Claims with their vouchers, to the Chancellor at the Chancery-office, within six months from the said 11th of April next.
JAS. B. ROBINS, Trustee.
18 Jan. 1801. 3w†

GEORGE BAILY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has given up his shop to Doctor Moore, who will carry on the business under the Firm of MOORE & BAILY—They intend to keep up an extensive assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dyes, Paints, &c. which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.

As G. Baily will leave Easton about the commencement of the new year, he earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately—In case of his absence they may pay to Doctor Moore, whose receipt will be good. 49 3w

Church at Easton.

THE Subscribers begs leave to notify all those who purchased Pews, that the Church is now inclosed and the third instalment is due—All who are in arrears are respectfully requested to pay their quota's as soon as they possibly can to the subscribers, or to Richard Stanfield, after the 28th instant, who will after that day be authorized to collect and receive the same.

DAVID KERR,
HENRY NICOLS, Jr.
JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
Committee from the Vestry of
St. Peter's Parish,
Dec. 20th, 1800. 49

ALL persons are forewarned from hunting with either dog or gun, on the farm belonging to Mr. William M. Catrop, at Chancellor's Point, particularly on a point called Pan-Handle, or the Tin-Point, as the subscriber has received considerable damage by gunners riding through his wheat fields. Any person or persons that will trespass in future, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

HENRY OZMAN.
Bolingbrooke, }
Dec. 9, 1800. } 49 3w

ALL persons having claims against Hannah Hickson, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement—And those who are indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, to HENRY TRAVERS, Ex'r. of H. Hickson.

Dorchester county, }
15th Dec. 1800. } 49 3w

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF

CORN.

Enquire of the Printer.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Isaac Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, on the eighth day of January, 1801, at the house where John Nicols now lives, at North West Fork Bridge, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, in order that a dividend may be made on the said deceased's estate, where attendance will be given by

LEVIN NOBLE, Adm'r. of
the said Isaac Smith, deceased.
Caroline county, }
Dec. 11th, 1800. } 48 3w†

THE Subscriber once more take the liberty of calling on all those that are any ways indebted to the estate of JESSE HOPKINS, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, to come forward and pay the money on or before the first day of the first month next ensuing the date hereof—Those who neglect to comply with this notice may rest assured that legal steps will be taken as the law directs, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given: And all those having claims against the said estate are once more requested to bring them in, properly attested, for settlement, on or before the aforesaid day.

FRANCIS NEALL.
JAMES NEALL, Admrs.
de bonis non of Jesse Hopkins,
1st of 12th mo. 1800, 46

THE Subscriber will accommodate four or five Boys as Boarders.
JOHN HARWOOD.
Easton, Oct. 14, 1800. 49 39

ADVERTISEMENT.

WAS taken up and committed to my custody on the 28th day of last month, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Thomas Jackson, and is now confined in the jail of Somerset county.

The above negro is about 24 or 25 years of age, of a yellow complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made—His cloaths are a cotton shirt, short cloth jacket of a drab colour, old sheeting trousers, new shoes and old hat patched—long wool, and that queued.—Says he is a freeman, and was raised in Middlesex county, Virginia, and served his time with a Col. Daniels—that he crossed the bay with a captain Anderson. He having no papers to ascertain those facts, was therefore committed. The owner of said negro (if any) is desired to come and release from the jail aforesaid, or he will be sold according to law.

J. WILKINS, Shff. Som.
December 11th, 1800. 49 2mo

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

BENJAMIN OGLE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland by an act passed at November Session, seventeen hundred and ninety five, entitled, "an Act to alter the mode of electing electors to chuse the President and Vice-President of the United States," did direct that the Governor and Council after having received the returns, papers and instruments containing the number of votes for electors for the purposes expressed in the said act, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person so as aforesaid polled and voted for as an elector respectively, and should thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, and without delay disperse through the State the name of the person duly elected as elector in each respective district—We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our Proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Edmund Plowden is elected an elector for the first district; Francis Deakins, for the second district; George Muddock, for the third district; Martin Kerthner, for the fourth district; Gabriel Duvall, for the fifth district; Nicholas R. Moore, for the sixth district; John Gilpin, for the seventh district; Perry Spencer, for the eighth district; William M. Robinson, for the ninth district; and Littleton Dennis, for the tenth district.

Done in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred.

BN. OGLE.
By the Governor,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Ck.
47 4w

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Mrs. KEATS

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she intends opening a

BOARDING-SCHOOL

For twelve Young Ladies, on the first day of February next, at Mrs. Blake's Farm, about a mile from Centre-Ville, where they will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and fine and plain Needle-Work—Every possible attention will be paid to their comfortable accommodation and improvement.

Nov. 1800. 47 tf.

TO BE RENTED IN EASTON,
The three Tenements contained in the large brick building—The House where Swan rented—Also a convenient House for a Carriage-Makes, now occupied by Elbert and Spedding. For Terms, apply to ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.
N. B. There is to be rented on the Tenement where Swan lived a Granary and Stable.
Sept.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. JAMES BIRCKHEAD, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

ROBERT SULIVANE,
CLEMENT SULIVANE, Exrs
New-Market, }
Jan. 7th, 1801. } 51 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PETER RICHARDSON DICKINSON, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber:—And those having claims against the said estate, are also requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HARRISON DICKINSON,
Administrator.
November 24th, 1800. 46 6w

JOHN WEBLEY,
HAIR-DRESSER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to his dwelling-house in DOVER STREET; where, by his punctual attendance, he hopes to merit their patronage and support. Razors set and Strops put in good order.

As many gentlemen who live in the country have not the opportunity of being shaved by a person of his profession, nor with that care and safety that they might if their razors and strops were in good order—this is owing to the strop not being dressed with proper paste, so as to give a smooth edge. Mr. Webley flatters himself, from a long and steady practice, to be equal to any in England or on the continent, in his profession.

If gentlemen will send their strops, they may depend on having them returned (if the leather is not cut) equal to new, at 1s. 10d. each.

N. B. Umbrellas covered—skeletons mended, and old ones bought.
He will have in a short time an assortment of

OIL HAT COVERS,

of his own make, for sale on reasonable terms
Easton, Nov 25, 1800. 46

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

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

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

THE subscriber offers for sale Eight Hundred Acres of LAND, in Caroline county, lying on both sides of Dover Road, and extending about one mile and a half from Dover Ferry—The greater part of the above Land is heavily timbered:—A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the premises first, which will be showed by applying to Captain William Frazier, of Caroline, or John Spruice, who lives on the premises—For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on Miles River.
Wm. B. SMYTH.
Talbot county, July 28, 1800. 28



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

(Vol. XIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1861.

(No. 553.)

In COUNCIL, December 29, 1860.

ORDERED, That the act entitled, an act prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this State, and an act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, be published once in each week, for the term of eight weeks, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Washington Federalist, and in Mr. Cowan's paper at Eston.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Henry Hall Harwood be agent of this State, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and two.

II. And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrears and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this State, and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all arrears and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of balances due to the State on the auditor's books on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and, if necessary, to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the State, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the State for naval duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amercements, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licenses, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for infidelities, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law, and, for his information of the law, he may take the advice of the attorney general in writing.

V. And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be issued for this purpose, the said agent shall cause at least thirty days public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that

there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the State, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the State, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrears due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased, and that no purchase authorized by this act shall be considered as made on the part of the State, unless a public declaration to that effect be made by the agent or his deputy immediately after such sale and purchase; and any property so purchased for the use of the State, the said agent may again expose to public auction, on the most advantageous terms for the use of the State, and, if the same be sold on credit, which shall in no case exceed the term of two years, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property, and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, in the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities from their respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. And be it enacted, That the said agent is hereby directed to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, and take bonds to the State, with sufficient security, and give time for the payment thereof, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one; and that when the quantity of land in any one body subject to such sale exceeds the quantity of fifty acres, such land shall be disposed of at public sale, of the time and place of which sale at least thirty days previous notice shall be given by public advertisement; and that at the time of any sale by virtue of this act, the said agent shall make known that he only sells the right of this State therein, and that the State does not guarantee the title to the same, or any part thereof, but that the purchase must be in all respects at the risk of the purchaser.

VII. And be it enacted, That no payment in future by any officer or person indebted to the State shall be valid and effectual, unless made to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, or to the agent, or unless made to the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in the cases where the said clerks and sheriffs are by law authorized so to receive the same.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the agent shall have full power and authority, by and with the advice of the governor and council, in all cases of unsettled debts, to take back any property heretofore purchased by any person and not yet paid for, in cases where the person so having purchased, and his securities, are not capable of paying for the same, and to compromise the same upon terms and principles of equity and justice, by and with the

advice and consent aforesaid; and the agent is hereby required to lay a particular statement of his proceedings under this section before the next session of assembly.

IX. And be it enacted, That the agent, with the approbation and consent of the governor and council, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise any suit depending in chancery with any such debtor, upon any terms in their judgment calculated to promote the interest of the State, and to obtain a speedy receipt of the sums due.

X. And be it enacted, That if, under the terms of any compromise made as aforesaid, the property heretofore purchased shall be taken back and re-vested in the State, the same may be sold by the agent, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell the same at public sale, giving thirty days notice, on a credit of two years, payable, one half of the principal and the whole interest annually, on the first day of December in each year; and the bonds, when taken, shall be returned to the treasury of the western shore, and reported to the general assembly at their next session, causing the taking of such bonds.

XI. And be it enacted, That all sales in chancery, where no compromise under this act is effected, shall be placed under the direction of the agent, who is hereby authorized and required to call on the attorney-general to prosecute or defend the same to immediate final decision; and the governor and council are hereby authorized and empowered, at the request of the agent, to aid the attorney-general, by employing any person to attend to surveys where necessary, or otherwise to assist in prosecution or defense of said suits, which person or persons are to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds; and the names of the persons so employed, together with the fees allowed for their services, to be laid before the general assembly at their next session.

XII. And be it enacted, That if any bond debtor to the State for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sendy resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due; or shall proceed on any execution already issued, and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or, under the directions and with the approbation of the governor and council, he is hereby authorized to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds issued, or otherwise, for the payment of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, and seventeen hundred

and seventy-three.

XIV. And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XV. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days of sale of property taken by *fieri facias*, at the suit of the State, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least thirty days public notice thereof, and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the State.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XVII. And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this State as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he received the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expense of the obligors, and, in such case, a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be as good evidence as aforesaid.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render to the treasurer of the western shore distinct quarterly accounts of his receipts of all money, certificates and bonds, in virtue of this act, and shall immediately thereupon pay and deliver the same to the said treasurer, who shall, in his annual report to the general assembly, state fully and particularly the money, certificates and bonds, by him received from the

(For the remainder see last page.)

CONJECTURES AND THOUGHTS
ON THE
PRESENT CRISIS:

To serve as an *outline of conduct* to be observed by *Federalists*—as also to furnish *Salutary Hints* to the *New President*—Being the substance of a letter received from a gentleman in New-Jersey, to his friend in the city of Washington, dated 24th Dec.

Speaking of the election for members of congress, in that state, he says—

"The truth is, that the mass of the people, tho' well disposed to government, yet are easily induced to believe (because they wish it, and because they cannot comprehend the complex and extensive necessities of a nation) that it can be conducted with fewer officers—less money—and less vigorous legislation. This natural pre-disposition has been laid hold of, and the views of the people turned to a character, who has been represented as uniting all the qualities of a statesman, with all the moderation and economy of a plain citizen: in short Mr. Jefferson is held up as the 'friend of the people,' and a vague expectation every where excited, that under his administration, conditions will be more equalized, and the demands of government less burthensome. This impression is made upon the honest and sound part of the community, and sensibly inclines them to *change*, even though they acknowledge the rectitude of preceding measures and the general prosperity of the country: This delusion among the good, with the accession to their numbers of all who seek for *change*, from motives of power, plunder and possibilities of private advantage, present a strong and growing opposition to government, and will in all probability terminate in a complete experiment of their men and principles: what the end will be, is not within the compass of rational conjecture; perhaps the diffusion of more correct notions of government, the decay of party virulence, and the moderate checks which may be opposed to rapid innovations—but above all, the *disappointment*, which must inevitably find its way to the bosoms of all who expect a political *millennium*, will give a stability to our popular system which in other countries has only been effected thro' scenes of blood, and generally ended in partial or entire despotism: In our present circumstances, and viewing the conduct of the new executive, as likely to be regulated by new motives and directed to other ends, it becomes a matter of infinite moment to the federalists to take firm, but correct and temperate ground; it should be avowed, and this avowal acted upon, that they do not take the denomination of *opposition*. They should, and consistently with their real dispositions, they will, no doubt, cherish overtures of conciliation, and lend a frank and generous support to the first measures of the administration, not tending to the immediate risk of any permanent establishment: I think it would be wise policy to concur in matters of even doubtful propriety, where they are only of a local or personal concern—and not by resisting in small things bring upon themselves the suspicion of acting with the blindness of party, or the resentment of an enemy.

"Whoever is the president (and particularly if Mr. Jefferson should be) he will see both his honor and his interest connected with the desirable event of party coalition. Whether this be practicable, I know not; if it is, the president must lay the foundation for it in his *first official act*; he takes the first step, and upon that the most important consequences are attached. It would surely be worthy of the genius of a great man to make an independent and steady effort to unite the good and wise of all descriptions. It would seem to require nothing but firmness to resist the *exclusive* pretensions of those who claim the merit of elevating him, and by impartial conduct, to merit and attract the confidence of the best men of both sides. I confess, that to my mind, a system of this nature does not appear so visionary as some people imagine. I do believe that the public are prepared for, and ardently *desire* to see, the extinction of feuds, which distract and disgrace the country, and would feel equal admiration and gratitude, should the new president have the magnanimity to lay by the predilections which may have

grown out of his necessary relations to certain descriptions of men, and determine to make no sacrifices of his opinion or the public good, to the impetuosity of partisans, or the resentment of a political struggle. Should he take this ground, it will be manifested in the terms of his *speech*; in the conduct he observes to those in office, and in the course of his appointments. These are criterions which will present themselves at the *out-set*, and will serve to decide the expectations and the conduct of the federalists. As to matters of our more general and national concern, he will not probably at first unfold his plans: in fact, it is not likely that any will be matured.

"With the possibility and even the probability that the new president may determine on a cause of temperate and judicious conciliation, it appears to me very improper that those now in office under the government should abandon them—it would very justly excite suspicions in the breast of the president, that this conduct proceeded from hostility to him, or from a defect of confidence in his rectitude and justice; and would naturally incline him to doubt the practicability of uniting, or rather of destroying the elements of party: and upon a supposition that he should determine on a system of hostility to the federalists—yet the policy of *resignation* seems equally unadvisable: by continuing at their posts, they delay, and they may frustrate the pernicious effects likely to result from that sort of administration: the senate can and will protect them, and should their removal take place, it can be attended with no loss of character, and lays the responsibility and the odium where it ought to rest.

I beg you therefore, as far as your influence goes, if you concur with me in opinion, to advise with gentlemen on this point, and dissuade them from adopting this line of conduct; it is just what the interested and unprincipled among the opposition would most desire; to leave the offices of government vacated for their benefit, without the trouble or blame of dismissing worthy and competent officers.

As to the mere pack of yelpers and howlers, and calumniators, and selfish miscreants, who have distinguished themselves on the side of Mr. Jefferson, by the violation of decorum, of private faith, and the principles of truth and honor, there can be no doubt he will leave them to repentance and insignificance: it never can be imagined that like the governor of Pennsylvania, he will think it advisable to commit the places of trust and profit in the United States, in the hands of the lowest instruments of faction; in the eastern and middle states in particular, any notice of such characters would offend the great mass of respectable citizens, and lay the foundation of deep and lasting regret. But after all, should the president assume it as necessary to adopt either of the great parties, as his own, and to act upon their general principles, it is a matter quite uncertain what side he will take: If Mr. J. has the dispositions generally attributed to him, I think it not improbable that he will disappoint the malcontents of the old administration, by adding upon and supporting measures, so ways compatible with the bold and dangerous projects of the English emigrants and French partisans; but on this point I shall write more at large in a few days. At present the question among us is, who will be president? much speculation is going on here in regard to Col. Barr: if the choice devolves on the house of representatives, the federalists have a very important and delicate part to act; much consideration is necessary: the probability of that case occurring excites much speculation among us in Jersey: we are maturing our opinions and measures, and should the question remain, our representatives may soon expect very explicit information on this head."

TO BE SOLD.

ON Monday the 2d of February, at St. Michael's, will be sold, at public vendue, a Lot of Ground, the property of the Vestry of St. Michael's Parish, at Ten o'Clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

By order of the Vestry,
D. PHEDIMAN, Esq.
Jan. 24, 1801.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, January 27.

The Glasgow Courier of the 20th November, gives the following as an extract, &c. "Mr. —, who has resided for some months in Paris, is lately returned from it, reports, that the public confidence in Buonaparte is unbounded, and his influence so preponderating, that the consequence of every other individual, of Si-eyes, of Carnot, and others who have made a figure in the different stages of the revolution, is totally annihilated. He admits no one into his confidence, and commands a perfect submission from all parts of his government. Many of the members of it are inveterately hostile to each other, and know no common sentiments, but their awe of him, and profound respect for his authority."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Paris to his correspondent in Washington, dated Oct. 30th, 1800.

"The first consul has been pleased to appoint citizen Pichon, late secretary of the French commission, which treated with our envoys, commissary general of the commercial relations of France with the United States, and charge d'affaires till the appointment of a French minister—it is believed that gentleman will sail very soon for Washington."

From Washington, Dec. 31.

"The treaty drags on heavily in the executive senate, and some days must transpire before the discussions on it are closed.—I learn, that it is the wish, & will be the attempt of the senate to preserve peace between the two nations; but they will blot out many things from the convention which an independent and spirited nation cannot submit to without disgrace and humiliation. There is no other business of consequence before Congress."

TIT FOR TAT.

The Aurora, exulting in the issue of the late election, says, "From all the great and respectable states south of the Potomac, the 'sry' ticket for the future president, received but four votes." We wish the Aurora would state how many of these respectable votes thereof, kept inviolably se-

south of the Potomac were negro votes I suppose by way of retaliation, we were to say, that, "From all the great and respectable states north of the Hudson, the 'French Jacobin' ticket for the future president, did not receive one vote!"

Centinel.

ON TREATIES.

The following Rule passed in Senate, Jan. 6, 1801.

Resolved, as a standing rule, that whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify or modify the whole or any part shall be received.

That its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article in this form, "Will the Senate advise & consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when thro' the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the house, and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.

That the votes so confirmed shall, by the house, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification with or without modifications, as may have been decided and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise & consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.

Another RULE, passed Dec. 22, 1801.

Resolved, That all confidential communications, made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be, by the members

cret; and that all treaties, which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall by their resolution take off the injunction of secrecy.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.

On the Death of Mr. Jones, being announced to the House of Representatives, they immediately resolved, by unanimous vote, that each member should wear, for one month, a crape round his left arm.

The President has received from JOHN JAY, Esq. his declension of the Chief Justiceship of the United States.

The President has nominated and the senate have confirmed *Bartolomew Danbridge*, Consul for the United States for the southern district of St. Domingo to include Aux-Cayes and Jeremie.

On Friday last departed this life, at his seat near this place, WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH, Esquire. The benevolence of heart and integrity in principle, which very eminently distinguished this gentleman, will render this melancholy piece of intelligence a subject of sincere regret and sorrow to a numerous and affectionate circle of acquaintances.

All persons who are indebted to the Post-Office at Easton, are requested to pay up their arrearages to the first of January, inst.

Subscribers and Advertising Customers to the Herald, would confer an obligation on its Editor by paying off their accounts as early as possible.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB CLAYLAND, merchant, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, are hereby requested to present their accounts, legally authenticated, to the subscriber in Centreville: And all persons indebted to the said estate, either on Bond, Note, Book Account, or for Blacksmith's work are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

JAS. CLAYLAND, jun.
Attorney in fact for
Charlotte S. Clayland, Admr.
Centreville, 23d Jan. 1801. 336w

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of William Biggs, late of Kent county, deceased, that a distribution will be made of the assets in hand, on Saturday the 21st of February next, at the office of James Houston in Chester-Town, at which time and place the creditors are desired to attend either in person or by their agent to receive their dividend of the said estate.

DANIEL PERKINS, Admr. of Wm. Biggs.
Kent county, Jan. 20, 1801. 34w

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Cambridge, Jan. 1st, 1801.

D. R. JAMES TOOTLE, William Elbert, Peggy L. Brady, William Melvin, John Neill, Daniel Smith, Thomas Lord, Solomon Frazier.

THE Subscriber will accommodate four or five Boys as Boarders.
JOHN HARWOOD.
Easton, Oct. 14, 1800. 15 39

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber takes this mode of informing his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. John Tripper, where he continues keeping Tavern at the sign of General Washington, and hopes by his attention and that of good servants, to give general satisfaction.

S. SWAN.

N. B. Four Boarders will be taken at one hundred dollars per year, washing, &c. included.

S. S.

Easton, 5th Jan. 1801.

Mulatto Stephen, a runaway.

RAN off from the Subscriber on the 12th January last past negro STEPHEN, a dark mulatto of about twenty-four years of age. His figure is short being about five feet six inches high, well set and active. His hair is rather long and black, and (excepting that it is a little inclined to curl) together with his complexion gives him in some sort the appearance of an Indian. His manners are generally civil and good and his appearance pleasing. His dress was light coloured kersey. He has a wife, who is a free woman, living on Mr. William Hayward's land, on Miles River where he was seen the first night he went off. Whoever will take up the said negro and return him to the subscriber, or confine him that he may get him shall receive Twenty Dollars if taken in the county, but if out of the county and in the State Thirty Dollars together with all reasonable charges in either case from

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Miles river Talbot county, January 4th 1801. 52 4w

ENGLISH & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

MICHAEL RYAN respectfully informs the public that he intends opening school at his house in Easton, on the 2d of February next, where youth may be taught the English Language grammatically, Writing on the modern system, Arithmetic, Book-keeping applied to merchants and stewards accounts, Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Trigonometry both plane and spherical, Surveying, Gauging, Dialing, Navigation, in all its parts, with the use of charts, Sea-Instruments, &c. &c. Also, Geography, Astronomy, use of the Globes, Spheres and Orery, Projectiles of Gunnery demonstrated on the Circles or Parabola; Algebra, Conic-sections, method of Increments and the doctrine of Fluxions. He will prepare youth for the Army, Navy, Counting-house, or any artificers business, with the greatest expedition, and qualify them for their respective departments, with every requisite necessary to form the scholar and man of business.

Easton, Jan. 20th, 1801.

N. B. The greatest encouragement will be given to young men who have lost time.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of East South, late of

Caroline county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, on the eighth day of January, 1801, at the house where John Nicols now lives, at North West Fork Bridge, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, in order that a dividend may be made on the said deceased's estate, where attendance will be given by

LEVIN NOBLE, Admr. of the said Isaac Smith, deceased.

Caroline county, Dec. 11th, 1800. 48 3w

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Light

COACHEE,

Almost as good as new. A Credit of six months will be given. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Jan. 14, 1801.

52 t.r.

AN OVERSEER.

of well approved Character, IS WANTED;

by

M. Bordley.

Mouth of Wye, Jan 10, 1801. 51

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to remove from this State, begs leave to offer his very valuable property for sale laying near Easton, and known by the name of GALLOWAY. This property consists of a number of tracts, and contains between a Thousand and Eleven Hundred Acres—My estimation has always been, that not more than one half is cleared; the wood then laying so near Easton, must be very valuable, as I have, and can sell when I please, wood at 15s. per cord as it stands in the woods. The cleared land is generally like all large farms, some good, and some indifferent; but in justice to the property, I must notice the meadows; there being, I suppose, about 35 acres only in tolerable order, (but capable of great improvement) that from once cutting per year, yields me a clear profit of One Hundred Pounds.—This property is now divided into three Farms, and will be sold so as to accommodate the purchasers or purchaser. The Terms of sale are, one sixth of the purchase money to be paid when put in possession on the first day of January next, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with the full interest upon the whole, upon the payment of each instalment.

HENRY NICOLS, Jr.

EASTON, Jan. 12th, 1801. 51

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Troth, at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, adjoining the Public Square in Easton; and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the accommodation of Travellers and others who may favor him with their custom.—He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his old customers, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favours, as he is determined that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to deserve the approbation of a generous public.

JAMES ROPER.

Easton, 3d Jan. 1801.

N. B. A few Gentlemen will be taken as yearly boarders on moderate terms.

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

LAUDER MISTER.
MILLY ROSS.

In CHANCERY, Dec. 9th, 1800.

THOMAS MULLIN, an Insolvent debtor, of Kent county, having heretofore duly petitioned the Chancellor for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the session of 1798, and the said Mullin having made his petition as a merchant or trader, and the Chancellor having directed notice to be given to his creditors agreeably to the provisions of the said act, and the said notice not having been duly given, it is adjudged and ordered, that by causing a copy of this order to be published three times successively in Cowan's newspaper before the end of January next, the said Mullin give notice to such of his creditors as shall be so inclined to lodge with the Chancellor their dissent in writing, to the said Mullin being admitted to the benefit aforesaid, within six months after the notice shall be given as aforesaid; and likewise appear, if they shall think proper, before the Chancellor in the Chancery-Office, on the last day of July next, for the purpose of proposing interrogatories to the said Mullin, and of recommending a trustee for their own benefit, the said Mullin have, agreeably to the said order, been discharged from the custody of the sheriff, in which he was at the time of his first petitioning for relief, on his taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
513wp11/3 Reg. Cur. Cam.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, January 1, 1801.
Thomas Abbott, George Armstrong.

B
John Bullen, John Bush (2), Israel Bringham, Gilbert Bigger, Perry F. Byerd, Robert Butler.

C
Daniel Cain, senr. James Chires, Thomas Cook.

D
Sovrigen Dawson.

E
John Edmondson.

F
Michael Flax, Sarah Franklin.

G
Peregrin Garnett, Abza Geben, Thomas Goldsborough, Mary Gordon, Matthew Greentree, Jane Gray, Thomas M. Goldsborough.

H
Col. Haverham, Job Haskins, John Haddaway, John W. Harrison.

M
Dr. G. W. Miller, Richard Martindale, John M'Daniel.

O
Thomas Ozment.

P
Abner Parrott, George Patton, Florah Parrott.

Q
John Quimby.

R
William Ruffon.

S
William Sharp (3), Cyrus Sharps, Ann Swan, Levin Spadden, Clement Sulivane, Hugh Sherwood, John Sheppard.

T
Fronetter Thomas, Lloyd Tilghman, Lewis Turner, Joshua Taggart, (2).

W
Richard Warham, John Willis.

Y
Solomon Young.

No letters can be given out before they shall be paid for.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

CHRISTOPHER COX.

Queen-Ann's county, Maryland. 144

said agent, and the times when the same were received and accounted for.

XX. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings, under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and within the first ten days after its commencement, in which account shall be specified, under distinct heads, his own receipts, and those of the treasurer, and of all transfers of stock upon which he may be entitled to commission, and in which shall also be contained a particular estimate of his commissions, shewing how and upon what the same arose due.

XXI. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall, within twenty days after the commencement of the next session of the general assembly, render to each branch of the legislature a fair and distinct account of the debts or sums of money due to the state, arranging the names of the debtors in alphabetical order, and give full and complete information of the manner which, and the time when, each debt arose, and also the different steps and proceedings which have been taken by himself, or others, for the recovery thereof.

XXII. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments actually made to either of the treasurers in virtue of this act, three per cent. and for all bonds taken by the said agent in virtue of this act, three per cent.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and council, in the penalty of sixty thousand dollars, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath, before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties as agent, under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year eighteen hundred and one, to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That the said agent be and he is hereby authorized and directed to collect any sum or sums of money due from persons residents without the state of Maryland, and, if necessary, sue therefor, and he is also authorized to employ counsel for the recovery of the same, and give such fee as he may think reasonable, and draw on the treasurer of the western shore therefor, who is hereby authorized to pay the amount of such order.

XXV. And be it enacted, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after his acceptance he shall not give bond, and take the oath aforesaid, before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said agent by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

XXVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the said agent shall not be entitled to any commission upon any monies arising from fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, unless in cases where the same shall not be paid by the sheriffs and clerks respectively to the treasurer within one month after the time prescribed by law, and unless the said agent shall thereafter receive the same from the said officers respectively, and the same pay to the said treasurer.

NOTICE TO STATE DEBTORS.

THE agent requests all debtors to the State of Maryland to discharge their respective balances on or before the first day of March next, immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the delinquent clerks and sheriffs will be exacted. This notice, it is sincerely hoped, will be attended to, it will save the debtors a considerable expence, and the officer the disagreeable task of enforcing the collection. Process will certainly be commenced, without respect to persons, on the second day of March next against every delinquent.

HENRY H. HARWOOD, Agent.
Annapolis, January 5, 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 eighteen hundred, 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 of tracts | Taxes due.
names. | & No. of lots.

Zachr. Allen 472, 75. 1 5
Wm. Alexander 1402 8 1/2
& K. Long

Catharine Boyer 208, 315 2 1
Clifton &

William Bell, J. 320
Steinmiz and Sport- 1 1 2
man's
Thos. Jones Fields

Michael Boyer 297, 436 1 5 1/2
Thomas Bordley 1307 8

John Burnham 1168, 1397 1 5
Enoch Bailey 341, 469. 2 10
422, 1275

Richard Dorley 438 8 1/2
Thos. Donaldson (the amount of tax on these lots is £. 1 2 11) 1397, 1134, 4157, 4156, 123, 859, 84, 130, 3098, 2038, 3032, 11, 1165, 1325, 1125, 1168, 469, 1912, 250, 1131, 439, 443, 30, 2500, 25, 1900, 440, 444, 442, 189, 447, 311, 448.

John Doyle 3049, 3038, 2 1
3166,

Dennis Dorley 909 8 1/2

Geo. French Walnut bot- 2 3 5
ton & Cal-
tle Hill,

Geo. Graham Chance & 7 12 0
Royal
Charlotte

Saml. Godman Water works 9 10
John Guyer (the amount of tax on these lots is 6s. 3d.) 1135, 174, 825, 976, 1122, 1151, 876, 1838, 109.

Aug. Gambrell 1930 8 1/2
Arche. Golder 1124 8 1/2

Levi Hughs (the amount of tax on these lots is 2s. 10d.) 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197.

James G. Howard 273 8 1/2
Edward Jones Part of the 6 1
Granary

Thos. Johnson 295 lots 10 5 7
& Ja. Greenleaf

John Kingan Kingan's 1 2
Discovery

James Martin Sancha 3 4
Pancha

Edw. Mackey Partnership 1 8 3 1/2
Wm. M. Maynard Chance 3 0

Jas. Greenleaf Spruce Spring 16 8
& Durham

Michael Robinson 2397, 2022, 310, 811, 2 10
Samuel Norwood, (the amount of tax on these lots is 3s.) 1603, 4096, 4097, 1734, 3046.

John Orme Mill Seat & Felicity 14 7
& Granary

Raphael Peale, & Sancha 12 6 1/2
Pancha.

John Pollard, (the amount of tax on these lots is 3s. 6d.) 165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850.

John B. Ragant, 6 8 1/2
Selby & Cook, Pr Bear Creek Meadows, 10 11 1/2

Gustavus Scott, Gov'n's Neglect 1 8 8
Part Ro- by's De- light, 11 7

Orme's At- tention, 5 2 1/2
Chefnut Grove, 17 0
Now or Never, 1 2 1

Hard Struggle, 1 5 11
Ridge Re- surveyed 1 6 11
Refurvey on Recourie 2 1 1
Castle Hill 1 7

James Miller, (the amount of tax on these lots is 4s. 2d.) 416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417.

Thos. Blackstone 2594, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2 10

Robt. G. Maynard 2397, 2022, 310, 811, 2 10

J. A. Summer, (the amount of tax on these lots is 6 11 10 1/2) 23, 37, 38, 55, 57, 70, 72, 56, 81, 89, 94, 109, 119,

126, 154, 162, 163, 165, 170, 175, 180, 181, 184, 190, 196, 216, 217, 220, 230, 236, 250, 278, 316, 320, 337, 360, 382, 385, 398, 401, 404, 407, 413, 403, 448, 449, 451, 452, 456, 481, 488, 495, 502, 527, 546, 583, 596, 923, 932, 946, 951, 958, 963, 982, 989, 991, 1008, 1009, 1012, 1017, 1037, 1044, 1069, 1083, 1097, 1100, 1111, 1112, 1118, 1121, 1132, 1156, 1161, 1173, 1174, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1196, 1119, 1201, 1209, 1220, 1245, 1277, 1280, 1295, 1259, 1300, 1310, 1312, 1342, 1381, 1384, 1408, 1417, 1422, 1425, 1426, 1433, 1442, 1444, 1462, 1463, 1465, 1499, 1475, 1478, 1496, 1501, 1502, 1508, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1552, 1582, 1590, 1593, 1597, 1598, 1602, 1616, 1622, 1691, 1694, 1695, 1702, 1711, 1712, 1718, 1721, 1730, 1741, 1762, 1766, 1793, 1748, 1714, 1789, 1802, 1819, 1821, 1844, 1849, 1865, 1887, 1894, 1895, 1914, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1938, 1944, 1964, 2016, 2038, 2081, 2085, 2309, 2398, 2517, 2529, 2543, 2548, 3008, 3034, 3043, 3047, 3060, 3092, 3100, 3119, 3125, 3129, 3161, 3164, 3167, 3171.

John Thompson 1326, 1136, 1325, 2 1

James Shaw 3066 8 1/2

John Willson 4045 8 1/2

James West 208, 1005 1 5

John Frizzle Three Springs 4 2

Thos. Johnson 2 lots 2 10

Saml. Jay 216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290, 1010, 1834, 1121 6 3

Jos. James Road Lick & Sugar Camp 3 0

Henry Myers Chance 3 9

Pearl & Rogers Bull Pasture 2 4

Abel Sargant 5 acres land 1 2

W. & J. Scott W. & J. Adven- 1 5
venture

Thos J. Beatty 1 lot town Cum- 1 8
berland

Henry Booser 2 do 2 6

J M Pherson 1 do 1 8

J Tomlinson 1 do 1 8

Thos Beatty Fort Lip refurvey 11 11

Republican 15 0

Flowerly meads 9 7

pr of Hoffman's Prospect 1 0

James Kenny Long meadows 1 11

Richd Ridgely Partnership Re- 9 9
survey

Conrad Young Independence 15 8
and Honest
Miller

Ns. Gaslaway part of St 1 3 4
George

Refurvey on St George 7 1

Gaslaway's Pieces 3 3

James Martin Vineyard 5 9

Duncan's Mis- 4 7
take

Sally's Chance 1 9

I Am Lost 4 8

Robert Jacob Cow Pasture 8 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that un- less the county tax and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to WILLIAM M MAHON, col- lector of Allegany county, on or before the 15th day of June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part there- of as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the tax for Allegany county,
AQUILA ARELL BROWN, Clk.
Dec. 10, 1800. 52 8w

Notice is hereby given, That

IN pursuance of the decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 25th day of April next, the real estate whereof William Moore late of Cecil county, died seized, being part of Bohemia Manor, beautifully situated on Bohemia River near the ferry—On the premises are improvements of every de- scription to accommodate a farmer—The buildings are all new—The terms of sale are bond and security for one half of the purchase money and interest within one year, and the residue within two years from the day of sale; and the creditors of the said William Moore are hereby required to produce their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chan- cellor, at the Chancery Office within six months from the said 25th of April next.

ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee.
Jan. 10th, 1801.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. JAMES BIRCHHEAD late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to make immediate pay- ment.

ROBERT SULIVANE,
OLEBMENT SULIVANE, Esq.
New-Market,
Jan. 7th, 1801. 51 3w

ADVERTISEMENT.

WAS taken up and committed to my custody on the 28th day of last month, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Thomas Jack- son, and is now confined in the jail of Somerset county.

The above negro is about 24 or 25 years of age, of a yellow complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made—His cloaths are a cotton shirt, short cloth jacket of a drab colour, old sheet- ing trousers, new shoes and old hat patched—long wool, and that queued.—Says he is a freeman, and was raised in Middlesex county, Virginia, and served his time with a Col. Daniels—that he crossed the bay with a captain Anderson. He having no papers to ascertain those facts, was therefore committed. The owner of said negro (if any) is desired to come and release from the jail aforesaid, or he will be fold according to law.

J. WILKINS, Shff. Som.
December 11th, 1800. 49 2mo

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MRS. KEATS

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she intends opening a

BOARDING-SCHOOL.

For twelve Young Ladies, on the first day of February next, at Mrs. Blake's Farm, about a mile from Centre-Ville, where they will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and fine and plain Needle-Work:—Every possible attention will be paid to their com- fortable accommodation and improve- ment.
Nov. 1800. 47 ff.

Church at Easton.

THE Subscribers begs leave to no- tify all those who purchased Pews, that the Church is now inclosed and the third instalment is due—All who are in arrears are respectfully re- quested to pay their quota's as soon as they possibly can to the subscribers, or to Richard Stanfield, after the 28th instant, who will after that day be au- thorized to collect and receive the same.

DAVID KERR,
HENRY NICOLS, Jr.
JNO. GOLDBOROUGH, Jr.
Committee from the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish,
Dec. 20th, 1800. 49

THE Subscriber once more takes the liberty of calling on all those that are any ways indebted to the estate of JAMES HOPKINS, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, to come forward and pay the money on or before the first day of the first month next ensuing the date hereof—Those who neglect to comply with this notice may rest assured that legal steps will be taken as the law directs, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given: And all those having claims against the said estate are once more requested to bring them in, properly attested, for settlement, on or before the aforesaid day.

FRANCIS NEALL,
JAMES NEALL, Admrs,
de bonis non of Jesse Hopkins,
1st of 12th mo. 1800. 46

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Mary- land will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the 11th of April next, the whole Real Estate of Levin Wailes, deceased, in Somerset county. The terms of sale are that bond and good security be given for payment of one half of the purchase money within nine months from the day of sale—And the Creditors of said Levin are hereby re- quired to produce their Claims with their vouchers, to the Chancellor at the Chancery Office, within six months from the said 11th of April next.

JAS. B. ROBINS, Trustee.