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INTELLIGENCER.

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From the New-York Evening Post.

THE EXAMINATION.

The next exceptionable feature in the message, is the proposal to abolish all restriction on naturalization, arising from a previous residence. In this the president is not more at variance with the concurrent maxims of all commentators on popular government, than he is with himself. The Notes on Virginia are in direct contradiction to the message, & furnish us with strong reasons against the policy now recommended. The passage alluded to is here presented: Speaking of the population of America, Mr. Jefferson there says, "Here I beg leave to propose a doubt. The present desire of America, is to produce rapid population, by as great importation of foreigners as possible. But is this founded in good policy?" "Are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale, against the advantage expected from a multiplication of numbers, by the importation of foreigners? It is for the happiness of those united in society, to harmonize as much as possible, the matters which they must of necessity transact together. Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, and administration not to be conducted by common consent. Every species of government has its specific principles: Ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. It is a composition of the free principles of the English constitution, with others derived from natural right and reason. To these, nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute monarchies. Yet from such, we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. Their principles with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us in the legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp & bias its direction, & render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass. I may appeal to experience during the present contest, for a verification of these conjectures: but if they be not certain in event, are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected? May not our government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable? Suppose 20 millions of republican Americans, thrown all of a sudden into France, what would be the condition of that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, less happy, less strong, we may believe that the addition of half a million of foreigners, to our present numbers, would produce a similar effect here." Thus wrote Mr. Jefferson in 1781—Behold the reverse of the medal. The message of the president contains the following sentiments, "A denial of citizenship under a residence of 14 years, is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement, by many of these states, & still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives, from distress,

that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? Might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen, be safely communicated to every one manifesting a bona fide purpose of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us?"

But if gratitude can be allowed to form an excuse for inconsistency in a public character in the man of the people! a strong plea of this sort may be urged in behalf of our president. It is certain that had the late election been decided entirely by native citizens, had foreign auxiliaries been rejected on both sides, the man who ostentatiously vaunts that the doors of public honor and confidence have been burst open to him, would not now have been at the head of the American nation. Such a proof then of virtuous discernment in the oppressed fugitives, had an imperious claim on him to a grateful return, and without supposing any very uncommon share of self love, would naturally be a strong reason for a revolution in his opinions.

The pathetic and plaintive exclamations by which the sentiment is enforced, might be liable to much criticism, if we are to consider it in any other light than as a flourish of rhetoric. It might be asked in return, does the right to asylum or hospitality carry with it the right to suffrage and sovereignty?—And what indeed was the courteous reception which was given to our forefathers by savages of the wilderness? When did these humane and philanthropic savages exercise the policy of incorporating strangers among themselves, on their first arrival in the country? When did they admit them into their huts, to make part of their families, and when did they distinguish them by making them their sachems? Our histories and traditions have been more than apocryphal, if any thing like this kind, and gentle treatment was really lavished by the much-belied savages upon our thankless forefathers. But the remark occurs, had it all been true, prudence inclines to trace the history farther, and ask what has become of the nations of savages who exercised this policy? And who now occupies the territory which they then inhabited? Perhaps a useful lesson might be drawn from this very reflection.

But we may venture to ask what does the president really mean, by insinuating that we treat aliens coming to this country, with inhospitality? Do we not permit them quietly to land on our shores? Do we not protect them equally with our citizens, in their persons and reputation; in the acquisition and enjoyment of property? Are not our courts of justice open for them to seek redress of injuries? And are they not permitted peaceably to return to their own country whenever they please, and to carry with them all their effects? What then means this worse than idle declamation?

The impolicy of admitting foreigners to an immediate and unreserved participation in the right of suffrage, or in the sovereignty of a republic, is as much a received axiom as any thing in the science of politics, and is verified by the experience of all ages. Among other instances, it is known that hardly any thing contributed more to the downfall of Rome, than her precipitate communication of the privileges

of citizenship to the inhabitants of Italy at large. And how terribly was Syracuse scourged by perpetual seditions, when, after the overthrow of the tyrants, a great number of foreigners were suddenly admitted to the rights of citizenship? Not only does ancient but modern, and even domestic history furnish evidence of what may be expected from the dispositions of foreigners, when they get too early footing in a country. Who wielded the sceptre of France, and has erected a despotism on the ruins of a republic? A foreigner. Who rules the councils of our own ill-fated, unhappy country? And who stimulates persecution on the heads of its citizens, for daring to maintain an opinion, and for exercising the right of suffrage? A foreigner!—Where is the virtuous pride that once distinguished Americans? Where the indignant spirit which in defence of principle, hazarded a revolution to sustain that independence now insidiously attacked.

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

From the Bulletin Official of St. Domingue.

Address of the French colony of St. Domingue.

ADDRESS.

Toussaint Louverture, governor of St. Domingue, to the inhabitants of that colony.

CITIZENS,

I am informed that there are among you some insidious persons, one of whom has just been arrested, who delight in disorder, provoke the disunion of the citizens and the disorganization of the actual state of things; who, jealous of all I have done for the prosperity of this colony, seem to aim at nothing else than to see the country deluged with the blood of Frenchmen.

Since the news of the peace between France and England, which cannot be considered as certain, as long as government has not announced it to me officially, those evil-minded persons have circulated a report, that France will come with thousands of men to annihilate the colony and liberty. They scruple not say, before officers and soldiers, who, from the beginning of the revolution, have shed their blood for the triumph of liberty, and the prosperity of this island, that France will come to subdue them, that she will again throw the soldiers into bondage, and destroy the officers! How can they make use of such language? Do they think that France will, without motive, destroy her children of St. Domingue, who, equally conquerors of their external and internal enemies, have preserved this colony to her; & snatching it from the hands of anarchy, have rendered it flourishing; that she would finally pay with ingratitude men who have never ceased to deserve well of her? Happily, this wish, loudly manifested by corrupt men, is not that of the greatest part of the citizens. Amidst the sorrows occasioned by their bad intentions, it is consoling to me, that I can say unto myself, "There are amongst the inhabitants of this colony worthy proprietors, well meaning people, and good fathers of families, who take no share in their corruption, are equally friends of the colony as of France, attached alike to liberty and to the prosperity of St. Domingue, and whose only wish is peace, which alone can restore the colony to its ancient splendor." They shall not be deceived by the hope they had placed in me and in my companions in arms; they always will find in us eager protectors, true friends, & zealous defenders. But you shall not find the same protection; our scorn is all you will obtain from us; you, who in order to kindle amongst us the fire of discord, ascribe to the French government libercidal intentions and projects of destruction; who, to give it plausibility, confidently assert that government would not send me my children when I asked for them, because it intended keeping them as hostages, until it could effectuate its designs on this island: who, to four the minds of the citizens, and increase the number of the wicked, report with the same impudence, that government will collect all the men of color, and all the blacks who are in France to send them to St. Domingo, and march them at the head of the army, which is to be sent, as you say, to annihilate us. It is true, I have sent for my children, who are not yet arrived: but though I am very sorry for this delay, because I only asked for a property lawfully my own, I am nevertheless far from entertaining the same

thoughts as the insidious persons who confident in the principles of the honor and equity of the French government, it never will enter into my heart to suppose it capable of the projects you impute to it. Persons of good faith, those attached to the prosperity of this country, impartial men who will reflect on what you advance, will not believe either that when France abandoned this colony to herself, at a time when her enemies were disputing who should possess it, that she would, now that her children have cleared it of its enemies, send hither an army to destroy men who have not ceased to serve her well, and to occasion the annihilation of the proprietors, and the properties of the colony.—They will feel that such a project could be the work of none but the enemies of St. Domingue, who like you are jealous of its happiness; by men, in short, who have not shared in the trouble of those who have fought the enemies of the republic, or concurred in restoring tranquility, order and public prosperity.—But should the injustice which you attribute to the French government be real, it is enough for me to tell you, that a child who knows the rights which nature has given over him to the authors of his existence, will shew himself obedient and submissive towards his father and mother; and if regarded to his submission and obedience, his father and mother are so unnatural as to persist in annihilating him, there remains nothing to do for the child, but to resign his vengeance into the hands of God. I am a soldier; I dread not man; I fear God only.—If death must ensue, I shall die like a soldier of honor, who has nothing wherewith to reproach himself.

In the mean time, should that happen with which we are threatened by malevolence, I shall not the less continue, as usual, and conformably to the constitution, to cause persons and properties to be respected; to make the colony prosper, and to protect all individuals; but when the greatest protection shall be granted to peaceable men, it is my duty to pursue the mischievous and the disturbers of public repose. In compliance therewith, the constituted authorities of the colony,

are invited to denounce to me all those who either by word or conduct, disturb the good order and tranquility we now enjoy, that I may give directions for their deportation, as being unworthy to remain in a country they would wish to overthrow. I likewise recommend to all generals and commandants of the departments and districts, the full and entire execution of my proclamation of the 3d Frimire, and to meditate well all its parts, in order not to be misled in the dispositions which it contains.

Slave military men, generals, officers, Sub-officers and soldiers, do not listen to evil minded people, who are never better pleased than when they see you perform what is wrong in order to have a pretext for dishonoring you. Attached to the foil of this colony, rally round your chief that it may fruitify and be preserved in its present state of prosperity. Always in the path of honor, I will show you the way you ought to pursue. You are soldiers; it becomes you, as faithful observers of subordination and of all military virtues, to conquer or die at your post.

The present address shall be printed, read and published wherever it shall be deemed expedient, transcribed on the registers of the administrative and judicial bodies, and forwarded all over the colony.

At Port-Republicain, 29th Frimaire, year 10 of the French republic, one and indivisible.

The Governor of Saint Domingo,
(Signed)
POLISSAINT LOUVETURE.

Latest Foreign News.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15.

The ship Orlando, Capt. Marshall, arrived yesterday left Bordeaux the 2d of January. At the date of her departure, the Negotiations at Amiens were progressing, but the Definitive Treaty between England and France had not yet been signed. The French fleet sailed from Brett, Rochelle, and Rochefort, for the West Indies, on the 14th of December. The whole of the troops which were on board of the fleet, amounted to 30,000 men, under the command of General Le Clerc, another in-law to Buonaparte. Benbow went out as marine prefect—& Villaret Joyeuse as admiral.

Verbal accounts by this arrival state, that the United States of America are treated with very little respect at the Court of Buonaparte, in consequence of their neutrality, & their not making it a common cause between them & the republic, in her late warfare.

The present coolness shewn on the part of our ambassador at Paris, is certainly confirmatory of this account. The French official paper merely mentions, that Mr. Livingston had been presented to the first consul.

The splendor with which lord Cornwallis was received at Paris, contrasted with the reception of Mr. Livingston, was even noticed in France on the arrival of the latter gentleman. It was thought somewhat singular, that so much more attention should be paid to the minister of a monarch, than to one from "a sister republic."

We have seen a letter from Bordeaux of the 27th Dec. received yesterday by the Orlando, which mentions that commerce was completely at a stand, and would probably remain so till the definitive treaty was ratified.

The Paris and Bordeaux papers, received by the Orlando, although of a late date, contain no news.

We have been informed, that the rains have been so excessive in France for six weeks together, as to excite serious apprehensions that the ensuing crops would be deficient—as a cautionary measure, that the export of grain & flour had been prohibited. The markets at Bordeaux for all kinds of American produce are very dull, and the articles for export very high. It was not supposed that any regularity in the price of commodities internal or external would take place, until the definitive treaty would be ratified.

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

American Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

Yesterday, in the house, in committee of the whole, on the judiciary bill, Mr. Bayard was the only speaker. He commenced with a reply to Mr. Giles, who talked the preceding day. Mr. Giles had introduced a variety of matter totally, we say totally irrelevant to the subject: but as that matter was intended to affect the question it was necessary to reply. This respected the sinking fund, the internal revenue, the direct tax, the Indian war, the commencement of the navy, the mission of Messrs. Marshall, Pinkney and Gerry, Mr. Giles' insult of Washington, his assertion that the late law was intended to preserve the influence of an expiring party, his unfounded calumnies of the judges in executing the federal law, his assertions that the federal wish was to destroy the state sovereignties; the common law; the conduct of the supreme court with regard to the commissions of Messrs. Marbury, &c. Mr. Giles' attack on the pulpit, &c. These subjects Mr. Giles introduced as preliminary to his argument on the bill before the house; and to these subjects Mr. Bayard was compelled to reply. After which he took up the consideration of the expediency of the bill. This subject was handled in a most masterly manner. He was about to enter on the constitutionality of the bill when, after speaking three hours and an half, he observed that having detained the committee so long, and having yet many remarks to make, if it were the wish of the chairman, or of the committee, he would postpone the further consideration of the subject till the succeeding day. It was then moved that the committee rise. The general voice was against it, but on Mr. Bayard's rising again, it was perceived that his voice was broken, and that he was in some measure exhausted. Mr. B. said that he feared that he should not be able to offer what he had wished; he might proceed but should not be able to conclude his observations as he desired. The committee then rose.

Mr. Bayard began about 12, and suspended his remarks at half past three: this day he will conclude.

The speeches of Mr. Morris and Mr. Tracy in the senate, and of Mr. Hemphill in the house, have received great applause, but as far as we are able to judge, we must pronounce the speech of Mr. Bayard far superior not only to those speeches, but to any speech of a Demosthenes, a Cicero, or a Chatham. This is saying much, but when that speech shall be published, as it will be in course in this paper, not a single person will dispute the correctness of this remark.

Mr. Bayard addressed himself mostly to the understanding: he examined the subject with the greatest penetration, & more extensively than any, we might say perhaps than all his predecessors.

We cannot omit here observing that the speech of Mr. Bayard, as it respected the expediency of the bill had a sensible effect on the democratic members; indeed we have heard some of them say that their minds were convinced of the inexpediency of the bill. But we have reason to fear that their implicit obedience to the mandatory recommendations of the executive, & their violent passion and party prejudice, will induce them to overlook the destruction of our liberty and of our union.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of John Rackliff, late of Worcester county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber in or before the 30th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1802.

WILLIAM WINDEP.
Administrator D. B. Nov of
John Rackliff.

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, March 2.

On Friday last, [says the Anti-Democrat of the 24th ult.] Mr. Bayard began his speech on the repeal of the Judiciary law at 12 o'clock, and suspended his remarks at half past three; on Saturday he concluded. The following from the Washington Federalist, will give our readers an idea of the speech delivered by Mr. Bayard.

"The speeches of Mr. Morris and Mr. Tracy in the senate, and of Mr. Hemphill in the house, have received great applause, but as far as we are able to judge, we must pronounce the speech of Mr. Bayard far superior not only to those speeches, but to any speech of a Demosthenes, a Cicero, or a Chatham. This is saying much, but when that speech shall be published, as it will be in course in this paper, not a single person will dispute the correctness of this remark."

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MARRIAGES—

At New York, on the 27th of January, by the Rev Mr. Ireland, of Brooklyn, RICHARD RAYNALL KEENE, Esq. to Miss ELEONORA MARTIN, both of Baltimore.

At Annapolis, on Sunday evening the 21st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Higinbotham, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, junior, of Alexandria, to Miss ELIZA THOMAS, eldest daughter of James Thomas, Esq.

DEATHS—

At Point-Petre, (Guadaloupe) on the 18th January last, of the yellow fever, Mr. Richard Bruff, eldest son of Mr. William Bruff of Baltimore.

At Dover, on the 14th ult. John Vining, Esquire, a member of the senate of Delaware.

At Annapolis, on the 8th ult. Mrs. Eleanor Harris, consort of Thomas Harris, Esquire.

At George-Town, on the 10th ultimo, Mrs Rebecca Stoddert, the wife of Benjamin Stoddert, late secretary of the navy of the United States.

At Baltimore, Mrs. Ann Eleanor Wilkammer, aged one hundred and three years three months and fourteen days.

The Mayor of the city of Philadelphia has issued a proclamation offering a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the discovery of the three persons concerned in the murder of Peter Backker, on the evening of the 8th ult. viz. two hundred for the person who actually committed the murder, and one hundred for each of his accomplices.

REMARKABLE—A very fine SHAD was sold in the fish-market of Philadelphia on the morning of the 17th ult. The oldest inhabitants of that place do not recollect an instance of their appearing so early in the season. And we learn that several were sold in the Baltimore market on the same day at one DOLLAR each. If our politics move southerly, our climate and extravagance appear to keep nearly equal pace with them. Whilst the former have got into the torrid zone, the latter has evidently passed the temperate.

One appointment makes ten disappointments, and of course ten enemies to him who gives the office—for of eleven who want it, it would be a miracle if one could be found who should think himself less deserving than his successful rival, and consequently not treated with indignity. How far this discovery may have operated against the internal revenue, judiciary, &c. can, as yet, only be guessed at. If these systems continue, the officers must be removed, and their places filled with good disinterested democrats. But what would then be the consequence? Why where one could be gratified, ten hungry ones would go empty away. Aye, there's the rub! Is it not far better, then, that all offices, except a few upper ones, should be abolished, and the president shielded from the rage, clamor and despair of disappointed democrats?

But, say you, if appointments are done away, what shall the president

do to earn his salary? Why, I dream sweet philosophic dreams in his patent chain, and eat Mammoth cheese to be sure; what would you have more?—And what are the people to do without their servants to vilify and domineer over? Why do as they do in France:—do without, and amuse themselves with chopping off their own heads with the guillotine, to the old tune of Vive la liberty.

[F. G.]

A motion has been made in the House of Representatives of the United States to erect another Capitol at the Federal City, nearer to the public offices and more commodious for the President and the members of Congress.

[G. U. S.]

The House of Representatives discussed the Resolution to abolish the Mint, on the 8th inst. The debate continued till sun down, when the resolution was carried.

ibid.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house at Havre, to their correspondent in Philadelphia, dated Dec. 10. 1801.

"It is with pleasure we inform you, that the intercourse between France and Louisiana is on the point of becoming very frequent by the exchange which is about to be (if not already) made between the French & Spanish governments. The Spanish part of St. Domingo, ceded by the treaty of peace to France, is to be restored to Spain in lieu of Louisiana which is to be put in possession of the French. Vessels are already preparing to sail for New Orleans."

Notwithstanding the apparent tranquillity of St. Domingo, well authenticated advices from that colony assure us, that great preparations are carrying on in the southern part of the island, for making a vigorous resistance to the French troops daily expected there. Fortifications are erecting, and a considerable quantity of provisions is collected. At the same time it is the prevailing opinion, that if the terms offered are not unfriendly to Toussaint's system of equal liberty, they will be peaceably accepted. On this subject the General observes the most rigid policy; never disclosing his real sentiments to any one. The opinions, therefore, which are abroad respecting what may be the consequences of the expedition against St. Domingo, are founded only on conjecture.

[N. Y. pap.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to a member of Congress Jan. 25. 1802.

"I have just seen a docket from the different federal courts of the United States of all the causes depending therein, up to the 5th of July last; in which I observe notes and references are generally made with an intention to evince, that of the number stated many causes have arisen which will subside in future from certain and probable arrangements. It is there also laid respecting the court which sits at Lexington (Rockbridge) for the western district of Virginia; that no suits whatever are on the docket of that court.

Now sir, would it not have become the candor of the chief magistrate of the United States in his minute and exact statement to have also mentioned, that there was neither a marshal, nor an attorney for that court when the judges met, nor was any jury summoned.

The commission of marshal for Mr. Grattan, and of attorney for general Blackburn, which were made out, enclosed, sealed, and directed to the respective persons by the late secretary of state were unfortunately only ordered to be put into the post office, without being positively put into the mail. These commissions were, it is said, seized and suppressed, and it was not until after the date of the docket, that Mr. Moore and Mr. Monroe received their commissions as marshal, and attorney of that district, and I have it from a gentleman who resides at that place, that as soon as the federal court met, thus organized, fifteen suits were constituted.

Had the court been fixed at Staunton, a place within the knowledge of almost every person in the district, and

known generally to creditors in other states, a great deal of business would at once have been commenced, but that part of the country had been guilty of the sin of Federalism, consequently the Demo's in Congress avoided Stanton and fixed the courts at a place for many reasons excentric and inconvenient, to the great body of citizens and to northern suitors.

However it was my intention merely to notice a want of candor which I am very sorry to discover.—Why should the President dwell with such explicitness upon every item that could militate against the judiciary law as unnecessary? Why state that there were no suits on the docket? When he well knew that the commissions of Marshal and Attorney had been seized and suppressed; therefore no process could be served, or depending at the first meeting of the court;—and that he himself had taken care not to supply these vacancies till AFTER THE DATE of his statement!!!

May the almighty disposer of all events arrest the career of madness and folly which seems to be fast hastening this once happy country into scenes which the mind cannot anticipate without horror. In the present delirium of the people, cajoled and dreadfully misled by vindictive partizans, human wisdom and human efforts seem too weak to stem the destroying torrent; and it behoves all serious people to implore the gracious interference of beneficent Heaven in this perilous hour to save us from ourselves."

NEW-YORK, FEB 13.

On Thursday evening, in pursuance of general notice in several papers, a meeting of the gentlemen of the Bar, was held to consider of the propriety of memorializing congress against the repeal of the late Judiciary act.

Col. TROUP in the chair.

Mr. Harrison briefly opened the subject, & stated that the meeting had been called in pursuance of an invitation from the brethren of the Pennsylvania bar, contained in a letter to him, inclosing their memorial—which letter he read. He said, that from the names subscribed to the Philadelphia memorial, it would appear that political divisions had not divided them on the question of the inexpediency of repealing the bill—and, however gentlemen present might differ on other points, it was hoped that on this, or on some proper representation to that effect, unanimity might be obtained.

After some pause, gen. Hamilton rose. He began, with stating his own decided opinion, that the contemplated repeal of the late act, taken in connexion with the known and avowed object of that repeal, was an unequivocal violation of the constitution in a most vital part. However, he did not expect that on that point the gentlemen present would be unanimous; neither had he any hope that any representations whatever would arrest the contemplated blow. In this opinion, and because he thought the bar ought to hold themselves too high to idly commit their own dignity by an opposition which they must know would be fruitless, he was opposed to the idea of memorializing congress at all. He observed also that the reception which the petition of the Pennsylvania bar had met with, and the manner in which the bill had been immediately afterwards hastened in its progress, gave no encouragement to the hope that ours would be better received.—He then said that from respect to our brethren of Philadelphia, and since we were called upon to express an opinion, he inclined to the idea of a letter to those gentlemen, rather than of a memorial.—In this view he submitted the draft of a letter to the meeting, in which it had been endeavored so to express, as that gentlemen of every political opinion might join in it.

Mr. Riker made a few observations, stating his opinion that the late judiciary act was not only useless, but hurtful & too expensive. He thought that the district judges might do all the judiciary business of the United States, subject to the correction of the supreme court. He offered resolutions expressive of the confidence of the meeting in the proper organs of the government, and that it would be improper to interfere with the deliberations of congress. He disapproved the letter pro-

posed by gen. Hamilton, because it impeached either the discernment or the integrity of the senate.

Mr. Harrison and gen. Hamilton followed, and in a very able, dispassionate and conclusive manner, demonstrated the inefficacy of the former judiciary system—the importance of an independent federal judiciary, and the trivial amount of its expence, compared with the benefits resulting from it, to every individual in the community. It is impossible to do justice to the very able and elegant remarks made by these gentlemen.

Mr. Riker proposed an amendment to the draft of a letter which had been read.—The amendment was to much the same effect as the resolutions before proposed by Mr. Riker. He said that after the very eloquent remarks that had been made, he should place the less reliance upon his own opinion, if he were not supported by many of the most eminent men in the union, whose patriotism was as pure, and whose views as comprehensive as any opposed to them.

Mr. Wortman thought, that after the clamor which had been made about popular and self-created societies, gentlemen could not, with propriety, come forward to influence the decisions of congress by such a meeting as this. He had entire confidence in congress. He moved certain resolutions, expressive of the confidence of the meeting in the wisdom and integrity of congress, and of an opinion that the question should be left wholly to their discretion, without any interference on the part of this meeting.

Gen. Hamilton again rose. He felt little zeal upon this subject, because he believed that no possible exertions could arrest the blow aimed at the constitution. Respecting what was observed of secret popular societies, he said the baneful effects of them were not confined to modern times, but had been felt in some of the ancient republics, as was noticed by Montesquieu. He repeated, that they were the most dangerous engines ever employed against free governments. He mentioned the example of a great kingdom subverted by their influence, and which had found no relief but in the horrid calm of despotism. An occasional and public meeting of individuals to petition the legislature, have no resemblance to a secret, organized and extensive combination of political societies. He declared in the most emphatic manner, that if the bill for the repeal passed, & the independence of the judiciary was destroyed, the constitution was but a shadow, & we should, ere long, be divided into separate confederacies raising our arms against each other. He solemnly called heaven to witness his devout desire that the systems of government adopted among us might prosper! But his hope in their prosperity was much weakened, when he perceived them becoming the spoil of popular intrigue, and one after another "crumbling beneath it." Between a government of laws, administered by an independent judiciary, or a despotism supported by an army, there was no medium. If we relinquish one, we must submit to the other.—He pathetically deplored the event to which we hasten, but intimated no hope that any human exertions could avert it.

We pretend not in this, to give an outline of all the leading ideas of Mr. Hamilton, much less to sketch the inimitable pathos and force of eloquence with which he spoke. Those who have longest known and most admired this admirable man declare that they never heard him speak with superior ability, force, or effect.

Mr. Pendleton regretted that to all appearance the hope of unanimity in which the meeting was called, must be given up.—He said that since the bar could not agree in any one measure, the minority would not be bound by the sentiments of the majority.—He therefore thought it was desirable that the question should be taken upon any one of the motions before the bar, in order to determine which would be the prevalent opinion.

Mr. Wortman's resolutions being called for, the previous question was moved upon them, viz.—"Will the meeting take any vote on the resolutions?" and it passed in the negative.

Mr. Riker's resolutions were then called up—but it being remarked that the state of the question would of

course be the same upon them, he withdrew them, and the gentlemen who had divided in the minority withdrew from the meeting.

It was then proposed and agreed, as the draft of the letter before presented by Gen. Hamilton had avoided the expression of any opinion on the unconstitutionality of the repeal of the late judiciary act, from a hope that it would be joined in by gentlemen of different opinions on that subject—that a clause should now be added expressive of the decided opinion of the gentlemen present, that the repeal of the act connected with the destruction of the office & emolument of the judges is an unequivocal violation of a vital and essential part of the constitution.

This clause being added the letter was agreed to, and signed.

February 15.

A letter from Mr. Harrison, postmaster at Princeton, says, "this is the last letter you will receive under my frank. Under the new order of things, I am to deliver up the post-office to-morrow morning. I have the consolation to reflect that I have conducted this office with integrity and correctness. I hope it may be still to be conducted in future." We should have been indeed surprised if an attack had not been made on the post-offices.

The ship George and Harriet, arrived at Charleston from London, brings London papers to the 20th December, at which time no account had been received of the signing of the definitive treaty.

By Last Night's Mail.

WASHINGTON,

February 11.

The house yesterday, besides business of a less general nature, were several hours engaged in debating on a resolution of Mr. Davis, that the internal taxes be abolished. The question before the house was, whether the resolution be taken up that day: the question was finally lost, 40 yeas, and 57 nays.

Mr. Wright's motion was to amend and not strike out the entry; on the remonstrance of the bar of Philadelphia; as stated in the Federalist.

NORFOLK, Feb. 14.

A rendezvous was opened in this town on Monday last for seamen for the United States frigate Chesapeake.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

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

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

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

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of dele-

gates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Public Vendue.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 29th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place, to the highest bidder,

ALL the right, title, claim and interest, of Joseph Massey and John and Benjamin Comegys to a tract of land, lying in Kent county, called Partnership, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, clear of dispute; this land is said to be nearly equal in quality to any in Kent county. And, on the first day of April will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the town of Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, all the right, title, claim and interest, of the aforesaid Joseph Massey and John and Benjamin Comegys, to the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Queen Ann's county, to wit: One tract called Dunganron, one other tract called Massey's Addition, and one other tract on which Richard Semans lived. The above lands, the property of Joseph Massey, are sold to satisfy a debt due on mortgage from the aforesaid Joseph Massey to John and Benjamin Comegys, and a judgment obtained by Frederick Grammar against the said Joseph Massey. The purchaser or purchasers are to give bond, with good security, for paying the whole of the purchase money in nine months, with interest from the day of sale, and upon the approbation, ratification, and confirmation by the chancellor, of the sale and the whole of the purchase money being paid, and not before, the trustee, by a good deed indented, acknowledged, and recorded, agreeable to law, shall give, grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, and their heirs, the said Joseph Massey and John and Benjamin Comegys's right, title, interest and estate, to the land to him, her, or them sold. Any person whatever who may have any claim on the above lands, either by mortgage or judgment, are required to produce them on the day of sale, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis, previous thereto.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Trustee.

Annapolis, February 15, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice that the subscriber of Talbot County has obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Slater Parratt, and Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Richard Ardingdell, both late of Talbot County, deceased.—All persons having Claims against either of the aforesaid Deceased's Estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estates. Given under my hand this first day of March, 1802.

GEORGE PARRATT, Ex'or

of Slater Parratt, and Administrator of Richard Ardingdell.

IN CHANCERY,

January 16, 1802.

ORDERED, that the sale made by William Stenson, trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Maurice Eilers, as stated in his report, shall be absolutely ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 25th day of March next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in Corwin's Newspaper, before the 24th day of February next. The report states, that fifty acres of land sold for the sum of two hundred and two pounds ten shillings current money.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

COMMUNICATED.

WE fair, posset of every charm
To captivate the will,
Whose smiles itself can rage disarm,
Whose frowns at once can kill.

Say, will ye deign the verse to hear,
Where flattery bears no part!
An honest verse that flows sincere,
And candid from the heart.

Great is your pow'r, but greater yet
Mankind it must engage—
If, as you all can make a knot,
Ye all could make a cage.

Each Nymph a thousand hearts may
take,
For who's to beauty blind?
But to what end a prisoner make,
Unless you've strength to bind.

Attend the counsel often told,
Too often told in vain:
Learn that best art, the art to hold—
And back the lover's pain.

Gamesters to little purpose win,
Who lose again as fast,
Though beauty may the charm begin,
'Tis sweetness makes it last.

Public Vendue.

LANDS FOR SALE
BY virtue of a Decree and Order of the Chancellor passed on the 5th of January last, I shall expose at Public Auction upon the premises on the 9th day of March next, if fair, and if not on the day after, all the Estate, Right and Title of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent Debtor of Talbot County, in and to all that valuable Farm or Seat of Land lately occupied by John Jones, adjoining the town of Easton, composed of several parts or parcels of Tracts of Land, and containing by estimation 300 acres and upwards. The situation of this Property is so well known, and its superior advantages to almost any estate of land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, resulting from its vicinity to the town of Easton, binding there-with near 100 perches—its command of a fine landing on navigable water near the head of Tredhaven creek, independent of its acknowledged fertility of soil, cannot fail to excite emulation and enterprise among those who wish to acquire Real Property which will furnish abundant security to principal and afford the fairest prospect of profitable interest. The more effectually to gratify the general expectation of purchase and to place so valuable an object within the reach of men of more moderate circumstances, about one third of the Farm next adjoining the town will be divided and sold in lots of from two to ten acres and upwards; each of which will be sold subject to a right of accretion & ebb. The residue will be disposed of in the whole or in lots of 50 or 100 acres each. The purchaser to give bond with security to the Trustee for paying one half the purchase money in nine months and the residue in fifteen months from the time of sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
February 9, 1802.
N. B. A Plat containing an accurate location of the land, and of the lots as divided for sale will be prepared and exhibited to view on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to continue until the whole is sold.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscribers, Henry Colston, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, and Elizabeth Colston, of Dorchester county aforesaid, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county aforesaid, in the state aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or one of them, on or before the second Monday in August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1802.

The subscribers will attend at their dwelling houses, and at Easton in Talbot county, for the purpose of receiving the above claims.
HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r.
ELIZABETH COLSTON, Adm'x.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, January 30, 1802.
ORDERED, That the Resolution of the last session of assembly, respecting the debtors of the state, be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; in Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and in Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town; there times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, for information; and all delinquent debtors are notified, that unless they make satisfactory payments to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, (as the case may be) on or before the tenth day of March next, suits will be commenced against them indiscriminately.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

RESOLVED, That the governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to direct suits to be commenced against such of the debtors to the state as he may think proper, and appoint an attorney or attorneys to any particular suit or suits so directed to be brought; provided, that all debts due to the state shall be paid to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, and to no other person or persons whatsoever.

TRACTS and Lots of Land in Somerset County, the amount of Taxes respectively due, and the persons respectively chargeable with the same, for which no personal property can be found in said county to discharge them.

Persons Names.	Taxes due
William Adams' Heirs pt. Waley chance, pt. Cramburn, pt. Trouble, pt. Windsor, Mill Lot, North torland, Marsh, Lot, Lot No. 16, Isaiah Dorman, Dorman's Discovery, Dorman's Conclusion	£. 5 19 3
Tubman Woolford, Thornton, Jessemine, Hackle, Thomas' beginning	
Thomas Pollitts Heirs, Addition to Hagyard	3 4 6
Joseph Gotro Lot, James Polk's Heirs,	3 0
Name not known, 405 acres	4 9 4

Notice is hereby given, that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to George Handy, Esq. Collector of Somerset county on or before the first Tuesday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset County.
SAMUEL SMITH Clerk.
January 6, 1802.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Dorchester county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the Personal Estate of Christopher Birckhead, late of the said county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the sixteenth day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of February, 1802.

ROBERT SULIVANE,
CLEMT. SULIVANE,
Adm'rs De bonis non of
Christopher Birckhead.
New-Market.

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

Public Vendue.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, appointing the subscriber Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Isaac Perkins, late of Kent county, deceased, will be Sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 8th of March next, at Benjamin Hatchison's Tavern in Chester-Town, all that valuable Property lying in Kent county on Still Pond Creek, called Cannell's Point, containing Nineteen Acres of Land, whereon is erected an elegant Two Story Brick House with three rooms and passage on each floor, and a stone Cellar under the whole, also a large granary situated on said creek convenient for loading and unloading shallops at the door, with a good smoke house, &c. on the said premises there is a sufficient quantity of wood and timber; The situation of this place so advantageous to Trade, & surrounded by a rich country, ought to make it an object of great worth to mercantile gentlemen.

Also, a part of a Tract of Land commonly called Muddy Branch, containing about One Hundred and Eighty-Two Acres of Land, lying near I. U. Church and the Quaker Meeting House, in the county aforesaid.—This Land is very fertile, and has a large proportion of timber.

Also, a Tract of Land commonly called Hackett's Farm, lying in the county aforesaid, within three miles of Chester-Town, containing One Hundred and Eighty-One Acres of Land, this land is rich and fertile, has on it a sufficiency of wood, a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Corn House, and Stable.

Also, Two Tracts of Land lying near Perkins's Mills, in the county aforesaid, containing Two Hundred and Six Acres of Land.

Also, about two Acres of Wood Land adjoining Jesse Comegy's land and Perkins's mill pond, in the county aforesaid.

Also, Two College Lots, No. 15 and 16, and an uninclosed Lot in Chester-Town. A further description of any of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed, that any person inclined to purchase will previously view the premises. The whole will be sold together or separately as may suit the purchasers. A credit of fifteen months will be given, on the purchasers giving bond on interest with approved security. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

JOHN BLACK, Trustee.
Kent County, State of Maryland,
January 29, 1802.

BY a late order of the Chancellor of Maryland, it is Decreed that the terms of sale of the Real Estate of Isaac Perkins, late of Kent county, deceased, (heretofore advertised to be sold on the 8th of March next, on a credit of fifteen months) is, that the purchaser, or purchasers give bond on interest with approved security for paying one third of the Purchase money with interest within one year, another third with interest within two years, and the residue with interest within three years from the day of sale.

JOHN BLACK, Trustee.
Kent County, Maryland,
February 10, 1802.

A COACHEE & HORSES FOR SALE,

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

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

SOLOMON LOWE.
February 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES PRICE, Reg.

of Wills for Talbot County.

Jan. 26, 1802.

Notice.

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

William Richmond, Ad'rs.

William Bryan,
Wye Manor, Jan. 16, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

January 16, 1802.

ORDERED, that the sale made by John Duhamell, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James Johnson, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, stated in his report shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twenty fifth day of March next provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Eastern newspapers before the twenty-fourth day of February next.

The report states that two tracts of Land called Marlins Beginning and Smith's Field, containing 143 1-8 acres, were sold to Samuel Rochester at £. 5 0 1 per acre, and a tract of land called Compulsion was sold to James Rochester at £. 4 2 4 per acre.

True Copy.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice, that George Roberts of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of John Roberts, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the sixteenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of February, 1802.

JAMES PRICE, Attorney

in fact for George Roberts,
Administrator of
John Roberts, deceased.

Notice.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans Court of Talbot county at February term, 1802,

WILL be exposed to Public Sale at the late Dwelling Plantation of John Roberts, Esq. deceased, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, part of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture; a quantity of Hay, and many other articles. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above three pounds, but before the removal of the property the purchaser must give a bond, bill or note with good security, for insuring a punctual payment of the money.

JAMES PRICE, Attorney

in fact for George Roberts,
Administrator of
John Roberts, deceased.
February 16, 1802.

BLANKS

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

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



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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

(Vol. XIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1862.

(No. 609.)

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE EXAMINATION.

Resuming the subject of our last paper we proceed to trace still farther, the consequences that must result from a too unqualified admission of foreigners, to an equal participation in our civil and political rights.

The safety of a republic depends essentially on the energy of a common national sentiment; on a uniformity of principles and habits; on the exemption of the citizens from foreign bias, and prejudice; and on that love of country which will almost invariably be found to be closely connected with birth, education and family.

The opinion advanced in the notes on Virginia is undoubtedly correct that foreigners will generally be apt to bring with them attachment to the persons they have left behind; to the country of their nativity, and to its particular customs & manners. They will also entertain opinions on government congenial with those under which they have lived, or if they should be led thence from a preference to ours, how extremely unlikely is it that they will bring with them that temperate love of liberty, so essential to real republicanism? There may as to particular individuals and at particular times, be occasional exceptions, to these remarks, yet such is the general rule. The influx of foreigners must, therefore, tend to produce a heterogeneous compound; to change & corrupt the national spirit; to complicate and confound public opinion, to introduce foreign propensities. In the composition of society, the harmony of the ingredients is all-important & whatsoever tends to a discordant intermixture must have an injurious tendency.

The United States have already felt the evils of incorporating a large number of foreigners, into their national mass; it has served very much to divide the community and to distract our councils, by promoting in different classes different predilections in favor of particular foreign nations, and antipathies against others. It has been often likely to compromise the interests of our own country in favor of another. In times of great public danger there is always a numerous body of men, of whom there may be just grounds of distrust; the suspicion alone weakens the strength of the nation, but their force may be actually employed in assisting an invader.

In the infancy of the country, with a boundless waste to people, it was politic to give a facility to naturalization; but our situation is now changed. It appears from the last census, that we have increased about one third in ten years; after allowing for what we have gained from abroad, it will be quite apparent that the natural progress of our own population is sufficiently rapid for strength, security & sentiment. By what has been said, it is not meant to contend for a total prohibition of the right of citizenship to strangers, nor even for the very long residence which is now a prerequisite to naturalization, and which of itself, goes far towards a denial of that privilege. The present law was merely a temporary measure adopted under peculiar circumstances and perhaps demands revision. But there is a wide difference between closing the door altogether and throwing it ca-

tirely open; between a postponement of fourteen years and an immediate admission to all the rights of citizenship. Some reasonable term ought to be allowed to enable aliens to get rid of foreign, and acquire American attachments; to learn the principles & imbibe the spirit of our government; and to admit of at least a probability of their feeling a real interest in our affairs. A residence of at least 5 years ought to be required.

If the rights of naturalization may be communicated by parts, and it is not perceived why they may not, those peculiar to the conducting of business & the acquisition of property, might with propriety be at once conferred, upon receiving proof, by certain prescribed solemnities, of their intention to become citizens; postponing all political privileges to the ultimate term.—To admit foreigners indiscriminately to the rights of citizens, the moment they put foot in our country, as recommended in the message, would be nothing less than to let the Grecian horse into the Citadel of our liberty and sovereignty.

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

FROM THE SAME.

The leading points of the message have been sufficiently canvassed, and it is believed to have been fully demonstrated, that this communication is chargeable with all the faults which were imputed to it on the outset of the Examination. We have shewn that it has made or attempted to make prodigious sacrifices of constitutional energy, of sound principle, and of public interest. In the doctrine respecting war, there is a senseless abandonment of the just & necessary authority of the executive department, in a point, material to our national safety. In the proposals to relinquish the internal revenue, there is an attempt to establish a precedent ruinous to our public credit; calculated to prolong the burthen of the debt, and generally to enfeeble and sink the government, by depriving it of resources of great importance to its respectability, to the accomplishment of its most salutary plans, to its power of being useful. In the attack upon the judiciary establishment there is a plain effort to impair that organ of the government; one on which its efficiency and success absolutely depend. In the recommendation to admit indiscriminately foreign emigrants of every description to the privileges of American citizens, on their first entrance into our country, there is an attempt to break down every pale which has been erected for the preservation of a national spirit & of a national character; and to let in the most powerful means of perverting and corrupting both the one and the other.

This is more than the moderate opponents of Mr. Jefferson's elevation ever feared from his administration; much more than the most wrong-headed of his own sect dared to hope; it is infinitely more than any one who had read the fair professions in his inaugural speech could have suspected. Reflecting men must be dismayed at the prospect before us. If such rapid strides have been hazarded in the very gristle of his administration, what may be expected when it shall arrive to manhood? In vain was the collected wisdom of America convened at Philadelphia. In vain were the anxious in-

bours of a Washington bestowed.—Their works are regarded as nothing better than empty bubbles destined to be blown away by the mere breath of a disciple of Turgot; a pupil of Condorcet.

Though the most prominent features of the message have been portrayed, and their deformity exhibited in true colors; there remain many less important traits not yet touched, which, however, will materially assist us in determining its true character. To particularize them with minuteness would employ more time and labor than the object deserves; yet to pass them by wholly, without remark, would be to forego valuable materials for illustrating the true nature of the performance under examination.

There remains to be cursorily noticed, a disposition in our chief magistrate, far more partial to the state governments, than to our national government; to pull down rather than to build up our federal edifice; to vilify the past administration of the latter; to court for himself popular favor by artifices not to be approved of, either for their dignity, their candor or their patriotism.

Why are we emphatically and fastidiously told, that "the states individually have the principal care of our persons, our property and our reputation, constituting the great field of human concerns." Was it to render the state governments more dear to us, more the objects of affectionate solicitude? Nothing surely was necessary on this head, they are already the favorites of the people, & if they do not forfeit the advantage by a most gross abuse of trust, must, by the very nature of the objects confided to them, continue always to be so. Was it then to prevent too large a portion of affection from being bestowed on the general government. No pains on this head were requisite, not only for the reason just assigned, but for the further reason that the more peculiar objects of this government, though no less essential to our prosperity than those of the state governments, oblige it often to act upon the community in a manner more likely to produce aversion than fondness. Accordingly every day furnishes proof, that it is not the spoiled child of the many. On this point the high example of the president himself is pregnant with instruction. Was it to indicate the supreme importance of the state governments over that of the United States? This was as little useful, as it was correct. Considering the vast variety of humours, prepossessions and localities, which in the most diversified composition of these states, militate against the weight, & authority of the general government, if union under that government is necessary, it can answer no valuable purpose to depreciate its importance in the eyes of the people. It is not correct; because to the care of the Federal government are confided directly, those great general interests on which all particular interests materially depend: our safety in respect to foreign nations; our tranquility in respect to each other; the foreign and mutual commerce of the states; the establishment and regulation of the money of the country; the management of our national finances; indirectly, the security of liberty by the guarantee of a republican form of government to each state; the security of property by the interdiction of laws

violating the obligation of contracts & issuing emissions of paper money under state authority; (from both of which causes the right of property had experienced serious injury,) the prosperity of agriculture and manufactures as intimately connected with that of commerce, and as depending in a variety of ways upon the agency of the general government: In a word, it is the province of the general government to manage the greatest number of those concerns in which its provident activity and exertion are of most importance to the people; and we have only to compare the state of our country antecedent to its establishment, with what it has been since, to be convinced that the most operative causes of public prosperity depend upon that general government. It is not meant, by what has been said, to insinuate that the state governments are not extremely useful in their proper spheres; but the object is to guard against the mischief of exaggerating their importance in derogation from that of the general government. Every attempt to do this is, remotely, a stab at the union of these states; a blow to our collective existence as one people—and to all the blessings which are interwoven with that sacred fraternity.

If it be true, as insinuated, that "our organization is too complicated—too expensive,"—let it be simplified; let this, however, be done in such a manner as not to mutilate, weaken & eventually to destroy our present system, but in a manner to increase the energy, and insure the duration of our national government, THE ROCK OF OUR POLITICAL SALVATION.

In this insinuation, and in the suggestion that "offices and officers, have been unnecessarily multiplied;" in the intimation that appropriations have not been sufficiently specific, and that the system of accountability to a single department has been disturbed: in this and in other things, too minute to be particularized, we discover new proofs of the disposition of the present executive, unjustly and indecorously to arraign his predecessors.

As far as the message undertakes to specify any instance of the improper complexity of our organization, namely, in the instance of the judiciary establishment, the late administration has been already vindicated.

As to the "undue multiplication of offices and officers," it is substantially a misrepresentation. It would be nothing less than a miracle, if in a small number of instances, it had not happened that particular offices & officers might have been dispensed with. For in the early essays of a new government, in making the various establishments relative to the affairs of a nation, some mistakes in this respect will arise, notwithstanding the greatest caution. It must happen to every government that in the hurry of a new plan, some agents will occasionally be employed who may not be absolutely necessary, and this, where there is every inclination to economy. Similar things may have happened under our past administration. But any competent judge, who will take the trouble to examine into it, will be convinced, that there is no just cause for blame in this particular.

The president has not pointed out the cases to which he applies the charge but he has communicated information of some retrenchment which he has made, and probably intends that

the truth of the accusation shall be in-ferred.

Three instances are particularly pre- sented; these shall be briefly exam-ined; it will be seen that they do not justify the imputation. They respect certain ministers at foreign courts, some navy agents at particular ports; and some inspectors of the revenue in particular states.

As to the first, it is believed to be a pretty just idea, that we ought not greatly to multiply diplomatic agen- cies. Three permanent ones may, perhaps, be found sufficient in the fu- ture progress of our affairs with France, Spain, and England. The expediency of having these, is recognized by the conduct of our present chief min- ister. But, others must be em- ployed, and during particular seasons it may be wise to do it for a considera- ble length of time. Indeed there is strong ground for an opinion enter- tained by very sensible men, that there ought to be a permanent minister at every court with which we have extensive commercial relations.

Two other ministers were employed by both the former administrations, one with Portugal, the other with Holland; and it is asserted without fear of denial, that when this was done by the first president it was with the approbation of Mr. Jefferson himself. One other minister was employed by the late president to the court of Ber- lin.

A commercial treaty with Portugal is admitted on all hands, and for obvi- ous reasons, to be particularly desira- ble; as very interesting branches of our commerce are carried on in the Portuguese dominions. We are still without any such treaty. To send to that court a diplomatic agent to en- deavor to effect one, was a measure of evident propriety; to recall them be- fore a treaty had been effected, must be of questionable expediency. The views and circumstances of nations change; and an opportunity may oc- cur, at some particular conjuncture, for effecting what was not before possi- ble, which may be lost by the want of a fit agent on the spot to embrace it. But admitting that the experi- ment has now been sufficiently tried to justify its abandonment, still it does not follow that it was unwise to have continued it as long as it was; & as this must at least rest in opinion, the continuance, if upon an erroneous cal- culation in this particular, is no proof of a disposition to multiply offices or officers. And those who consider the nature and extent of our commercial relations with Portugal, will not cease to think it problematical, whether the expense of a diplomatic agent, espe- cially in a situation in which nothing has been defined by treaty, ought to stand in competition with the benefits which may result from the presence of a minister at the court of that king- dom. This consideration alone is suf- ficient to repel the charge.

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

Latest Foreign News.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.

The Dutch Squadron, having on board the seventh demi-brigade of the French line, is ordered to make sail within two days from Fleishingue, to join the Brest Squadron. The Ba- tavian Squadron, arrived at the Texel, and destined for Batavia, has received orders to profit by the first favorable wind for putting to sea.

BOURDEAUX, Dec. 30.

The division from L'Orient, of which we have announced the depar- ture, is composed of 11 vessels, five of them ships of the line.

From the report of several persons who have left Brest since the sailing of the fleet, it is computed that on the third day it may have proceeded 150 leagues, the wind continuing favora- ble at that time.

Tiers consolidés, 54 francs.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Lord St. Vincent is preparing to set out on a tour to the South of France for the recovery of his health.

The frigate La Dédaigneuse sailed yesterday from Portsmouth with dis- patches for Sir James Saumarez at Gibraltar, said to be of great impor- tance.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held at Lord Hawkebury's. The object of the council we believe, to be the De- finitive Treaty of Peace. If we are to credit the reports circulating in this ci- ty, this work is very far advanced.— We are assured that the project has been presented, and that it will be signed before the expiration of the month.— We believe these are premature hopes, but it is to be presumed that the in- tention of Mr. Addington is to fix on Monday next for laying the Definitive Treaty before the two houses of parlia- ment.

The frigate Arethusa, dispatched to carry to Egypt the news of the signing of the preliminaries of peace, has been attacked by three Turkish frigates, & obliged to take shelter at Malta, where they still continue to blockade her.

It is said the celebrated commercial house of Hopes, of Amsterdam, has presented a request to the Dutch go- vernment to obtain permission to re- new its business in that city. The go- vernment has, they say, replied, That it had no reason to oppose the return of the Messrs. Hopes; but that, as they had quitted Holland to make their property secure, it was expedi- ent that they should pay all the taxes which would have been levied upon that property had they remained in the country; these taxes amount to about 30 per cent on the capital. We are ignorant what answer has been return- ed by the Messrs. Hopes.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.

Massachusetts Legislature,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 2.

THE house this day, were wholly occupied in discussing the motion of Mr. Morton, for an address to the Pre- sident of the United States; the purport of which was to express the confidence the house felt in the propriety of his measures, & the wisdom of his adminis- tration. In favor of the motion, the addresses to the former President were urged as a precedent; and much time was occupied in eulogizing Mr. Jeff- erson's inaugural speech, and his mes- sage to Congress. A man, it was said, in his situation, who possessed sentiments like those, ought to receive the approbation of every American, and of the world. Dr. Jarvis, Messrs. Austin, Morton, and Bartlett, enter- ed at large into the merits of Mr. Jeff- erson. They endeavored to portray his character as a perfect specimen of human excellence, as the gentleman, the philosopher, the profound politi- cian, the patriot, and the Christian.— His proposed amendments in the sys- tem of taxation, and of excise, toge- ther with his general views of economy, made up the theme of their declama- tion and the burden of their song.

Mr. Leonard, of Orrington, in op- position, took up the subject on gen- eral principles; he was, he observed, opposed to all addresses; that he had never been induced to sign any address, save those, the last session, to Mr. Adams; on his retiring from office, & to this he was prompted rather from motives of feeling, than otherwise.— In this instance he thought the mea- sure premature; how far the new or- der of things was consonant with maxims of sound policy, and the true interest of the nation, we had yet to learn; he would, however, say, that many of the transactions of Mr. Jeff- erson, since his introduction into office, were not calculated to inspire that con- fidence: nor were all his measures such as could be the subject of sincere eu- logium.

Mr. Bigelow, of Groton, rose to oppose the motion, not because he wished to be forward in censuring Mr. Jefferson; but as he had been chal- lenged to give his reasons against the measure. He was therefore, com- pelled, however unwillingly, to advert to circumstances which by no means had a tendency to strengthen, much less create a confidence, which the address was designed to express. The letter to Mazzei, could give no one a very favorable opinion of Mr. Jefferson's attachment to the constitution of the United States. Of the measures which he had adopted, since he had assumed the government, we had no sure data

on which to calculate; experience had not yet taught us what great and last- ing benefits we could rationally expect to receive from his new system of mea- sures. But there were certain trans- actions, which he had effected, since he entered on the duties of his office, which he believed no one, who consid- ered them calmly, would very cordi- ally approve. He had discovered a spirit of intolerance and party interest in his removals and appointments; he had called to one of the most im- portant departments of government, a man who was a foreigner, in pre- ference to a native citizen: a foreign- er, of whose fidelity and integrity, whatever might be his talents and abil- ity, we had no assurance. The econo- mizing system of Mr. Jefferson, which had been so highly extolled by gentle- men, was perhaps problematical.— Every unnecessary expense ought to be curtailed, and every burthen re- moved from the industry of the peo- ple; but there was prudence to be used in the system of economy. The revenue ought to be raised in such a way as to be least felt by the poor- er class of the people; from the arti- cles of luxury and superfluity. But what had Mr. Jefferson done, or rather what had he proposed to do; he was for abolishing the excise laws, & removing the duties from articles which were almost exclusively the property of the wealthy! without diminishing in the least, the burthens of the poor. Was this economy? Was this humani- ty?—Under these considerations, he could not conscientiously say, that he had a firm confidence in the wisdom & propriety of Mr. Jefferson's official conduct.

The above were the leading argu- ments urged by the gentlemen who spoke on the motion; we are not able to follow them at length. On no ac- cation, where so extensive a field was open for virulent altercation, was a question canvassed with so much mo- deration and candor on the part of those opposed to the motion. It was not till they were challenged, and even dared, to come forward, that they rose to state their objections.— As it was a question which seemed to involve the official character of the President; it was evidently the wish of the members in favor of the address to extort from the federalists personal abuse and invective against Mr. Jeff- erson; but the propriety of the mea- sure was discussed on different grounds, and the objection made to executive transactions, were stated with decency and respect.

At length, to get rid of the subject for the session, Col. Fisher, of West- borough, moved, that a vote be taken that no further consideration of the question of an address should take place during the session. This being a motion of reference was prior in its nature; and on this question the yeas and nays were called for. Those who voted for the subject's thus subsiding, were considered as opposed to address- ing, the others, as friends to Mr. Morton's proposition.

The yeas and nays on Col. Fisher's motion were:

YEAS	141
NAYS	91
Majority	50

IN THE SENATE, Feb. 8.

On Friday last, a motion was made by the hon. Benjamin Hichborn, of Dorchester, similar to that which was discussed on Tuesday in the house.— The hon. mover, in vivid terms of adulation dwelt on the merits and character of Mr. Jefferson; and was supported by the eloquence of the hon. Messrs. Bowdoin, Bidwell, Austin, Hill and Skinner.

Among the speakers against the mo- tion, were the hon. Messrs. Brigham, Hayward, Titcomb, Treadwell and Thompson.

Those who spoke in favor of the motion, were lengthy and unequalized on the subject of their eulogium.

Those who opposed it, contended on similar grounds with the opposition in the house. As friends to order, & the happiness of the nation, they with- drew neither to censure nor applaud, prematurely, executive transactions.— Whatever might now be their opini- ons, they were willing to acquiesce in the measures of the new administrati- on, till time and experience had fur-

nished more correct data by which to judge. Convinced of the impropriety of so unseasonable a motion, they en- deavored to pass, in respectful silence, the man, and his measures; and clos- ed the debate on Saturday, by giving their decisive negative.

Ayes,
Nays,

14
19

At the Court at Dedham, last week, the grand jury returned a bill of indict- ment against David Sisk, Isaac Whit- ings, Reuben Farrington, Ebenezer Fairbanks, jun. Nathaniel Davis and Samuel Gay, for the rescue of Jason Fairbanks, on the 18th August, who was confined under sentence of death, for murder. Farrington and Whiting were acquitted by the jury—Gay is gone away—Sisk, Fairbanks and Da- vis, were found guilty. These three are punished by fine and imprisonment. A bill of indictment was also found a- gainst Stephen Fairbanks, a boy of eighteen years old. He would have pleaded guilty; but considering his youth he was not put to plead. An- other bill was found against Samuel Cotton, and Jacob Hamson, for the same offence. These two were Negroes they were made witnesses, by the at- torney General, and he entered a *Nolle Prosequi* on their indictment.— An indictment was found against Hen- ry Dukeham, who had no concern in breaking the prison; but went away with, and was taken and brought back with Jason Fairbanks. He has been confined to close jail ever since. The attorney general found it neces- sary, in order to complete the chain of evidence against Ebenezer Fair- banks, who appeared to have been the principal offender, to have Duke- ham sworn as witness. No encourage- ment was given him of lenity; but the Judge thought that it was not prop- er to proceed to try him, after having been sworn as witness against his ac- complices; and therefore he was dis- charged.

The grand jury found a bill against the deputy jailer; but the trial is postponed to August. A bill was found against Doctor Kittridge for perjury, committed in the trial of Ja- son Fairbanks; but the trial is put off to the next term.

BALTIMORE, March 3.

Conflagration of the Cape.

Arrived last evening, capt. Rogers of the schooner Nelly, from Cape- Francis, which he left on the 14th February. The news by capt. R. is most distressing, both on account of the American property which has been de- stroyed at the Cape, and the scenes of horror and bloodshed which have and will take place.

It appears that a division of the French fleet consisting of 14 sail of ships of the line and 11 other ships of war, with about 20,000 men, arrived off the Cape on the 3d of February, when negotiations were entered into by the commandants on each side, as to the terms on which the one party were to be permitted to land, and the re- turn on which the other was to hold their liberty and property. During these negotiations, gen. Leclerc re- fused to recognise any such character as a governor in the island, whose sanction, it was pretended by the blacks, was wanting to permit him to land. This impolitic step immediat- ly roused the suspicions of the negroes, who peremptorily forbade him to land, and threatened, if force were used, to repel it by force—to fire the town and murder the whites. On the evening of the following day, one of the ships hove in near the shore, and was fired on by the battery with red hot shot: which was at the same time the signal for the conflagration of the town.— Fire and faggots lighted up the flames in many parts at the same time, and the place during night, exhibited a scene of horror and destruction beyond the power of description, & equalled only by the dreadful fate it experienc- ed in the year '93. Many massacres took place, and the brutal rage of the negroes spared neither age or sex, nor their own color, except Amer- icans one only of whom (a young man from Charleston) was killed. With one hand the black demons of slaugh- ter were seen holding up the writhing infant, and hacking off its limbs with a sword in the other. Those that escaped the sword were preserved

witness more horrid sensations, being dragged by the negroes (who evacuated the town during the fire, and after the demolishing of the forts) to their strong places in the mountains, to serve as hostages or to glut their fury. On the morning of the 5th, of 2000 houses, 59 only had escaped the ravages of the flames, and their tenants, except a wretched few on board the American shipping, were nowhere to be seen. Sugars and other property either rolled in liquid fire along the streets, or mounted in cloudy volumes to the skies. All the plantations of the extensive and once flourishing plain around the Cape for many miles, exhibited the same tremendous appearance. P. de Paix was also consumed, and every town in the island except Fort Dauphin, it is expected, would share a similar fate with the Cape. Fort Dauphin had been preserved by another division of the fleet taking possession of it without molestation—four divisions having arrived at different points of the island about the same time. Besides the two mentioned, one had gone into the bite of Leogane.

After the total evacuation of the Cape by the blacks, the French shipping hauled into the harbor and took possession of the town and fort. Capt. Rogers was permitted by the intendant to sail on the 14th with dispatches, we learn; but all other Americans were detained.

It was not known where Toussaint was during the conflagration, but he was supposed to have been at the Cape incog, directing the hand of destruction. He is now at the head of his army in the mountains, in a place strong by nature, and which he had for some time been fortifying and rendering impregnable, by art. To this strong post he has retired with his treasury and his merrymen, & from it will make his murderous excursions & harass his assailants. Rigaud, his old and implacable rival, was with his enemies, and much was expected from his knowledge of the island and his influence with the inhabitants of the south.

It was reported at Cape-Francois that the fleet destined for Guadaloupe had arrived, and that the same tragic scenes had occurred there.

TO BE SOLD

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

JOHN KING DOWNES.
Wye Neck, Queen-Anne's county,
March 2, 1802

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

SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'or.
March 21, 1802.

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

WANTED.

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

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

SAMUEL THOMAS.
NICHOLAS MARTIN, Junr.
Annapolis, March 9, 1802.

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, March 9.

By a late arrival at Baltimore we learn with horror, that Cape Francois has again been fired by the Blacks of that devoted place, and that a general Massacre of the Whites took place at the same time. For the particulars of these black proceedings, see the Baltimore Head in this Paper.

The Anti-Judiciary Bill has passed the lower house of Congress, by a majority of 29.

Died, on Monday the first inst. John Thomas, Esq. Sheriff of Talbot county. Hugh Sherwood of Huntington, Esq. is confirmed as the successor of Mr. Thomas.

The following is extracted from the letter of a gentleman of the first respectability at Washington, to the Editor of this Gazette, dated Tuesday, February 16, 1802.

G. U. S.
"THE law to destroy our Judiciary was this morning, in the House of Representatives, taken into consideration, in committee of the whole. Mr. Henderson, of North-Carolina, moved to strike out the first section, and sustained his motion with a speech of considerable length and force. He was answered by Mr. Williams of North-Carolina, who was followed by Mr. Hemphill. He made a most argumentative and brilliant speech. He spoke for two hours, during which time there was observed a profound and unexampled silence.

"On his sitting down, Mr. Rutledge said that as so momentous a subject required the most solemn and deliberate consideration, and it was then past two o'clock, he moved that the committee rise, unless some gentleman should be desirous of proceeding, and of being then heard.

"Mr. Giles said, he was equally desirous of giving this subject a serious consideration; that he thought time necessary to answer some of the arguments he had heard, and particularly, those of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He complimented Mr. Hemphill on the soundness of his argument, and consented to an adjournment.

"Petitions were this morning presented from the merchants in Philadelphia and the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York.

"The public mind is highly agitated here. The holders of City-Lots seem much alarmed. Not a lot has been sold for many days past; and the prospect of a dependent judiciary, and of judges who are to be the creatures, puppets of the Virginia party, prevents the sale of landed property here. Many of the sober-minded men of Virginia are endeavoring to sell their lands and slaves and contemplate removing to New-England. From the violation of the constitution, disunion must, they think, ensue; and when it shall, they mean to be on the safe side of the boundary.

Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Giles say, no mischief is, to be apprehended from having a DEPENDENT judiciary; but many of the ministerial party, especially the representatives of the small states, discover much uneasiness.

"All however, wont do.—The Virginians have denounced the Judiciary, and it must be sacrificed. The equality of the states is to be preserved by the independency of the judiciary—and, because the Lords of the ancient dominion don't really believe the small states equal to Virginia, they have bound the Judiciary & will immolate it on the altar of ambition and resentment.

"The men who govern, in these evil times, are full of vengeance.—They were never the friends of our national constitution, and it will meet with no mercy in their hands.

"Dörfer Leib, this morning, laid a resolution on the table for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the department of the Navy. As Virginia has no trade to protect, it is probable the Naval Department will be abolished."

Other letters from Washington state

the same facts and speak in high terms of the speech of Mr. Hemphill.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal,
February 6.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Post-Master-General of the United States.

Jesse Barnes, to be Postmaster at Stratburgh in this county, a new established office.

Levi M'Keen, to be Postmaster at Poughkeepsie, in the place of Nicholas Power, Printer of this Journal removed. The reasons for this removal will be best understood from the following letter from the honorable Post-Master-General, viz.

General Post-Office,
Jan. 27, 1802.

Sir,
Believing that the Printer of a Newspaper is not the most proper person to discharge the duties of a Postmaster, owing to jealousies which will exist, & also believing that the public interest will be promoted by the appointment of a new Postmaster at Poughkeepsie, I have appointed Mr. Levi M'Keen of Poughkeepsie, to be Postmaster at that place, to whom, on the receipt of this you will please to deliver all the post-office property in your possession, taking his receipt therefor if you desire it. It is necessary for you to close your accounts with the General Post-Office.

Accept, Sir, my thanks for all the faithful services you have rendered while in office.

With esteem and respect,

GIDEON GRANGER.

Nicholas Power, Esq. Poughkeepsie.

N. POWER informs his friends, (of every denomination,) that he holds his Printing-Office YET—and flatters himself it will not be in the power of the P. M. G. or any of his SECT to take it from him. He therefore solicits a continuance of favors—for past ones they will accept his grateful thanks, and hopes with the fullest confidence, that he will still receive such patronage from a generous public, as to enable him, without the aid of hypocrisy, to support his numerous family and their reputation, the attempts of Surrogate Judges to prevent it, notwithstanding.

BANK-NOTES LOST.

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

RICHARD DENNY.

3d March, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

John Hasset,

Overseer.

NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN.

By virtue of a Decree from the honorable Alexander Contee Hanson, Chancellor of the State of Maryland, appointing the Subscriber Trustee, will be exposed to public sale at the dwelling-house of Mr. John Partrick's in Queen-Anne's county, Tullie's Neck, on Friday the thirtieth day of April next, all the Real Estate of the late Col. George Baynard, deceased, that was mortgaged to Henry Pratt, lying and being in Queen-Anne's county, Tullie's Neck, containing by estimation seven hundred and seventy-four acres of land. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, and lies within about nine miles of Centreville and about five miles from a good gristmill. This property has a large proportion of timber on said land, and is in good repair for cultivation, with convenient buildings and an apple-orchard on said premises. It is presumed unnecessary for further particulars at present, as no person will purchase said property without first taking a view of the same. This property will be laid off in two lots with a proportionable part of timber to each lot. The terms of sale are nine months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale.—The sale to commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and a tendance given by

SOLM. SCOTT, Trustee.

March 1st, 1802.

I WANT immediately a single Man who understands the principles of surveying sufficiently to go immediately into the practice of it under my inspection.—Such a person, writing a good hand, coming well recommended for his honesty, sobriety, and attention to business, will meet with constant employment perhaps as long as I live or am continued in office.—The wages will be liberal and their treatment proper. A really religious character would be preferred, but the above qualifications will be indispensably necessary.

ZACHARIAS ROBERTS,

Surveyor of Queen-Anne's county.
P. S. I would take a sprightly youth who understands Arithmetic well, and learn him surveying, provided I could be assured of his services for a reasonable length of time.

Z. R.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will **SELL, at PUBLIC SALE**, on the premises, on Monday the 29th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place, to the highest bidder,

ALL the right, title, claim and interest, of Joseph Massey and John and Benjamin Comegys to a tract of land, lying in Kent county, called Partnership, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, clear of dispute; this land is said to be nearly equal in quality to any in Kent county. And, on the first day of April next, to be sold, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the town of Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, all the right, title, claim and interest, of the aforesaid Joseph Massey and John and Benjamin Comegys, to the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Queen Anne's county, to wit: One tract called Dunganon, one other tract called Massey's Addition, and one other tract on which Richard Semane lived. The above lands, the property of Joseph Massey, are sold to satisfy a debt due on mortgage from the aforesaid Joseph Massey to John and Benjamin Comegys, and a judgment obtained by Frederick Grammar against the said Joseph Massey. The purchaser or purchasers are to give bond, with good security, for paying the whole of the purchase money & nine months, with interest from the day of sale, and upon the approbation, ratification, and confirmation by the Chancellor, of the sale and the whole of the purchase money being paid, and not before the trustee, by a good and indented, acknowledged, and recorded, agreeable to law, shall give, grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, and his heirs, and their heirs, the said Joseph Massey and John and Benjamin Comegys's right, title, interest and estate, to the land so bid, let, or sold. Any person whatever who may have any claim on the above lands, either by mortgage or judgment, or otherwise, to produce them in the day of sale, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis, previous thereto.

JOHN DAVISON, Trustee.

Annapolis, February 15, 1802.

ON THE BIRTH DAY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

FEBRUARY 22d, 1802.

Slowly strike the solemn sound;
Drop the pearls of sorrow round;
Let the stabs of woe be felt;
Let the heart of iron melt;
Maidens, pour the plaintive verse;
Soldiers, now your arms reverse;
Patriots, mourn the Patriot dead;
Sigh, the globe for virtue fled.

He that guided victory's car,
Spoke to battle where to rave,
Strove the stubborn foe afar,
Skill'd to conquer, skill'd to save,
First in peace and first in war,
Moulders in the silent grave.

Cease, cease your grief, for he,
Who nurtur'd freedom's tree,
Who bid it bud and put forth all its
bloom,
—Alas so soon to die—
Sought his reward on high,
Triumphant o'er his foes—o'er slan-
der—o'er the tomb.

Yet, if in Heaven above
He hears his former love,
Or in his country's welfare bliss still
finds,
What pangs are his, to see
Death to our liberty,
Our Constitution ceded to the winds.

Sainted spirit of the skies,
To thee thy fainting country cries,
She pours her tears, she heaves her
sighs,
And speeds a prayer;
If aught thy wishes might prevail,
And pious prayers shall never fail,
The ear of Deity assail
With — Spare, Oh! Spare.

Implore that faction's raging force
Might be averted from its course.
That civil war, with trumpet
hoarse,
We, cent'ries yet in embryo, should
not know.

O press the prayer to him that guides
The storms and whirlwinds of time's
tides,
Shapes a worm's fate, o'er realms
pretides,
Guides the old orbs above and spheres
below,
Avert the wrath that hangs—Avert
th' impending blow.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, January 30, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Resolution
of the last session of assembly, respect-
ing the debtors of the state, be pub-
lished in the Maryland Gazette, at
Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, at
Baltimore; the American, and the Tele-
graphe, at George-town; the Museum,
at Easton; the National Intelligencer;
the paper at Easton; in Bartgis's paper,
at Frederick-town; and in Grievess's paper,
at Hagar's-town, three times in each
week, for the space of three weeks suc-
cessively, for information; and all delin-
quent debtors are notified, that un-
less they make satisfactory payments to
the treasurer of the western or eastern
shore, (as the case may be) on or be-
fore the tenth day of March next, suits
will be commenced against them indi-
criminately.

By order,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

RESOLVED, That the governor
be and he is hereby authorized, by and
with the advice and consent of the
council, to direct suits to be commenced
against such of the debtors to the
state as he may think proper, and ap-
point an attorney or attorneys to any
particular suit or suits so directed to be
brought; provided, that all debts due
to the state shall be paid to the treasur-
er of the western or eastern shore, and
to no other person or persons what-
soever.

Notice.

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

William Richmond, } Ad'rs.
William Bryan, }

W. Meador, Jan. 16, 1802.

Public Vendue.

LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree and Order of
the Chancellor passed on the 5th of
January last, I shall expose at Public
Auction upon the premises on the 9th day
of March next, if fair, and if not on the
day after, all the Estate, Right and Ti-
tle of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent
Debtor of Talbot County, in and to all
that valuable Farm or Seat of Land late-
ly occupied by John Jones, adjoining the
town of Easton, composed of several parts or
parcels of Tracts of Land, and con-
taining by estimation 300 acres and up-
wards. The situation of this Property is
so well known, and its superior advantages
to almost any estate of land on the Eastern
Shore of Maryland, resulting from its vi-
cinity to the town of Easton, binding there-
with near 100 perches—its command of a
fine landing on navigable water near
the head of Tredhaven creek, independant
of its acknowledged fertility of soil, can-
not fail to excite emulation and enterprise
among those who wish to acquire Real
Property which will furnish abundant
security to principal and afford the fairest
prospect of profitable interest. The more
effectually to gratify the general expecta-
tion of purchase and to place so valua-
ble an object within the reach of men
of more moderate circumstances, about one
third of the Farm next adjoining the town
will be divided and sold in lots of from
two to ten acres and upwards; each of
which will be sold subject to a right of ac-
cess & outlet. The residue will be disposed of
in the whole or in lots of 50 or 100 acres
each. The purchaser to give bond with
security to the Trustee for paying one half
the purchase money in nine months and the
residue in fifteen months from the time of
sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

February 9, 1802.

N. B. A Plat containing an accurate
location of the land, and of the lots as di-
vided for sale will be prepared and exhi-
bited to view on the day of sale. The
sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to con-
tinue until the whole is sold.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice, that the
subscribers, Henry Colston, of
Talbot county, in the state of Mary-
land, and Elizabeth Colston, of Dor-
chester county aforesaid, have obtained
from the Orphans Court of Dorchester
county aforesaid, in the state aforesaid,
Letters of Administration on the Per-
sonal Estate of Jeremiah Colston, late
of Dorchester county, deceased. All
persons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhib-
it the same, with the vouchers there-
of to the subscribers, or one of them,
on or before the second Monday
in August next; they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under our
hands this 8th day of February, in the
year of our Lord 1802.

The subscribers will attend at their
dwelling houses, and at Easton in Tal-
bot county, for the purpose of receiv-
ing the above claims.
HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r.
ELIZABETH COLSTON, Adm'x.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice, that
George Roberts of Talbot coun-
ty, hath obtained from the Orphans
Court of Talbot county, in Maryland,
Letters of Administration on the Per-
sonal Estate of John Roberts, Esq. late
of Talbot county, deceased; All per-
sons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof
to the subscriber, at or before the
sixteenth day of September next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 15th day
of February, 1802.

JAMES PRICE, Attorney
in fact for George Roberts,
Administrator of
John Roberts, deceased.

BLANKS

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

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

Notice.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans
Court of Talbot county at February
term, 1802,

WILL be exposed to Public Sale
at the late Dwelling Planta-
tion of John Roberts, Esq. deceased,
on Wednesday the 10th day of March
next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
part of the personal property of the
said deceased, consisting of valuable
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, House-
hold and Kitchen Furniture; a quan-
tity of Hay, and many other articles.
A credit of six months will be given on
all sums above three pounds, but be-
fore the removal of the property the
purchaser must give a bond, bill or
note with good security, for insuring
a punctual payment of the money.

JAMES PRICE, Attorney
in fact for George Roberts,
Administrator of
John Roberts, deceased.

February 16, 1802.

A COACHEE & HORSES FOR SALE.

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

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

February 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

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

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

New-Market.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the sub-
scriber of Somerset county, hath
obtained from the Orphans Court of Wor-
cester county in Maryland, Letters of Ad-
ministration on the Personal Estate of
John Rackliff, late of Worcester county,
deceased; All persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased are hereby warned
to exhibit the same with the vouchers
thereof to the subscriber on or before the
30th day of August next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under my hand this
20th day of February, 1802.

WILLIAM WINDER.
Administrator D. B. Not of
John Rackliff.

IN CHANCERY,

January 16, 1802.

ORDERED, that the sale made by
William Stenfon, trustee for the
sale of the real Estate of Maurice Eilers, as
stated in his report, shall be absolutely ra-
tified and confirmed, unless cause to the
contrary be shown on or before the 25th
day of March next: provided a copy of
this order be inserted in Cowan's News-
paper, before the 24th day of February
next. The report states, that fifty acres
of land sold for the sum of two hundred
and two pounds ten shillings current mo-
ney.

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

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, February 3, 1802.

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

By order,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

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

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

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

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

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice that the sub-
scriber of Talbot County has ob-
tained from the Orphans Court of said
County, in Maryland, Letters Testamen-
tary on the Personal Estate of Sliter Par-
ratt, and Letters of Administration
on the Personal Estate of Richard Arring-
dell, both late of Talbot County, deceased
—All persons having Claims against ei-
ther of the aforesaid Deceased's Estates
are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscri-
ber, on or before the seventh day of Sep-
tember next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said
Estates. Given under my hand this first
day of March, 1802.

GEORGE PARRATT, Ex'or
of Sliter Parratt, and Admini-
strator of Richard Arringdell.

IN CHANCERY,

January 16, 1802.

ORDERED, that the sale made by
John Duhamell, Trustee for the
sale of the Real Estate of James John-
son, late of Queen Anne's county, de-
ceased, stated in his report shall be
ratified, unless cause to the contrary be
shown on or before the twenty fifth day
of March next provided a copy of this
order be inserted in one of the Easton
newspapers before the twenty-
fourth day of February next.

The report states that two tracts of
Land called Marlins Beginning and
Smith's Field, containing 143 1-8
acres, were sold to Samuel Rochester
at £. 5 0 1 per acre, and a tract of
land called Compulsion was sold to
James Rochester at £. 4 2 4 per a-
cre.

True Copy.

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



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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

(Vol. XIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1862.

(No. 610.)

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PRINTING TYPES.

THE more we consider the contemplated additional duty upon the importation of printing types, the more we are convinced of the absurdity and injustice of the measure. It is a subject on which we, in common with every printer in the United States are interested, and we claim the right of giving our opinion. We shall show that the operation of this additional duty will amount to a tax of twenty per cent, upon the industry of every printer in the United States—that instead of being an encouragement to an art from which some of the greatest enjoyments in life are derived—it will tend to its discouragement, and even in particular instances amount to a total prohibition of its exercise.

We have now before us a specimen of the printing types of Messrs. Fry & Steele, of London. It contains specimens of upwards of one hundred different sizes of letter used in printing the English language, exclusive of the Hebrew, Greek, Ethiopic, Samaritan, Hibernian, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Tartaric and Malay characters. In addition to these we observe the different sizes of black letter plain & ornamented, together with the script, a letter which has lately become much used in the United States. Upon each and every description of this letter, comprehended under the general appellation of printing types, an additional duty of twenty per cent, is levied.

The foundry of Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson, established within a few years in this city, cannot furnish one twentieth part of the different sizes of types enumerated in the specimen of Messrs. Fry and Steele, of London. It is possible that some of the sizes not commonly used might be furnished, (for we are willing to give them credit for their ingenuity) but the expense of cutting matrix or moulds, the great secret of the art, must be defrayed by the individual desiring to have them cast. This expense in many instances would amount to fifty per cent, upon the cost of the type.

The object of all laws should be the general good of the community as far as it can be known. To encourage an individual at the expense of a thousand others, entitled to the same protection, is certainly unjust, particularly if it can be made appear that this individual does not stand in need of it. That the foundry of Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson has been encouraged beyond their most sanguine expectations we call upon them to say. Even on the limited scale on which it is conducted, (the English, pica, long-primer and brevier forming at least nine tenths of the demand from them) these gentlemen, possessing a monopoly of the business in America, have, in a few years realised an handsome property.

The present duty on the importation of types is 12 1/2 per cent. If, therefore, an additional duty of 20 per cent, be laid, we give the foundry in the United States an advantage of 32 1/2 per cent over the European manufactory, or rather we take from the printers of the United States 32 1/2 per cent, upon the materials used in their business, and give it to Messrs. Binney & Ronaldson: and this is to be called encouragement to American

manufactures! We call it encouragement to foreign manufactures. These gentlemen are foreigners, and have been but a short time in our country. If the duty should be laid on, a type-founder of capital in Europe, has nothing to do but to send a confidential workman to the United States to establish a foundry, and he at once levies a tax of 32 1/2 per cent, upon the materials used by every printer in the United States. If after a few years they choose to retire to their own country to enjoy the fortunes made through the means of this tax upon printers, we ask how is America thereby benefited? On the vast continent of America there is not a native possessor of this art. We must long continue to be indebted to Europeans for carrying it on here—and of what consequence is it to the individual who suffers the oppression produced by this additional duty, whether his type be made by an Englishman in London, a Scotchman in Glasgow, or an Englishman or Scotchman in America.

But there is a still more serious objection. In the present progressive state of improvement in the printing art, it is impossible for one foundry to supply the United States, even with the types commonly used. If a young man, after serving an apprenticeship to the printing business, wishes to establish himself in business & applies to the foundry for types, he is informed that there is so great a demand that he cannot possibly be furnished under nine or twelve months. Or he may be told, "we will not cast any for you" "you may send to London or Glasgow for them. And the young American is thus to be subjected to the despotic will of a foreign artist. At present, if a printer applies to the foundry of Philadelphia for any particular sort of a font of letter which has been cast in Europe, he is obliged to pay one hundred per cent advance upon the quantity wanted.

Taking it for granted then, that there is no want of encouragement to this art in America, (and we believe Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson, if called upon, would acknowledge the fact,) we are led to search for the motives of that policy, which would thus lay a tax upon our own citizens to the encouragement of foreigners. Is it to be found in the petitions presented to congress by the printers of the United States, the persons most interested, praying for this additional duty? Is it to be found in the petition of Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson, who are to be so much benefited by it? No. We have heard of no such petitions. These gentlemen have been modest enough not to prefer a petition of this nature. But it is to be found in that persevering hatred of imported patriots to the country which has given them birth, which in its blind zeal overshoots the mark it aims at, and instead of injuring, renders service. It is found in the invincible hatred, of William Duane, to the country of which he is a subject, and to which he owes allegiance.

As a proof of this assertion, we lay before the public the following part of a letter written by this British subject while at Washington, and which appeared in the Aurora of the 10th of December, 1861.

"Another consideration—our young manufactures—particularly those of hardware, cottons, woollens, paper and printing. It appears incumbent on

congress to provide for their security by protecting duties: those concerned should take proper steps to lay the facts before congress in an authentic form. Concerned MYSELF in the latter branches, I will receive and attend to the delivery of any memorials or statements which the manufacturers may intrust to ME!"

For our part we must confess we know not which most to admire in this production, the insufferable vanity or ignorance of its author. What memorials or petitions this Atlas of American honor and interest has received, we know not. But we humbly conceive that an American legislator ought to feel his face suffused with the crimson glow of shame at the thought of suffering this foreigner to direct what laws are to govern, or what duties are to be laid upon the American people.

If after what has been said, & much more might be said on this interesting subject, the guardians of our country's right and honor, still persist in laying this absurd and oppressive duty, we may at least be permitted to hope, that those particular kinds which cannot be procured from the foundry of Messrs. Binney & Ronaldson, may be attempted. That the talents and industry of these gentlemen have been sufficiently remunerated by the public patronage, we are well convinced.

If the duty on regulus of antimony merely is abolished, it will in effect be a bounty to them of the amount of that duty upon the quantity which they use. And with this they ought to be satisfied.

We had conceived the idea of calling the attention of the different printers of the United States, to this subject. But in the present rage for repeal and reform, the law imposing the duty would be passed before one half of them could be informed that such a law was in contemplation. We therefore content ourselves with laying before the public and such members of congress who may think our information worthy of notice, our opinion on the subject. Whether it is attended to or not, we have done what we consider our duty, and can only lament that our public councils should be disgraced by an adherence to the opinions or suggestions of an individual blinded by an inveterate hatred to the country to which he owes his birth and allegiance.

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE EXAMINATION.

As to Holland being the second power which acknowledged our independence, and made a treaty with us, a step which involved her in war with Great-Britain, it was deemed proper to treat her with a marked respect. Besides this, from the time of our revolution to the present, we have had large money concerns with her people. A ready and skilful public agent was for a long time necessary to superintend those concerns. If in a different capacity, it could not have cost much less, by the annexation of a diplomatic character, a double purpose was answered. The honorable nature of the station enabled the government to find an agent at a less expense than would have been requisite to procure one merely for the money object. It is not meant to deny, that the great change which has lately happened in

the affairs of that country, making it in effect a dependency on France, rendered a removal of the minister proper; but it does not follow that it ought to have been done sooner.—It is also known, that Mr. Murray, the late envoy, has been for a considerable time past, employed in our negotiations with France; which probably was a collateral reason for not recalling him sooner. In respect to one, if not to both these ministers, it may be observed, that a time of war was not the most eligible moment for their removal of a minister.

As to Berlin, the inducements for keeping a minister there, have never been fully explained. It is only known, that our commercial treaty with Prussia had expired, and that a renewal has been effected by the envoy sent thither; but influential as was the court of Prussia in the affairs of Europe during the late dreadful storm, it may have been conceived, that a cultivation of the good will of the Prussian monarch was not a matter of indifference to the peace and security of this country. If this was the object of the mission, though there may have been too far fetched a policy in the case, it excuses the measure which excuplates the executive at least from the charge of a desire to multiply officers improvidently.

On the most unfavorable supposition then, here was one diplomatic agent too many, and two others were continued longer than was absolutely necessary. This surely is not of magnitude sufficient to constitute a serious charge, where malevolence did not inspire a spirit of accusation. In considering this question, it ought to be remembered, that it is the prevailing policy of governments to keep diplomatic agents at all courts where they have important relations.

As to the navy agents it is sufficient to say, that they were temporary persons who grew up out of our rupture with France; who when they were appointed, were useful to accelerate naval preparations at as many points as could be advantageously occupied, & that it was only proper to discharge them when an accommodation had been effected, & after they had had time enough to wind up the affairs of their agency. This was not the case previous to Mr. Jefferson's administration. In other instances of removal he only did it to make way for members of his own sect, and it will not be pretended that here there was any foundation for the charge under examination.

As to the inspectors of the revenue, the case in brief stands thus.—When the excise on distilled spirits was established, three different descriptions of officers were instituted to carry it into effect, Supervisors, Inspectors & collectors, were distributed to districts, surveys and divisions, one to each.—A district comprehends an entire state; a survey some large portion of it or a number of counties; a division for the most part a single county. In some of the small states there were no district officers for the surveys—the duties of inspectors being annexed to those of supervisors; in larger ones there were inspectors more or less numerous according to their extent. As other internal revenues were established, they were put under the management of the same officers. The bare statement of the fact shows the necessity of these officers. The revenues of no government were perhaps ever collected under

A more simple organization, or thro' a smaller number of channels. It is not alleged that the first and last classes of officers were unnecessary. It is only to the middle class that any suspicious objection can be made. Let us conjecture the reasons for employing them.

In some of the states great opposition was expected, and was actually experienced. In such states especially it was evidently useful to have the exertions of some men of weight and character to their spheres of moderate extent, in reconciling the discontented;—to arrange the details of business, and to give energy to the measures for collection. In others, similar officers were probably useful in the early stages, for the purpose of establishing the details simply. The subdivision was in all cases favorable to an active and vigilant superintendence. Nor does it require extraordinary penetration to discern that the policy was wise at the time when the measures were adopted. It is possible that upon the complete establishment of the plan, when all opposition had been vanquished, and when the collection has become an affair of mere routine, that this intermediate class may have ceased to be essential. But till this had become perfectly evident, it would have been premature to alter the original plan.— Though it be true, that some years have elapsed since the excise law passed, it is not very long since it has been in full and uninterrupted operation. Other laws introducing other branches of internal revenue, have been successively passed from time to time, and the agency of the same officers have probably been found useful on their first introduction and execution.— Hence it is easily accounted for that they were not before discontinued, if indeed experience has shown that they are not still necessary, which is itself problematical. Nothing is more easy than to reduce the number of agents employed in any business, and yet for the business to go on with the reduced number. But before the reduction is applauded, it ought to be ascertained that the business is as well done as it was before. There is a wide difference between merely getting along with business and doing it well and effectually.

These observations sufficiently shew that in the instances which have been related, there is no evidence of a disposition in the preceding administrations improperly to multiply offices and officers. Acting under different circumstances, they conducted as those circumstances dictated, and in all probability, in a manner the best adapted to the advancement of the public service. A change of circumstances, may in some instances have rendered a continuance of some of the agents thus employed unnecessary; and the present chief magistrate may even be right in discontinuing them; but it is not therefore right to attempt to derive from this any plea of peculiar merit with the people; and it is very far from right to make it a topic of slander on predecessors. Perhaps, however, this is too rigorous a construction, and that nothing more was intended than to set off to the best advantage, the petty services of petty talents.

If this was the true aim, it is to be regretted that it was not so managed as to avoid the appearance of a design to depreciate in the public estimation, the men who went before. Had this delicacy or caution been observed, the attempt would have attracted neither notice nor comment.

* Commas and points he sets exactly right.

* And 'twere a sin to rob him of his title."

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

From the Savannah Museum.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,
SO much has been written on the inconsistency of your conduct, that it is unpleasant to add any thing more; but your appointment of William Stephens to the office of district judge for the district of Georgia, is such an indecorous procedure after your reply to the New-Haven merchants, that I cannot but enquire whether in the filling this office, "time was taken, information was sought, and such ob-

tained as could leave no room to doubt of his fitness." Sir, until you return to that state of things, when the only questions concerning a candidate shall be, is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution? and while you are lessening private distress by extending your correctives to anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies, it is proper you should be in this manner informed of the public characters of men that you put in office, and their delinquency and anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies. This Mr. Stephens was chief justice of the state of Georgia, and lieutenant colonel of the Chatham county militia, when he deserted to the British army during the revolutionary war; his name is recorded in the act of confiscation and banishment, and in the amercement law of Georgia. Do you mean, sir, to begin your career with such men? can you expect no cordial co-operation, but from men of this character? have you lost all confidence in the American revolutionary citizens? When we look back to the many veterans of the revolution whom you have removed from office and offices too which they needed, and when you make such appointments as this, what are the citizens of America to expect from such an administration? Is this what you call asserting some rights in the majority also? You say "the right of our fellow-citizens to be present to the public functionaries their opinions on proceedings interesting to them, is unquestionably a constitutional right, often useful, sometimes necessary, and will always be respectfully acknowledged by me."

If you are kept in ignorance by your advisers, surely you ought to be thankful for information given you and not only respectfully, but gratefully acknowledge the favor—& whatever untimely attachments you may have formed for foreigners, you ought to be careful that they do not get too far into your confidence, it will be most prudent for you to expel from your councils, both Britons and Genevans, America must be ruled by her own sons.

A CITIZEN.

Savannah, 1802.

From a late Irish Paper.

There was living in the year 1782, a Russian peasant of the name of Theodore Basilis, 75 years of age, who had the very extraordinary number of 87 children, by 2 wives, viz. By his first wife, at 4 births, 4 each time; 7 births, 3 each time; and at 16 births, 2 each time; in all 69.—By his second wife, at 2 births, 3 each time; and at 6 births, 2 each time; in all, 18.—Total 87.

From a London Paper.

A very extraordinary forgery has recently been discovered at Norwich, by a young lady of that city. Miss — last week went to the bank of Gurney and Co. and presented a draft of 400l. for payment, purporting to be drawn on the house by Mr. Evans, of Kirby. On looking at the draft, Mr. Gurney remarked to the lady, that this was not according to the manner in which Mr. E. had hitherto drawn his bills: Miss — asked "how so?" He replied, because he never knew him to draw upon a stamp before; and that he always signed Thomas Brown Evans and not Thomas B. Evans, as appeared the signature of the present bill. Miss — persisting, however, that it was drawn and signed by Mr. Evans, she was required to call the next morning, and went away.— Mr. Evans was immediately sent for, & being shown it by the banker, declared the bill not to have been drawn by him, and agreed to wait the issue of Miss —'s application in the morning; but soon after returning, he asked to look at the bill again, when, upon receiving it, he is said, under the pressing influence of his humanity, to have put it into the fire. The affair might probably have rested here, had not Miss —, on going home, voluntarily declared to her family, the fraudulent attempt that she had made, with all the circumstances that had passed upon the subject at the bank, the consequence was, that her family, consisting of a father, mother, two sisters and herself, left Norwich on Monday last for Yarmouth, and thence embarked for Hamburg in the course of

that evening. Until this extraordinary event, Miss —, who is beautiful & accomplished, was highly esteemed for the amiableness of her manners; her elder sister, a short time since, was married to a field officer in the army. The family thus involved in extreme distress, being in easy if not affluent circumstances, and the author of their misery having discovered no propensity to extravagance, it is difficult to ascertain the motive that occasioned this extraordinary attempt, which Miss — herself refused to declare.

From the REPUBLICAN.

IT is asked whence do the courts of justice in this country derive the power of declaring an act of the legislature to be unconstitutional, to be not a law?

The question is important. It involves the very existence of governments with limited powers. And fortunately the answer is as easy and plain as the enquiry is momentous.

The courts of justice derive this power from the nature of a limited government; from the existence of a written constitution. The courts are to administer the Law. In doing this they must of necessity judge and declare what is the law. Can they declare that to be law, and enforce it as such, which they believe to be contrary to the constitution? The constitution says that no ex post facto law shall be passed; that is, no law declaring an act to be criminal which is already done, and which was not criminal at the time of doing it. Suppose congress to pass an act declaring that if any person before that time had spoken disrespectfully of Mr. Jefferson, he should, on conviction thereof, be fined and imprisoned? Must the courts, on an indictment under this act, declare it to be a law, and enforce it as such? If so, there is plainly an end of all limitation of power; a majority of the two houses may do what they please; the courts must be their humble and obedient instruments; and there is an end of the constitution.

Yet such is the doctrine which has been explicitly avowed by Mr. Breckenridge in the senate of the United States. And he exultingly asks, whence do the courts of justice derive the power of declaring an act of the legislature unconstitutional?

In England it is the fundamental maxim and principle of the government, that the whole sovereignty, the supreme power, is vested in parliament. In England therefore, whatever acts parliament passes, must be law. The same thing exists in eve-

ry other country except our own, the whole sovereignty, the supreme legislative Power, is vested in the government. It has hitherto been the boast of our country, that the sovereignty resides in the people, in the nation which has delegated to the government certain prescribed and defined parts of that sovereignty. The constitution is the great and solemn act of the nation, by which this delegation is made, and the limits of the delegated powers are expressly marked out. If the whole government, or any branch of it, go over these limits, and exercise a power not given by the constitution, the act is without authority and void; and whenever that act comes before the courts, and they are called on to enforce the law, they must declare it void.

Suppose I had given a man a power of attorney to make a lease of my lands for seven years, and under that power he were to make a lease for twenty years, or for life, or a conveyance of the land in fee simple, would not this act be void? Certainly it would, and whenever it came before a court, it must be so declared. The constitution then, is the power of attorney, made by the nation to the government, and authorizing it to do certain things expressly described & defined in the power.

It is admitted that the courts cannot of themselves take up an act of congress and declare it to be void.— They have nothing to do with it till called on in a judicial way, to enforce it as a law. Then they are bound by their oaths to declare it void, if it be contrary to the constitution; for they are sworn to administer the law, & that cannot be law which the constitution does not authorize. They are also sworn to support the constitution; and they cannot support it, if they enforce acts which are contrary to its authority.

This is not a new doctrine, though it is affected to be so considered. It is as old as our constitutions from which it arose. The courts of Virginia, on two several occasions, have declared acts of the legislature of that state to be unconstitutional, and therefore refused to enforce or obey them as law. In this the legislature and the state acquiesced. The supreme court of the United States, about six years ago, declared an act of congress

to be unconstitutional, and refused to enforce it. In this congress and the nation acquiesced. The Virginians considered the carriage tax, which bears rather hard on them, as an unconstitutional tax; and they brought the question before the supreme court of the United States. The constitutional power of congress to lay such a tax was there argued. The power of the court to decide was never called in question, nor was the slightest doubt expressed on the subject. The execution of the law was suspended till the decision, which was finally given in favor of the law. Its execution then went on.

And yet this doctrine is now spoken of as a new one, & it is asked whence do the courts derive the power of declaring an act of the legislature unconstitutional? And this question is asked by Virginians, who have seen the power exercised by their own courts, and who were the first people in the union to call on the supreme court of the United States to declare an act of congress unconstitutional.

Whence this inconsistency, this sudden change? Whence this denial of one of the plainest and most essential principles of our government, heretofore our peculiar boast? It is that the democrats, now in power, mean to dissolve the constitution; that they mean to trample on all its restrictions, & to make power the measure of right; that they are conscious of having already infringed it, and know that the decision of the courts, whenever their acts are brought before them, must be against them; that they dread the resistance of the courts to their meditated measures of vengeance, tyranny & usurpation, and mean to take steps beforehand for getting rid of that resistance. For this purpose they have endeavored to intimidate the courts, & bend them to their will, by claiming & exercising, in contempt of the constitution, the power of dismissing the judges from office; but this will not be sufficient, unless they can also establish a principle that the courts have no power to question the legality of their acts. Even those judges whom they may themselves put in, however now devoted to party views and influenced by party passions, may cool with time, and may hereafter refuse to carry into execution those bloody laws which are now preparing in secret, for the destruction of all whom the leaders of the party in power hate or fear. They know the veneration of the American people for the courts of justice, and they dread to have the decisions of those courts against their intended measures.

The system of tyranny can never be completed while the courts, though reduced to a state of dependence on the legislature, are admitted to have the power of enquiry into the legality, the constitutionality of legislative acts; because the leaders of the party meditate schemes which they dare not submit to the enquiry even of courts dependent on themselves; for they know that even sense of dependence cannot always stifle the voice of justice in the breast of an American judge; and that the American nation, veneration as it does its laws and its interests, will support the decisions of the court.

To place its own acts out of the reach of enquiry and control, is one of the first steps of a government which means to usurp power and to practice tyranny: while a government conscious of a slight intimation, is always ready to submit its acts to the de-

cision of enlightened and independent tribunals. This was the conduct of the republicans while in power. They acknowledged and asserted the independence of the courts, and their power to question the constitutionality of legislative acts. They intended to pass no unconstitutional acts, and were willing, should they pass any by mistake, to have their mistake corrected by a body which neither felt their passions, nor feared their power. This was the conduct of the republicans. What is that of the democrats? Let their recent proceedings answer the question. They no sooner come into power than they violate the constitution in order to render the judges dependent on themselves; and conscious that their plans cannot stand the test even of judges thus dependent, they proceed to declare that the courts of justice have no power to enquire into the constitutionality of their acts. Such is republicanism, and such is democracy. PUBLIUS.

Caution.

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

HENRY HICKS.

March 5, 1802.

Notice.

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

MARY HITCH.

Administratrix of Wm. E. Hitch.
Somerset county,
Jan. 23, 1802. } 3m. '10

EASTON ACADEMY.

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

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

THE Levy Court of Talbot county will meet on Monday the 22d inst. for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the County Tax and Constables. Overseers of the roads are requested to exhibit their accounts on the 1st Monday in April next.

Per Order,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk.

March 16, 1802.

Public Vendue.

TO be sold at Public Sale for cash on Tuesday 30th inst. at Prince's Tavern in Easton, all John Mullikin's Interest, Estate, Right and title (after the death of his mother now an aged & infirm woman,) of, in & to the valuable Farm which Patrick Mullikin near the Hole in the wall died, seized and possessed of, and where his widow now lives. This is a very valuable farm as well on account of its situation, as the quality of the land.

Any person disposed to buy will do well to view the land before the day of sale, any further description of it is therefore deemed unnecessary. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the evening.

COMEGY & Co.
of Baltimore.

March 15, 1802.

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

THOMAS BANNING, Clk.

March 15, 1802.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 16.

The Editor was yesterday politely favored with a paper by a gentleman from Baltimore containing extracts of a letter from Mr. Lear, our consul, confirming the accounts given of the late conflagration of Cape Francois. But from Mr. Lear's account we are happy to learn, that, instead of a general massacre, very few souls were lost. The American Gentleman who fell in this catastrophe was a Mr. Lamberton of Charleston. Mr. Lear's detail shall be given in our next.

Princeton College, it is said, is certainly burnt down—and reports say, by design.

INTERESTING.

Capt. Cook, of the ship Diana arrived at Baltimore, states, that on the evening of the 9th of Feb. in lat. 24. long. 80 he spoke the schooner Nancy, Morris from Natches to New-York, and while in passing each other in opposite directions with a brisk breeze from the eastward, he being under my lee he called to me apparently in great confusion, that some one was overboard; I immediately hoisted my sails back, & lowered down my stern boat and sent it to the assistance of the drowning person, whom we could not have found, it being dark, had he not kept calling out he should drown. When the boat came to him he desired they would take the woman in first, altho' he said she was dead, which apparently was the case; when she was taken into the boat there was not the least sign of life in her; but she soon came to when she got on board of the schooner.

Captain Morris informed me that the vessel rolling heavy to leeward, the woman who was a passenger, fell overboard; the man was a sailor and a passenger, and jumped immediately over, after her, and supported her under one of his arms till my boat took them up.

When Frenchmen were supposed to be fighting in the cause of liberty, an ox was roasted in Boston, in honor of Dumourier's success against the combined powers. A few days after, the boys of Cambridge, animated with the like spirit, caught a large rat, formed a procession, and roasted him in open day. During the performance of the rites, the question of "what are those boys doing?" was asked with some earnestness:—Oh, says a gentleman, who was a spectator of the scene, they are only SAT-ifying the civic proceedings of the people of Boston.

[Palladium.

Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

HENRY T. CARROLL,
Trustee.

Somerset county

March 12, 1802.

A COACHEE & HORSES FOR SALE.

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

Sept. 1, 1801.

TO BE SOLD.

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

JOHN KING DOWNES.

Wye Neck, Queen Anne's county,
March 2, 1802.

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

SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.

March 24, 1802.

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

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

SAMUEL THOMAS.

NICHOLAS MARTIN, Junr.
Easton, March 9, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Dorchester county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the Person of Elias of Christopher Birchhead, late of the said county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the first day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of February, 1802.

ROBERT SULIVANE,
CLEMT. SULIVANE,

Adm'rs De bonis non of
Christopher Birchhead.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

February 16, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

January 16, 1802.

ORDERED, that the sale made by John Duffnell, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James Johnson, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, stated in his report shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twenty fifth day of March next provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Eastern newspapers before the twenty-fourth day of February next.

The report states that two tracts of Land called Martins Beginning and Smith's Field, containing 143.1.8 acres, were sold to Samuel Rochester at £. 50 per acre, and a tract of land called Compulsion was sold to James Rochester at £. 4. 2. 4 per acre.

True Copy.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cnr. Gen.

A VERSION Of part of Ossian's Lamentation on the Death of Calmar.

THE solitary thoughts are sad
That crowd on Ossian's tortur'd
brain,
While memory comes in horrors clad
To tell "Ardelia's chief is slain."
Calmar! my son, my much lov'd
son,
Thy fleeting breath hath fled
away:
Not all the deeds which thou hast
done,
Death's unrelenting arm could
say.

Thou wert a sun beam to thy
friends,
A flash of lightning to thy foes;
In war a hurricane, which rends
The lofty forest to its roots.
Proud of thy fire's declining years,
My aged bosom knew no woes,
While Calmar liv'd to soothe the
fears
That in a parent's fancy rose.

But Ossian now is left to mourn
His only son's untimely fate:
To sigh for joys which ne'er
return,
And patiently for death to wait.

The fields their foliage will renew,
And spring fresh charms to nature
give;
The sun will smile through drops of
dew,
But no green branch of mine shall
tremble.

When blood and carnage strew'd
the plain,
My son triumphant led the way:
No thought of danger, fear or pain
Could his victorious ardour stay.

Success inspir'd thy youthful breast,
He sought to gain immortal fame;
And while the foe his power con-
test,

Their ranks recoil'd at Calmar's
name,
But ah! my hopes were spent in
vain,
An arrow from Fernando's bow
Did him his native skies regain,
It laid the chief of heroes low.

FROM THE BALANCE,

The Parson's Wig.
About a century ago, Parson M
of the town of New-Eng-
land, bought him a wig at Bolton,
and, returning home, wore it, the
next Sabbath at church.

The sight of this strange phenom-
enon excited very unpleasant sensations
in the minds of a large part of the
congregation; inasmuch that, what
with staring and wriggling and scow-
ling and frowning and whispering, but
very little notice was taken of the par-
son's sermon. The next day, the ag-
grieved party repaired to the dwelling
house of Parson M., to state their
grievance and demand redress. Now
the burden of their complaint appears
to have been, that he should wear a
wig of the Boston cut, adjusted and
finished in high taste. The parson be-
ing a mild, milky kind of a man, (as
all parish parsons should be,) brought
forth his wig and bade them fashion it
to their own liking. Whereupon they
formed a circle, composed of all ages,
grades, genders, and, taking a pair of
scissors, they cropped off one lock of
the wig, and then another and another,
till at length all declared that it might
be lawfully worn upon a christian's
head—excepting one single dissentient,
who started a new objection by alleging
that wearing a wig was a violation of
the decalogue, which says, "Thou
shalt not make unto thee any graven
image, or any likeness of any thing
that is in heaven above, or that is
in the earth beneath." The parson,
who hitherto had been silent, made
the following cogent reply: "Deigh-
nor, said he, when the wig came from
the barber, your objection might have
been valid; but in its present state, I

do not think it expedient to show, that it
is in the likeness of any thing in hea-
ven above, or in the earth beneath."
Hereupon the objector, after having
viewed the wig with some suitable at-
tention, candidly withdrew his objec-
tion.

Thus it will fare with the federal con-
stitution of Government. It was form-
ed by a body of sages, with Washing-
ton at their head; and, after a long
and patient deliberation it was adjust-
ed and finished in exact and comely
proportions. But people are not will-
ing to give it a fair trial. Innovation
is the rage of the day. Indeed, there
is no constitution maker in this coun-
try, so famous as the Abbe Seys;
but Constitution Cobblers are almost
as plenty as Shoe Cobblers especially
in Virginia.

The Legislature of that State has ve-
ry lately resolved to recommend it to
all the states, to amend the federal con-
stitution, in such a manner as would
essentially alter its nature, by diminish-
ing the weight of the senate and pro-
portionally increase that of the house
of representatives in congress.

If the federal constitution is suffered
still to be clipped and new moulded,
from time to time, by the rude hand
and dull shears of innovators, finally
and very soon too, as the parson's
wig, it will exhibit the likeness of
nothing that is in heaven above, or
that is in the earth beneath.

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

RICHARD DENNY.
3d March, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I WANT immediately a single Man who
understands the principles of surveying
sufficiently to go immediately into the prac-
tice of it under my inspection. Such a
person, writing a good hand, coming well
recommended for his honesty, sobriety, and
distinction to business, will meet with con-
stant employment perhaps as long as I live
or am continued in office.—The wages
will be liberal and their treatment proper.
A really religious character would be
preferred, but the above qualifications
will be indispensably necessary.

CHARLES ROBERTS,
Surveyor of Queen Ann's county.
P. S. I would take a sprightly youth
who understands Arithmetic well, and
learn him surveying, provided I could be
assured of his services for a reasonable
length of time.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

By virtue of a Decree from the ho-
norable Alexander Conier Hanson,
chancellor of the state of Maryland, ap-
pointing the Subscriber Trustee, will be
exposed to public sale at the dwelling-
house of Mr. John Partrick's in Queen-
Ann's county, Tullie's Neck, on Friday
the thirtieth day of April next, all the
Real Estate of the late Col. George Bay-
nard, deceased, that was mortgaged to
Henry Pratt, lying and being in Queen
Ann's county, Tullie's Neck, containing
by estimation seven hundred and seventy-
four acres of land. This land is well
adapted to the growth of wheat, corn,
and tobacco, and lies within about nine
miles of Centre-Ville and about five miles
from a good gristmill. This property has
a large proportion of timber on said land,
and is in good repair for cultivation, with
convenient buildings and an apple orchard
on said premises. It is presumed unne-
cessary for further particulars at present,
as no person will purchase said property
without first taking a view of the same.
This property will be laid off in two lots
with a proportionable part of timber to
each lot. The terms of sale are nine
months credit, the purchaser or purchasers
giving bond with approved security for
the payment of the purchase money, bear-
ing interest from the day of sale.—The
sale to commence at 2 o'clock in the after-
noon, and attendance given by

SOLN. SCOTT, Trustee.
March 1st, 1802.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the
High Court of Chancery, the subscriber
will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on
the premises, on Monday the 29th day
of March next, at the hour of 12
o'clock at noon, if fair, if not the first
fair day, at the same hour and place,
to the highest bidder,

ALL the right, title, claim and in-
terest, of Joseph Massey and John
and Benjamin Comegys to a tract of land,
lying in Kent county, called Partnership,
containing about three hundred and fifty
acres, clear of dispute; this land is said
to be nearly equal in quality to any in Kent
county. And, on the first day of April
will be sold, to the highest bidder, at pub-
lic sale, at the town of Centreville, in
Queen Ann's county, all the right, title,
claim and interest, of the aforesaid Jo-
seph Massey and John and Benjamin
Comegys, to the following tracts or par-
cels of land lying in Queen Ann's county,
to wit: One tract called Dunganon, one
other tract called Massey's Addition, and
one other tract on which Richard Semans
lived. The above lands, the proper-
ty of Joseph Massey, are sold to satisfy
a debt due on mortgage from the aforesaid
Joseph Massey to John and Benjamin
Comegys, and a judgment obtained by Fre-
derick Grammar against the said Joseph
Massey. The purchaser or purchasers are
to give bond, with good security, for pay-
ing the whole of the purchase money in
nine months, with interest from the day
of sale, and upon the approbation, ratifi-
cation, and confirmation by the cham-
peller, of the sale and the whole of the
purchase money being paid, and not before
the trustee, by a good deed indented, ac-
knowledgeed, and recorded, agreeable to
law, shall give, grant, bargain, sell, re-
lease and confirm, to the purchaser or pur-
chasers, and his, her, and their heirs,
the said Joseph Massey and John and Ben-
jamin Comegys's right, title, interest and
estate, to the land to him, her, or them
sold. Any person whatever who may
have any claim on the above lands, ei-
ther by mortgage or judgment, are requir-
ed to produce them on the day of sale, or so
the subscriber, in Annapolis, previous
thereto.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Trustee.
Annapolis, February 15, 1802.

Notice.

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

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

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

IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

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

By order,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, C. C.

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

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

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

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

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice that the sub-
scriber of Talbot County has ob-
tained from the Orphans Court of said
County, in Maryland, Letters Testamen-
tary on the Personal Estate of Shier Par-
ratt, and Letters of Administration
on the Personal Estate of Richard Arring-
dell, both late of Talbot County, deceased.
All persons having Claims against ei-
ther of the aforesaid Deceased's Estates
are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscri-
ber, on or before the seventh day of Sep-
tember next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said
Estates. Given under my hand this first
day of March, 1802.

GEORGE PARRATT, Esq.
of Shier Parratt, and Admini-
strator of Richard Arringdell.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the sub-
scriber of Somerset county, hath
obtained from the Orphans Court of Wor-
cester county in Maryland, Letters of Ad-
ministration on the Personal Estate of
John Rackliff, late of Worcester county,
deceased; All persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased are hereby warned
to exhibit the same with the vouchers
thereof to the subscriber on or before the
30th day of August next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under my hand this
20th day of February, 1802.

WILLIAM WINDER,
Administrator D. B. New of
John Rackliff.

BLANKS
Of all kind Remitt at this Office
with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.



From the New-York Evening Post.

THE EXAMINATION.

THE message observes that "in our care of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against the dissipation of public money, appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose, susceptible of definition; by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount, by reducing the unconfined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money, and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money where the examination may be prompt, efficacious and uniform." In this recommendation we can be at no loss to discover additional proof of deliberate design in the present chief magistrate to arraign the former administrations. All these suggestions imply in them a former either negligent or defective attention to the objects recommended; some of them go further and insinuate that there had been at least a departure from correct plans which had before been instituted. The censure intended to be conveyed is as unjust as the conceptions which have dictated it, are crude and chimerical. In all matters of this nature the question turns upon the proper boundaries of the precautions to be observed; how far they ought to go; where they should stop; how much is necessary for security, and order; what qualifications of general rules are to be admitted to adapt them to practice, & to attain the ends of the public service. It is certainly possible to do too much as well as too little; to embarrass, if not defeat the good which may be done, by attempting more than is practicable; or to overbalance that good, by evils accruing from an excess of regulation. Men of business know this to be the case in the ordinary affairs of life; how much more must it be so, in the extensive and complicated concerns of an Empire! To reach and not to pass the salutary medium is the province of sound judgment: To miss the point will ever be the lot of those who, enveloped all their lives in the mists of theory, are constantly seeking for an ideal perfection which never was and never will be attainable in reality. It is about this medium, not about general principles, that those in power in our government have differed; and to experience, not to the malevolent insinuations of rivals, must be the appeal, whether the one or the other description of persons have judged most accurately. Yet discerning men may form no imperfect opinion of the merits of the controversy between them, by even a cursory view of the distinctions on which it has turned.

Nothing, for instance, is more just or proper than the position that the Legislature ought to appropriate specific sums, for specific purposes; but nothing is more wild or of more inconvenient tendency than to attempt to appropriate "a specific sum for each specific purpose, susceptible of definition," as the message preposterously recommends. Thus (to take a familiar example) in providing for the transportation of an army; oats & hay for the subsistence of horses, are each susceptible of a definition; and an esti-

mate, and a precise sum may be appropriated for each separately; yet in the operations of an army, it will often happen that more than a sufficient quantity of the one article may be obtained and not a sufficient quantity of the other; If the appropriations be distinct, and the officer who is to make the provision be not at liberty to divert the fund from one of these objects to the other (as the doctrine of the message implies,) the horses of the army may in such a case starve; and its movements be arrested—in some situations even the army itself may likewise be starved, by a failure of the means of transportation.

If it be said that the inconvenience here suggested, may be avoided, by making the appropriations for forage, generally, and not for the items which compose it separately: The answer is, first, that this, by uniting & blending different things, susceptible each of a precise definition, is an abandonment of the principle of the message; secondly, that it would be only a partial cure for the mischief incident to that rigorous principle. It might happen that the badness of roads would injure the waggon of the army more than was anticipated, and so much more as to exhaust the specific fund appropriated for their repairs; it might also have happened from various causes that at an earlier period of the campaign, the consumption of forage had been less than was calculated, so that there was a surplus of the fund destined for this object. If in such a case the public Agent could not transfer that surplus to the repairs of the waggons; here in like manner, the motions of the army might be suspended, and in the event famine and ruin produced.

This analysis might be pursued, so as to prove that similar evils are inseparable, from a much more qualified application of the principle in the message, and so to demonstrate that nothing more can safely or reasonably be attempted, than to distribute the public expenses, into a certain number of convenient subdivisions or departments; to require from the proper officers, estimates of the items, which are to compose each head of expense, and after examining these with due care, to adapt the appropriations to the respective aggregates; applying a specific sum to the amount of each great subdivision:—the pay of the army; military stores; quarter master stores, &c. &c. This, with even more detail than could well be executed, has been uniformly done, under the past administrations of the present Government, from the very beginning of its proceedings. More will in the experiment be found impracticable & injurious; especially in seasons and in situations, when the public service demands activity and exertion. In like manner, the former practice of the government, has corresponded with the rule, taken in its true and just sense, of "disallowing all application of money, varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount." It is confidently believed, that whoever shall allege or insinuate the contrary, may be challenged to point out the instance in which money has been issued from the Treasury for any purpose, which was not sanctioned by regular appropriation, or which exceeded the appropriated amount; or where there was an expenditure of money allowed, that

was not strictly within the limits of such an appropriation; except indeed, upon the impracticable idea of minutely separating, and distinguishing the items which form the aggregate of some general head of expenditure.

It is likewise material, to have well understood, that generally speaking, the distinction between the appropriations for different objects, can only be strictly observed at the Treasury itself; which can easily take care that more money shall go out for any purpose, than is authorized by law; and can see that this money is fairly expended by the proper officer, in conformity with the general spirit of the appropriation prescribed by the law. But it is in most cases impossible for the officer, charged with a particular branch of the public service, to separate nicely, in the details of expenditure, the different funds which may have been placed in his hands. Thus, (still drawing our examples from the military department, where the danger of misapplication is always the greatest) if several funds be placed in the hands of the Quarter Master General, for different objects, he must of necessity, distribute a large portion of them among his principal duties; and these again among subordinate agents. Unless this distribution be pursued through the remotest ramifications, down to the moment of final expenditure, it is evident that it must fail throughout; and it is no less evident that it cannot be so far pursued. The mere accountantship would be an insuperable obstacle; it would require in every the most inferior agent, a profound knowledge of accounts, and would impose both on principals and subordinates the duty of keeping such a multiplicity of accounts, as, if even practicable, would exhaust the funds issued for the public service, in mere clerkship. Another most mischievous consequence would ensue. The exigencies of the public service are often so variable, that a public agent would frequently find himself ill-handed for one purpose; empty-handed for another, and if forbidden to make a transfer, not only the service would suffer, but an opportunity, with very strong temptations, would be given to traffic with the public money for private gain: while the business of the government would be stagnated by the injudicious and absurd impediments of an overdriven strictness. Happily it is not very material that the principle of distinct appropriations for separate objects should be carried through all the details. The essential ends of it are answered, if it be strictly pursued, in the issuing of money from the Treasury; and if this department be careful that the principal lines of discrimination are not transgressed.

The theory of the message plainly contemplates, that in no case shall the actual money appertaining to one fund, be expended for the purpose of another; though each fund may be sufficient for its object, and though there may be an appropriation for each object. This is another excess of theory; which with a full treasury would often disable the Government, from fulfilling its engagements, and from carrying on the public business. To execute this plan consistently with the exigencies of national expenditure, would probably require, in ordinary, a triplication of the revenues, or a

capital necessary for the whole amount of that expenditure, and would very often lock up from circulation, large sums, which might be of great importance to the activity of trade and industry. But are the ends to be attained by a scheme of this kind? It is to be feared, that the ends are necessary, but the means are impracticable.

As to the proposed "unconfined field of contingencies," and circumscribing discretionary powers over money," observations similar to those which have been already made, occur. The term recurring, implies that the thing must have already existed in a degree; and indeed it is manifest, that all the minute casualties of expenditure, especially in the naval and military departments, cannot be foreseen and defined. The question then must be, has the limit been sufficiently narrow, in the situation of the Government, in the scenes through which it has passed, comprehending for a great part of the time Indian wars and foreign hostilities? Certainly, if viewed on a proportionable scale, the extent appears to have been as moderate as could have been desired; and no blame can justly attach to the administration on this account.

As to "bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money," there never has been a deviation from that system. The Department of the Treasury has uniformly preferred a vigilant superintendence over all accountabilities for public money. A particular accountant indeed has been appointed in the war & navy departments, but he has been subordinate to the Treasury Department, which has prescribed regulations for his conduct, and has constantly revised his proceedings. It is true, that by his connection with the particular department for which he is accountant, there are cases in which he is to be guided by the directions of the head of that Department; but though these directions, if not plainly contrary to the rules prescribed by the Treasury, would exempt him from responsibility, the directions themselves pass under the review of the Treasury, as a check upon the head of the department to which he is attached; and in cases of abuse, they would serve to establish a responsibility of the principal. To say, that this interferes with a prompt examination of accounts, is to affirm, that a division of labor is injurious to dispatch; a position contrary to all experience. The fact, without doubt, is, that it contributes essentially to dispatch; and that whatever new modification may be adopted, either the accounts of the other departments will never keep pace with the current of business in times of activity, or that modification must adhere the principle of employing distinct organs.

If it be the design to exclude, in every case, the intervention of the head of the particular department, some or all of these evils will follow; The service of that department will suffer, by unduly restricting its head. In cases in which he must be the most competent judge, and by obliging him, in order to avoid eventual difficulties, to resort, in the first instance, to another department, less alive than himself to the exigencies of his own, for a cautious and slow, perhaps a reduced

ant acquiescence in arrangements which require promptness; if, in the spirit of confidence and accommodation, the officers of the Treasury yield a ready compliance with the wishes of the head of such department, they may inadvertently co-operate in measures which they would have disapproved and corrected on a deliberate and impartial revision. If this spirit be not shown, not only the immediate service of the department may be improperly impeded, but sensations unfriendly to the due harmony of the different members of the administration, may be engendered. Collusion stands on one, discord on the other side of the dilemma.

The existing plan steers a middle & a prudent course; neither fettering too much the heads of the other departments, nor relinquishing too far the requisite control of the Treasury. Its opposite supposes all trust may be placed in one department—none in the others. The extravagant jealousy of the overbearing influence of the Treasury department, which was so conspicuous in the times of the two former secretaries, has of a sudden given way to unlimited confidence! The intention seems to be to surround the brow of their immaculate successor, with the collected rays legislative and executive favor. But will be the attempt to add lustre to the dim luminary of a benighted administration!

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

Latest Foreign News.

BOURDEAUX, Dec. 20.

The Council of Commerce in this city has received the following letter from General Le Clerc, at Brest.

Citizens:

I am sensible of the importance of the mission with which I have been entrusted. I know that the fate of a part of France depends on the fortunate result of this expedition. This consideration is too powerful a motive not to induce me to employ all the means in my power for its success. I consider myself happy in having merited the confidence of the commercial interest of Bourdeaux; and as far as depends on my exertions, that important city will raise to the same degree of prosperity which it enjoyed before the revolution. I shall receive, with pleasure, any information which you shall please to transmit to me, respecting the trade which France carries on with the colonies.

I have the honor of saluting you,
(Signed)

LE CLERC.

The same council has received a letter from Counsellor Benezec, of which the following is an extract:

Citizens,

"I have received the honorable letter you were pleased to write to me, & shall endeavor to justify the good opinion you entertain of my administration. I shall devote myself for the good of my country, and for that of commerce. I hope, citizens, that this devotion will not be fruitless; but if I entertain this flattering hope it is because I depend on the efforts of commercial men. Those of Nantes, whom I have visited, have promised to make the greatest exertions, and from what you observe, I see with pleasure that those of Bourdeaux will not be behind.

"To re-establish a good administration in the colony, to give activity to agriculture, and to protect commerce, such, citizens, is the intention of government. I shall neglect nothing that can tend to accomplish these views, and I hope that you will soon be sensible of the effects of my zeal."

ITALY, Dec. 2.

The Russian Minister at Rome, Cef. fini, has exchanged several notes with the Papal Secretary of State, relative to the election of a Grand Master at Malta.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Strength of Imagination.—One of the French papers gives a very strong instance of the power of imagination. A person who was extremely fond of dogs, was recently playing with a small one, and was slightly bit by him in the nose. He thought nothing of it for some time, but hap-

pening to be in company with some persons who were speaking of the dreadful effects of the bite of mad dogs, he was struck with terror, and immediately caused his little favorite to be killed. But the idea had so completely got possession of his senses, that he died in a state of delirium. A child of his, who was bitten by the same dog is perfectly well, because he apprehended no danger.

A very extraordinary circumstance has occurred in a Northern county, which forms a great topic of conversation at present. Several years ago Mr. M.—the only son of a gentleman of considerable landed property, in consequence of repeated imprudences, had the misfortune entirely to alienate the affections of his father. His distresses accumulated, and his applications redoubled for relief; but every avenue was choked up to tenderness and forgiveness, and the unfortunate young man was abandoned by a rigorous parent to the severity of his fate. At last, broken hearted with remorse, distress and despair, he fell into a dangerous illness, during which he was frequently visited by some members of the family till he expired & was buried. So at least those persons believed they had seen so. The whole however, or at least the consummation of this extraordinary scene, was a delusion. M. H.—, whether in the hope that his father, appeased, and mollified by this dreadful catastrophe, might be induced to pay his creditors, or plainly perceiving that he had no other prospect of avoiding being disinherited by his unrelenting father, had recourse to the stratagem we have described. As soon as the funeral was over, in which he performed so signal a character, he withdrew to the Continent, where amongst the several adventures that befel him, it is said poverty or some other misfortune conducted him into the Quick-silver mines of Hungary, from which misery so rarely returns to the light of the sun. Mr. H. however, had very lately the good fortune to effect, by some method by which we are uninformed, his liberation from so horrible a prison, and is returned, after a long absence to his kingdom. Finding his father had died in the interval, and that his three sisters were, as heirs at law, in possession of the estate, he is now rejoicing in the success of his policy, and claims an immense property, which can only be contested by disputing the identity of his person, of which however, persons of great rank and integrity are thoroughly satisfied. This gentleman we understand to have cut a very distinguished figure in the beau monde, and to have led the ton of whim and fashionable dissipation.

American Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

A letter dated February 12, has been received from Mr. Lear, our Consul at Cay-Francois, from which the following circumstantial and interesting statement is derived.

On the 2d of February, the French fleet, consisting of 14 sail of the line & 9 frigates, appeared off the harbor. Every thing was immediately put in motion. The whites rejoicing and the blacks preparing for resistance. They did not attempt to come in that day, although the wind and weather were very favorable. A cutter belonging to the fleet came in, and an aide of the admiral was sent to General Christophe, who commanded the town, to deliver to him the proclamation of the first consul, and to know if he should make any opposition. The answer from Christophe was, that he was but a subordinate officer, and that he could not permit the ships to enter without the orders of the governor. This determination and the preparation making for opposition, created a general alarm. Mr. Lear went round to the Americans, & advised them to get themselves and their most valuable effects on board the vessels in the harbor without delay. At midnight the mayor and municipality waited upon him, with a request, that he would attend a deputation of their body on board the fleet, to endeavor to make some accommodation that would save the town. He readily consented, from motives of humanity, and from a wish to know their disposition towards the Ameri-

cans. They embarked about 2 o'clock, and at the same time Mr. Lear gave orders to the American vessels in the road, to move over to the opposite side of the harbor, that they might be as far as possible from the town. The ships having stood off in the night, the deputation did not get to the admiral till one o'clock of the 3d inst. where the deputation were received by general Le Clerc in a very severe manner, and informed that the ships would come in next day, at all events, and without any other terms than those offered in the proclamation (which was published yesterday.) After they had been dismissed, Mr. Lear was introduced to the general, and told him his double view in coming. He said as to the first, his determination had been delivered to the deputation, and as to the second, that the Americans might expect every protection he could give them. Mr. Lear returned with the deputation, and they reached the town about sunset, when they went to general Christophe, and informed him of the issue of their mission. He declared he would not yield a point on his part. Mr. Lear then asked him what the Americans had to depend upon. He said he would give permission in the morning for them to go on board their vessels. Mr. Lear retired to his house, and put up his most valuable papers and a few clothes, to take on board the American vessels with him in the morning. The town was filled with troops & other blacks from the country during the night. In the morning at day light, Mr. Lear went to general Christophe's for the order for the Americans to embark, & also desired that all the women and children and other whites might be permitted to go on board the American vessels, which would be ready to receive them. He was mounting his horse, and told him he would ride to the water and give orders to the guard to permit the Americans only to go on board the vessels. Mr. Lear intreated for the others, but in vain. Mr. Lear made such dispositions as to get off with a number of women and children who were there, and such Americans as appeared; all but 4 or 5 having gone on board.

The wind was high all day, and the fleet which was close in to the reef, could not enter the harbor. In the afternoon armed men were sent on board the American vessels, and every white and black Frenchman found on board was taken out and carried in there. Just before dark, one of the ships stood in very near the fort, with every appearance of entering. The fort fired at her, which was returned, & a cannonading took place. All the forts round the harbor fired constantly, although some were not within 6 miles of the ships. This was the signal for firing the town, which was immediately begun; and in about one hour it exhibited an awful scene of conflagration. The ships did not attempt to come in.

The situation of the Americans on board the vessels was not very pleasant. They were totally defenceless, and within the power of the blacks; and a report had come off in the afternoon, that they would come on board, after burning the town, and destroy the vessels and massacre the people on board. There were 35 American vessels in the port (which was the whole number, a few small French ones excepted) and as there appeared no other chance for safety, after they should have gorged themselves on shore, but from some of the ships coming in (which they could not do in the night) or from a detachment of boats sent in by them with the troops, Mr. Lear determined at once to go out by the forts in a boat, endeavor to get in a detachment of boats. On passing the forts every thing was silent, which convinced him they had abandoned them, after setting fire to the town. He got out safely; and as the ships stood off, it was day light before he got on board the admiral. He told his situation to him, and the admiral assured him he would go in with his ships without delay, as they could now go in as soon or sooner than the boats. Accordingly about 12 o'clock they entered the harbor, without a gun from the forts, which had been abandoned. They found the American shipping safe, as the blacks were still pillaging the town amidst the flames. The troops instantly landed from the ships and the

town was immediately cleared of the blacks, and a few houses (perhaps 60 out of 600) saved.

To attempt to describe the scene of desolation is impossible. The property lost of the American in the town was very considerable. In goods and debts due from those who lost their all, it must be nearly 300,000 dollars. Only one American lost his life, a Mr. Lanchester, of the house of Lanchester and Richardson, from Charleston, South Carolina. He tarried on shore with a determination to save his property or perish with it, and unhappily suffered. He was killed in his house, and almost consumed in the flames. Few other whites were killed, as they appeared to be more intent on plunder than murder. Three Americans saved their houses, but their goods were pillaged, viz. Mr. Dodge, Messrs. Hellen and Williams, and Messrs. D'Arcy and Stevenfon.

Captain Rogers, of the American navy, was there, and who displayed that dauntless spirit which he is known to possess, carried on shore through the whole, and by his good management and intrepidity secured the lives of many whom he got off from the flames, and was the means of saving several houses.

The general in chief, expresses himself disposed to befriend the Americans in every way: but as yet, no American vessels have been allowed to dispose of or land their cargoes, neither have any been permitted to sail, excepting captain Rogers, who has obtained a special permission. Mr. Lear was assured by the general, that he would give all expedition to establish the offices, that the vessels may enter and clear and unload their cargoes (such as have them.) As to taking in cargoes, it is out of the question; for there is nothing left to load a single vessel: the destruction of the town is far greater than in the former conflagration.

Divisions of the ships and troops have gone to different parts of the island; one to Port Republic, and one to the city of Santo Domingo; from these places Mr. Lear had not heard. A report was in town, that the French met with a powerful opposition at Port Republic, and lost 4 or 500 men, and that the place was destroyed. Others say, there was little resistance, and the place saved. They landed at Port au Paix, at Limbay, and at Port Dauphin; at all which places they met with resistance; but made good their landing. This is an evidence that opposition was determined upon from the first. The sons of Toussaint came over in the fleet; & were treated by the officers with great attention. They had been in France for their education. To Christophe, it was declared by the aid of the admiral who was sent to him on the 2d inst. that himself, Toussaint, and the other chiefs who had conducted meritoriously in the late insurrection, would have their rank confirmed, their pay continued for life, and full possession of their immense property, without its being questioned how they had acquired it. And he proposed to continue as a hostage for the fulfilment of these conditions by the general in chief, if he would give up the idea of resistance, but it had no effect upon him.

In addition to the above particulars we learn, that Mr. Lear had been received in the character of general commercial agent, by the general in chief, who is viewed as an upright man, and whose wife (who is with him) is sister to the first consul.

The payment for provisions, &c. derived from the Americans is offered to be made in bills on France, at 80 days sight, or part in cash and colonial produce.

That another division of 25 ships, and 20,000 troops are daily expected.

Toussaint was understood to be in the neighborhood of the Cape during the occurrence of the above events.

Both Toussaint and Christophe were supposed when captain Rogers failed to be in the neighborhood of the Cape, with a large body of troops; but it was thought that they would soon be obliged to disperse and fly to the mountains.

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

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 23.

For Mr. Lear's account of the affairs of Cape-Francois, which was promised in our last, see the *Washington Head* in this day's paper.

IT is justly considered to be a much harder thing to make the great and powerful submit to equal laws than the poor and simple. In a confederacy of States, the great States are, in like manner, proud and refractory. Yet it is clear, that a good government must compel the great men and the great States to yield to it, or it must yield to them. Factions must either obey or govern. In the latter case, a revolution takes place. Violence prevails over liberty and right, and the sword, at last, disposes of the sceptre. The Virginia amendments, and all the schemes of her great men, shew, that she aspires to rule the union. If the New-England Democrats have any sense they must see this, for it is obvious, and if they have any virtue left, they will take the alarm.

[Paladium.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, dated the 12th Dec. to his friend in Washington.

"It now appears certain that this place will be given up to the French. I am informed that the governor is making arrangements for the evacuation of the forts from Baton Rouge down the east side of the river. The people generally do not relish the change—particularly the Americans."

So this mighty fleet destined for St. Domingo, have lost their track, and by accident are about to taken station nearer the "American Republic."

The inhabitants of the western frontier of Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, will probably be favored with the first 'fraternal hug'—a friendly grapple indeed! How eligible must be their condition when blessed with thirty thousand refined quiet and peaceable French neighbors. Perhaps they are rich too; if not they will soon make themselves comfortable; the chief consul has taught his people the art of laying and collecting contributions.

Will the President have occasion to lay, in his message ('should' circumstances, under which he may be placed, render inconvenient the mode heretofore practised, &c.) at the opening of the next session of Congress, that the number of 'men requisite for each garrison,' including all posts and retrions will be considerably short of the present military establishment?

"And for the surplus no particular use can be pointed out! People of America, take warning! Your army and navy rendered inefficient by repeated disbandments, your internal revenue reduced & your judiciary destroyed! The period is approaching, when you will feel the miseries of poverty, and the calamities of war at the same time."

It was said by the Jacobins, during the administration of the venerable Adams, that 'your dearest rights and interests were bartered'—and even 'that you were to be sold.' If you are not now held up for sale—the evidence is too strong, not to inspire the belief, that your best interests are deserted and abandoned by those, who ought to preserve and protect them.

METHODISM.

Those that have Ears to hear,—let them hear; and

Those that have Eyes to see,—let them see.

Mr. Cowan,

As I rode with Mrs. Chamberlaine to Church last Sunday, she mentioned to me, that having some days before been to see Miss Molly Markland in Oxford, in company with Mrs. Tilghman, they found in the room with her a stranger—he hanging over her, she lying on her bed and weeping bitterly—that very shortly after they entered, he held out a hand to each of them and said—farewell Honies—that supposing he was about to depart, she gave him her hand, with—your servant Sir; but instead of his going as she expected, he held the hands of

both of them, and went on with a kind of preachment to Miss Molly, which being finished, he departed—That she then learned his name was Moore, and a Methodist preacher, who had come in without being sent for by Miss Molly; and that Mrs. Tilghman, having been invited to the funeral of Jere Bromwell's late wife, had heard this preacher, and thought he delivered a very good discourse.

Mr. Singleton had invited us to dine with him that day: not long after I was in his house, he told me if Mrs. Chamberlaine had been at Methodist Meeting, for that he had been told so, and did not know how to believe it. It occurred to me that probably the report originated from what had happened at Miss Molly's; and from what I have learned since of part of a discourse overheard between Moore and James Delahay, am persuaded that if Moore did not set it about in the form Mr. Singleton heard it, he laid a train for it's going forth.

Many things have occurred to me—As, was it a christian act to invade Mr. Jackson's province,—and to disturb poor Miss Molly?

—Was it the act of christian love and modesty thus to get, and to hold Mrs. Chamberlaine's hand,—or was it the effect of infernal impudence?

—Was his holding out his hand to Mrs. Tilghman, &c. merely an impudent act, and did he not merit the insult for having become one of his auditory, and letting a compliance with the ways of this world work a forgetfulness in her of the warnings of her Saviour and his Apostles?—And is it not charity bewitched, in any wife to approve and encourage such preachers and such preachings?

As to the *falsity propagated*,—the Scriptures teach me that the Devil is the father of Liars; therefore I must suppose Moore (for to him, so far as I know, the falsity attaches) to be the child of the devil, and doing his father's work. I wish some of your correspondents would take up this matter, and entertain the public with what may be to be said on such subjects.

'Tis a good while since I went round Oxford with a subscription-paper for making provision for the miller, and can't be positive that I made my application to Miss Molly Markland, & why I did not get her name to the paper—My recollection is, that I did apply, and that she pleaded inability, as many others have done—Had the poor widow thus lightly thought of her duty to support public worship, and not gone herself, we probably never should have heard of the merit of throwing two mites into the treasury.

When Nan Ellis attended at church and put a Copper in my hat, it drew from me,—God forgive you!—What was the signification?—that Nan performed a duty which many failed in.—Mr. Jackson, I have reason to believe, attended Miss Molly, and administered to her the sacrament, yet I never heard that he set her a weeping bitterly, therefore conclude he touch'd not on the only exceptionable part, that I know of, in her character. And—Mr. Tilford's insinuation of my interestedness to procure money for the Easton Church, notwithstanding,—I made no use of the opportunity, of being called in to write her Will, to induce her to make a sort of composition with the Almighty—Have Methodists acted so in James Berry's manumission business?—The truth is, no such thing dwelt on my mind; and well would it be for many, if their minds were equally free from the ambition of making converts to what, for aught they can be sure of, tends to the subversion of Christianity—To me they are evidently within the description of those, our Blessed Lord and his apostles have warned Christians to beware of.

I make no doubt, if Moore had set Miss Molly a weeping bitterly by representations of the danger she was in from failing to honour God with her substance, I should ere this have been desired to go down and see her; that has not been—therefore, it could not be that which set her a weeping bitterly; and the question again occurs—what could Moore have said to Miss Molly to make her weep thus bitterly?—Did he, to affright poor Miss Molly, (as did Mr. Tilford amongst other things, to provoke me,

when I called his bright Angel—a rascal—the apostle warns that Satan is able to assume the appearance of an Angel of Light—) tell her,—That the Church was attached to forms, but that Methodism possessed the genuine tree spirit of Christianity,—and boast of the good rules of the Methodists?—Alas! Mr. Tilford, where was the genuine spirit—the good rules, nothing or keeping when you tempted the negro to forsake the poor laws, who had climbed your fence and trampled on your head-land to avoid a dirty place in the road, and obliging her to measure back her limping steps, and left her (if her strength had failed her) to perish in the mud?

—And alas Mr. Emory, Mr. Denney, and others of ye!—Methodists—who set Mr. Tilford a ringing, to raise a mob for to—; how ineffectual are your good rules, if a choice one is not to be affected by them, & this inhuman act to pass unnoticed?

The Song runs, Since Laws were made for every degree; To curb vice in others as well as me, I wonder we ha'n't better company Upon Tybern-Tree.

I have reason to say—thanks to my blessed Lord & Saviour, tho' my thanks on a former occasion seem'd *Paradoxical*—and not to you,—that methodism did not so far badevil the Eastonians, as *illumination*—(I think there is still one to the other)—did the Parisians; and that I am now able to give credit to the Devil's dog, by assuring you, that I have not the least doubt but that his Highness will reward your intended services, and give you the fraternal hug with the utmost ardour.

How far, Mr. Gibson, my informant was correct in saying you were loud against me at the Ringing-bout, I will not undertake to defend; and I leave to your own confidence, why you took a part against me, were it loud or otherwise.—'Tis now more immediately your duty to preserve the peace and prevent anarchy and disorder, and I trust that I may hope better things from you; and that it is no ill will shew to yourself or the country, that you may prove to be an impartial judge. You have, or you will shortly subscribe, a belief in the Christian Religion—towards a qualification for your office; my intention in writing to you was double—to make you sensible of the mischiefs of disorder which the ringing tended to, and to lead you back to the Church as a stray. The patriarch Jacob's vision of a Ladder impressed my mind at that time, that you considered methodism as a proper Ladder whereby to climb up to Honor and power, & that you were willing as such to make use of it, and that you acted accordingly;—if I was right, I hope you'll profit by it—if wrong I ask your pardon.

SAM. CHAMBERLAINE.

March 21, 1802.

I hereby assert, that John Turner of Easton, is a coward.

PHLEEN. DOWNES.

March 23, 1802.

Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

HENRY J. CARROLL,

Trustee.

Somerset county

March 12, 1802.

That handsome colored & well made Horse

PILATE,

got by Oxbellow,

WILL stand this season as follows (and his stand to continue until the twentieth day of the sixth month, June next ensuing) to order: Shares by the season, insurance of the single leap. He will stand on second and third day until 1 o'clock at Easton, the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of the month, and on fourth day the thirty-first until 5 o'clock at the Chapel; fifth and sixth days until 12 o'clock proceeding in the same week at the house of the subscriber; on seventh day also proceeding in the same week at the Trapp.

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

WILLIAM WILLSON.

Kings-Town, 24th month, 20th, 1802.

P. S. The groom will be entitled to receive one quarter of a dollar on demand when over a mare resumes the bridle.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

if taken out of the state, if taken within in the state.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

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

LLOYD DAT.

March 14, 1802.

Public Vendue.

TO be sold at Public Sale for cash only, on Tuesday 30th inst. at Prince's Tavern in Easton, all John Mullikin's Interest, Estate, Right and title (after the death of his mother now an aged & infirm woman,) of, in & to the valuable Farm which Patrick Mullikin near the Hole in the wall died, seized and possessed of, and where his widow now lives.

This is a very valuable farm as well on account of its situation, as the quality of the land.

Any person disposed to buy will no doubt view the land before the day of sale, any further description of it is therefore deemed unnecessary. Sale will commence at 4 o'clock in the evening.

COMEGYS & Co.

of Baltimore.

March 15, 1802.

EASTON ACADEMY.

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

By order of the Committee,

JOHN COATS, Chairman,

March 13, 1802.

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

Per order

THOMAS BANNING, Clk.

March 15, 1802.

BANK NOTES LOST.

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

RICHARD DENNY.

3d March, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

John Haffer,

Overseer.

Queen Ann's, 2d March, 1802.

I WANT immediately a single Man who understands the principles of surveying, sufficiently to go immediately into the practice of it under my inspection.—Such a person, writing a good hand, coming well recommended for his honesty, sobriety, and attention to business, will meet with constant employment perhaps as long as I live or am continued in office.—The wages will be liberal and their treatment proper. A really religious character would be preferred, but the above qualifications will be indispensably necessary.

ZACHARIAS ROBERTS,

Surveyor of Queen Ann's county.

P. S. I would take a sprightly youth who understands Arithmetic well, and learn him surveying, provided I could be assured of his services for a reasonable length of time.

Z. R.

TO BE SOLD

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

JOHN KING DOWNES.

Wye Neck, Queen Ann's county.

March 2, 1802

A COACHEE & HORSES FOR SALE.

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

Sept. 1, 1801.

Public Vendue.

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

SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.

March 2d, 1802.

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

Notice.

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

SAMUEL THOMAS.

NICHOLAS MARTIN, Jur.

Easton, March 9, 1802.

Notice.

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

ROBERT SULIVANE,

CLEMENT SULIVANE,

Adm'rs De bonis non of Christopher Birchhead.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

February 16, 1802.

IN CHANCERY,

January 16, 1802.

ORDERED, that the sale made by John Duhamell, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James Johnson, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, stated in his report shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twenty fifth day of March next provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers before the twenty-fourth day of February next.

The report states that two tracts of Land called Marlins Beginning and Smith's Field, containing 143 1-8 acres, were sold to Samuel Rochester at £. 5 0 1 per acre, and a tract of land called Compulsion was sold to James Rochester at £. 4 2 4 per acre.

True Copy.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

Reg. Cnr. Cas.

Notice.

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

MARY HITCH

Administratrix of Wm. E. Hitch.

Somerset county.

Jan. 23, 1802.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

BY Virtue of a Decease from the honorable Alexander Contee Hanson, Chancellor of the State of Maryland, appointing the Subscriber Trustee, will be exposed to public sale at the dwelling-house of Mr. John Partrick's in Queen Ann's county, Tullie's Neck, on Friday the thirtieth day of April next, all the Real Estate of the late Col. George Baynard, deceased, that was mortgaged to Henry Pratt, lying and being in Queen Ann's county, Tullie's Neck, containing by estimation seven hundred and seventy-four acres of land. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, and lies within about nine miles of Centre Ville and about five miles from a good gristmill. This property has a large proportion of timber on said land, and is in good repair for cultivation, with convenient buildings and an apple orchard on said premises. It is presumed unnecessary for further particulars at present, as no person will purchase said property without first taking a view of the same. This property will be laid off in two lots with a proportionable part of timber to each lot. The terms of sale are nine months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale.—The sale to commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and attendance given by

SOLN. SCOTT, Trustee.

March 1st, 1802.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 29th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place, to the highest bidder,

ALL the right, title, claim and interest, of Joseph Massey and John and Benjamin Comegys to a tract of land, lying in Kent county, called Partnership, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, clear of dispute; this land is said to be nearly equal in quality to any in Kent county. And, on the first day of April will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the town of Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, all the right, title, claim and interest, of the aforesaid Joseph Massey and John and Benjamin Comegys, to the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Queen Ann's county, to wit: One tract called Dungannon, one other tract called Massey's Addition, and one other tract on which Richard Semans lived. The above lands, the property of Joseph Massey, are sold to satisfy a debt due on mortgage from the aforesaid Joseph Massey to John and Benjamin Comegys, and a judgment obtained by Frederick Grammar against the said Joseph Massey. The purchaser or purchasers are to give bond, with good security, for paying the whole of the purchase money in nine months, with interest from the day of sale, and upon the approbation, ratification, and confirmation by the Chancellor, of the sale and the whole of the purchase money being paid, and not before the trustee, by a good deed indented, acknowledged, and recorded, agreeable to law, shall give, grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, and their heirs, the said Joseph Massey and John and Benjamin Comegys's right, title, interest and estate, to the land to him, her, or them sold. Any person whatever who may have any claim on the above lands, either by mortgage or judgment, are required to produce them on the day of sale, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis, previous thereto.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Trustee.

Annapolis, February 15, 1802.

Notice.

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

William Richmond, } Adm'r.

William Bryan, }

Wye Manor Jan. 16, 1802.

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

IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

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

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

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

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

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice that the subscriber of Talbot County has obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Slater Parratt, and Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Richard Arringdell, both late of Talbot County, deceased.—All persons having Claims against either of the aforesaid Deceased's Estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estates. Given under my hand this first day of March, 1802.

GEORGE PARRATT, Ex'or

of Slater Parratt, and Administrator of Richard Arringdell.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of John Rackliff, late of Worcester county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1802.

WILLIAM WINDER.

Administrator D. B. Non of John Rackliff.

BLANKS

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



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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

(Vol. XIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1862.

(No. 612.)

FROM THE AMERICAN.

The manner of planting Cotton in St. Domingo.

They begin, by hoeing the ground well, in which they wish to plant the cotton seeds. After this operation they draw lines at the distance of seven and eight feet, and they plant along the lines, the cotton seeds six feet apart, taking care to dig well the place where they sow the seeds. This plantation or planting is commonly made in May or June, in order to gather the cotton in January and February. They may plant it also in this manner, in July and August. This last planting ripens as soon as the first, but does not yield as much.

When the cotton seeds are sprung up, they must take great care to prevent its being choked by weeds, till it is grown 3 feet high; at this period it is necessary to break off the buds or shoots from the ends of the branches, in order to give more nourishment to the small branches which will grow out, which are those that produce the most cotton.

Without this precaution, the bush will grow very much and yield very little cotton.

In the French colonies, where vegetation is continual throughout winter and summer, when the crop is gathered they cut the cotton bush six inches from the ground; then they shoot out again and give a second crop which produces much less than the first. It even happens that many of the plants perish. It is consequently more advantageous to replant every year.

The cotton tree grows in every sort of ground, provided the climate is temperate. The strong grounds are those that suit cotton the best.

They sow seven and eight seeds in every hole. When it is pretty well grown up, they pluck the weakest in order not to have but two or three of the strongest plants.

In the United States, where the white frosts of autumn kill the cotton trees, I believe that it is essential to plant early in the spring, to have time to gather the cotton before winter. It would be more expeditious & more advantageous to plough the ground in which they wish to plant the cotton tree.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character and property in Morgan district, N. Carolina, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 2, 1862.

"The cultivation of Cotton hath been somewhat encouraged in N. Carolina the last crop; and the sowing machines for cleaning it have been erected in almost every county, bordering on S. Carolina. Three mills in Mecklenburg, two in Lincoln, two or three in Rutherford, one in Burke.

"I have tried a few acres in Burke, by way of experiment, on some thin poor upland, which brought about 600 weight of seed cotton to the acre. On such land it ripens quicker, and is a much surer crop, than upon our best and richest low grounds in my neighborhood; for on the best land here, it grows to big, and part of the leaves and bolls rot on the stalk, and part are destroyed by the frost. But I understand that the business is quite different 100 miles further south, where they plant their richest river low grounds in cotton.

"In domestic (or household) manufactures, much more is now made use of in this State than formerly, and a considerable quantity exported; and a gentleman of Fayetteville, informed me, that he had exported a quantity of N. Carolina cotton, which was cleaned at a mill near him, and that the cotton was approved by his correspondent at Glasgow, who informed him, that the manufactures wanted more of the same quality.

"It was computed, that about half a million of pounds weight of seed cotton was delivered at Fayetteville, in the fall of 1860. For the last fall, I have heard no estimate. I suppose that an equal quantity or more must have been made even upon the waters of Pedee river, the Catawba, & Broad river that would naturally be taken to market in South Carolina, and by no means reach Fayetteville."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN FARMING AND PLANTING.

It appears, from a great number of facts, that a capacity to produce cotton in cotton wool really exists in a very large portion of the United States.

It begins in the Southern Counties of New Jersey; and in the northern counties of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and continues through the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky and the Mississippi and Ohio territories. The Southern line of Pennsylvania continued eastward and westward seems to be the northern boundary of what may be called the cotton district of the United States.

The facts, which prove the cotton to be easily producible in the Delaware and Maryland counties of New-Castle and Cecil are numerous and well ascertained. It will of course grow equally well in the Jersey counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and part of Gloucester, and in the Maryland Harford county. The inducements to raise this clean, excellent and useful raw material in every part of our country, are manifest and great. By raising it on Delaware and Chesapeake Bays manufactures will soon take place, soon become extensive; and it is by manufactures that cotton must be supported in price. The season to cultivate cotton is near at hand. It should be commenced as soon as the danger of frost is past. Every industry should be used to procure cotton seed in all places. The grocer and tallow chandlers in the towns are likely to possess the cotton seed, or to know where it can be procured. Many of the merchants may have the seed or know where it can be purchased. The winter has been very mild and the season is uncommonly favorable for numerous and extensive experiments; it is hoped, that no well-disposed citizen will suffer a single spoonful of the cotton seed to be lost or be unplanted.

The places, in every township and hundred, best adapted to it, are those where the effects of frost are usually the most moderate. This point merits particular attention in South Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. It is understood, that frosts are less severe near the Atlantic, to our salt bays and rivers. The supply of cotton for Great Britain alone, which was in 1851, five millions of pounds weight, was in 1859, twenty-two millions and

one-half, and is supposed now to be forty millions of pounds weight. Then cotton mills are increasing. France, Germany and Holland are zealously adopting the cotton manufactures. There is no danger of a want of consumption and sale. The West India Islands, and the Sugar Colonies in South America will be led to pursue the cultivation of sugar, coffee, cocoa, pineapples and guavas, and to leave the cotton principally to the American States. We shall soon turn to the use of winter clothing of cotton instead of those imported of wool, which indeed will be the case among the working people of Europe, if cotton should be made by machinery and mills. This would make a new and vast demand for cotton.

It is our policy to wear all kinds of cotton goods, in preference to those imported of wool, silk, flax, hemp, & leather. The manufactures of our State have a great interest in the cultivation of cotton, for New England, New York, Jersey and Pennsylvania manufactures may as well employ themselves upon our American cotton wool, as English, French, or any other foreign. It is now carried to Europe. The raising of rice, tobacco, indigo, cattle, grain & grass, have a great interest in the employment of part of our people on cotton, because rice, tobacco, indigo, cattle, grain and grass, will be raised in less proportions, and will consequently bear higher prices. Let then all our planters and farmers in the country, south of the Pennsylvania line, put in, as soon as the season admits all the cotton seed they can procure, that a great variety and number of moderate experiments may show us what our country is able to do in this most important and ill estimated branch of American agriculture.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The quantity exported in 1861, appears to have been nearly 18 millions of pounds weightworth 4 millions & one-half of dollars, and loading on stone ballast, 150,000 barrels of 200 tons burthen each. Ten years ago, we did not ship a bale of American cotton. Of the quantity above mentioned, two-thirds or three-fourths were produced by our own soil and industry.

COW-POX.

EDWARD JENNER'S HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF VACCINE INOCULATION.

I am induced to give the following certificate "History of the origin of Vaccine Inoculation," from my frequently observing that those who only consider the subject cursorily, confused the casual connection with the direct action induced by inoculation.

My inquiry into the nature of the Cow-pox commenced upwards of twenty-five years ago. My attention to this singular disease was first excited by observing, that among those whom in the country I was frequently called upon to inoculate, many resisted every effort to give them the Small-Pox. These patients I found had undergone a disease they called the Cow-pox, contracted by milking Cows affected with a peculiar eruption on their teats. On enquiry, it appeared that it had

been known among the dairies time immemorial, and that a vague opinion prevailed that it was a preventative of the Small-Pox. This opinion I found was comparatively new among them; for all the old farmers declared they had no such idea in their early days—a circumstance that seemed easily to be accounted for, from my knowing that the common people were very rarely inoculated for the smallpox, until that practice was rendered general by the improved method introduced by the Suttons; so that the working people in the dairies were seldom put to the test of the preventative powers of the cowpox.

In the course of the investigation of this subject, which, like all others of a complex and intricate nature, presented many difficulties, I found that some of those who seemed to have undergone the cowpox, nevertheless, on inoculation with the smallpox, felt its influence just the same as if no disease had been communicated to them by the cow. This occurrence led me to enquire among the medical practitioners in the country around me, who all agreed in the sentiment, that the cowpox was not to be relied upon as a certain preventative of the smallpox. This for a while damped, but did not extinguish my ardor; for, as I proceeded, I had the satisfaction to learn that the Cow was subject to some varieties of spontaneous eruptions upon her teats; that they were all capable of communicating issues to the hands of the milkers; and that whatever sore was derived from the animal, was called in the dairy the cowpox. Thus I surmounted a great obstacle, and, in consequence, was led to form a distinction between these diseases, one of which only I have denominated the true, & the others the spurious cowpox, as they possess no specific power over the constitution. This impediment to my progress was not long removed, before another, of far greater magnitude in its appearance, started up. There was not wanting instances to prove, that when the true cowpox broke out among the cattle in a dairy, a person who had milked an infected animal, and had thereby apparently gone thro' the disease in common with others, was liable to receive the smallpox afterwards. This, like the former obstacle, gave a painful check to my fond and aspiring hopes; but reflecting that the operations of nature are generally uniform, and that it was not probable the human constitution (having undergone the cowpox) should in some instances be perfectly shielded from the smallpox, and in many others remain unprotected, I resumed my labors with redoubled ardor. The result was fortunate; for I now discovered that the virus of cowpox was liable to undergo progressive changes, from the same causes precisely as that of the smallpox; & that when it was applied to the human skin in its degenerated state, it would produce the clearing effects in a great degree as when it was not decomposed, & sometimes far greater; but having lost its specific properties, it was incapable of producing that change upon the human frame which is requisite to render it unobscurable of the various contagion; so that it became evident a person might milk a cow one day, and having caught the disease, be forever secure; while another person, milking

the same cow the next day, might feel the influence of the virus in such a way, as to produce a sore or sores, & in consequence of this experience an indisposition to a considerable extent, yet, as has been observed, the specific quality being lost, the constitution would receive no peculiar impression.

Here the close analogy between the virus of smallpox, and of cowpox becomes remarkably conspicuous; since the former, when taken from a recent pustule, and immediately used, gives the perfect smallpox to the person on whom it is inoculated; but when in a far advanced stage of disease or when (although taken early) previously to its infection, it is exposed to such agents as, according to the established laws of nature, cause its decomposition, it can no longer be relied on as effectual. This observation will fully explain the source of those errors which have been committed by many inoculators of the cowpox.—Conceiving the whole process to be so extremely simple as not to admit of mistake, they have been heedless about the state of the vaccine virus; and finding it limpid, as part of it will be, even in an advanced stage of the pustule, when the greater portion has been converted into a scab, they have felt an improper confidence, and sometimes mistaken a spurious pustule, which the vaccine fluid in this state is capable of exciting, for that which possesses the perfect character.

During the investigation of casual cowpox, I was struck with the idea that it might be practicable to propagate the disease by inoculation, after the manner of the smallpox, first from the cow, and finally from one human being to another. I anxiously waited some time for an opportunity of putting this theory to the test. At length the period arrived. The first experiment was made upon a lad of the name of Phipps, in whose arm a little vaccine virus was inserted, taken from the hand of a young woman who had been accidentally infected by a cow. Notwithstanding the resemblance which the pustule, thus excited on the boy's arm, bore to variolous inoculation, yet as the indisposition attending it was barely perceptible, I could scarcely persuade myself the patient was free from the smallpox. However, on his being inoculated some months afterwards, it proved that he was secure. This case inspired me with confidence, and as soon as I could again furnish myself with the virus from the cow, I made an arrangement for a series of inoculations. A number of children were inoculated in succession, one from the other; and after several months had elapsed, they were exposed to the infection of the smallpox; some by inoculation, others by effluvia, and some in both ways; but they all resisted it. The result of these trials gradually led me into a wider field of experiment, which I went over not only with great attention, but with painful solicitude. This became universally known through a treatise published in June, 1798. The result of my further experience was also brought forward in subsequent publications in the two succeeding years, 1799 and 1800. The distrust and suspicion which naturally arose in the minds of medical men, on my first announcing so unexpected a discovery, has now nearly disappeared. Many hundreds of them, from actual experience, have given their attestations that the inoculated cowpox proves a perfect security against the smallpox; and I shall probably be within compass, if I say, thousands are ready to follow their example; for the scope that this inoculation has taken, is immense. An hundred thousand persons, upon the smallest computation have been inoculated in these realms. The numbers who have partaken of its benefits throughout Europe and other parts of the globe are incalculable; and it now becomes too manifest to admit of controversy, that the annihilation of the smallpox, the most dreadful scourge of the human species, must be the final result of this practice.

This boy was inoculated usually at the expiration of five years afterwards with variolous matter, but no other effect was produced beyond a local inflammation around the punctured part upon the arm.

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

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 19.

Extra of a letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this city received yesterday.

"I have just seen the captain of the French corvette, the Bayonnaise, in 24 days from Cape Francois—he says that Christophe and Dessalines, two generals of the blacks, and Bunel, a white man, treasurer of the colony under Toussaint, have been taken prisoners. The towns of St. Marc, Jean Rabel and Gonaives are safe. Many of the negroes taken with arms have been brought back to the Cape, put in chains and employed in rebuilding the houses they had burnt—many of them are rendered already habitable.—The government house is not much damaged; but all the public offices are destroyed. Le Petit Carenage has been levelled by the explosion of the powder Magazine. Petit Ance is not burnt. A large convoy for the use of the negroes had been intercepted.—More than two and a half millions in specie have been found in the treasury at Port Republican. Great numbers of white people who had been carried off by the negroes were yet detained by them, though numbers have escaped, and many were daily coming in from the woods where they had kept concealed."

We are credibly informed that there is every reason to believe that the report of the capture of Louisiana to the French is without foundation.

Extra of a letter received this morning, dated Cape Francois, February 20, 1802.

"The entire property which was in the Cape is destroyed—every body is naked and destitute of every necessary. In this situation the commander of the troops has laid an embargo on all vessels, and fixed a price on the provisions alone. We were informed that unless we complied with his terms, which were to take bills on France at 60 days, our property would be taken by force. Produce is so extravagantly high that no return can be expected. The price of flour is 12—pork 24—bread 8—lumber 40, per thousand."

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

From CAPE-FRANCOIS.

Arrived this morning, the brig Mentor, captain Girard, from Cape Francois, which place he left on the 22d ult.

We have conversed with a gentleman passenger in the Mentor, from whom we learn, that no particular account of the military operations in the interior had been received at the Cape at the time of his departure. Several skirmishes had taken place, and the report, which we recently stated of several thousands of the blacks being killed in an engagement, was in currency; but no official or authentic notice on the subject had transpired. It seems, that with a view to conciliate his enemy, the French general had given permission to Toussaint's son to depart and see his father, with liberty either to remain with him or to return to the protection of the French. The forces which arrived at the Cape, were supposed to exceed 15000, nearly one half of whom had failed round to different points in the island.

On the morning of the Mentor's sailing an embargo was laid on all American vessels, by order of the French admiral; in consequence it is said, of a quantity of specie being found on board one of the harbor, which it was supposed had been clandestinely taken from the town during the confusion of the 4th ult.

The ship America, Craig, of & for this port, sailed from the Cape the day before the Mentor.

We are indebted to the politeness of a French gentleman in this city, for the following interesting intelligence, for the authenticity of which we feel authorized to vouch.

On the 1st ult. Toussaint sent a deputation to general Le Clerc, requiring him to deliver all the money and clothing found at Port Republican,

which he alleged, rightfully belonged to his people.

General Le Clerc peremptorily rejected the demand, and summoned Toussaint to surrender within three days. A second deputation was sent, and brought a petition, signed by the white inhabitants from every quarter, who were in Toussaint's possession, praying general Le Clerc to pay attention to the many and great services hitherto rendered to the Colony by the "virtuous Toussaint."—"Virtuous Toussaint!" exclaimed general Le Clerc, "people, why will you be deceived by a villain, who has deceived France and all Europe; and who now wishes to deceive me; but in which he will be deceived? Go tell him, that there is now no grace for him: in a few days I will make him a public & ignominious spectacle. Virtuous Toussaint indeed! When he himself, not four months ago, instigated Moyes to murder the whites, and then, after a mock trial, shot the instrument of his own guilt, because he saw in him a dangerous rival."

General Le Clerc, turning to his troops, and thus addressed them: Soldiers,

The government of France has sent us here to protect the inhabitants, to establish order, and to preserve to them the Colony of St. Domingo.—The rebellion of Toussaint is evident. The campaign against the rebels will be instantly opened. Be provident of your provisions and ammunition (70 cartridges had just been distributed to each man.) Against such brigands, we need only use the bayonet.—In six weeks the colony will be ours.

WASHINGTON CITY.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 15.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee, to whom was committed the subject of military stores, reported that the quantity of military articles on hand, as stated in a message of the president, is adequate, and that it is inexpedient to make any new appropriations for additional purchases.

Mr. Randolph called for the order of the day on the bill for repealing the internal taxes. When,

Mr. Griswold moved that the order of the day on the bill for repealing the internal taxes be postponed till tomorrow, for the purpose of previously taking up the resolution moved by him for making compensation for French spoliations.

On this motion a debate ensued, which continued till near 3 o'clock.

The motion of Mr. Griswold was advocated by Messrs. Griswold, Lowndes, John C. Smith, Dana, Bayard, and Rutledge; and opposed by Messrs. S. Smith, Mitchell, Gregg, Eufis and Bacon. Then the question was taken by yeas and nays, and lost. Yeas 33—Nays 54.

In favor of Mr. Griswold's motion it was principally contended that it became the first to determine whether any and what indemnity should be allowed for the spoliation of trade, before they revoked taxes, from which the compensation might be derived. On the other hand it was contended, that the subject of the repeal of the internal taxes was deeply interesting, and that it became the house at this late period of the session, to come to an early decision—and that if the taxes should be taken off it by no means followed that all indemnity to merchants would be rejected—that that subject was a distinct one, and ought to be discussed by itself.

Those who supported the motion asserted the perfect obligation of the government to indemnify losses which had been incurred under the treaty—while the opponents of the motion forebore to prejudice the claims of the merchants until they came distinctly before the house.

The house then went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Varnum in the chair:
On the bill for repealing the internal taxes.

The following section was read as follows:

"That from and after the day of next, the collection of duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits, on refined sugars, licenses to retail-

ers, sales at auction, pleasurable carriages, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper, shall be discontinued, and all acts and parts of acts relative thereto shall be and the same hereby are repealed."

When Mr. Dennis moved to strike out the following words: *On refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, pleasurable carriages, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper.* His object being to repeal all the internal taxes excepting those on stills and domestic distilled spirits.

Mr. Huger called for a division of the question on each of the articles proposed to be stricken out, stating that he should be in favor of some and against others.

The question was then taken on striking out, refined sugars.

And lost—Yeas 24.
On striking out licenses to retailers: And lost without a division.

On striking out sales at auction: And lost—Yeas 25.

On striking out pleasurable carriages: And lost—Yeas 22.

On striking out stamped vellum and parchment and paper: And lost—Yeas 14: Nays 52.

Mr. Randolph moved several amendments, which only affected the details of the bill.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted, when Mr. Randolph's amendments were ordered to be printed.

March 19.

The French frigate Bayonnaise has arrived at Baltimore, the captain whereof came on Wednesday to this city. The Bayonnaise left St. Domingo six days later than our advice from Mr. Lear. We learn that the French troops had met with no obstacles to their progress, and that Christophe and Dessalines, the two chiefs, subordinate to Toussaint, had been taken prisoners.—On the 17th February, a cessation of hostilities was announced, which was to last for four days, when a general attack on the blacks was to take place throughout the whole extent of the island, unless the blacks submitted.

BALTIMORE, March 17.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at the City of Washington, to his friend in Delaware, dated Washington, March 5.

"The French are about immediately to take, or have taken, possession of New Orleans and Louisiana, with a large army.—A French officer is now here, who sailed from France 13 days after the fleet, destined for St. Domingo and part of this continent; other squadrons were to sail for New Orleans, with troops, as soon as they could be got in readiness. This is not a common settlement of farmers & their families, but a settlement of disciplined veterans, having nothing to lose, and wanting every thing but arms & military stores. One of two things must unquestionably happen, and shortly too: The United States must take possession of New Orleans, and thus obtain the command of the navigation of the Mississippi, or our western country on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi will separate from us and join those who command it, for this is the only outlet; and they must and will have the free use of it.—If the loss of our western country was the only inconvenience likely to attend the settlement of this colony of soldiers upon our lines, I should, as a citizen of the United States, be disposed to submit to it rather than enter into a war at this time, but there are well grounded apprehensions that consequences much more injurious will result from it to our country."

March 18.

Translated for the Federal Gazette

LIBERTY . . . EQUALITY

In the name of the French government.

The army of St. Domingo.

PROCLAMATION.

At the head-quarters of the Cape, 16th February, 18th year of the republic, one and indivisible.

That handsome colored & well made Horse
PILATE,
got by Othello.

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

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

WILLIAM WILLSON.
King-Town,
3d month, 20th, 1802.

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

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD
if taken out of the state, if taken within
in the state.

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

LLOYD DAY.
March 14, 1802.

Public Vendue.
TO be sold at Public Sale for cash on-
ly, on Tuesday 30th inst. at Prince's
 Tavern in Easton, all John Mullikin's
 Interests, Estate, Right and title (after
 the death of his mother now an aged &
 infirm woman,) of, in & to the valuable
 Farm which Patrick Mullikin near the
 Hole in the wall, seized and possessed
 of, and where his widow now lives.
 This is a very valuable farm, as well
 on account of its situation, as the quali-
 ty of the land.

Any person disposed to buy will no doubt
 visit the land before the day of sale, any
 further description of it is therefore deem-
 ed unnecessary. Sale will commence at 4
 o'clock in the evening.

COMEGYS & Co.
of Baltimore.

March 15, 1802.

EASTON ACADEMY.

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

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

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

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

IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.
ORDERED, That the Act to alter
 such parts of the constitution and form
 to government as relate to voters, and
 the qualifications of voters, passed at
 the last session of the general assembly
 of this state, be published twice in
 each week, for the space of three
 months, successively, in the Maryland
 Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal
 Gazette, the American, and the Te-
 legraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum,
 at George-town; the National Intel-
 ligencer; the paper at Easton; Bar-
 tis's paper, at Frederick-town, and
 in the Washington Spy.

By order,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

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

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

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

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

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice that the sub-
 scriber of Talbot County has ob-
 tained from the Orphans Court of said
 County, in Maryland, Letters Testamen-
 tary on the Personal Estate of Slater Par-
 ratt, and Letters of Administration
 on the Personal Estate of Richard Arring-
 dell, both late of Talbot County, deceased.
 All persons having claims against ei-
 ther of the aforesaid Deceased's Estates
 are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
 with the vouchers thereof, to the subscri-
 ber, on or before the twentieth day of Sep-
 tember next, they may otherwise by law
 be excluded from all benefit of the said
 Estates. Given under my hand this first
 day of March, 1802.

GEORGE PERRATT, Ex'or
of Slater Parratt, and Admini-
 strator of Richard Arringdell.

Notice.

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

SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'or.

March 24, 1802.
N. B. All judgment creditors are re-
 quested to produce on that day or before
 in short copy of their judgments with the
 Clerk's certificate and seal and the state-
 ment and oath of the defendant, as re-
 quired by the late testamentary system.

WANTED.

BOY, of about 13 or 14 years
 of age, an apprentice to the
 PATRICK BIRCHHEAD. Apply at this
 Office.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Notice.

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

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

Notice.

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

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

Notice.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.
February 16, 1802.

BANK NOTES LOST.

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

RICHARD DENNY.
3d March, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

John Haffet,

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

TO BE SOLD

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

JOHN KING DOWNES,

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

Land for Sale.

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

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

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

HENRY J. GARROLL,
Trustee.

Somerset county
March 12, 1802.

Caution.

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

HENRY HICKS.

March 5, 1802.

Notice.

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

William Richmond, } Adm'r.
William Bryan, }
Wye Manor Jan. 16, 1802.

Notice.

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

MARY HITCH

Administratrix of Wm. E. Hitch,
Somerset county,
Jan. 25, 1802.

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

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