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## EASTERN SHORE

## INTELLIGENCE.

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

(Vol. Xlth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1800.

(No. 533.)

Mr. COWAN,

You are requested to republish the toast given on the 4th of July respecting Thomas Jefferson, and also the note of reference which accompanied its first publication. As very well connected with this subject, he pleased also to publish the following Extract from a valuable work printed near four years ago.

Yours &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Aug. 22d 1800.

Confusion to the French Philosophy of THOMAS JEFFERSON, which makes it matter of indifference whether man believe in twenty Gods or in no "God."

This toast alludes to the following passage in Jefferson's book entitled *Notes on Virginia*, page 265; and we undertake to assert that no man, who is not himself an INFIDEL, can feel indifferent about the Christianity of his Neighbours.

"It does me no injury for my neighbour to say there are twenty Gods, or no God; it neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg; if it be said, his testimony in a Court of Justice cannot be relied on—reject it then, and be the signs on him."

### EXTRACT.

HAMPDEN [a writer under this signature who had puffed Jefferson for his supposed attachment to the religious rights of mankind] would have acted more wisely, and more conformably, I am persuaded, to the wishes of his patron, had he passed over this tender subject in silence. It was certainly indiscreet to mention Thomas Jefferson and religion in the same paragraph of an eulogy.—Religious freedom and freedom from religion are now become convertible terms with most modern philosophers, particularly those who have been educated in the philosophical schools of France. Mr. Jefferson has been heard to say, since his return from France, that the men of letters and philosophers he had met with in that country, were generally *Atheists*. The late impious and blasphemous works of Thomas Paine, reviling the Christian religion, have been much applauded in France, & have been very industriously circulated in the United States, by all that class of people, who are friendly to Mr. Jefferson's politics, and anxiously desirous of his election to the presidency. Mr. Jefferson's friendship for Paine has been already mentioned; that anti-Christian writer had apartments at Citiz's Monro's at Paris, and should Mr. Jefferson be President, there is no doubt Tom would return to this country, and be a conspicuous figure at the President's table at Philadelphia, where this enlightened pair of philosophers would fraternize and philosophize against the Christian religion, and all religious worship.—Whatever new light Jefferson may have acquired in France, it is certain that he had utterly lost

good pre-dispositions on the subject of religion. In his *Notes on Virginia*, page 169, in discussing the subject of religious freedom, he makes this witty observation—"It does me no injury for my neighbour to say there are twenty gods, or no god; it neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg; if it be said, his testimony in a court of justice cannot be relied on, reject it then, and be the signs on him." In page 170 he says, "millions of innocent men, women and children, since the introduction of Christianity, have been burnt, tortured, fined and imprisoned." In page 171, speaking of the state of religion in Pennsylvania and New York, he says, "religion there is well supported, of various kinds indeed, but all good enough; all sufficient to preserve peace and order."

Which ought we to be the most shocked at, the levity or the impurity of these remarks? "It does me no injury, if my neighbour in AN ATHEISM, because it does not break my leg!" What? do I receive no injury, as a member of society, if I am surrounded with atheists, with whom I can have no social intercourse, on whom there are none of those religious and sacred ties, which restrain mankind from the perpetration of crimes, and without which ties civil society would soon degenerate into a wretched state of barbarism, and be stained with scenes of turpitude, and with every kind of atrocity? Good God! is this the man the patriots have cast their eyes on as successor to the virtuous Washington, who, in his farewell address, so warmly and affectionately recommends to his fellow-citizens, the cultivation of religion. Contrast with the above frivolous and impious passage, the following dignified advice from that true patriot: "Of all the dispositions and habits, which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man (he seems to point at Jefferson!) claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and still-ness. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their convenient with private and public felicity."

Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the soul, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution, indulge the supposition that MORALITY can be maintained without RELIGION. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that NATIONAL MORALITY can prevail in the exclusion of RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES. It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary

spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?—Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtues? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment, which ennobles human nature; and it is rendered impossible by its vices!"

What sublime sentiments, what admirable advice! How must it sink in our eyes the pretended philosopher, who could attempt to degrade the Christian religion by charging to it the murder of millions, who could view with such indifference the many alarming innovations on the mild and simple religion of our forefathers! There are religions of various kinds indeed, says our philosopher, BUT ALL GOOD ENOUGH."

Good enough indeed for him, who established and patronized a newspaper, one object of which was, to revile Christianity! It is not forgotten, that the *National Gazette*, published by a clerk in the department of State and under the auspices of the secretary, lost no convenient opportunity of making a mockery of religion, and vilifying the clergy of the country.

From the *Gazette of the United States*.

### HIGHLY INTERESTING.

### SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES.

#### LAW REPORT.

In our report of Saturday respecting the proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States; we stated erroneously that no judgment had yet been rendered in the case of *Bass against Tingey*. A decision, in fact, took place on Friday, in which the judgment of the Circuit Court which decreed one half the value of the ship *Eliza* and cargo to the recaptors, by way of salvage, was affirmed. The Court pronounced their opinion. SEPARATELY, and the question of WAR OR NO WAR, as it respects the relative situation of the United States and the French Republic received a solemn AFFIRMATIVE and unanimous adjudication. The period at which this state of things commenced, was dated on the 7th July, 1798, when Congress, by law, declared the Treaties between the United States and France, no longer binding. From that time, a qualified and restricted state of war has existed, and the French nation have been ever since entitled to the appellation of "enemies" to the American nation. The construction necessarily brings the French, within the meaning of the expression used in the 7th section of the act of Congress, entitled "an act for the government of the Navy of the United States," which says, "that for the ships or goods, belonging to the Citizens of the United States, or to the Citizens or subjects of any nation in amity with

the United States, if retaken from the Enemy," within 24 hours, the owners are to allow one eighth part of the whole value for salvage, &c. and, if above ninety-six hours, "one half." The ship *Eliza*, recaptured by the *Ganges*, had been more than ninety six hours in possession of the French—and this decree of the Supreme Court affirming that of the Circuit Court, establishing the construction, that a retaking from the French, is a retaking from "the Enemy," which under the law of Congress, in force at the time of this recapture, entitles the recaptors to one half, the whole value, as salvage.

A case of some importance in reference to the Revenue system of the United States also received a solemn adjudication.

Priestman, plaintiff, Sur writ of Error to the C. Court for the U. States. Penn. Dist.

A quantity of watches of various descriptions, had been imported into the port of Baltimore, and the entry duties regularly paid upon them. They were afterwards transported on board into the district of Pennsylvania, but the owner had neglected to take a permit from the collector for the district of Maryland, prescribed by an act of Congress as necessary, to render lawful the transportation of goods from one district to another, by land. The watches, when brought into the district of Pennsylvania, were seized, labelled and condemned as forfeited to the United States.

The present argument before the Supreme Court was for the purpose of obtaining a reversal of the sentence of condemnation given in the Court below, but after a full discussion, by Ingersoll and S. Levy for Plaintiff in Error, Rawls and W. Sargent for Defendant. The Court affirmed the decree.

### NEW LONDON, August 20.

On Saturday arrived in this city two gentlemen from Martha's Vineyard, who came passengers from Rochelle, France, in the ship *Columbus*, capt. Joseph Skinner, of this port. We learn from these passengers, that the ship sailed from Rochelle the 17th of June, and brought dispatches from our envoys; nothing particular respecting the mission had been made public, but it was understood that the negotiations were likely to have a favorable issue. Our informant saw Mr. Ellworth on the 6th of June; he was in good spirits. Mr. Murray did not enjoy good health. The commissioners, it was expected, would depart for America about the first of August. No American vessels had been carried in to France, but several weeks before the *Columbus* sailed. The *Columbus* passed this harbor, bound to New York, on Saturday night last; she had 30 passengers. The people in France were in good spirits in consequence of the late success of their armies, and calculated upon a peace after this campaign. The *Eliza* had not sailed.



## CRITO No. III.

I OBSERVED in my first number, that there was no better standard by which to estimate a man's principles than by his conduct, and his writings. I applied this remark to Mr. Jefferson's conduct, as it respected both our external relations and our internal policy; and from his devoted attachment to France, and his opposition to the government of his own country, I inferred the pernicious tendency of his politics.

I now proceed to observe upon his writings, and here the celebrated letter to Mazzei first presents itself to animadversion. A writer under the signature of Decius, in a piece republished at Philadelphia from a Boston paper, tells us this famous letter made its first appearance in the "Gazette National, ou la Moniteur Universel" at Paris on the 25th of January 1797. It was introduced in the Paris paper in the following manner: "Letter from Mr. Jefferson, late minister of the United States in France, and secretary of the department of foreign affairs, to a citizen of Virginia. This citizen of Virginia was Mr. Mazzei, author of the researches historical and political upon the United States of America living in Tuscany." He had been in Virginia and was the companion and friend of Mr. Jefferson. The letter was probably written in 1796 at the very time Mr. Jefferson was a candidate for the presidency.

When the idea first struck me of making some observations on the letter to Mazzei, I intended to have given at large and somewhat in detail, my reasons to the public for ascribing it to Mr. Jefferson, and for believing him to be the author. But the Jacobins, and I very kindly thank them for it, have spared me the trouble of doing so. They have made a precious confession, and admitted it to be his.

After the election of McKean in an address to him from the democrats of Pittsburgh, to which among others the name of H. H. Brackenridge was subscribed, are contained the following memorable words, "The time is approaching when the letter to Mazzei shall be inscribed on a monument as the testimony of a wise man against degenerate times." The wife man here alluded to, is certainly Mr. Jefferson, and I consider this as an open and unqualified admission by the party, that the letter was written by him.

It was published in the Star of the 25th of August, as a letter said to be written by Mr. Jefferson, and strictures made on it by some democrat under the signature of Greege, who evidently considers it as authentic. But we want no light from the Star, nor need we go all the way to Pittsburgh to learn that Mr. Jefferson is the author. Some, who are his warmest friends, and the bitterest Jacobins in this country, have here in the midst of us, avowed it to be his, and justified it. I have now then a right to assume its authenticity. I have a right to consider Mr. Jefferson as the author, and that being established, I feel myself at liberty, and the whole spirit of the letter will justify me, in striking at it without remorse, in whatever quarter I may find it vulnerable. I wish every man in Talbot and Queen-Ann's counties to read it, and meditate on it with the attention it deserves.

## THE LETTER.

"Our political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty and that republican government which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, an anglo-monarchico-aristocratic party has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the substance as they have already given us the form of the British government. Nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of land are friendly to those principles as also the mass of men of talents. We have against us (republicans) the executive power, the judiciary power (two of three branches of our government) all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty, the British merchants and the Americans who trade on British capitals, the speculators, persons

interested in the public funds (establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.)

I should give you a fever if I should name the apostates who have embraced these heresies, men who were Solomons in council, and Sampsons in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the whore of England. (In the original par la catin d'Angleterre, alluding probably to the woman's cutting off the hair of Sampson, and his loss of strength thereby.) They would wrest from us that liberty, which we have obtained by so much labour and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches is so powerful that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves, and that we break the lilliputian ill, by which they have bound us in the first slumbers which succeeded our labours. It suffices that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they would alienate us to bring us under British influence."

This famous letter has been so often published and so frequently and so well remarked upon, that it does not require, I had almost said, it does not admit any thing new, to be said about it; and in commenting upon it, it is difficult, perhaps almost impracticable, not to fall in some degree, into the same track of thought which others have pursued. But, as my fellow citizens of this district, may not have had an opportunity of perusing the various papers in which it has been published, I shall hazard some observations which have occurred to my mind, on a serious and attentive consideration of it.

The first idea which strikes you upon reading it is, that it is a libel on the great mass of American virtue and talents. These, I am firmly convinced, notwithstanding Mr. Jefferson's assertions to the contrary, are on the side of government, all the friends of which are here stigmatized ignominiously as the enemies of freedom. If we analyze it with accuracy, we shall find that its substance may be reduced to the following positions:

1st. That there is in this country a British party whose avowed object it is, to wrest liberty from the people, and to introduce a monarchy assimilated to the British model.

2d. That at the time of writing the letter, this party was composed of the executive, the judiciary, all the officers of government and all who, in Mr. Jefferson's language, preferred the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty.

3d. That opposed to this, there is a party which he calls republicans, of which he himself is the head, and which he says consists of the principal body of citizens, the proprietors of lands, and the mass of men of talents.

4th. That this republican party would preserve the liberty of this country, rescue it from British influence and arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude towards France, which the federalists had established. I think the Jacobins themselves must admit that I have here very fairly given the substance of this famous letter. I had intended to comprize all my observations respecting it in a single No. but as I wish to take a view of it not only in the whole, but in detail, and to remark upon the separate parts, I find it would protract this No. too great a length to do so. I must therefore defer the strictures which I mean to make on the different passages to another essay.

## CRITO.

ERRATA.—In the 4th line of the first paragraph of Crito No. II. 2d column, for "repression," read *expressed*. In the 17th line of the last paragraph, for "that the unerring voice" read *what, &c.*

## To the Citizens of Talbot County.

## No. I.

IT is with extreme sorrow that I find the old animosity against the colleges again revived, as I had flattered myself that the false impressions which were designedly made upon the popular mind had been erased and that they had given place to the conviction of reason and the light of truth. Whether this sentiment of disapprobation

originates from reflection and good sense, or from corrupted prejudice and base misrepresentation, it well behooves those who consider who so assiduously cherish it. As for myself I hesitate not to declare that so far as it may be called the sentiment of the people that it is in them the effect of false statement & deception, & as for those who were its first parents and those who have succeeded them as its champions and defenders I pronounce that it is in them either depravity or ignorance, who being the weather-cocks of popular favour have ignominiously sacrificed every principle of common understanding to the obtention of their own views, and who (if their purposes were accomplished) would build their own aggrandizement upon the ruin and degradation of their fellow men.

Before I enter fully on the subject of the colleges, I would beg leave to premise that I now write for the information of those who have never had an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the subject, and from a hope of correcting the of those who having only heard the arguments on one side, have hastily adopted sentiments unfavourable to the colleges. There is no undertaking more difficult than to convince men they are wrong, as there is a predilection for first attachments and opinions which defies the power of argument and even disrobes the most obvious truths of their influence by sceptical finess. To account for this sentiment of false pride in manifesting such unwillingness to relinquish assumed opinions, we shall not act unjustly in imputing it to the frailty of human nature under which so many follies find shelter. It is the right of a freeman to assert his opinions, but it is equally his right as well as his duty, and the duty of every good and candid man to be always open to the conviction of truth and the influence of well authenticated facts. Perseverance in error and a total indifference to the voice of reason is the mark of an illiberality of mind, which no man ought to possess; and why men should feel such averseness to assent to opinions which are different from and better supported by reason and evidence than their own, I have always been at a loss to find out, as the surrendering up old opinions and adopting better ones in their place, has ever been considered an honorable testimony to the world of man's increasing wisdom. To those of my readers who differ with me in opinion, I beg to make this request, that, before they read my observations which will appear in successive numbers, they will divest themselves of every prejudice and passion, of every sentiment and idea of party—that they will read with a willingness to be convinced, deliberate with calmness, and reflect well before they pronounce judgment on my cause—and lastly, that they will consider me as their fellow citizen whose interest is inseparable from their own, and that they will do me the justice to believe my assertion when I say, that I am and have ever been an enthusiastic friend to the rights and liberties of the people, and the fondest wish of my heart is the prosperity and independence of my country.

The practice of founding seminaries of learning has been universally adopted in all those states where the love of civil and religious liberty has been the predominant passion of the people, and the degree of public patronage which has been afforded to institutions established for the cultivation of the arts and sciences has always been held a just criterion of a nation's virtue, patriotism and good sense. Modern history would teach us that revolutions and changes are to be considered as purifiers to the body politic, and therefore necessary to the well-being of society, but long experience, the unerring test of truth, convinces you that there are some things which are best regulated by recourse to ancient usage and established maxim, among which may be well enumerated the preservation of good governments—the origin of good laws,—the means of retaining the proper exercise of our just rights—the promotion of religion and the general dissemination of moral virtue. It has been hitherto justly considered, that virtue and wisdom are the only sources from which all human institutions must originate that are likely to prove beneficial to society, and that preparatory measures are absolutely essential to bring into operation the benign qualities of the heart,

or display the noble powers of the mind. The native ignorance of man is but ill adapted to the investigation of those truths, and the application of those principles, on which all earthly happiness depends; and it is to the cultivation of learning and the improvement of the human mind that we are indebted for every happiness and every rational comfort we possess. Deeply impressed with the conviction of these truths, I shall undertake to explain the utility and necessity of supporting public seminaries of learning, and shall commence with a full review of the arguments urged against the colleges, and then their absurdity and weakness.

## A FARMER.

The Editor of the Star will confer a favor on his fellow citizens if he will re-publish in his Gazette, this and the successive numbers of the Farmer.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. NABB, in his publication of Tuesday last, having aimed to destroy the effects of Mr. Earle's letter, published in my address of the 19th inst. disproving a wilful misstatement of facts contained in Mr. N's certificate, published in the Star of the 12th has compelled me to resort to the information of another character equally respectable with that which the foul breath of slander has attempted (but in vain) to tarnish. Subsequent to the receipt of Mr. Earle's letter, I was informed, that Mr. Hammond had also heard the dispute between Mr. Goldborough and Mr. Nabb at the election in October last, to which Mr. N's certificate alludes.—But not wishing to draw into public view the names of more persons than could be avoided on an occasion like the present, and believing that Mr. Earle's letter would give such an admonition to Mr. N. himself, whose imposition had been so palpably detected, that he could not do otherwise than ask forgiveness of the public for so flagrant an insult, I did not insist on Mr. Hammond's testimony.—Through respect to Mr. Earle, and not from the slightest impression of duty or necessity to aid that testimony, which Mr. N's insinuations will only serve to strengthen, I shall take the liberty of laying before the public Mr. Hammond's recollection of this subject of the dispute.

Eastern, August 29th, 1800.

## SIR,

You are doubtless entitled to any information I may possess relatively to the subject of controversy in which you have been lately engaged: But I own I am concerned that you have been apprized that I had a knowledge of it. I am apprehensive that the temper of our fellow-citizens in general hath become so heated by altercations upon political questions, that no species of evidence, affecting a point which may be placed however improperly in connexion with those questions, can be viewed with entire indifference. I therefore think that my information will be of little service: your friends do not require it; and your enemies will not believe it. The few, whose minds may yet remain to be satisfied, may possibly respect my evidence; but it will be well if the publication of this letter shall not subject me to the attacks of calumny. Under these impressions, it is with the utmost reluctance that I comply with your second request, to give you my recollection of what passed in October last, during the dispute between Mr. John Goldborough and Mr. James Nabb, respecting the conduct of the former in relation to the bill for withdrawing the funds from the colleges.

I walked out about the close of the afternoon and went towards the court-house: A collection of persons to the number of ten or twelve, was formed upon and about the threshold of the piazza: Among them Mr. Goldborough and Mr. Nabb were disputing, but not with great warmth, concerning Mr. Goldborough's conduct and vote respecting the bill. Mr. Nabb charged Mr. Goldborough with an impropriety of conduct in arguing against the withdrawing of the funds from Washington College, and then voting for it. Mr. Goldborough denied the charge and explained the proceeding: I was standing with one or two persons, (but whom I do not recollect) two or three paces below the collection near the piazza. In the midst of the dispute you came out of the court-house, and soon after ad-



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aply to the obſervations of Mr. Nabb.

You ſaid you were in the lobby of  
the houſe of delegates during the diſ-  
cuſſion of that bill; that in conſequence  
of the offence you had taken at the  
conduct of Mr. Goldſborough towards  
your father at the preceding election,  
you had determined to watch his de-  
portment in the houſe, and to report  
what might take place to his pre-  
judice if any thing of that kind ſhould  
occur, and that you actually attended  
the lobby with this view; that a bill  
had been brought in for withdrawing  
the funds from both the Colleges;  
that Mr. Goldſborough (conceiving  
himſelf at perfect liberty with reſpect  
to the funds of the weſtern ſhore Col-  
lege, as you ſuppoſed) either moved  
or ſupported a motion for ſtriking out  
ſo much of the bill as related to the  
funds of St. John's College, and argued  
at large in favor of the motion; that  
this motion having failed, the queſtion  
was conſequently taken upon the  
whole bill; and that upon taking the  
queſtion Mr. Goldſborough declared,  
that as it was the ſenſe of his conſtituents  
that the funds ſhould be withdrawn  
from Waſhington College, he ſhould  
vote for the bill, though it was con-  
trary to his own judgment; and, final-  
ly, that you were ſatisfied with the  
part he had taken.

Very little was ſaid after you had  
finiſhed your remarks, and the compa-  
ny ſoon ſeparated.

I have thus declared to you my re-  
collection of what was ſaid, without  
meaning to queſtion the veracity of  
any individual. It is, indeed, a mat-  
ter of extreme regret, perhaps more  
than of ſurprize conſidering its fre-  
quency, that two or more perſons, be-  
ing witneſſes of the ſame tranſaction,  
ſhould give different relations of it:  
It is an indulgence to our own frailty,  
to attribute theſe differences to the  
imperfection of human memory, rather  
than to wilful error.

I am, Sir, very reſpectfully,  
Your obedient ſervant,  
NS. HAMMOND.

To John Edmondſon, Eſquire.

"That an attempt will be made to treat  
with equal levity and ſurmount with  
equal proſſigacy (but with a little ſuc-  
ceſs) the influence of the above letter,  
as has been praſtiſed with regard to  
Mr. Barle's, I have no doubt. From  
ſo obdurate a contemner of all delicacy,  
ſo determined an invader of the  
moſt unſullied characters, can any  
thing but ſuch a conduct be expected?

In a hemisphere ſo putrid and  
malignant, the ſoundeſt reputation  
muſt ſoon become tainted and corrupt.  
Conſcious of poſſeſſing neither truth  
nor virtue himſelf, he ſeems anxious  
to depreciate theſe principles in others  
—to ſupply (as I ſuppoſe) his own  
want of them, and thereby reduce, to  
the common ſtandard, the pre-emi-  
nence of the virtuous and the depravity  
of the vicious—the value of a  
character, whoſe teſtimony I have pro-  
duced, with the infamy of that, of a  
Mimic of Juſtice.

Having now laid before the public  
ſuch evidence as will prove to the ſa-  
tisfaction of all men of honor and ho-  
neſty, (and to ſuch only I have ad-  
dressed myſelf) that the certificate of  
James Nabb, published in the Star of  
the 12th of Auguſt 1800, is a wilful  
miſrepreſentation of facts and palpa-  
ble falſehood, I will proceed to notice  
his ſecond charge, which is equally  
baſe, equally falſe.—He has ſtated  
as a common report, "that the wounds  
and ſores of Mrs. Edmondſon keep  
her conſtantly in tears with my ſavage  
cruelty."

Unable to attend at Eaſton on Tueſ-  
day laſt from an accident that beſet  
my ankle the day before, I requeſted Mr.  
Newnam (a young man that lives with  
me) to wait on Mr. Nabb with a note,  
which I read to him, demanding the  
author, or authors (preſuming a com-  
mon report to have many) of this re-  
port, pledging myſelf to prove it at  
the ſame time a wilful, malicious lie.—  
To this demand, he paid no attention  
—he would give no author.—This,  
Mr. Newnam will prove.

infamous an outrage to human inno-  
cence, with that abhorrence which is  
ſo juſtly due.

If he has evidence of ſo vile a prac-  
tice, 'tis his duty as a man, 'tis his  
office as a magiſtrate, to lay it before the  
grand jury of Talbot county. I call  
on him to do ſo. If he will meet me  
before the jury and trace his informa-  
tion, I will prove that his face ought  
to be as black as his heart.

A word with reſpect to Mr. N's o-  
pinions of Mr. Martin's evidence.—  
"The cream of Mr. Martin's certi-  
cate," he ſays conſiſts in ſaying that  
"Mr. M. left the ground impreſſed  
with the idea that I had ſubſtantiated  
the charge againſt Mr. Goldſborough."

If by cream is meant exceſſence, I  
will give Mr. N. credit for one ſingle  
truth, and only one, that his publi-  
cation contains.—But if by the cream  
is meant the eſſence of his certificate,  
he is not entitled to one.—Mr. Mar-  
tin's certificate ſtates but one fact with  
regard to my information of Mr. G's  
conduct—which is, that I ſtate (Mr.  
G. obſerved when he aroſe to addreſs  
the Houſe of Aſſembly, obſerved, he  
was ſorry he came inſtructed by his  
conſtituents, or the people of Talbot  
county, to vote for withdrawing the  
funds from Waſhington College, but  
that he did it with reluctance.—In his  
correction of this certificate he ſays he  
is wrong when he ſays W. college—  
for he does not remember whether Mr.  
E. ſaid College or Colleges. The ba-  
lance of his certificate is impreſſion  
and impreſſion only—which was never  
called the cream (meaning the eſſence)  
of evidence, until ſo nick-named by  
this publication.

I would admit that Mr. M's impreſ-  
ſions ought to have weight if there  
were no facts ſtated in the caſe.—But  
when poſitive facts, ſuch as thoſe that  
have been laid before the public, are  
put in competition with impreſſions,  
ſurely facts muſt preponderate.—To  
deny this would be contradicting the  
practice and experience of every day.  
If Mr. Martin was before a jury (and  
his information as in the poſſeſſion of  
a tribunal not leſs reſpectable) would  
his impreſſions be received to contra-  
dict, much leſs deſtroy the influence of  
facts? Common ſenſe will ſay no.  
But again there is no difference ſays  
Mr. N. between college and colleges.—  
This is tantamount to ſaying one and  
two, or ten and twenty, are the ſame  
thing in enumeration. It amounts to  
ſaying there is no difference between  
taking away the funds from Talbot  
county ſchool individually, and thoſe  
of Kent county ſchool and Talbot  
county ſchool collectively.—In other  
words, to ſtrike at one man and knock  
down two; by this kind of reaſoning  
is the ſame thing. Sound logic in-  
deed is this, for a law-giver, a magi-  
ſtrate, a judge of the levy court.

After noticing this mimicry of juſ-  
tice before which reaſon and reputa-  
tion fall like graſs before a ſcythe, I  
will offer to the peruſal a letter from  
Mr. James Price, to thoſe in whoſe  
company Mr. Nabb charged me, in  
Meſſrs Roper and Bullen's tavern, on  
the 19th inſt, with ill treatment to  
him during the laſt election; with  
uſing unprovoked, ungentlemanly abu-  
ſive language. This charge Mr. N.  
declared Mr. Price would prove. That  
Mr. P. was preſent, interferred and  
took me away; and in conſequence of  
what he ſaid to me I forbore the  
exerciſe of my abuſe.

I ſhall for the preſent turn from the  
wretch who has thus aimed to injure  
me, and leave him to purſue the pro-  
feſſion of coining falſehoods, for which  
he has maniſeſted a much ſtricter ap-  
titude than that of magiſtrate.

J. EDMONDSON.  
August 31ſt, 1800.

He will no doubt deny this.

Eaſton, Auguſt 27th, 1800.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of this day I have juſt re-  
ceived per your ſervant, and note the pur-  
port thereof.—You ſay that on Tueſday  
the 19th inſt. in a public company, Mr.  
James Nabb accuſed you of ill treatment to  
him during the laſt election, of having cen-  
ſured yourſelf towards him in a moſt un-  
gentlemanly, and unprincipled manner, by  
treating him with ſlandereous, abuſive lan-  
guage, and that in this charge you called  
the attention of the company to teſtify  
that you had ſolemnly denied it.—And ſo, ſir,  
Mr. Nabb, alleged that I could prove  
the charge if called upon; and further,  
that I ought to be ſatisfied at the time the di-

ſt happened between you at the election;  
and took you away, immediately after  
which the affair ended between you both.  
You therefore requeſt my information or  
recollection as to any ſuch circumſtance—  
All that I can ſay, my dear Sir, is this,  
that if ſuch a tranſaction really happened  
between you and Mr. Nabb, I have not  
the leaſt recollection of it: nor can I call  
to my mind a ſingle expreſſion uttered in my  
preſence by you during the election, tending  
to injure the character of Mr. Nabb.

I am, dear Sir, with much eſteem,  
Your friend,  
And moſt obdt. ſervant.  
JAS. PRICE.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 2, 1800.

We hear that the elegant new man-  
ſion of Major Waggaman, of Dorcheſ-  
ter county, was ſtruck by lightning  
and ſet on fire on Thursday night laſt  
—The flames were not extinguished  
until the building was conſiderably  
injured.—An houſe of Mr. John Scott,  
at the croſs roads near Cambridge,  
and the wind-mill of G. R. Hayward,  
Eſq. of this county, were ſtruck during  
the ſame gale. Providentially no lives  
were loſt.

Bay-Side, Auguſt 18, 1800.

Mr. Cowan.

WHEREAS Mr. Smith in his dark  
Luminary of July 29th laſt,  
has undertaken to publiſh falſehoods,  
with my name inſerted therein, you are  
at liberty to publiſh that the allegations  
ſet forth are falſe, which I can prove  
in five particular inſtances by which  
it will appear that his informant can-  
not be a reſpectable citizen, although  
a neighbour; and the publiſher can-  
not be much better, or elſe he would  
not meddle with any man's character  
or affairs, until he was certain of the  
authenticity of his publication. As  
to the recruits of the ſhip Congress, I  
have nothing againſt them; but as for  
the ſcoundrel who was the maſter of  
the veſſel that carried them down the  
bay, I think he was not much better  
than the in former nor the publiſher  
of the dark Luminary.

JOHN LOWE.  
If firm and united, we will ſtand;  
But if you are divided, you'll fall.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

FOR THE ENAVING YEAR,  
The HOUSE & LOT now  
occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas.  
For Terms apply to  
WM. STEVENS.

Trapp, 28th Aug. 1800. 33 3w

WANTED,

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, with-  
out Children, who underſtands Cook-  
ing.—Enquire of Mr. Cowan.  
Aug. 18, 1800. 33

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscri-  
ber,

ON Friday the 1ſt inſt. a Negro  
Lad named SAM, eighteen years  
old, about five feet two or three inches  
high, ſtout made, broad round face and  
down look. Had on and took with  
him ſome old tow linen and coarſe  
muſlin ſhirts and trowſers, a ſtriped  
cotton over jacket, a pair of ſhoes and  
an old caſſock hat with the brim cut  
ſmall. He has lately loſt the nail  
from one of his great toes, and cut  
the other very much with an axe—  
when he went off he was lame in both.

SAM was lately brought from Har-  
ford county, and is unacquainted with  
any road three miles from home, or  
with many perſons of any fort; ſo that  
'tis hard to ſuppoſe what route he has  
taken. Five dollars will be given if  
taken up in this county, and if out of  
the county the above reward, and if  
brought home all reaſonable charges,  
by

SAMUEL TENANT.

Aug. 12, 1800.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber liv-  
ing in Queen-Ann's county, on  
the 23d of May, a Negro Boy named  
PERI, about the age of fourteen, and  
ſmall to his age; has a ſcar of a ſcald  
on one of his thighs and one of his  
hands, but which I do not recollect.—  
Any perſon taking and ſecuring ſaid  
boy in any jail, ſo that I get him again,  
ſhall receive the above reward and all  
reaſonable charges paid if brought  
home, by

JAMES LUCAS.  
Aug. 12. 33 3w

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on  
the 10th of this month, an ap-  
prentice boy by the name of Eli An-  
derſon, orphan ſon of James An-  
derſon, of Kent county, deceased. Any per-  
ſon bringing ſaid apprentice to the  
owner, living near N. W. Fork Bridge,  
ſhall be intitled to the above reward by  
me,

HATFIELD WRIGHT.  
26th 8th mo. 1800. 33 3w

I AM of opinion, the gentleman who  
now holds the office of ſheriff, of  
Talbot county, in conſequence of the  
death of the late ſheriff Mr. Cox, may  
be conſtitutionally elected at the next  
election for ſheriff of that county.—  
Mr. Cox was qualified, and acted as  
ſheriff ſome time; had he lived, and  
ſerved in the office the whole of the  
three years, he could not have been  
elected; but by the conſtitution no-  
thing excludes the re-election of the  
acting ſheriff, but a three years ſervice  
in the office.—The gentleman who  
now holds the office, having received  
his appointment after a part of the  
three years elapſed, will not be within  
the diſqualification; & as the diſquali-  
fying claules of the conſtitution are de-  
rogating from the natural rights of the  
electors, and elected, they are to be  
taken ſtrictly.

LUTHER MARTIN.

EASTON, 4th Aug. 1800.

Dear Sir,  
YOUR favor of this inſt. I have juſt  
received, wherein you obſerve that ma-  
ny of the citizens of Talbot county are  
impreſſed with the idea, that, altho'  
you ſhould be elected at the enſuing  
election to the office of ſheriff, yet you  
cannot hold that office beyond the  
month of July next, being the period  
which will complete a ſervice of three  
years from the time of your firſt qua-  
lification; and you requeſt my opinion  
on the ſubject.—I apprehend, that  
ſhould you be elected, your title to the  
office will be as good after the ſaid  
month of July as for the time previous  
to that period; and that your right to  
the enjoyment thereof will continue for  
the term of three years, to be compu-  
ted from your next election.

I am, dear Sir,  
Yr. obdt. ſervant.  
THOS. J. BULLITT.

Sir,

IN answer to your note of the 4th  
inſt. in which you deſire to be informed  
reſpecting the duration of your com-  
miſſion in caſe of your election in Oc-  
tober next.—I am clearly of opinion  
that, ſhould you be choſen at the en-  
ſuing election, and receive a commiſ-  
ſion, it will continue in force for the  
term of three years, in like manner  
as if you had never before been con-  
nected with the office of ſheriff.

I am, Sir,  
Your moſt obdt. ſervant,  
N. HAMMOND.

EASTON, 9th Aug. 1800.

JOHN THOMAS, Eſquire.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT  
VOTERS of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,  
BEING ſolicited by many of my  
friends to ſtand as a Candidate  
for the next ſheriff's office, the election  
for the ſame will commence in Octo-  
ber next, I am induced to make it  
known to you in this public manner,  
and ſhould I be conſidered worthy of  
your intereſt, the ſame will be grate-  
fully acknowledged by  
Your humble ſervant,  
JOHN THOMAS.

Eaſton, Aug. 12, 1800. 33

Advertisements unſolicited will be  
this week, ſhall be inſerted in our paper.



NEW-YORK, August 22.

**Trial of Hadfield.**

After the examination of a number of witnesses, Lord Kenyon asked Mr. Erskine if he had many more; Mr. Erskine said about ten or a dozen. Lord Kenyon then said, that in his opinion the evidence that had been produced went clearly to prove, that the prisoner was certainly in a deranged state. If the attorney general and the counsel for the prosecution were of that opinion, it would be needless to go any further.

The attorney general said, that he did not wish to press the matter; he saw it in the same light that his lordship did and did not for a moment conceive that a false colouring had been given to the case by the evidence for the prisoner.

Lord Kenyon then told the jury, they must acquit the prisoner, as his insanity was proved; but he must not be discharged; it was absolutely necessary, as well for his own sake, as for the sake of the community, that he should not be let loose on the public.

The jury immediately returned a Verdict of acquittal on the plea of insanity. The prisoner was then remanded, under the care of Mr. Kirby, to Newgate.

The prisoner appeared perfectly calm and collected, during the whole of the trial, until the entrance of his royal highness the duke of York, when he leaned over the shoulder of Mr. Erskine, exclaiming, Oh I how I love him! How I love him! God bless him! But on Mr. Erskine's desiring him to be quiet, he recovered himself immediately, and did not speak another word, nor did he seem to be at all affected during the remainder of the proceedings.

[Lond. paper.]

CASTINE, August.  
**SCHAEFFER THE IMPOSTOR.**  
Extract of a letter from Halifax, July 15, 1800.

"I received your letter relating to Major Schaeffer, and on enquiry found him here, at a hotel. I communicated your letter to the Governor, and by the advice of the attorney general, he was taken up under the Alien Act, which enables the Governor to send suspicious persons out of the country. I attended at his examination before the magistrates, and I think I never saw a man discover more frontery, till he found he was going to jail, he then began to shed tears. His tin box of papers are sealed up, and are to be sent with him to New York, where he will be delivered up to the American government. Among his papers is the one advertised by Mr. Meredith with Mr. Meredith's name to it, dated August '98, and he was advertised October '98. This paper, and a large parchment he has are well executed, but a little attention would prevent any one being deceived by them. The paper with Mr. Meredith's name to it, is likewise signed by Governor McKean, Timothy Pickering, Governor Jay, Governor Clinton, and all the principal officers of the Government, and recommends him to all the citizens of the United States and Great Britain, to an unlimited credit, and makes all those gentlemen jointly and severally answerable for all sums of money he might draw. He had nearly negotiated a bill with the Cashier here for one hundred pounds, & another with a Mr. Rindley for one hundred and fifty pounds. I am convinced he is a great villain. He exhibited among his papers a certificate from a Grand Lodge in America, finely executed on parchment, and recommending him as a worthy brother. To this parchment a ribbon was affixed which run through a round tin box, which was generally supposed to contain the Seal of the Lodge. However, on close examination, & on opening the box, it was found there was no seal there."

PHILADELPHIA August

Trade interdicted with Baltimore as well as Norfolk.

**HEALTH-OFFICE,**

8th mo. 21st. 1800.

**WHEREAS** the Board of Health have received information that a contagious disease, dangerous to the community, now exists in NORFOLK, (Virginia,) and also the CITY OF BALTIMORE, being, as is represented to us, equally sickly.

Whereupon Resolved, with the assent and approbation of the Mayor, that all vessels from thence, bound to the Port of Philadelphia, bring too at the Lazaretto, to receive a visit from the Resident Physician, and there wait the determination of the Board.

And further, that no person (or goods capable of retaining infection) from NORFOLK, or BALTIMORE shall be permitted to come to the City or County of Philadelphia, until they produce a satisfactory certificate of their being at least 15 days in a healthy state, from thence, under the PENALTY OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, agreeably to the 7th section of the Health Law, half of which will be paid to the informer on conviction. All Proprietors of Stages, both by land and water, are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD GARRIGUES,  
President.

PETER KEYSER, Secretary.

The Printers generally are requested to give this a place in their papers as often as convenient.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.

Extract of a letter from Carracas, dated 20 August, 1800.

"On Wednesday the 23d ultimo an armed force arrived here from Guadaloupe, consisting of two brigades and three schooners, bringing with them about 1500 soldiers, sailors, &c. which, together with the Vengeance's crew, make about 2000 men. To this moment I cannot learn that they have made any other demand than the government to be given over to them, which the governor has refused, and has taken measures to repel force, if that should be attempted. The burghers are under arms day and night. It is said and it appears probable to me, that their view is to raise money, but to what amount I do not know. They have landed the troops on the opposite side of the harbor to the fort some days ago, but I do not learn that they have done any thing towards fortifying themselves. They are yet very quiet, and excellent discipline is observed by the officers."

"The Vengeance is ready for sea."

The ship Diana, capt. Post, of Baltimore, and brig William, capt. Luther, of do. that came out in the bay are both in the bay.

For Sale,

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz.—On the Forks of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts:

Widow's Lot, Partnership,

Staplefort's Privilege, Merchant's Outlet, Hartford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1100 acres—600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mould; about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber, with a tenant's house and out-houses.—Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Chesapeake Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk—not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard; from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opossum Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot; Angels, Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 350 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared.—Near the town of Cambridge, Eunnall's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 200 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable fields; under good inclosure, and with good tenant's houses.—Also,—

To be Rented,

The lands at and adjoining Ware-Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing, together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded.—For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulston, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

JOHN F. MERCER.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR any term not exceeding three lives, or 21 years; two large and valuable Farms, situated in Hunting Creek Neck, Caroline county; one of which is now occupied by William Walker, the other by Isaac Whittington: Also, several smaller plantations in the same neighbourhood.—Overseers are wanted for Mrs. Eunnall's Farms at Poplar-Neck and Shoal Creek.

CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jun. July 14, 1800. 27 8w tfr

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County,

Fellow Citizens, FROM the solicitations of a number of my friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election; and should I meet with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

PHILEMON WILLIS.

Talbot, July 29, 1800. 28

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Barwick, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them to the subscribers on or before the tenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, at the dwelling house of Benjamin Denny, in Denton, in order that a settlement may be made on the personal estate.—Those who neglect to exhibit their claims on that day, will be barred from receiving any part of the assets now in hand.—And all those indebted to said estate, either on account, bond or note, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

RELIAM WOOLTERS,

WILLIAM BANCEES,

July 21st, 1800. 29 3w tfr

NOTICE

Is hereby given,

THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WISE, Clk.

Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800. 27

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public,

THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARKLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar: Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

P. BENSON, President.

Attest,

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 12, 1800.

Fellow-Citizens of Caroline county,

FROM patriotic zeal, and a solicitude to serve my country—uninfluenced by party, or the cares of personal interest, I offer myself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of this state: Should I be so far honored with your suffrages as to be elected, I will serve you with fidelity, and to the extent of my abilities.

JAMES PORTER.

Denton, 14th Aug. 1800. 31

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

Wm. B. SMYTH.

Talbot county, July 28, 1800. 28

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot county.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the solicitations of a number of my fellow citizens in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.—Should I be favored with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and your favor gratefully acknowledged.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BUCKLEY.

July 29th, 1800. 28





## EASTERN SHORE

## INTELLIGENCE.

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

(Vol. XIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1800.

(No. 534.)

### WEST-INDIES.

L'ANSE A VEAU, 13th Messidor.

Desfalines, Brigadier General, commander in chief of the army of the west, marched against the rebels of the south, to the Generalissimo of the army of St. Domingo.

SIR,  
I hasten to give you an account of the army under my command. Yesterday morning, I set out with one half of the army, leaving the other half at Aquin, under the command of general La Plume. I advanced towards L'Anse a Veau, which is about 10 leagues distant from the borough of Aquin; but was disappointed in my river passage, in my expectations of arriving the same day. I was obliged to quarter at Piedmont, situated about two leagues from town. I proceeded on my march very early this morning, and found the town evacuated, and pillaged by the enemy; the inhabitants, some flying and some hidden in the woods. Yesterday on my way I met several planters from Aquin and L'Anse a Veau, escaping. I persuaded them to return to their respective habitations; they seemed highly rejoiced to see us; those who had hidden in the woods, came out and informed me that their families remained there still. I immediately made known to them your intentions expressed in my instructions—assured them that they had nothing to fear; and their respective persons and properties would be respected by the army; I even offered them a detachment to escort them.

A schooner has just arrived here, sent from Petit Trou, to carry off the effects and provisions from this city, which the enemy had no suspicion of being in our possession. She is not yet loaded; I will send her tomorrow with the crew, to Petit Trou. They informed me that Petit Trou is upon the point of being evacuated also. I shall march to that place to-morrow morning, and after subjecting it to the republic, shall return to Aquin. I shall give previous notice of my departure.

Found at L'Anse a Veau three twenty four pounders, five eight pounders, three pierriers, one hundred and two balls of twenty four, five balls of eight, eleven bombs, one ball mould, one barrel and a half of powder.

PETIT TROU, 20th Messidor, 8th year.

Desfalines, Brigadier general, commander in chief of the department of the west, and the army of the republic, against the rebels of the department of the south.

SIR,  
I informed you yesterday that I took L'Anse a Veau the 10th inst. After this operation, I inquired into the position of Petit Trou, a little town situated about 5 leagues from L'Anse a Veau, and having obtained the best information I could, set out about four o'clock in the morning. Having arrived within a mile

of the town, I divided my columns; giving the command of the one to brigadier Paul Louverture, & heading the other myself, we marched directly to the town. My advanced guard found there both cannon and cannoniers, left by the enemy to keep up a fire they had made. Upon our first discharge these two little detachments fled to the woods. Entering immediately with the troops I extinguished the fire, which was spreading in town. We saw several barges sailing off, full of people. Some few remained behind, whom I sent to their habitations.

The enemy appears to be very far from here. I can hear nothing of them. All the inhabitants are gone to Jeremie or Corail. Between L'ANSE A VEAU and PETIT TROU, there are several planters living on their habitations, whom I have engaged to persuade their scattered friends to return home. As soon as I can establish good order in the town I shall return to Aquin, to concert new operations.

I send you by the schooner, captured at L'Anse a Veau, Brigadier Riverger, and an officer of the gendarmes, whom I have kept here, for want of opportunity. This schooner formerly belonged to citizen Campancy, merchant at Port Republic. She was taken by the rebel's barges and sent to Petit Trou.

I send you the captain of a company of volunteers, from Cotes de Fer, who has surrendered.

DIAGUOIS,  
To General Desfalines.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.  
Important detection.

Information having been received by Robert Wharton, from Mr. de la Montague of New-York, that certain defrauded persons were in Philadelphia who had altered sundry bank bills; from small to larger amounts; the proper officers were directed to make search for the persons. In a few days by the activity of Mr. Hains, head constable, with other civil officers, three persons were arrested and lodged in the jail of this city, viz. Roswell Bingham, alias, Robert Boorman, Levy Stephens and Ephraim Fitch. On them was found all the plates and apparatus together with an immense number of altered bills, amounting to 1280 dollars on the Manhattan bank, exclusive of a large amount on the Boston branch bank and others.

The original bills of one dollar were altered to 100; those of 5 to 30 and 50. The bills in every other respect were perfect, the signature, &c. being genuine. The manner in which they performed the alteration was by extracting with a liquid the original sum and impressing a large amount in its place. The bills, plates, liquid, &c. are all now in the possession of the mayor.

It appears from Ephraim Fitch, who has made a complete confession, that Roswell Bingham, alias Robert Boorman, and Levy Stephens, are the principals in this business, and

that he was employed by them, at 25 dollars per month, as journeyman, to do the work and to have no other emolument or concern whatever in the business. This man promises important information, provided he is pardoned.

[We return our thanks to the gentleman who politely favoured us with the following extract of a letter.]

### PEACE

Between Rigaud and Toussaint.

"Two or three days before our departure from the Cape, news had arrived there of a peace having taken place between Toussaint Louverture and Rigaud.

"Toussaint's forces under the command of Gen. Desfalines, having captured Aquin, and got possession of Rigaud's portmanteau and papers, by which they became acquainted with his real situation (which he had hitherto found means to keep concealed from them) they determined on pushing forward, with all possible dispatch, to Aux Cayes, before he could receive any supplies of ammunition and provisions, of which his army was much in want.

"Rigaud found himself so closely pursued, and perceiving some unfavourable movements in his own army, and fearing they might declare openly against him, determined at last, if possible, to accommodate matters with Toussaint. He accordingly sent a deputation to him, to let him know his intentions:—They were well received, but Toussaint would agree to no other terms than that Rigaud should immediately depart from the island; which Rigaud was finally forced to consent to.—A certain number of days has been allowed him by Toussaint, to depart with his family and baggage. He has a brig of 22 guns, in the harbor of Aux Cayes, in which he means to embark.

"This city or town has sent a deputation of white inhabitants to General Toussaint, to request him to come in person, and take possession of the place, (dreading the arrival of the army without the commander in chief, as they have always been led to suppose that the territory in possession of Rigaud was to be given them as fair plunder.)—On the 2d inst. General Moyle, commanding at the Cape, received official letters from Gen. Toussaint, informing him of these transactions, and that he, Toussaint, was then on his road to Aux Cayes.

"The Augusta brig, the Trust-bell, and the Herald sloop of war, are cruising near Aux Cayes. It is to be hoped that Rigaud will fall in with some one of them."

LONDON, June 23.

BOTTANY BAY.

A private letter is received from Sydney Cove, dated November 25, 1799, the writer of which had gone over with a view to settle there. They had touched at the Cape on their passage, which greatly pro-

tracted their voyage; the direct passage might be finished in three or four months; but it was 9 months and 11 days from their departure hence to their arrival at Sydney Cove. Before they reached Bottany Bay, they had buried 70 convicts—but the total loss amounted to 107.

These unfortunate people, he says, have no reason to complain of ill usage; though provisions, and the restricted allowances, he confesses, are far from being plentiful—bread especially, has been very dear, a loaf of 3 lb weight sells for 2s, mutton 2s per lb, salt pork (the produce of the country) 1s 8d, tea 5s an ounce, rum 1s 10s per bottle, wine 12s a dozen 1s 5s a pair, flour 1s 5s, and every necessary article dear in proportion.

Many persons who have gone over as settlers have acquired considerable property; and several who have been transported for 7 years, on the expiration of that time, by being enabled to take farms, have succeeded very well. The convicts, however, who are transported for life, unless their behaviour be uncommonly good, have to waste their years of trouble, before they can obtain emancipation.

The country is stated by the writer of this letter to be extremely healthy. The women, he says, have little or no government work to do, are very neat and cleanly in their persons and houses, and very prolific; their children are generally healthy and strong, and never deformed.

July 4.

This morning a messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office with dispatches from Lord Minto, ambassador at the court of Vienna. When the messenger left Vienna, a courier had arrived there from Constantinople, with intelligence, that the French army under the command of Kleber, had been defeated in Egypt by the Turks.

BOSTON, August 23.

A letter has been received by a gentleman at Salem, of so recent a date as June 28th, from Mr. Fenwick, dated at Bourdeaux, who says, "We doubt not in the least but that the present negotiation on foot at Paris between the American commissioners and this government, will have a happy issue; and that a cordial intercourse between the two nations will shortly take place."

The brutal violence committed by a banditti in the District of Maine, calls loudly for the exertion of the chastising arm of government.

The Constitution Lottery of 25 guns, captain Talbot, is hourly expected here. In her late cruise she has sprung her main mast, which was finished in the West India. A new one for her is now making at the navy yard.



(Observations on the Colleges continued.)

No. 2.

AS the College at Chester-Town which was called Washington in honor of the late illustrious Chief of our Armies is now abolished, and a paltry Academy erected on its ruins, it might be considered more correct that I should confine myself to St. John's College in Annapolis, which is the only one now remaining in Maryland. But as I was as much opposed to the abolition of Washington College as I now am to the intended destruction of St. John's, I have adapted my arguments to both; and as they were both erected for the same purpose—both conducive to the same great end and both founded on the pledged faith of the State in a bona fide contract between the Legislature of the State and a great number of private Citizens, I consider them so intimately allied as to constitute but one subject: Nor shall I thus blend and offer my considerations on them from an expectation of raising Washington College from the dead, of reinstating it for the public benefit, or of reviving the fallen, the degraded honors of our once beloved hero and father, but of convincing my fellow-citizens that the artifices which have been made use of to induce them to consider the colleges as injurious, are flimsy and fictitious.—That the destruction of Washington College was a gross violation of the public faith, and that the contemplated attack upon St. John's is fraught with mischief and danger—that it is aiming a deadly blow at the vital principle of republican government—that it is annihilating the genuine equality of man as it gives a monopoly of learning to the wealthy, and will, if carried into effect, be introductory of a period when our republican liberties must fall an exemplary sacrifice to the rapid progression of an over-weening aristocracy.—As I am in the first place to combat the arguments against the colleges, I shall take them in order.—The first is “that the people are taxed for their support, when they derive no advantage from them,” which argument is glaringly false and ridiculously absurd. If the people are taxed, I take it for granted they pay the tax; I ask if there is a man in the State of Maryland that ever paid one farthing as a tax to the colleges, or was there ever any collector of such a tax? Let any man ask himself the question, “whether to the best of his knowledge, he recollects that he ever paid any tax for the colleges?” The people are the best judges whether they are taxed or not, if they know they pay the tax, they are taxed; but if they know they do not pay the tax, they are not taxed. We all know for what we are taxed before we pay it, because every bill of tax ought to contain the cause and for what the tax is to be paid.—Now I ask if there ever was a bill of tax presented to any citizen of Maryland by any collector, containing any demand of tax for the colleges?—No, there certainly never was, and common sense and common honesty must say so.—But when defeated on this ground some of the enemies to the colleges say “no, we do not say the people are taxed, but that the money which in part supports the colleges, is taken from the general treasury, and if that money was apportioned throughout the State, it might possibly lessen our taxes.” This is a feeble quibble; if the money which is appropriated to the colleges was withdrawn and applied to the several county taxes (which by the by never will be done) certainly it would in some small degree diminish the taxes of individuals, and so would a bucket of water if taken from the ocean, diminish in a small degree the quantity of water in the bays and rivers, but as men of property pay the greatest tax it would afflict the rich more than the poor, and this for ought I know may be the reason why some rich men wish it.—But how much would this lessen the county tax? I imagine if every person who pays taxes in this State was to chew tobacco, that this money equally divided would not fill our tobacco-boxes all around: But as every man does not pay an equal tax, but each is taxed according to the property he possesses, I solemnly believe and aver that those who may be called poor men would not be affected to the value of the fractional part of a farthing, and that the time which

would be consumed by the legislature in their proceedings to take away the college funds would cost the State more money than it actually now pays. This is then the great oppression under which some men pretend the people of Maryland labour—the means of saving one half or one fourth of a farthing a piece is what has given rise to so much clamour and disguise among the people. Is there a man who can any longer doubt on this point? Let him consider the extensiveness of the State of Maryland and its population, and by apportioning throughout the State the money given to the colleges, arithmetical calculation will prove the truth of what I say. There never was a grosser deception circulated among the people than the enemies of the college have attempted in wishing to make them believe they paid a tax for the support of the colleges; and I hope yet before I have concluded this subject, that I shall develop the motives of those gentlemen who are thus playing a political juggle, and shall prove to the people that they are the Assassins of Liberty and Deceivers of their Fellow-Citizens.—That they are men in whom no confidence can be placed, as they only flatter to deceive and profess their concern and anxiety for the Rights of the People to gain popularity, and to make use of that people as steps to raise them into office. The opponents to the colleges could have furnished no happier argument against themselves than the shameful advantage they wish to take of the common people's ignorance; knowing that the people were uninformed on the subject they thought they could make them believe any thing, even that they were taxed when in truth they never paid it.—How ungenerous it is thus to sport with the ignorance and credulity of the people, and how highly censurable that men who profess to be the organs of information should misrepresent facts and instil wrong principles and opinions into the minds of those persons whose manner of life prohibits them from detecting the imposture. To relieve the people from this humble state of dependence, and to guard them against similar impositions in future, would be rendering them a service of the most beneficial nature, and there exists no other way of accomplishing this most humane and desirable purpose than by increasing amongst us the means of acquiring Education, which will increase the ability to gain knowledge and information, and by thus putting it in the people's own power to inform themselves, they will be rendered more independent of other men, and consequently less liable to be deceived. [To be continued.]

FARMER.

FOR THE HERALD.

EVERY man of sense and virtue, who respects the human character, at once admits that it is noble in man to be guided by that kind of attachment to his country which makes him fear to injure it; and that it is ignoble in man to suffer his ignorance, avarice or ambition to be engaged in disturbing its peace, or doing that which must cause its ruin. Unfortunately for the mass of the people the character of a real patriot can too easily be counterfeited; but there is a clue to this, as in most other matters to guide the uninformed to the knowledge of him who is a Friend, from him who is an Enemy to his country. It is this. When there exists a violent opposition to government (as is at present our alarming situation) there are then two parties. One party is composed of those who are pleased and satisfied with the administration of their government: The other party of those who quarrel with, abuse and oppose it's laws and it's administration. The first of those parties are called the Friends of government, because they quietly pay respect to it's laws, as being made by the majorities of their national legislature, and sanctioned by their President. The latter of those parties are called the Enemies to their government; and form, what is always deemed and taken for a Faction, and Faction is always in the wrong, because both cannot be right. To discover with nicer precision which party is in the right, the mind is naturally led to distinguish between partial complaints, and general

oppression or grievances. In pursuit of this enquiry the mind soon gets satisfied that partial complaints are only made by the smallest number of the people, or by a Faction; and that general grievances always involve the whole body of the people; and that then, and not until then the complaints of all are alike. It is this likeness only, one voice as it were, that forms the justice of national murmurs and complaints. Here is now a plain distinction between the two parties, which can lead no man into a mistake which of them is in the wrong. A Faction then being thus so clearly made out as to become familiar to every man's mind, I will first examine it's nature, and next it's operations. A faction then being made up of only a part of the people, it breathes nought but the spirit of opposition. It opposes with violence and obstinacy whatever others approve of. It hates order, and loves confusion. It is restless, and turbulent. It misrepresents every matter it speaks of, and embellishes it's tales, if necessary, with impudent or infamous falsehoods without a blush or remorse. It delights in creating animosities between friends and neighbours, and it's success depends upon the degree of evil deceptions it can spread amongst the people. It has for it's objects wealth and power, and not the interests of the people; for of them it makes tools and slaves whenever it has power. Witness France at this day. In short it is governed only by the worst and basest of our passions, and where it flourishes most, there peace and harmony are most destroyed, and the greatest evils and dangers both private and public stalk through the land. Such in part is the nature of the dreadful spirit of Faction. It's operations upon the human mind vary according to the dispositions of those who embrace and cherish it, and candor shall direct me in the attention I pay to each.

I surely shall be allowed to be candid, when I thus publicly confess my belief, in there being some good men on the side of Faction. Let the few of those rejoice in their natural fondness for ease and peace, but lament the want of strength of reasoning, or the indolence of their minds to correct their false ideas of men and measures received through accident or design. Of this class of men there may too be some of obstinate dispositions, who will not amend their false notions, because they will not suspect themselves wrong. The cure of such is rare, though wisdom graces the brow of him who recedes from error. Those two classes will have the pity of their friends and country. There are also like men, but of more active spirits, and who wish to be more conspicuous in life, or hope to add a little to their incomes from some office of profit.—However moderate the tempers of such men may be, yet there is little reason to hope they will timely take a part with their country, because they will believe that no change in the order of things, or subversion of their government is intended by the great movers of the Faction. Fortunately neither of the above classes of men often become very troublesome to society, or very dangerous to their country: But unfortunately there is too in all countries the very ambitious, the very avaricious, and the very vicious men, each of whom are sure to assume the character of Patriots, and Friends of the People. I do not believe the ambitious or avaricious so much to be dreaded as the vicious men. They are not always so abandoned, but sometimes retain a little liberality in sentiment, or some respectfulness in behaviour towards others, which secure to them some civility. It is not so with the vicious man, for having lost all respect for himself, he is insensible of any for other. His passions are of the lowest, meanest and dirtiest kind; and should they happen to be inveterate and violent, they plunge into the filth & misfortunes of families, which no one but the truly wicked and base would wish to move or remember. His passions, knowing no controul from divine or human laws, blacken the defects and foibles of others, and in the violence of his malignant heart makes crimes of them for the public ear. He is bold in Hypocrisy, and fearless in Falsehoods. The decided majorities in Congress, the Officers of Government and the wisdom and firmness of our Executive (all of whom the good, the great and revered Washington ap-

proved of) he accuses of oppression and tyranny, as the surer way to prevent the people from suspecting him, and those he accuses of having such designs themselves. Whilst he cajoles the people with his pretended friendship, he then means to deceive them the most. For remember my fellow citizens, the Crocodile always makes a noise to ensnare his prey. Become odious himself, he strives to make neighbour odious to neighbour, knowing the more quarrels and heart-burnings he creates between them, the better they are prepared to promote his diabolical schemes. Divide and conquer is an old rule among the enemies of liberty and peace. In honest truth, the vicious man, tho' easily seen, cannot be fully described; and there remains enough for every man's reflection to make him turn with disgust from the hideous picture; and wife would be the people would they treat his lesser co-adjutors, however sly they have been, and still are in their infamous work of deceiving with the same disgust and contempt. This done, the days of harmony and safety will return to us again, and you will timely save yourselves, from disgrace and all that is, or can be valuable to you from Ruin.

CATO.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 9, 1800.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

Yesterday arrived the Liverpool Packet, capt. Beebe, in 48 days from Liverpool; by whom the London Daily advertiser and the London Gazette to the 9th July inclusive, have been received at the office of the Daily Advertiser—being the latest which the Packet brings.

They contain nothing relative to our commissioners to France.

The determination of the cabinet of Vienna, on the subject of the armistice & a separate peace with France, had not yet been received. The probabilities seem to lean towards an immediate pacification between France and Austria.—For besides the disastrous battle of Marignano in Italy, the Austrians have been also defeated by Moreau on the Rhine. The subsequent advantages which it is said he has obtained, must have enabled him to open a communication with the army of Italy by forcing the passes of the Tyrol. This critical situation must oblige the emperor to make the best peace he can with the victorious chief consul. Meantime his wishes seem to be, and the passionate vows of the whole French nation with whom he is popular and evidently desires to remain so, certainly are for peace. On his return to Paris in passing thro' Lyons, Buonaparte exclaimed, “thorly I hope, the commerce of this city, of which all Europe was once so proud, will resume its former prosperity.”

Nothing but a prospect of a peace with England, who Buonaparte knows holds the scale of commerce and empire of the sea, could give buoyancy to a hope like this. But how can England make an honorable, a secure and durable peace—while France, her natural and implacable enemy holds possession of Belgium—maintains an absolute ascendancy in Holland—preserves her German and Italian conquests, and keeps possession of Egypt and Malta? To resolve this interesting question England seems to be waiting to see what measures may be adopted by the continental courts—by that of Vienna, which is at present in a situation so extremely critical, and by those of the North, whose quadruple alliance must have so great an influence on the question of peace or war, and on the formation of a General Congress for re-establishing the balance of power in Europe. The latter measure is now become indispensably necessary; for the treaty of Westphalia, which maintained that balance for nearly two centuries, can no longer serve as a basis, since every part of the political edifice is



Europe has been overtaken by the French revolution. We shall continue to give lengthy and important extracts from our files, which are regular and filled with interesting intelligence of various complexion.

HAMBURG, June 20.

The English, we are told, fearing the Russian garrison in Naples should not act according to their interests, since the misunderstanding with the emperor, it has prevailed on the king of Naples to quit Palermo and return to his capital, which having given a new offence to Paul I. he immediately recalled Count Mouskin, his ambassador at the court of Naples.

COMMUNICATION.

A correspondent begs leave to inform the exclusive patriots and republicans, particularly as he flatters himself it will afford them much satisfaction, or a great deal of mortification, that the United States have under the administration of a Washington and an Adams, in the small period of twelve years arrived at the highest state of prosperity ever known in ancient or modern times, with this superior advantage, that the citizens have been protected in life, liberty and property, in the most ample and perfect manner; any nation ever experienced, and that, notwithstanding the frequent fraternal embraces of our dear allies, the French republicans, the adjudications of our good friends the British, and the firm and steady opposition of our patriotic and good republican members of congress with their constant endeavors to "stop the wheels of government," the tonnage of our shipping by the last returns of the proper officer exceeded that of Great Britain at the accession of the present George the third to the throne of that nation. And yet every thing has gone and will go wrong, say these false republicans, until their dear Thomas Jefferson takes possession of the presidential chair, to enlighten us with the light of the French philosophy, which makes it a matter of "indifference, whether there be a deity, Gods or no Gods!"—See his notes. From such men, good Lord, deliver us—Amen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Examiner," and other Communications, shall appear next week, if possible.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber for property purchased at the sale of the effects of Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, and to all other persons indebted to the estate of said Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, that on the 21st day of October next, all bonds, notes and accounts unpaid, will then be sued for without distinction of persons.

JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'or. of Mrs. Goldborough, dec. Talbot county, Sept. 2, 1800. 4 5w

THE debating society of Princess Anne, being urged at length by the frequent indignities and contumacious behaviour of Thomas W. Handy, physician, to expel him the said society of which he was a member, have determined to usher him into public notice. It is with deep regret the society is compelled to this measure; and nothing less than a wanton contempt of the rules and regulations, of which he voluntarily concurred in, and which in fact he had a vote in making, would have provoked them to it. The littleness of his soul prevented him even from paying his entrance money, which in addition to his other conduct will stamp an everlasting and indelible stigma of ignominy and disgrace upon his character. The society mean not to descend upon the qualifications of this high-minded physician, but will just observe that it is the opinion of one of the most learned physicians of the age, that singularity of behaviour, an affected gravity, or taciturnity, are only substitutes for those great and useful qualifications which naturally command respect.

By Order of the Society

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees for the year Eighteen Hundred, are requested to come and settle their Accounts; and those who have not settled their Fees for last year, are particularly informed that they will not be indulged any longer, as necessity will require such steps to be taken as will compel the payment, should they not comply with this request.

JOHN THOMAS, Shff. Sept. 6, 1800

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall attend at Easton every Tuesday, at St. Michael's and the Trappe every other Saturday, to commence at St. Michael's on Saturday the 13th inst. for the purpose of receiving the county assessment.—All those who do not comply with this notice on or before the first day of November next, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

LEVIN STEVENS, Collector of Talbot county assessment. Sept. 2d, 1800. 34 3w

TO RENT,

The TAN-YARD near EASTON,

IN the occupation of William Atkinson. For Terms apply to the subscriber, JOHN STENENS. Sept. 34

WHEREAS I contemplate to erect a Grist Mill in Caroline county, at or near where Thomas Hardcastle, Esq. hath lately built a new bridge (to be turned by the water that may run down Choptank River)—Those interested are hereby notified, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to be passed to condemn such part or parts of the said stream and lands contiguous as may be necessary for the use and purpose of the said mill, and executing my design as aforesaid.

ISAAC PURNELL. Caroline county, Aug. 22, 1800. 32 2mo. 7

THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business at this place, and hopes from the reduced prices of his goods, to merit a continuance of their favors. All those in arrears to him are most earnestly solicited to make payment as speedily as possible, his circumstances not admitting of further delay.

SAML. NICOLS. Easton, Aug. 26, 1800. 32 3w Bay-Side, August 18, 1800.

Mr. COWAN, WHEREAS Mr. Smith in his dark Luminary of July 29th last, has undertaken to publish falsehoods, with my name inserted therein, you are at liberty to publish that the assertions set forth are false, which I can prove in five particular instances; by which it will appear that his informant cannot be a respectable citizen, although a neighbour; and the publisher cannot be much better, or else he would not meddle with any man's character or affairs, until he was certain of the authenticity of his publication. As to the recruits of the ship Congress, I have nothing against them; but as for the scoundrel who was the master of the vessel that carried them down the bay, I think he was not much better than the informer nor the publisher of the dark Luminary.

JOHN LOWE. If firm and united, we will stand: But if you are divided, you'll fall.

WANTED,

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A NEGRO WOMAN, without Children, who understands Cooking.—Enquire of Mr. Cowan. Aug. 18, 1800. 33

Six Cents Reward,

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th of this month, an apprentice boy by the name of Eli Anderson, orphan son of James Anderson of Kent county, deceased. Any person bringing said apprentice to the owner, living near N. W. Fork Bridge, shall be entitled to the above reward by me,

HATFIELD WRIGHT. 25th 6th mo, 1800. 33 3w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber,

ON Friday the 1st inst. a Negro Lad named SAM, eighteen years old, about five feet two or three inches high, stout made, broad round face and down look. Had on and took with him some old row linen and coarse muslin shirt and trousers, a striped cotton over jacket, a pair of shoes and an old castor hat with the brim cut small. He has lately lost the nail from one of his great toes, and cut the other very much with an axe—when he went off he was lame in both.

SAM was lately brought from Hartford county, and is unacquainted with any road three miles from home, or with many persons of any sort; so that 'tis hard to suppose what route he has taken. Five dollars will be given if taken up in this county, and if out of the county the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

SAMUEL TENANT. Aug. 33

I AM of opinion, the gentleman who now holds the office of sheriff of Talbot county, in consequence of the death of the late sheriff Mr. Cox, may be constitutionally elected at the next election for sheriff of that county.—Mr. Cox was qualified, and acted as sheriff some time; had he lived, and served in the office the whole of the three years, he could not have been elected; but by the constitution nothing excludes the re-election of the acting sheriff, but a three years service in the office.—The gentleman who now holds the office, having received his appointment after a part of the three years elapsed, will not be within the disqualification; & as the disqualifying clauses of the constitution are derogating from the natural rights of the electors, and elected, they are to be taken strictly.

LUTHER MARTIN.

EASTON, 4th Aug. 1800.

Dear Sir, YOUR favor of this inst. I have just received, wherein you observe that many of the citizens of Talbot county are impressed with the idea, that, altho' you should be elected at the ensuing election to the office of sheriff, yet you cannot hold that office beyond the month of July next, being the period which will complete a service of three years from the time of your first qualification, and you request my opinion on the subject.—I apprehend, that, should you be elected, your title to the office will be as good after the said month of July as for the time previous to that period; and that your right to the enjoyment thereof will continue for the term of three years, to be computed from your next election.

I am, dear sir, Yr. obdt. servt. THOS. J. BULLITT.

Sir, IN answer to your note of the 4th inst. in which you desire to be informed respecting the duration of your commission in case of your election in October next:—I am clearly of opinion that, should you be chosen at the ensuing election, and receive a commission, it will continue in force for the term of three years, in like manner as if you had never before been connected with the office of sheriff.

I am, sir, Your most obdt. servt. N: HAMMOND. EASTON, 9th Aug. 1800. JOHN THOMAS, Esquire.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN, BEING solicited by many of my friends to stand as a Candidate for the next sheriff's office, the election for the same will commence in October next, I am induced to make it known to you in this public manner, and should I be considered worthy of your interest, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your humble servant, JOHN THOMAS. Easton, Aug. 12, 1800. 31

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County,

Follow Citizens,

FROM the solicitations of a number of my friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election; and should I meet with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged, by,

Gentlemen, Your very humble servant, PHILEMON WILLIS. Easton, July 29, 1800. 28

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The HOUSE & LOT now occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas. For Terms apply to WM. STEVENS. Trapp, 28th Aug. 1800. 33 3w

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Queen-Ann's county, on the 23d of May, a Negro Boy named PERT, about the age of fourteen, and small to his age; has a scar of a scald on one of his thighs and one of his hands, but which I do not recollect.—Any person taking and securing said boy in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

JAMES LUCAS. Aug. 12. 33 3w

For Sale,

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz.—On the Forks of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts,

Widow's Lot, Partnership, Staplefort's Privilege, Merchant's Outlet, Hartford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1100 acres—600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mold; about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber, with a tenant's house and out-houses.—Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Chesapeake Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk—not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard; from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opossum Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot, Angels, Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 350 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared.—Near the town of Cambridge, Ennalls's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 200 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable fields, under good inclosure, and with good tenant's houses.—Also,—

To be Rented,

The lands at and adjoining Ware Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing, together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 2000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded.—For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulston, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

GEN F. MERCER.



BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.

A letter from Calcutta states, that on the arrival of a detachment of our troops at the camp of Mooree Jahara, a tygress of uncommon size scoured the front of our position, and carried off a grass cutter belonging to the first regiment of cavalry. The man's shrieks were for some time heard, but the attack and flight of the animal were so rapid that it was impossible to save him. On the following morning the commanding officer, attended by the camels of the detachment, and a strong corps of cavalry, proceeded to her den, which was not more than three hundred yards from our lines, and in endeavouring to drive her out, two male tigers darted forth successively, and were both killed before the female made her appearance. Nothing intimidated by the number of her pursuers, she sprang among them with the most decided ferocity, and it was not till after three desperate charges, in which she severely wounded as many of our people, that she fell. The male tigers measured each about 8 feet in length; the female was considerably larger. Five days after another man was carried off in like manner, when major Wharton, with a party of troopers, armed only with pistols, and the camel riders with swords, pursued the animal to a small thick jungle, on the borders of a nullah, about seven miles from the camp. The tigress for some minutes concealing & refreshing herself in the high grass, at length commenced the attack, but was wounded and compelled to retreat. Her size and ferocity was such, that major Wharton sent to the camp for a reinforcement of carbineers, and purposed to have awaited their arrival, but the tigress immediately renewed the attack, and darting amongst his party excited a considerable degree of confusion, until after a contest of nearly thirty minutes, a trooper lodged a bullet in her head while she was in the act of springing on him. She measured 9 feet 4 inches.

(Lon. Paper.)

HARTFORD, Aug. 28.

Captain Isaac Williams, who was convicted in the circuit court of the United States, at their session in this town in September last, of

accepting a commission under the French republic (he being a citizen of the United States) and privateering against his Britannic Majesty's subjects, with whom the United States were at peace, in violation of our treaty with them, and sentenced to 8 months imprisonment and 2,000 dollars fine, having three months since served out the term of imprisonment, contained in the sentence, and being unable to pay the fine, petitioned the President of the United States that it might be remitted him—Who on the representation, has seen fit to grant the full remission of the fine, and has directed that he shall be set at liberty on his paying the costs of suit, &c.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 27.

Wednesday last arrived the schooner Two Brothers, of this port, David Norris, who reports, "that on the 7th inst. he was brought to by the British ship of war Tifiphone, John Davie commander, who, after we had brought to, fired a shot with an intention to hull us, & running along side, hailed us in French, we answered him from Turk's Island; the second salutation was, *you d—d infernal r—l why did you run from us*; with other scurrilous and abusive expressions, threatening to sink us; he then sent his boat on board, and took all my people, the mate and one hand excepted. He also took from me two passengers (sailors) belonging to Philadelphia, who had been taken on their outward bound passage, in the schooner Nancy, capt. Kennedy, by the Patriot French privateer. After examining the people, some of whom had protections, those who had not the signature of the British consul, he declared good for nothing, *d—g all our collectors*, saying he did not know them. After examining my papers, he told me I might go about my business, and that he should keep all my people, he detained on board Thadens Smith, of New-Haven, who is advanced in life, and has a wife and several children dependent on him for support. John Munson, Abijah B. Terrell, and Edmond Tomkins, belonging to and near New-Haven; also, David Betts, a native

of the passengers, leaving us, fix in all, two of which were sick, and one lame, in a leaky vessel.

PHILADELPHIA Aug 21

Trade interdicted with Baltimore as well as Norfolk.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

8th mo. 21st, 1800.

WHEREAS the Board of Health have received information that a contagious disease, dangerous to the community, now exists in NORFOLK, (Virginia,) and also the CITY OF BALTIMORE, being, as is represented to us, equally sickly.

Whereupon Resolved with the assent and approbation of the Mayor, that all vessels from thence, bound to the Port of Philadelphia, bring too at the Lazaretto, to receive a visit from the Resident Physician, and there wait the determination of the Board.

And further, that no person (or goods capable of retaining infection) from NORFOLK, or BALTIMORE shall be permitted to come to the City or County of Philadelphia, until they produce a satisfactory certificate of their being at least 15 days in a healthy state, from thence, under the PENALTY OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, agreeably to the 7th section of the Health Law, half of which will be paid to the informer on conviction. All Proprietors of Stages, both by land and water, are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board

EDWARD GARRIGUES, President.

PETER KEYSER, Secretary. The Printers generally are requested to give this a place in their papers as often as convenient.

\*\*\*\*\* This is to give notice, THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES TROUP, Physician, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof. And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or Mr. John Haywood, merchant, Easton, who is hereby empowered to receive the same.

ELIZA TROUP, Ex'x.

Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800

NOTICE is hereby given that the inhabitants of Worcester county intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a public road to a landing and to begin the said road at a landing, known by the name of Winant's landing, (otherwise called Ponnewell's landing,) and to run till it intersects the main county road leading from Snow-Hill town to Philadelphia.

PURNELL PORTER.

July 21st, 1800.

22 67

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor. EZEKIEL WISE, Clk. Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800. 27

## EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public, THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWIE is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARKLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar: Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected: This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

P. BENSON, President.

Attest,

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 12, 1800.

Fellow-Citizens of Caroline county.

FROM patriotic zeal, and a solicitude to serve my country—uninfluenced by party, or the cares of personal interest, I offer myself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of this State. Should I be so far honored with your suffrages as to be elected, I will serve you with fidelity, and to the extent of my abilities.

JAMES PORTER.

Denton, 11th Aug. 1800. 31

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

Wm. B. SMYTH.

Talbot county, July 28, 1800. 28

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot county.

GENTLEMEN, FROM the solicitations of a number of my fellow citizens in this county. I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. Should I be favored with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and your favor gratefully acknowledged, by

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BUCKLEY.

July 29th, 1800. 29



FROM THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

TO GABRIEL DUVAL, ESQ.  
SIR,

YOUR publication in the Baltimore Telegraph, introducing me by name, as the author of a hand-bill, signed "A Friend to Fair Play," came lately to my knowledge, and I have seized the earliest opportunity, after my return to this place, to notice it.

On your addressing the citizens in Annapolis, and proceeding to remark on that hand-bill, I publicly, in your presence, avowed myself the author, to remove any impression that I was capable of insidiously wounding your feelings, & to meet any responsibility that might attach.

You volunteered an avowed attack upon the president and two houses of congress, charging them with ignorance, or corruption, in this, "that they violated the constitution in more instances than one"—and consequently made yourself liable for reply.

You seem hurt at anonymous publications.—Had I been a weak man, ambitious of popularity, or a vain one, courting to lead a party in the street in opposition to the administration; or had I been a judge, with my signature deriving lustre from my office; in any or all of these events I might have followed your example, and given myself at large to the world;—but perfectly satisfied that there is no celebrity or magic in either of our names, that can give perspicuity to reasoning, or strength to folly, I pursued the examples of older and abler men, who, under assumed signatures, tract the reputation of their productions to their intrinsic merit, undecorated by their real names.

You are pleased to intimate, "that my publication ought to have been conducted with candor and liberality; that it was your duty to avoid personality."—On a review of my piece, I see no want of candor or liberality; if I did, I solemnly declare, in justice to you and myself, I would apologize. But if I am mistaken, if it is deficient in either, I confess, Sir, had your advice been illustrated by your example, I should have doubly felt its force.—Is the insinuation that I am for passive obedience and non resistance; that it is difficult to unroot ancient prejudices, and dispossess former feelings? Is the story of Pitt and the rights of man, with the insinuation that you are mistaken if many of your opponents do not coincide in opinion with him? Is your allusion to my former service in the British army? I say are these, or any of these insinuations in that spirit of candor and liberality, to become in a man, and so highly decorated in a judge?—Are they, Sir, evidence of your study to avoid personality?

It is painful to speak of one's self, but it has become necessary, in order to misrepresentation and mistake. I was born in Maryland, & living in it at the time of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.—I joined the British army December, 1777,

and accepted a commission before the age of twenty-one.—I left the United States November, 1778; was taken prisoner by the Spaniards and sent to the Havana in 1782; returned to New York a prisoner in 1783; in the same fall went to England, and soon after to France for the recovery of my health, and did not return to the United States until 1785.—I have lived ten years in Annapolis.—The last five I have been a member of the general assembly; an honor conferred on me without solicitation; and before the acceptance of my seat, I sold my half pay, that I might stand an independent man.—Thus supported by the kindness and partiality of my fellow citizens, from my soul I pity the weakness, and despise the folly, of allusions to my services in the British army.

I have much reason to believe that you, Sir, approved of me as your successor to represent the city of Annapolis—you have known me for twenty-five years, and in all my habits of intercourse with you and my fellow citizens, my former political conduct has never been publicly brought into view, until this period.—The time serving measures of the present day, in the hands of political enthusiasts, rip up and expose the errors and frailties of youth, not as such, with the benevolent design of healing them, but because their authors are in opposition to the election of Mr. Jefferson.—"This is the head and front of my offence."

Had I been an alien, exiled from Europe for my turbulence or my crimes. Had I become the libeller of Adams and the constitution, or the idolater of Jefferson and France; it is more than probable, Sir, the necessity of this letter had never existed.

When you again revert to the early conduct of my life, "I speak of me as I am, nothing extenuate or set down ought in malice."—Dissemble facts, because insinuations leave to the bosom of malignity, (not power, Sir,) every thing that malice can suggest.

Now to your answer to my hand-bill. You have an aversion to malice, your publication proves it; and you say, "you only claim, as an individual, the right of judging for yourself."—God forbid I should ever infringe the rights, but are you really, Sir, in earnest? are you simply giving your opinion to the world? Have you not undertaken to advise, inform and instruct the people of the errors of their government, and the incompetency of their president? Believe me, Sir, I can justly appreciate the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and I can equally distinguish between the independent exercise of this right, and the attempt to influence the public mind by every exertion and energy in your power. Have you not struck off an entire number of Annapolis papers, to give entire circulation to your publication? And have you not, in every part of Anne Arundel county, addressed the people in this various manner, to

enforce your opinions; to be appointed an elector yourself, with a view to turn out the president?—I do not confide you for all this. You are honest & open in your belief; but surely such conduct is more than what your answer denies, "that as an individual you only claim the right to judge for yourself."—And having so written and so acted, am I not correct in my hand-bill, in calling on the people to see if the writers in favor of Jefferson have more wisdom, patriotism and constitutional knowledge than Adams; and the minority of the two houses of congress? If, Sir, I had ever compared you to them, and you had sunk in the scale, there was nothing to wound your feelings, because the comparison is made to the ablest men and public bodies which I know.—

My hand-bill states, that you think differently from Gen. Washington, with respect to the alien bill.—This you have endeavored to answer, by quoting a passage from his letter, and then stating, that it relates exclusively to France.—I grant you, Sir, that French aggressions were the remote cause of writing that letter;—but do these expressions relate to France, "as we can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration; they ought to inspire universal confidence?"

No, Sir, they are an unqualified approbation of John Adams's conduct up to that time. You say that General Washington could not approve of the sedition bill, and five millions eight per cent loan. True, Sir, he could not approve of measures not in existence at the date of his letter, nor did I so say. My hand-bill speaks pointedly of the alien bill. Mr. Adams approved it on the 8th June preceding the date of the letter. This bill was considered as an important defensive measure; it greatly agitated the continent; and is it probable, it is possible, Sir, that Washington, who lived three days distant from Philadelphia, whose heart beat high for his country's welfare, whose solicitation for information was as unbounded as his means of acquiring it, should be ignorant of the passage of that bill eighteen days previous to his letter.—A defensive measure, considered, as such, with the army of which he was then accepting the command? No, Sir, Washington knew it; the approving that bill was the measure of Mr. Adams's administration, and as such received Washington's unqualified approbation.—I feel myself justified and correct in the hand-bill's stating, that you and Washington differ in opinion.

This you retort on me by a fair stroke, and a true one, "that I differed in politics from the immortal Washington."—But I have lived to see my error, and for many years have most sincerely repented of it; and I trust it will not be long before you feel equal contrition, and make as public an avowal.—For believe me, Sir, when either of us differs from the opinions of Washington,

the world will not hesitate a moment to decide.

You appear offended that my hand-bill should term your publication "villany, chicanery, &c."—I selected from the works of Virginia democrats, and the fund race of the whole to be found on the files of the Adversary, and in the lines of Callender.—When that hand-bill was published, very few of your numbers had appeared, principally confined to the alien and sedition bills; and you admitted, (I say greatest part,) of your arguments on these bills to have been taken from Mr. Madison's report to the Virginia assembly. This report I call a democratic one, no offence to Mr. Madison; I believe him a great man, that he gave much assistance in framing the federal constitution, and was highly instrumental in its adoption by Virginia.—But his report, from which you have so largely borrowed, was drawn up, (if I am correctly informed,) to justify those disorganizing resolutions of Virginia, which were condemned on great discussion by every State in the Union, except Kentucky;—perhaps I err; I have heard, but do not know the fact, that one of the States let them lay on their table, and thus another, forgetful of propriety, threw them under.—That a metaphysical publication, in opposition to a decided sense of the Union, may be termed visionary with propriety, I think no one can doubt.—I now call on you, Sir, to point out one new idea in your publication at the date of my hand-bill, that I cannot find in Mr. Madison's report, or the other papers alluded to.—I will go through the Auger task of examining those papers, and collating them with any ideas, then published by you, and then shall be now referred to as new lines.

As to Mr. Jefferson's religion, I will not charge you with intentionally misrepresenting my hand-bill,—your immense political anxiety does not afford you leisure to reflect.—The hero of Cervantes was wise, liberal and good, but touch the cord of chivalry, and his pulse beat to madness.—When or where have I charged in my hand-bill, that Mr. Jefferson wanted religion, or is a devil? you misperceive me; conscious of my own infirmities, I enter into the bosom of no man.—His religious sentiments I leave to God and himself. It is not the man but his writings, that I attack; the tendency of his expressions to demoralize the world.—You think I have not read his works; believe me, Sir, I have, (even his letter to Massé,) and with more attention than you are aware of.

I admire universal toleration; but his expressions are these, "It does me no injury for my neighbour to say, there is no God, or twenty Gods; it neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg."—If this be true as to our neighbour, it is true as to all, and every man's neighbour, and of course extends to the whole community.—Now if there be no God or twenty Gods, the religion of our Holy Saviour, who was the Son of God, is destroyed;—and hence, according to



clear logical deduction from his doctrine, it does no injury for a whole community to disbelieve the religion of Christ, by avowing there is no God, or none. The whole tenor of your life is a denial of such principles; the allusion to "picking a pocket, or breaking a leg," is an indelicate one, unworthy the subject; it has neither wit, humour or reason to recommend it, and is more in the style of a disciple of Voltaire, in ridicule of religion, than in support of its belief. Again, Sir, the next idea is, "if such a person's testimony, (meaning one who denies God, or believes in twenty,) can not, in a court of justice, be relied on, reject it, and be the stigma on him." But what stigma can attach to a man if all his neighbours believe the same thing? A man, like Mr. Jefferson, placed by the smiles of fortune above the temptation of violating his duties; a man of an enlightened mind and beneficent dispositions; with the strong perceptions of moral right, may pass a life of unimpeached integrity in this world. But are the bulk of mankind so circumstanced? In your commerce with the world as a man, and your experience as a lawyer and a judge, have you found the rewards and punishments of a future state, superinduced to the pains and penalties of human laws, adequate to restrain the commission of offences? Does not the profligacy of mankind, even under the restraints of religion, give daily proofs to the world of violation of chastity, life and property. Remove the fear of God, the religion of Christ, and the restraint of hereafter, and am I not correct in saying that we shall be deluged in the accumulated horrors that have attended the orbit of the French revolution?

It is the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson as published, not his private life or belief, that I attacked. But as in answer to my hand-bill you have departed from the charge and gone into evidence of his belief in the religion of Christ, I will examine that evidence. These words from his publication constitute your first proof. "I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep for ever." Is there, Sir, on reflection, one word of this quotation that goes further than deism? The Mahometans acknowledge God, they fear his justice, and believe in a future state, but are they Christians and believers in the divinity and religion of Jesus? Do you not perceive, Sir, how illogical your conclusion is from your premises—that a belief in God, is proof of belief in his son? Your second proof is an extract "from the 2d for establishing religious freedom." Now, Sir, for my life, (if he wrote that law,) I can see no proof in it of his individual sentiments in favour of Christianity. Mr. Jefferson's object was universal toleration, and to effect that, he has individual opinions what they might, his knowledge of legislation and the world had long taught him to know, that a bill must be drawn to suit the ideas of those who are to act upon it; and I presume, if atheism or deism had appeared on the face of such a bill, a Virginia legislature would never have passed it; hence his sentiments and his language may well be at variance. Do not mistake me, Sir, I am only examining your proof, not saying or asserting that he is not a Christian, I repeat that I leave his religious sentiments to God and himself. But I also trust, that I have satisfactorily proved his printed ones are incompatible with the safety of society, and that I have justified my hand-bill. Whether Mr. Jefferson's sentiments and language are at variance, whether he has two languages, one confidential and one official, I leave to be established by Genet, who made the charge, but if he will act as president of the United States, and retain the sentiments expressed in the letter to Mazzei, all the world must see that his lust for dominion would induce him to accept authority over what he terms an anglo-monarchical faction, and administer even the forms of a British government, in preference to honorable retirement, or avowed and open opposition.

PHILIP B. KEY.

CRITO—No. IV.

In my last, I presented the citizens of Talbot and Queen Anne's counties, with Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mazzei, and I recommended it to the

serious and attentive consideration of every man in the district. I endeavoured to condense into a few propositions the spirit and substance of this famous letter, and I now propose to enter on a more minute and detailed examination of its several parts.

I would first observe, that Jefferson was not known to be the author of such a letter. It is however in perfect unison with his political conduct. It is not wonderful that the same man, who while Secretary of State patronized a gazette under the conduct of his clerk, Fremont, for the avowed purpose of exposing the measures of the Executive and of Congress to the view of the people, who while Vice-President of the United States, recommended Bache's gazette as the most proper paper to be read by his acquaintances and friends; who held with Mr. Genet *real language*, one official as Secretary of State, the other, confidential as Thomas Jefferson; and who in order to fix the confidence of France retired from the office of Secretary of State at a period big with danger to this country; it is not wonderful I say, that this man should write the letter to Mazzei. But let us hear Mr. Jefferson himself.

Our situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, an Anglo-monarchical-aristocratic party has arisen. This is boldly asserted, but we will not take it for granted upon Mr. Jefferson's assertion. Proof, proof is what we require, and until that is adduced, we confidently deny the fact. It is clear to me that all this outcry about a British-monarchical party, originated from President Washington's refusing to join France in the war against England. He wisely and magnanimously determined to pursue the true policy and the best interests of his country, by adhering as far as it was practicable to a system of rigid neutrality. Hence the hatred of the Jacobins to his administration. Hence the cry of monarchy and a British party. I think the Federalists may very fairly retort this language upon Mr. Jefferson, and say, since the adoption of the federal government, there has arisen amongst us a Gallic-democratic-aristocratic party, whose object it is, and who are exerting every means in their power to inflict upon us all the horrors of revolutionary despotism. Their avowed object is to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form of the British Government. Before you elect Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, mark well the spirit of this passage. Language cannot express more clearly his hostility to the federal constitution. Mr. Jefferson is probably of the same opinion with his friend Turgot. He would prefer a government consisting of a single assembly, one and indivisible, and is for collecting all authority into one centre. But I hope, we have not forgotten Robespierre and the national assembly of France. Mr. Jefferson objects to the form of our government, because it contains that division of the three powers, which all good Democrats desire; and he objects to the substance of it, because he fears it will have energy enough to prevent factious and ambitious individuals from rising into power, upon its ruins. Nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the mass of men of talents. The real Republicans of this country are the *virtuists*; who are for supporting the government, and I most cordially agree with Mr. Jefferson that the principal body of our citizens, and the great mass of the proprietors of land and of men of talents, are favourable to those principles. We have against us (republicans) the Executive Power, the Judiciary Power, all the Officers of Government, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty. As a modest man, I impute to the Republican! He here asserts that he is the friend of liberty, is animated by the genuine spirit of patriotism, while he greets Washington, Adams, Jay, Ellsworth, and all the officers of government in one sweeping class as

anathema, and proscribes them as the enemies of freedom. I readily understand when he talks of despotism, he means to prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty, and to change into plain English, it is a quiet and peaceable man who

prefers the order of well-regulated government to the storm of Revolution. I should not wonder, if I should name the apostates who have embraced their British friends, men who were Solomons in council, and Sampsons in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the whore of England—in the original *par la Catin d'Angleterre*; probably alluding to the woman's cutting off the hair of Sampson and his loss of strength thereby. For my part, I think Mr. Jefferson has been rather unfortunate in his allusion to Sampson. I am not so apprehensive of danger from *la Catin* of England, as from the gay and elegant opera-girl, *la fille de joie* of Paris, attired as she is for seduction, and decked out in the meretricious ornaments of voluptuousness. If Mr. Jefferson should be our next President, and should suffer himself to be ensnared by this *Dalilah*, if French politics, French principles, and French manners should be introduced under his administration, then I fear America will but too much resemble Sampson, and the lines of the great poet will be but too applicable to the situation of our unhappy country.

So rose the Danite strong, Hercules Sampson from the harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah, and wak'd Shorn of his strength.

MILTON.

They would wrest from us that liberty which we have obtained by so much labour and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mals of *weight and riches* is so powerful that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. I think it is rather aristocratic in Mr. Jefferson to talk of their mals of *weight and riches*. The democrats, we all know, are for ever declaiming against, and have a mortal antipathy to the *rich*; but I never met with one, who when he could lay his hands on them, did not seem equally fond with other people, of the *riches*.

It is sufficient that we break the *lilliputian ties*, by which they have bound us in their slumbers, which succeeded our labours. What does he mean by the *lilliputian ties*. Unquestionably the ties of the federal constitution, which I hope will prove too strong for him and his host of Democrats. It suffices that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence.

Mr. Jefferson here then gives his decided opinion, that our conduct towards France, has been a system of ingratitude and injustice. I will presently show you what was the opinion of the late president Washington of the conduct of France towards us. But first let me recall your attention to the passage of this letter which ought not to be lightly passed over. It is this—We have against us, Republicans, says Mr. Jefferson, the *Executive Power*. Who was the Executive, at the time this letter was written? It was GEORGE WASHINGTON. He no longer exists among us, but to use his own beautiful expression, has gone to the *"Mansion of Rest."* This is no place to eulogize the memory of Washington, and arrogant indeed must that man be, who should suppose that any panegyric of his, can add to the lustre of a character which equally baffles the efforts of description, and leaves at a distance the powers of language. But when he is thus attacked, silence would be a crime, and defence becomes a duty. I ask you then, my fellow-citizens, and I put the question to your hearts, do you believe that Washington was a traitor to his country, or ever for a moment conceived the idea of destroying your liberties? NO. I hear you exclaim with indignant voice. I ask you then again, will his pure integrity, will his spotless virtue, go down to posterity tarnished with the slightest shade of suspicion, by this slander of Thomas Jefferson? NO. His Reputation terminates not with his earthly existence, but his immortal name, like his immortal spirit, will live on the grave. When time shall have consigned to the darkest oblivion, both the letter to Mazzei, and its au-

thor, the memory of Washington will be revered by the wife and god of every age and of every nation. *Scalpture will engrave his name on monumental brass, and history will inscribe it in their page in characters as durable as language itself.* I agree then perfectly with the writer of the Pittsburgh address, that this letter to Mazzei ought to be inscribed on a monument, —It ought to be inscribed on the monument of your memories, not as the testimony of a *wife man* against degenerate times, but as the testimony of the times against the degeneracy of Mr. Jefferson; as a testimony of his fixed and implacable enmity to the administration of Washington, and the government of his country.

You have heard the opinion of Mr. Jefferson respecting our conduct towards France. Hear now our beloved Washington's opinion of the conduct of France towards us. In one of his last public acts, the letter which he wrote to president Adams on accepting the command of the army, which is dated the 13th of July, 1798, he expresses himself thus—

"It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of or indifferent to recent transactions. The conduct of the Directory of France towards our country, their insidious hostility of its government, their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it, the evident tendency of their acts, and those of their agents, to countenance and invigorate opposition, their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations, their war upon our defenceless commerce, their treatment of our ministers of peace, and their demands amounting to tribute, could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments, with those my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you.

Believe me Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the state of things call from Congress such laws and means, as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis. Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavoured to avert war, and exhausted to the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause."

My fellow-citizens, once more attend! This is the voice of Washington speaking to you from the tomb, and saying "Beware of my Enemy and the Friend of France."

CRITO.

[We are authorized and requested by the honorable Jeremiah T. Chase, to publish the following articles for the information of the people.]

MR. COWAN.

BE pleased to insert the following extract from the address of President Adams to Congress in March, 1797, and the following certificate of Mr. Peregrine Fitzhugh, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, honor and integrity; and also the following extract of a letter from General Washington to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, dated Mount-Vernon the 2d of August, 1798.

"Employed in the service of my country abroad, during the whole course of these transactions, I first saw the constitution of the United States in a foreign country. Irritated by no literary altercation, animated by no public debate, heated by no party animosity, I read it with great satisfaction; as a result of good heads, prompted by good hearts; as an experiment, better adapted to the genius, character, situation and relations of this nation and country, than any which had ever been proposed or suggested. In its general principles and great outlines, it was conformable to such a system of government, as I had ever most esteemed, and in some states, my own native state in particular, had contributed to establish. Claiming a right of suffrage in common with my fellow-citizens, in the adoption or rejection of a constitution which was to rule me and my posterity, as well as them and theirs, I did not hesitate to express my approbation of it, on all occasions, in public and in private. It was not then, nor has been since, any objection to it in my mind that



the Executive and Senate were not more permanent. Nor have I ever entertained a thought of promoting any alteration in it, but such as the people themselves, in the course of their experience should see and feel to be necessary or expedient, and by their Representatives in Congress and the state legislatures, according to the constitution, itself adopt and sustain.

Returning to the bottom of my country, after a painful separation from it, for ten years, I had the honor to be elected to a station under the new order of things, and I have repeatedly laid myself under the most serious obligations to support the constitution. The operation of it has equalled the most sanguine expectations of its friends: and from an habitual attention to it, satisfaction in its administration and delight in its effects, upon the peace, order, prosperity and happiness of the nation, I have acquired an habitual attachment to it, and veneration for it.

What other form of government indeed can so well deserve our esteem and love?

In a conversation which took place a few months after the last election for President and Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson expressed to me the great satisfaction he felt at the choice of President having devolved on Mr. Adams instead of himself; observing at the same time that he was undoubtedly the most proper person, having the confidence of both houses of Congress, which would probably not have been the case with himself, and that the charge of Mr. Adams's being a monarchist, however it might have served to answer an electioneering purpose, was totally unfounded; that he had been in habits of the strictest intimacy with him for more than fifteen years, during which time a regular and confidential correspondence had been kept up between them, and that he could with great truth pronounce Mr. Adams to be as firm and decided a republican as ever lived.

—In giving this certificate I derive additional pleasure from the hope that it may tend to rescue Mr. Jefferson from the unmerited charge exhibited against him by some of his friends, that the high encomiums which he passed on Mr. Adams's character in his speech on assuming the office of Vice-President, were not his real sentiments, but the effect of mere compliment.

FRANCIS FITZGERALD.  
Annapolis, Sept. 9th, 1800.

"Although I highly approve of the measures taken by government to place this country in a posture of defence, and even with they had been more energetic, and shall be ready to obey it's call, under the reservations I have made: whenever it is made; yet I am not without hope, mad and intoxicated as the French are, that they will pause before they take the last step.—That they have been deceived in their calculations on the Division of the Potomac and the powerful support they expected from that Party, is reduced to a certainty; though it is somewhat equivocal still, whether that Party, who have been the chief of this country, and the source of the expenses we have to encounter may not be able to continue their delusion.—What pity it is this expense could not be taxed upon them."

TO BE RUN FOR, on the 30th of October next, over a handsome course near this place, the *Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey-Club* Purse of 250 Dollars first day's race.—The second day a colt's purse of 150 dollars, (free only for members of the club.) The last day's race, being a town purse, (the sum not yet ascertained) free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, and subject to their directions.

By Order,  
SAML. NICOLS, Secy.

Easton, Sept. 16, 1800. 35 1d

NOTICE is hereby given that several of the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a public road from the end of the road made by John Williams and Thomas Colton, to intersect Blackwater road, in the same direction as the road made by John Williams.

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## THE EASTON

From the 31st of August to Sept. 7th, there were 25 deaths in the city of New-York.

For the 24 hours, preceding Saturday morning (sun-rise,) there were 14 deaths at Fell's point and Baltimore.

At that time there were 27 patients in the Hospital, and 23 convalescents; and 31 had been discharged, cured.—New cases not mentioned.

From 5 o'clock in the evening of Friday the 29th of August, until 5 o'clock in the evening of Monday the first of September, there were 50 new cases of disease, and 12 deaths at Norfolk, (Virg.)

The Board of Health of Alexandria, have restricted the intercourse between that city, Norfolk and Baltimore.

To CORRESPONDENTS.  
Mr. J. Goldborough's answer to a certain publication of Mr. J. Gibson, of the 11th Dec. '98, is unavoidably postponed until our next.—Other communications are also deferred for want of room.

\*\*\*\*\*

I OFFER FOR SALE,  
MY FARM,

SITUATED on the branches of the head of Wye River, 5 miles from Centre-Ville, and 15 from Easton, together with or without all kinds of stock on it.—It contains about 56 acres of good land, one half in tillage, the other well timbered—among it about 60 acres of excellent meadow land.

C. T. WEDERSTRADE.

Chester-Town Jockey-Club Races.

ON Thursday the 9th of October will be run for over the Bell View courses near Chester-Town, the Jockey-Club Purse of 250 Dollars, the four mile heat.

On Friday following, the colt's purse of 150 dollars.—And on the following day, a town purse, the two mile heat, free for the horse, mare or gelding of any gentleman.

By Order,  
GEORGE SKIRVEN, Secy.

N. B. Horses to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey-Club.

WILL BE SOLD,

Where the subscriber now lives, on the third Monday of October, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

SOME Valuable Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep—Some household furniture and farming utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SOLOMON FRAZIER.

Sept. 9. 35 5w

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may or doth concern, that I intend to offer a petition to the general assembly for the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am at present rendered unable to pay.

JOHN VICKERS.

16th Sept. 1800. 35 6w

THE Subscriber offers himself Candidate for the Sheriff's Office the ensuing election for Talbot County: Should he meet with the approbation of his fellow citizens, grateful acknowledgments will be made, by their

Obedient servant,  
ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Talbot county, May 5, 1800. 35 7w

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET,

For the ensuing year,  
The HOUSE & LOT now

occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas. For Terms apply to

Wm. STEVENS.

Trapp, 28th Aug. 1800. 35 1w

## TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall attend at Easton every Tuesday, at St. Michael's and the Trappe every other Saturday, to commence at St. Michael's on Saturday the 13th inst. for the purpose of receiving the county assessment.—All those who do not comply with this notice on or before the first day of November next, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

LEVIN STEVENS, Collector of Talbot county assessment.

Sept. 2d, 1800. 34 3w

N. B. John Roberts, jun. will collect for the second district of Talbot county.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees for the year Eighteen Hundred, are requested to come and settle their Accounts; and those who have not settled their Fees for last year, are particularly informed that they will not be indulged any longer, as necessity will require such steps to be taken as will compel the payment, should they not comply with this request.

JOHN THOMAS, Shff.

Sept. 6, 1800.

WHEREAS I contemplate to erect a Grist Mill in Caroline county, at or near where Thomas Hardecastle, Esq. hath lately built a new bridge (to be turned by the water that may run down Choptrink River).—Those interested are hereby notified, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to be passed to condemn such part or parts of the said stream and lands contiguous as may be necessary for the use and purpose of the said mill, and executing my design as aforesaid.

ISAAC FURNELL.

Caroline county,

Aug. 22, 1800. 32 2mo. 9

TO RENT,

The TAN-YARD near

EASTON,

IN the occupation of William Atkinson. For Terms apply to the subscriber.

JOHN STEVENS.

Sept. 34

THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business at this place, and hopes from the reduced prices of his goods, to merit a continuance of their favors. All those in arrears to him are most earnestly solicited to make payment as speedily as possible, his circumstances not admitting of further delay.

SAML. NICOLS.

Easton, Aug. 26, 1800. 32 3w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber for property purchased at the sale of the effects of Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, and to all other persons indebted to the estate of said Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, that on the 21st day of October next, all bonds, notes and accounts unpaid, will then be filed for without distinction of persons.

JOHN SINGLETON, Esq.

of Mrs. Goldborough, dec.

Talbot county, Sept. 2, 1800. 4 3w

NOTICE is hereby given that the inhabitants of Worcester county intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a public road to a landing and to begin the said road at a landing known by the name of Winant's landing, (otherwise called Farnwell's landing,) and to run till it intersects the main county road leading from Snow-Hill town to Philadelphia.

FURNELL PORTER.

July 21st, 1800. 29 6w

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Queen-Anne's county, on the 23d of May, a Negro Boy named PERT, about the age of fourteen, and small to his age, has a scar of a scald on one of his thighs and one of his hands, but which I do not recollect. Any person taking and securing said boy in any just fashion I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

JAMES LUCAS.

Aug. 12. 33 3w

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber,

ON Friday the 1st inst. a Negro Lad named SAM, eighteen years old, about five feet two or three inches high, stout made, broad round face and down look. Had on and took with him some old tow linen and coarse muffle shirts and trousers; a striped cotton over jacket, a pair of shoes and an old cap that with the brim cut small. He has lately lost the nail from one of his great toes and out the other very much with an axe—when he went off he was lame in both.

SAM was lately brought from Harford county, and is unacquainted with any road three miles from home, or with many persons of any sort; so that 'tis hard to suppose what route he has taken. Five dollars will be given if taken up in this county, and if out of the county the above reward; and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

SAMUEL TENANT.

Aug. 33

I AM of opinion, the gentleman who now holds the office of sheriff of Talbot county, in consequence of the death of the late sheriff Mr. Cox, may be constitutionally elected, at the next election for sheriff of that county.—Mr. Cox was qualified, and acted as sheriff some times, had he lived, and served in the office the whole of the three years, he could not have been elected; but by the constitution nothing excludes the re-election of the acting sheriff, but a three years service in the office.—The gentleman who now holds the office, having received his appointment after a part of the three years elapsed, will not be within the disqualification; & as the disqualifying clauses of the constitution are derogating from the natural rights of the electors, and elected, they are to be taken strictly.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Easton, 4th Aug. 1800.

Dear Sir,

YOUR favor of this inst. I have just received, wherein you observe that many of the citizens of Talbot county are impressed with the idea, that although you should be elected at the ensuing election to the office of sheriff, yet you cannot hold that office beyond the month of July next, being the period which will complete a service of three years from the time of your first qualification; and you request my opinion on the subject.—I apprehend, that should you be elected, your title to the office will be as good after the said month of July as for the time previous to that period; and that your right to the enjoyment thereof will continue for the term of three years, to be computed from your next election.

I am, dear sir,

Yr. obdt. servt.

THOS. J. BELLIN.

Sir,

IN answer to your note of the 14th inst. in which you desire to be informed respecting the duration of your commission in case of your election in October next.—I am clearly of opinion that, should you be chosen at the ensuing election, and receive a commission, it will continue in force for the term of three years; in like manner as if you had never before been connected with the office of sheriff.

I am, sir,

Your most obdt. servt.

N: HAMMOND.

Easton, 9th Aug. 1800.

JOHN THOMAS, Esquire.

TO THE FREE and INDEPENDENT

VOTERS of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING solicited by many of my friends to stand as a Candidate for the next sheriff's office, the election for the same will commence in October next, I am induced to make it known to you in this public manner, and should I be considered worthy of your interest, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your humble servant,

JOHN THOMAS.

Easton, Aug. 12, 1800. 35 1w



OF THE LATE AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT  
OF THE BATTLE OF MARENGO.

VIENNA, June 28.

This day's Court Gazette contains the following account of the bloody battle of Marengo, on the 14th of June: On the 24th captain Jakardowsky arrived here, as courier from general Melas, with intelligence that the enemy had likewise crossed the Scrivia, preparing for an attack with all his forces, which induced general Melas to draw up his army behind the Bormida; the divisions of Haddick and Keim, which had arrived at Alessandria on the 11th, having joined the other troops on the 12th. Next day, on the 25th, Major Lange arrived here with further accounts from gen. Melas, according to which the whole Imperial army crossed the Tanaro on the 13th and encamped before Alessandria, between the Bormida and Tanaro. On the same day the army made a very vigorous attack on the advanced posts near Marengo, who were repulsed by the superiority of the French. Early on the 14th the Imperial army crossed the Bormida, was formed in three lines of battle, a reserve placed in the rear, destined at the same time to cover the right wing of the principal column, which had advanced against Marengo, & to observe the road to Novi, in which district the French general Suchet had arrived. Field marshal count Haddick led the first line of battle, followed by lieutenant gen. Keim, and then the division of Morzin grenadiers, and the division of Elsnitz cavalry. While the first line vigorously attacked the enemy near Marengo, the second and third, and field marshal lieutenants Oreiley and Ott, filed off against Targorola and Sale. Under continued furious attacks during the whole day, the fortune of war was now on one side, then on the other; the approach of night only terminated this battle, extremely bloody for both armies. General Melas speaks highly of the general, staff, and other officers, and of the troops, but particularly of the regiments of Haddick and Builly; col. Frimont and major Degenfeld, and principally of the excellent effects of the artillery, which was distinguished on every occasion.

The loss of the Imperial

army, in killed, wounded & prisoners, amounts to 9669 men, of which the wounded are estimated at 5274. We have lost 1493 horses, 683 of whom are wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very considerable. General Desaix remained dead on the field of battle, and several other generals are among the wounded. We made 2,600 prisoners. In the night, from the 14th to the 15th, those of the enemy's troops which had arrived later, advanced to the right banks of the Bormida. General Melas had two horses wounded under him, and the Imperial army has suffered a considerable loss in staff and other officers, in the battle. Major Hensley, of archduke John's dragoons, was killed; field marshal lieut. count Haddick and Voyefang;—major-generals Latterman, Gotterheim, Bellegarde, & la Marcellie; cols. Kolbel, Kuhn, Vermati, Soudain, Erros, Shustek, Belleredi, Provencheres, and Reifner, of the artillery; also four lieut. cols. and ten majors were wounded. Of superior officers 230 were killed or wounded. Major general Zach, executing the functions of quarter-master-general, cols. Shiaffinati, & Weeber, four lieut.-colonels, major count St. Julian commanded a battalion of Joseph Colorado's grenadiers, and 60 other officers were made prisoners by the French. Both parties having agreed on a period of 48 hours for burying the dead and exchanging the prisoners, this affording an opportunity for entering into further convention, according to which ten days notice is to be given previous to the renewal of hostilities; this convention likewise stipulates the drawing up of the whole Imperial army along the Po and Mincio.

A private letter, same date.

Our accounts from general Kray, in this day's court Gazette, come down only to the 20th June, and state, that as field marshal count Sztarry, could not oblige the enemy's superior force, which had crossed the Danube, to retreat as far as Gundelfingen, with some loss, Gen. Kray had quit- ted his position before Ulm. On the arrival of the unexpected news from Italy, on the 25th, of the battle of Marengo, and of an armistice having been concluded, a grand conference was immediately ordered to be held on the 26th, at Kentzen-

dorf, in presence of the emperor, which being finished, a courier was sent off to general Melas. We learn that on account of the present situation of affairs, the armistice has been accepted, and an answer returned, which, in respect to the French proposals for peace, as to the material points, is said not to be a rejection. It is almost unnecessary to state what sensation the above news from Italy has created here, particularly when it was known that all the fortresses in the west of Italy, and among them Genoa, will be given up to the French. After the arrival of maj. Lange, on the 25th, as courier from gen. Melas, he delivered his dispatches to gen. count Tyche, vice-president of the aulic council of war, and immediately afterwards he had an audience with the emperor.

As preliminaries of peace, Buonaparte is said to have proposed the restoration of the Cisalpine republic, and the approbation of our court for the occupation of the fortresses of the west of Italy by the French. It is now confidently said that yesterday count Cobenzel actually received orders to prepare for a diplomatic mission, said to be to Italy. In Germany an armistice is also expected soon to take place. A courier has been sent to gen. Kray and count Lehrbach, with important dispatches. It is also said that count Dietrichstein will again be sent to the Imperial army in Germany.

Another letter, same date.

In the dreadful battle of Marengo, the French, it is said, have lost twice the number of men we did:—The grape shot from 100 Austrian 24 pounders made terrible havoc among them. The Imperial troops fought like lions, but were at length forced to give way to the superior French infantry. Melas would, perhaps, have renewed the combat on the following day, had not the French received considerable reinforcements on the day of the action. The courier who arrived here on the 25th, with the account of our losses in Italy, had passports both from gen. Melas and gen. Berthier.

STUTTGARD, June 28.

Gen. Moreau arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday evening; and when a deputation from the city waited on him, he made use of these words: *Nous aurons la paix, messieurs.*—We shall have peace, gentlemen.

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public, THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARKLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar. Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,  
P. BENSON, President.  
Attell,  
NS. HAMMOND, Secretary.  
May 12, 1800.

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

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

Fellow-Citizens of Caroline county.

FROM patriotic zeal, and a solicitude to serve my country—uninfluenced by party, or the cares of personal interest, I offer myself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of this State. Should I be so far honored with your suffrages as to be elected, I will serve you with fidelity, and to the extent of my abilities.

JAMES PORTER.  
Denton, 11th Aug. 1800.

For the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot county.

GENTLEMEN, FROM the solicitations of a number of my fellow citizens in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election—should I be favored with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and your favor gratefully acknowledged.

Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
HENRY BUCKLEY.  
July 29th, 1800.

NOTICE Is hereby given, That the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.  
J. J. WISE, CLK.  
Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800.





## Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14.

Yesterday arrived here the ship *Chesapeake*, Capt. Tamba, in 35 days from London, bringing papers to July 25, and in the evening arrived the ship *Boyer*, Captain Brown, from London, which place she left on the 2d of Aug. The first papers she brings is to the 18, containing the account that—

## AUSTRIA HAD CONCLUDED A GENERAL ARMISTICE WITH FRANCE,

in which the king of Naples is not included. By those arrivals we have received our regular files of papers, from which we this day lay before our readers copious details, which will be continued.

The English ambassadors at the court of Russia and Sweden have been abruptly dismissed, and have arrived in London. Some things more than an armed neutrality is suggested from. It is regarded in England as an event unfavorable to a general pacification.

While these things are doing, the Russian Emperor Paul has notified to the Pretender that his residence in the Russian Dominions will be dispensed with, and the unfortunate Louis XVIII. it is said, is about to retire to England where a sentiment of sympathy may at least procure him the attachment of the Prince of Orange, whose kingdom, which is now, is "not in this world."

The following are the details.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Price of Stocks.—Bank Stocks 166—3 per cent. Red. 85—3 per cent. Conf. 85—4 per cent. 85—3 per cent. ann. 97—3 per cent. 1797.

Another packet the *Prince of Wales* has arrived from Lisbon with the mails of the 20th ult. We learn by our letters from Falmouth received this morning, that there is some foundation for the reports in the French Journals, respecting the appearance of an enemy's vessel off the Façade, about the beginning of last month. We are happy to be able, however, to state, that the mischief done falls short of what was reported. It was a Spanish row boat that caused the alarm, and she succeeded in cutting out one outfit, the *Mercury*, of Hull, D. Sherry, master, laden with cotton valued at 30,000l.

The troops at Netley Abbey, and Gen. Merdoun's brigade, amounting to 2,000 men, have received orders immediately to embark to Southampton. Col. Macdonald & several other officers, yesterday received instructions to join their respective corps. Major general Sir James Pitt Rivers is to have the command of this new expedition.

All the goods that were shipping in the river for Ostend and other French ports in several bottoms,

have been re-loaded, in consequence of a late decree issued in France.

It appears by a private letter lately received from the East-Indies, that Zameen Shah retired into Persia on the 3d of November last. The cause of his relinquishing his hostile intentions in Hindostan, is attributed solely to the remonstrances made by our government to the court of Persia.—Col. Malcolm, it is further said, has been entrusted with an important mission to the court of Persia, which has for its object the future tranquility of Asia.

LONDON, July 25.

Lord Whitworth, late ambassador from his Britannic Majesty to the court of Petersburg, is returned to England, as is also Mr. Haide, former Minister from this Court, at the Court of Stockholm. Both these gentlemen it is said, have been dismissed rather abruptly by the Sovereign at whose Courts they respectively resided, and we have at present no diplomatic agent, either in Russia or Sweden. Mr. Cassamajor, the person appointed by the British government to act as chargé d'affaires in the absence of Lord Whitney, at the Imperial Court of our late ally, was received by the Emperor in a manner the most indifferent, and immediately after the audience—was directed to take his departure from Russia in the course of twelve hours. Nor was the treatment experienced by Mr. Haide at Stockholm, less disrespectful; for if we may credit the account in the foreign Journals, he was not permitted to take leave of the King, previous to his quitting that city on his return to England. These circumstances, if correctly stated, serve in some measure to develop the slanders and projects of the new coalition of the northern potentates. The assumed object of this confederacy is, and if we may judge from the conduct of the two principal members of the league, their jealousy has not been less excited by the immense naval and colonial acquisitions of Great Britain, during the present war, than by those plans of continental aggrandizement which they were led to attribute to the house of Austria, and the suspicion of which not only induced the Emperor Paul to secede from the coalition against France, but formed also the basis, and cemented the various parts of the new confederacy—the sad decline, however, of the fortunes of Austria, produced by the wonderful turn, which affairs have recently taken in every direction, it is not unlikely, will compel them to consider that prompt exercise of their vigilance is now become still more necessary in another quarter, and that the gigantic projects of France are no less alarming, than were those views of horridness aggrandizement to lately entertained by her vanquished opponents. At all events, the league, if its proceedings are directed by prudence, may in time be rendered formidable to Europe. With respect to their actual disposition towards this country, we profess at present,

to know very little. What we have above stated upon this subject, is however strongly suspected to be not materially wide of the fact. If it should prove that their jealousy towards us, inclines them to remain no longer indifferent spectators of our maritime greatness and vast colonial acquisitions, their efforts, tho' comparatively feeble, may produce an inconvenience to our commerce—a slight decay of trade would naturally follow a rupture with the maritime powers of the North, but it is no less probable that the result would tend to increase, rather than diminish the glory of our Naval Arms and that proud superiority which in every quarter we now possess.

It has for the last two days been currently reported that a general armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and France preparatory to a negotiation for peace being entered into by those powers. This rumour we believe, rests on the mere authority of some passengers who arrived in the last vessel from Calais: beyond this it has no foundation but its extreme probability. It was, however, noticed with some degree of confidence, both by Mr. Tierney and Robson, in the course of the last night's debate in the house of commons.

July 28.

We received yesterday the following important communication from Dover.

## TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

20th Maudslayi, July 19.

"Gen. Morand having concluded an Armistice on the 25th Melidor, (July 15.) Hostilities immediately ceased.

"A true Copy,

Signed

"CHAPEL.

## "DUQUREUX St. ALAIRE."

This is a faithful translation of the interesting intelligence; and we may without arrogance, maintain, that it perfectly confirms those sentiments which we have always advanced. We were fully aware, that the exhausted state of the Emperor, both in men and money, rendered a peace on his part indispensably necessary; and we have little doubt but that the cessation of hostilities between France and Austria will ultimately produce that event, provided the conditions of the former be regulated by principles of moderation. The Emperor, we have every reason to expect, will use every effort to negotiate also for Great Britain, that is, by making us a chief party in the treaty of pacification. That spirit, promptitude, and honor, by which our Ministers have uniformly fulfilled their engagements with the Court of Vienna, remove at once every suspicion of a contrary conduct; and we have no hesitation in believing, that the last dispatches apprised our Government of the friendly interference of the Emperor, who has pledged himself to listen to no overtures, without including also, the interests and honor of his ally and nephew ally.

The next Paris papers, which

may be hourly expected, will certainly contain facts of the first moment. A variety of reports are in circulation among which it is affirmed that the preliminaries of peace have already been signed between France and Austria.

By a gentleman who has just arrived from France, we learn, that the troops of the line are very thinly scattered on the coast, viz. 1000 at Calais, 15 at Dunkirk, the same number at Gravelines, and 50 at St. Omer's.

The first captain of La Defense was on shore when his ship was cut out of Dunkirk by the Dan, and on being apprized of the circumstance, blew his brains out. The next in command has been sent for to Paris.

It was on Saturday reported, that the detachment of artillery embarked at Portsmouth, received orders on Tuesday to disembark, but on Friday they were directed to continue, and the various transports, &c. sent to Southampton, to take on board the troops encamped at Netley, which are to be immediately employed on a secret expedition.

The battle of Marengo has introduced a new name in France which promises to be very popular. When the Consul Guard were returning to France, just as they were passing through the capital of a Department, the wife of a peasant was delivered of twins. Young Brachet and the daughter of the Prefect stood Godfather and Godmother to the children, who were immediately baptized with great pomp. The son was Alexander Marengo, and the daughter Victoire Alexandre.

Police to a larger amount than were, we believe, ever known, are now doing at Lloyd's and the different insurance offices, on the issue of war, which is taking on board specie for the Emperor, in part of his subsidy. The insurance is only one per cent. and many persons have underwritten 5,000l. on a line.

## ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Letter from an Officer of the Etat-Major of the Army.

Potsdam, July 6.

We shall soon be masters of Rastatt; we flew this evening at Freyburg, 8 leagues from Munich, which we have decapitated a week. The enemy are retreating.

Lieutenant-Gen. St. Suzanne, to Gen. Laval.

Hind Quarter, Habsburg, July 5.

This day, my dear General, has been a very fortunate one; we are at Zedelheim; the troops have behaved very well; the Polish legion in particular fought with much bravery. The enemy are retired to the left bank of the Rhine.

(Signed) ST. SUZANNE.

The headquarters were removed to day to Habsburg, and we are masters of the heights of Bergheim.

(Signed) LAFAL.

The grand head quarters of the French army were fixed on the 4th at Munich.

A French detachment entered Nuremberg on the 7th of July.



Ma. Cowan.

Shortly after Jacob Gibson's publication of the 11th December, 1793, I prepared the following answer for the press, but being advised not to demean myself so much as to notice the publication of such a contemptible wretch, and being really quite tired of electioneering wrangles and newspaper discussions, I determined not to publish the answer, but to hold myself ready to give publicly a fair and candid statement of my conduct, in case the charge should be brought forward by any other person. James Nabb was the first person who renewed the charge against me. This happened during the last election before the court-house door. I then explained my conduct as it is explained in the following statement—I publish now what I prepared as an answer to Gibson's piece in 1793, for the purpose of those democrats who say, it is strange I never denied the charge till now—I have briefly explained to them my reasons for not heretofore published my answer, and I flatter myself they will be sufficiently satisfactory to all those who know the character and general deportment of Jacob Gibson.

To the Citizens of Talbot County, GENTLEMEN,

Mr. Gibson's publication of the 11th December last would have put me to a severe trial, had I not lately heard of the industry made use of by several to induce a belief, that the facts stated therein are strictly true. Mr. Gibson says, "unfortunately the debates in our assembly are not published—the votes are only—by Mr. Goldborough." "would be discovered in violating the People's Charter."—Unfortunately for Mr. Gibson, but fortunately for me, the votes are published, and by these it will appear, that so far from violating any engagement of mine, I paid the greatest deference and respect to your wishes, with regard to Washington College. As to pointed instructions, such as Mr. Gibson mentions in his publication, there were none, but the people of this county when publicly assembled together frequently expressed a wish, that the funds of Washington College should be withdrawn; but as to St. John's College at Annapolis, they never expressed any such wish, hence I was left at liberty, to vote according to the best of my judgment with regard to that College. My opinion then was and still is, that Washington College ought to be destroyed, but St. John's continued. St. John's College is a flourishing seminary of learning, which is every year turning out from twenty to thirty well educated young men, who will in a few years become useful members of society, and be capable filling with honor and credit the public offices of the State, and as the people of the eastern shore pay nothing towards the support of this College, I can see no reason, why they should wish to deprive the State of Maryland of the inestimable advantage of such a seminary; but as to Washington College the case is quite otherwise—its reputation exceeds not that of a common country academy, the benefits resulting from it, are confined within a narrow compass, and the expense of supporting it far exceeds the public benefit derived from it. The people then may justly complain of the burthen of supporting this college from which they derive no advantage. When in the assembly, I acted conformably to the above sentiments—I wished to withdraw the funds from Washington College, but to continue the funds to St. John's; accordingly when leave was asked to be asked in the house of delegates for permission to bring in a bill respecting the College, I said all I could to induce the members to bring in separate bills, viz. one respecting St. John's college, and one respecting Washington college. I had two reasons for wishing them to do so—one was, I had reason to believe the Senate would consent to take away the funds from Washington college, and would vote for such a bill, but if the bill included both colleges they would not vote for it; hence then it will appear I was for taking the surest method of destroying Washington college, whilst those who were anxious for including them both in the same bill were in fact acting as friends to both colleges. The Senate would not consent to destroy St. John's college, and the House

of Delegates passing such a bill without the Senate's concurrence, would have no effect.—My other reason was this, I wished it to appear from the votes and proceedings that I was a friend to one college, but a foe to the other; but the members determined to include both colleges in the same bill. I voted against the permission to bring in such a bill for the reasons above mentioned. The majority of the members were for it.—When the bill was brought in, I determined still to get the colleges separated if I could—I accordingly moved, that the bill should be committed for amendment, so that it might be amended and put into such a form that the Senate would pass it; but the majority of the members were against committing it for amendment. I then resolved to make another effort, and moved that that part of the bill which had reference to St. John's college should be struck out, so as to leave the bill to operate upon Washington college alone; but the majority were against this motion also. Finding the House obstinately bent upon implicating both colleges in the same bill, and knowing that the Senate would not pass the bill in that form, I considered the time afterwards spent upon it as thrown away, and felt no great anxiety about any amendments or provisions introduced in the bill afterwards; but upon its final passage I voted for it, that it might not be laid by any enemy of mine, that I voted in favor of Washington College, when I had promised many of my constituents to oppose it.—I have thus given a true and accurate statement of facts, and hope every candid and liberal man will read the following extracts from the votes and proceedings of 1793, and then say, that I have acted as a faithful and honest Representative

#### EXTRACTS:

Page 70—"On motion the question was put, that the bill to withdraw the funds from Washington and St. John's Colleges, and to apply the same to the benefit and use of the several counties of the State therein mentioned, be committed for amendment? The yeas and nays being called for, by Mr. Contee, appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Goldborough, &c. 12.  
Negative—Cox, Kerr, Hayward &c. 53.

The reader will recollect, this was my second attempt to have the bill put into such a form that the Senate would probably pass it, viz. by amending the bill, leaving it to operate upon Washington college alone—then again I made the third attempt in manner following—

Page 71—"On the second reading the bill to withdraw the funds from Washington and St. John's colleges, &c. the question was put, that the words "and the sum of £. 1750 current money of Maryland, granted as a like annual fund to Saint John's college," in the first enacting clause of the said bill be struck out? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Goldborough, appeared as follow—

Affirmative—Goldborough, &c. 11.  
Negative—Cox, Kerr, Hayward &c. 56.  
So it was determined in the negative.

Page 77—"The bill being read throughout, the question was put, that the said bill do pass? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Denwood, appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Cox, Kerr, Goldborough &c. 36.  
Negative—Sprigg, Ogwyn, Duvall, &c. 26.  
So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill went up in this form, viz. with both colleges included in it, and met with the fate I expected—it was negatived by the Senate.

J. Goldborough, Jr.  
P. S. In addition to the foregoing circumstances, I will now mention a fact which had escaped my recollection until I was reminded of it by one of the members of the assembly.—Before the aforementioned bill was brought forward, viz. on the 14th Nov. 1793, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill to take away the funds from Washington College alone. This motion I supported and voted in favor of, but it was determined in the negative.—See page 13 of the votes and proceedings of 1793, and you will find this entry, viz. "On motion the question was put, that leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, 'An act to provide

a permanent fund for the further encouragement and establishment of Washington college?' Determined in the negative."

Mr. Kerr recollects perfectly my voting in favor of this motion—Here then is undeniable evidence of my being desirous to withdraw the funds from Washington College.—As to the Western Shore College, we pay nothing towards its support; we have therefore no right to say any thing about that; the people upon the Western Shore alone pay for the support of it, and they only ought to say whether the funds shall be continued, or not.—Having fully stated all the foregoing facts for the information of my fellow-citizen, I shall rest satisfied, that I have given them all the evidence they could reasonably require, of my having conducted myself with Honor, and discharged my duty as a Delegate, in such a manner as not to deserve Censure or Disgrace.

J. Goldborough, Jr.

Sept. 5th, 1800.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 23, 1800.

We can upon the best authority assert, that our Government has received explicit and satisfactory assurances, that the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty have given no authority, commission, instruction, or promise of support to William A. Bowles, and that his hostile practices among the Indians have been without their knowledge. (Gaz. U. S.)

Margaret Evan, says the merry editor of the Sporting Magazines, was the greatest hunter, shooter and fisher of her time. She kept a dozen tarriers, greyhounds & spaniels; All excellent in their kinds. She killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts do in ten; rowed stoutly, and was queen of the Lake; played excellently on the violin, and knew all our old music, nor did she neglect the mechanic arts; for she was a very good joiner; and notwithstanding she was seventy years of age, was the best wrestler in her neighborhood, and few young men dared to try a fall with her.

From Halifax, Aug. 14.

Admiral Parker has arrived from England. A change is expected in the Admiralty Court. A regiment of troops have arrived—two are to go from hence to England. An expedition from England against Guadaloupe is thought to be in contemplation.—At the time of Admiral Parker's sailing from England, there was no rumour nor expectation of a war with the U. States, which has been so much talked of here.

## COMMUNICATION.

The more we see of the spirit of the Democrats, (for Republicans they are not) the more it affrightens, its quick attentions, its indefatigable industry, and its easy and ready reconciliation to means are alike extravagant and astonishing. It is full of pretty expedients to keep its votaries continually tumbling upon and over every matter that can inflame their mania. Their address on this day week to a democratic Judge, is proof of their qualities; for who but them would have snapt at such a bubble to tickle a crippled Brother! A contemplative mind will infer that they are either crazy or desponding. The former is the serious belief of the moderate, and it will be well for our country, if the latter is the cause, and terminates in a complete disappointment of their nefarious designs. What a late hour they chose for their polite auditory Exhibition! How little did they respect the discerning public! Was there not something sneaking in it? Were they ashamed of his Honor, or the immaculate Bearers of their Address? Lamentable, lamentable, O very lamentable indeed.

What pity that J. G. and J. N. were not appointed the only bearers! But party matters make men of character forget propriety, or they would not have served.

Mr. COWAN.

The enclosed letter was handed me a few days ago for perusal—and as it contains all the facts and circumstances of the case, I have endeavored to prove what was taken by me in the dispute between my slanderer James Nabb and Mr. John Goldborough in Eastern last—I deem it my duty to offer it to the public.

J. Edmondson.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1800.  
Mr. John Goldborough, junr.

Sir,  
Yours of the 3d instant came to hand this day containing the following queries, to which I have annexed answers—and am extremely sorry that political dissensions continue to mar the happiness of the people of your district.

Query 1st.—Were you present at a conversation which took place between Mr. James Nabb and myself last fall before the Eastern Court House?

Answer—I was present.

Q. Did not Mr. John Edmondson come forward upon the above mentioned occasion as my friend to explain my conduct in a satisfactory manner to those present?

A. He did, and advocated it as if much interested in your favour.

Q. Did he join Mr. Nabb and endeavour to fix the charge on me or not?

A. On the contrary, he disputed warmly with Mr. Nabb.

Q. Did not Mr. Edmondson publicly declare he approved my conduct?

A. I certainly understood him as approving of it.

Q. Did not Mr. Edmondson and myself during the time behave as friends to each other?

A. There was every appearance of friendship between Mr. Edmondson and yourself.

Q. Had not Mr. Nabb and myself been wrangling and quarrelling?

A. You had been disputing highly.

Q. Whatever circumstances you recollect please state them.

A. I believe your dispute arose in consequence of a vote you had given in the Assembly against Colleges, and do not recollect any thing contrary to the answers I have given you.

Your obt. hble. Servr.

JNO. LORAIN, Junr.

P. S. I feel some reluctance in having my name attached to any thing political in a newspaper, as no character has yet been sufficiently pure to escape the venomous shafts of slander, but yet leave the thing to your discretion to use it in that way which will most promote truth.

J. L. Junr.

NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber being unable to pay his Creditors intends to petition the next General Assembly for the State of Maryland for an act of insolvency in his favor, that thereby what he has may be equally divided among all his creditors.

THOMAS STANFORD.

Dorchester county, Sept. 1, 1800.



In Chancery, Sept. 9, 1800.  
**CHARLES RICKETTS**, an insolvent of Kent county, makes application as a trader by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State and of the United States. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that he appear before the Chancellor in the Chancery Office on the tenth day of April next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in the presence of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the tenth day of October next, in Cowan's newspaper, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said tenth day of April next for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.  
Test,  
**SAMUEL H. HOWARD**,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery, Sept. 9, 1800.  
**BENJAMIN SKINNER**, an insolvent of Kent county, makes application as a trader by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property and a list of creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State and of the United States. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that he appear before the Chancellor, in the Chancery Office, on the second day of April next for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in the presence of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper, Easton, before the thirtieth day of September, instant, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the second day of April for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.  
Test,  
**SAMUEL H. HOWARD**,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**TO BE RENTED IN EASTON.**  
The three Tenements contained in the large brick building. The House where Swan rented. Also a convenient House for a Carriage-Maker, now occupied by Elbert and Spedding. For Terms, apply to  
**ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS**,  
N. B. There is to be rented on the Tenement where Swan lived a Granary and Stable.  
Sept. 21, 1800. 1536

**EASTON RACES.**  
To be run for, on the 30th of October next, over a handsome course near this place, the *Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey-Club Purse of 250 Dollars* first day's race. The second day a colt's purse of 150 dollars, (free only for members of the club.) The last day's race, being a town purse, (the sum not yet ascertained) free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, and subject to their directions.  
By Order,  
**SAML. NICOLS, Sec'y.**  
Easton, Sept. 16, 1800. 35 1d

**WILL BE SOLD.**  
Where the subscriber now lives, on the third Monday of October, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.  
**SOME** Valuable Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep—Some household furniture and farming utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.  
**SOLOMON FRAZIER**,  
Sept. 9. 35 5W

**TO OFFER FOR SALE, MY FARM.**  
**SITUATED** on the branches of the head of Wye River; 5 miles from Centre-Ville, and 15 from Easton, together with or without all kinds of stock on it—It contains about 160 acres of good land, one half in tillage, the other well timbered—among it about 60 acres of excellent meadow land.  
**Q. T. WEDDERSTANDT.**

**Chester-Town Jockey-Club Races.**  
On Thursday the 9th of October will be run for over the Bell View courses near Chester-Town, the *Jockey-Club Purse of 250 Dollars*, the four mile heats.  
On Friday following the colt's purse of 150 dollars.—And on the following day, a town purse, the two mile heats, free for the horse, mare or gelding of any gentleman.  
By Order,  
**GEORGE SKIRVEN, Sec'y.**  
N. B. Horses to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey-Club.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that several of the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a public road from the end of the road made by John Williams and Thomas Colton, to intersect Blackwater road, in the same direction the road is now laid.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may in doth concern, that I intend to offer a petition to the general assembly for the State of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am at present rendered unable to pay.  
**JOHN VICKERS.**  
16th Sept. 1800. 35 6W

**THE** Subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office the ensuing election for Talbot County: Should he meet with the approbation of his fellow citizens, grateful acknowledgments will be made, by their  
Obedient servant,  
**ROBERT WILLIAMS.**  
Talbot county, May 5, 1800. 35 6W

**TO BE LET.**  
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
**THE HOUSE & LOT** now occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas. For Terms apply to  
**WM. STEVENS.**  
Trapp, 28th Aug. 1800. 33 3W

**THIS** is to give notice, THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of **CHARLES TROUP**, Physician, late of Dorchester county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor:—And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or Mr. John Hatwood, merchant, Easton, who is hereby empowered to receive the same.  
**ELIZA TROUP, Ex'ca.**  
Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800. 32

**TO the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County,**  
Fellow Citizens,  
FROM the solicitations of a number of my friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election; and should I meet with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged, by,  
Gentlemen,  
Your very humble servant,  
**PHILEMON WILLIS.**  
Easton, July 29, 1800. 25

**SIX CENTS REWARD.**  
**RAN** away from the subscriber on the 10th of this month, an apprentice boy by the name of **ELI ANDERSON**, orphan son of James Anderson of Kent county, deceased: Any person bringing said apprentice to the owner, living near N. W. Fork Bridge, shall be intitled to the above reward by me,  
**HATFIELD WRIGHT.**  
Aug. 12. 33 3W

**TAKE NOTICE,**  
THAT I shall attend at Easton every Tuesday, at St. Michael's and the Trappe every other Saturday, to commence at St. Michael's on Saturday the 13th inst. for the purpose of receiving the county assessment.—All those who do not comply with this notice on or before the first day of November next, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.  
**LEVIN STEVENS, Collector of Talbot county assessment.**  
Sept. 20, 1800. 34 5W

**ALL** those indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees for the year Eighteen Hundred, are requested to come and settle their Accounts; and those who have not settled their Fees for last year, are particularly informed that they will not be indulged any longer, as necessity will require such steps to be taken as will compel the payment, should they not comply with this request.  
**JOHN THOMAS, Shff.**  
Sept. 6, 1800.

**WHEREAS** I contemplate to erect a Grist Mill in Caroline county, at or near where Thomas Hardcastle, Esq. hath lately built a new bridge (to be turned by the water that may run down Choptank River)—Those interested are hereby notified, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to be passed to condemn such part or parts of the said stream and lands contiguous as may be necessary for the use and purpose of the said mill, and executing my design as aforesaid.  
**ISAAC PURNELL.**  
Caroline county,  
Aug. 22, 1800. 32 2mo. 6

**TO RENT.**  
**THE TAN-YARD** near **EASTON.**  
IN the occupation of William Atkinson. For Terms apply to the subscriber,  
**JOHN STEVENS.**  
Sept. 34

**THE** SUBSCRIBER RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business at this place, and hopes from the reduced prices of his goods, to merit a continuance of their favors. All those in arrears to him are most earnestly solicited to make payment as speedily as possible, his circumstances not admitting of further delay.  
**SAML. NICOLS.**  
Easton, Aug. 26, 1800. 32 3W

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber for property purchased at the sale of the effects of Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, and to all other persons indebted to the estate of said Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, that on the 21st day of October next, all bonds, notes and accounts unpaid, will then be sued for without distinction of persons.  
**JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'or.**  
of Mrs. Goldborough, dec.  
Talbot county, Sept. 2, 1800. 4 5W

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the inhabitants of Worcester county intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a public road to a landing, and to begin the said road at a landing known by the name of Winant's landing, (otherwise called Bonnewell's landing,) and to run till it intersects the main county road leading from Snow-Hill town to Philadelphia.  
**FURNELL PORTER.**  
July 21st, 1800. 29 6W

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**  
**Ran away from the subscriber**  
ON Friday the 1st inst. a Negro Lad named **SAM**, eighteen years old, about five feet two or three inches high, stout made, broad round face and down look. Had on and took with him some old row linen and coarse muslin shirts and trousers, a striped cotton over jacket, a pair of shoes and an old castor hat with the brim cut small. He has lately lost the nail from one of his great toes, and cut the other very much with an axe—when he went off he was lame in both. **SAM** was lately brought from Hartford county, and is unacquainted with any road three miles from home, or with many persons of any sort; so that 'tis hard to suppose what route he has taken. Five dollars will be given if taken up in this county, and if out of the county the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by  
**SAMUEL TENANT.**  
Aug. 33

**I** AM of opinion, the gentleman who now holds the office of Sheriff of Talbot county, in consequence of the death of the late Sheriff Mr. Cox, may be constitutionally elected at the next election for Sheriff of that county.—Mr. Cox was qualified, and acted as Sheriff some time; had he lived, and served in the office the whole of the three years, he could not have been elected; but by the constitution nothing excludes the re-election of the acting Sheriff, but a three years service in the office.—The gentleman who now holds the office, having received his appointment after a part of the three years elapsed, will not be within the disqualification; & as the disqualifying clauses of the constitution are derogating from the natural rights of the electors, and elected, they are to be taken strictly.  
**LUTHER MARTIN.**  
Easton, 4th Aug. 1800.

**DEAR** Sir,  
YOUR favor of this inst. I have just received, wherein you observe that many of the citizens of Talbot county are impressed with the idea, that, altho' you should be elected at the ensuing election to the office of Sheriff, yet you cannot hold that office beyond the month of July next, being the period which will complete a service of three years from the time of your first qualification, and you request my opinion on the subject.—I apprehend, that, should you be elected, your title to the office will be as good after the said month of July as for the time previous to that period; and that your right to the enjoyment thereof will continue for the term of three years, to be computed from your next election.  
I am, dear Sir,  
Yr. obdt. servt.  
**THOS. J. BULLOCK.**

**Sir,**  
IN answer to your note of the 4th inst. in which you desire to be informed respecting the duration of your commission in case of your election in October next:—I am clearly of opinion that, should you be chosen at the ensuing election, and receive a commission, it will continue in force for the term of three years, in like manner as if you had never before been connected with the office of Sheriff.  
I am, Sir,  
Your most obdt. servt.  
No. HANCOCK.  
Easton, 9th Aug. 1800.  
**JOHN THOMAS, Esquire.**

**TO the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County.**  
GENTLEMEN,  
**BEING** solicited by many of my friends to stand as a Candidate for the next Sheriff's office, the election for the same will commence in October next, I am induced to make it known to you in this public manner, and should I be considered worthy of your interest, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by  
Your humble servant,  
**JOHN THOMAS.**  
Easton, Aug. 12, 1800. 31



WINCHESTER, Aug. 27.

A most distressing event took place on the morning of the 14th inst. in the forks of Cacapeon, Hampshire county. Philip Porter and Moses Largen (brother-in-law) took their rifles and went in search of deer: they did not travel far together before they agreed to take separate routs. Largen approached, and took his stand in a convenient place to watch for game. Not much time had elapsed before he discovered a rustling in a thicket at no great distance, but could not discover the object that occasioned it; supposed it, however, to be a deer, he fired, the shot took place, he eagerly approached the spot; but oh! the shock, the heart-rending pangs which a sight of the unfortunate victim who had fallen occasioned, can be more easily imagined than described; it was Porter! his relative! his friend! his sister's husband lay weltering in his gore! and the cold hand of death soon placed a seal upon his eyes. To add to the melancholy catastrophe Mrs. Porter is bereaved of a fond husband, and eight children of a tender and affectionate parent.

SALEM, (N. Y.) Aug. 26.

#### A REMARKABLE EVENT.

On Tuesday the 21st inst. at Mr. Willard Cheney, of this town, was descending his well, of more than 20 feet in depth, in order to bring a bucket from thence, having arrived within about 3 feet of the bottom, the stone which he stepped on gave way, and the whole wall together with dirt burst in upon him, and he was, in an instant, buried about 13 feet below the surface of the ground. The neighbours were soon collected to dig out his body, as all supposed him to be dead. But on suggestion from some, that it was possible he might be still alive, they fell to work with caution, by digging at some distance round the well, carefully keeping the centre the highest, to prevent the dirt from falling in. When they had dug within about four feet of him, they distinctly heard him call; and with great exertions, by 4 o'clock P. M. they took him out alive, to the admiration and astonishment of all present. He is fast recovering from the injury he received by compression, from the weight

of stone and earth he had on and about him, and in a fair way of being restored to his former usefulness. It was about 10 o'clock A. M. when Mr. Cheney went in to the well.—A striking instance of a kind, protecting Providence.

PHILADELPHIA Sept 12

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, dated the 9th inst.

"I have just received information of a most horrible conspiracy for a massacre of their masters and an insurrection entered into of a vast number of slaves in the neighbourhood of Petersburg and Richmond, which was discovered the day before it was to have been executed.—About forty slaves and a number of arms, such as scythes blades fitted neatly into wooden handles, have been seized."

William Eaton, Esq. the Consul of the United States at Tunis, in a letter to a friend, dated April 8, 1799, after a general description of that city, says: "I have said in my letter that the houses of Tunis are low.—The consular houses are one exception—they are from three to four stories, large and well built. The American house is the largest in the city, & by far the handsomest. It is five stories from the magazine; one hundred and twenty feet by fifty, built of stone and well finished upon the European construction, but it has no chimney nor fire place. It has one and twenty rooms and closets, on the floor of the second story, eight of them large; the other convenient and necessary. My family consists of a young gentleman from Baltimore, a physician, and a philosopher, who has agreed to tarry with me two years; an interpreter, and three servants. Silence and solitude reign among us. From morning until midnight there is nothing to interrupt study, and rational contemplation; for we have not a woman in the house. It is but a few days since I got thro' with the business of my negotiation with the Bey and Divan.

Mr. Whitebread, a member of the English Parliament, and proprietor of the most extensive porter brewery in London, has the following observations on trade elegantly written, framed, and placed in each of his

counting houses. "Trade is a fluctuating thing; it passes from Tyre to Alexandria, from Alexandria to Venice, from Venice to Antwerp, from Antwerp to Amsterdam and London. Most nations are wisely applying themselves to trade; and it behooves those who are in possession of it, to take care they do not lose it; it is a plant of tender growth, and requires sun and soil, and fine seasons to make it thrive and flourish. It will not grow like the palm tree, which with weight and measure rises the more: Liberty is a friend to that as that is to liberty; but nothing will support & promote it more than virtue, & what virtue teaches, viz. sobriety, industry, frugality, modesty, honesty, punctuality, humanity, charity, the love of our country, and the fear of God."

#### WANTED.

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A NEGRO WOMAN, without Children, who understands Cooking.—Enquire of Mr. Cowan. Aug. 12, 1800.

#### For Sale.

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz.—On the Forks of Black-water, near Black-water Bridge, the following tracts.

Widow's Lot, Partnership, Stapleford's Privilege, Merchant's Outlet, Hartford, Hog Range, Levin's Discretion, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1100 acres—600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mould; about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber with a tenant's house and out-houses.—Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Chesapeake Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk—not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard; from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of deer, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opossum Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot, Angels, Brown's Run and Webster's Lot, containing about 330 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land; and about 150 acres cleared.—Near the town of Cambridge, Egnall's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 200 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable fields, under good inclosure, and with good tenant's houses.—Also—

#### To be Rented.

The lands at and adjoining Ware-Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing, together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded.—For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulson, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at Wall River. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed. JOHN F. MERCER.

#### EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public, THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT BLISS is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARSHALL is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the Institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar: Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavor by their superintendence and care, to render the Institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the Institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board, P. BENSON, President.

Attell, NS: HAMMOND, Secretary. May 12, 1800.

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

Wm. B. SMITH.

Talbot county, July 25, 1800.

Fellow-Citizens of Caroline county.

FROM patriotic zeal, and a solicitude to serve my country—uninfluenced by party, or the cares of personal interests, I offer myself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of this State: Should I be so far honored with your suffrages as to be elected, I will serve you with fidelity, and to the extent of my abilities.

JAMES PORTER.

Denton, 11th Aug. 1800.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot county.

GENTLEMEN, FROM the solicitations of a number of my fellow citizens in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election—should I be favored with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and your favor gratefully acknowledged.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BUCKLEY.

July 20th, 1800.

#### NOTICE

It is hereby given,

THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WIGG, CL.

Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800.





EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCE.

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

(Vol. Xth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1800.

(No. 537.)

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.

Our latest Foreign Intelligence is by way of Boston. The Fanny, Capt. Brains, arrived at this port yesterday from Glasgow, brings London papers to the second of August only, to which date they are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. Though nothing of considerable moment, excepting what we have already published, had occurred in Europe at the date of these papers, they contain several interesting articles, which have hitherto escaped the vigilance of the Boston Editors. They will be found in the following columns.

PARIS, July 17.

A negotiation for a general peace between France and the Elector of Bavaria are continued, but no positive opinion can yet be formed as to their probable result. Some letters state, that this peace will probably be signed in a few days, and guaranteed by the Prussian crown, in the Chamberlain's Office. Other letters promise that the negotiations have been broken off upon the pressing representations of the English minister Drake, and upon dispatches which the Elector had received from Vienna.

According to letters from the Mediterranean, the Div of Tunis has caused several acts of hostility to be committed against the Danish flag. A boat which was sent on shore under a flag of truce, has been stopped contrary to the law of nations, as well as the crew and the officer who were sent to negotiate, and the Div has not yet chosen to let them at liberty.

July 20.

The Councilors of State, Chamberlain, and Emery, appointed to inquire into the Royalist Conspiracy, submitted the following statement in their report.

"It was particularly among the papers found at the house of the widow Marchier, that the proofs and details of the Conspiracy were found.

"The Committee of the Royalists, which directed the conspiracy, resided at Paris, whence it carried on its correspondence with England & the interior of the Republic.

"The members who composed the committee were:

"1. Hide the older, known in the correspondence by the name of Paul Baril, P. B. and Neuville.

"2. Dubois, a person of consequence, who was the main spring of every movement, and enjoys the confidence of the Prince.

"3. Ferrand, who seems to be Danish.

"This widow Marchier appears to have been an spy, in which she was employed by Hide, in which he committed his papers.

"This mysterious person, who sheds every thing, has not been yet discovered.

"Hide directed the correspondence, and all the letters from England were addressed to him.

"Dubois managed the resources, and was possessed of full powers.

"Ferrand travelled between London and Paris.

"This committee was organized before the 18th Brumaire, and at that time Hide and Ferrand were in London, occupied in planning an attack upon the directory.

"But the 18th Brumaire suspended all measures, and the English Ministry was desirous of maintaining the character of that revolution. It was at length, however, determined to go on.

"Hide proceeded to organize a Counter Police in Paris, the direction of which he assigned to Duperron, under the name of Marchand. The former like was gained over to his views, and he entered into a correspondence with Bichgru and Lar, the former of whom were to head the insurgents in the West.

"Amongst other measures he attempted to destroy Buonaparte in the public opinion, by circulating calumnies, and he succeeded in this, the Generals, Ambassadors, &c.

"Communication was kept up with Brest, of which place it was hoped the conspirators would make themselves masters. A small army was actually organized at Paris, which was to march the moment the Prince landed.

"The Royalists being at length convinced that the First Consul had no idea of restoring Royalty, proceeded to the execution of their plot, which they reduced to the following heads:

"1. To excite and organize the war in the west with activity.

"2. To keep it alive by frequent disturbances.

"3. To place Bichgru at the head of the Royalists in the West, and Willot at the head of those in the South.

"4. To take possession of Brest, according to the concerted plan.

"5. To prevail upon the Count d'Artois and the Duke of Berry to land.

"6. To corrupt the military, deceive the people, and render Buonaparte odious by means of the Journals, proclamations, and pulling bills.

"7. To plunder the public treasury.

"8. To promise peace the moment of the re-establishment of royalty, and inspire the purchasers of the National Domain with confidence in their rights.

"9. To organize a small army in Paris, under the command of Chevalier Joubert.

"The infant the Prince Ball land, it was related,

"1. To disorganize the Republican Police, by sending up a list of the spies and informers, who had received such no guineas.

"2. To disorganize Buonaparte and his followers.

"3. To attack enemies in all directions, with proclamations and Journals, announcing the return

tion of Royalty, and the joy of the people at the downfall of the Republic.

"The agents of this committee at London experienced in the mean time persecutions on the part of the English Ministry, both with respect to remittances of money, and the landing of the Prince; the army of the West wished peace, the Republican army grew every day stronger, and the Orders of the Intergovernment laid down their arms.

"Thus perished the hopes of a handful of banditti and assassins, furious enemies of their country and the deceivers of our foreign foe, with regard to the disposition of all France."

ATTEMPT ON BREST.

"The Committee and the Generals were fully convinced of the necessity of having a Prince at the head of the Royal Army. They looked upon that measure as the only one which could secure success to their cause; but the Count d'Artois constantly rejected the entreaties that were addressed to him, and the only answer which he made to the reiterated solicitations of the chiefs, was a promise that he should arrive the moment they were ready to receive him in Brest.

"The following means were concerted to obtain possession of Brest: Twelve thousand of the Royal army, of whom three thousand were to be dressed in the Republican uniform, were to be ready at ten leagues from Brest.

"2. Couriers were to be dispatched, bearing false orders, signed by the Minister, and addressed to the commanders by land and sea, desiring them to cause all the disposable troops to march towards Canelle, or St. Malo, where the enemy might be thought to threaten a descent; and at the same time informing them that they should be replaced by three thousand troops of the line, who were advancing by forced marches.

"3. The Telegraphs were to be burnt, to cut off all communication with Paris.

"4. On the day subsequent to the departure of the garrison of Brest, the Royal Army were to push on at the night fall, and the three thousand men dressed in the Republican uniform, and forming the advanced guard, would arrive at Brest at break of day, and render themselves masters of the principal posts.

"5. It was to have been announced by signals to the English fleet, that Brest had fallen into the hands of the Royal Army.

"6. Proclamations were to have been issued in the name of the King. Three millions were to have been distributed. Monsieur (Count d'Artois) and 25,000 soldiers were to have landed, and the wind been favorable. Meanwhile a single commander in chief by sea and land was to have concentrated all authority, and controlled every power.

"Notwithstanding the execution are developed in the plan.

(Signed)

"Dubois, Chevalier, Emery."

FALMOUTH, July 30.

This evening appeared off here the American ship Catherine, capt. Moore, from Petersburg, in Virginia, with tobacco, &c. and proceeded for Rotterdam. On the 4th inst. was boarded by the ship Port-au-Prince, capt. Neale, the Grace, capt. Herring, and the Thomas, capt. Spencer, in long. 11. from Liverpool for Africa, all well; and on the 26th inst. in long. 7, the spoke the American ship Martha, captain Shield, from London for Baltimore, but three days, all well.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.

A new Russian fleet yesterday arrived in the road, consisting of ten ships of the line, a frigate, and a cutter, commanded by vice admiral Mackerel, and having on board the Russian troops returning from England. This fleet will fall for the Baltic the 5th inst. wind.

LONDON, August 2.

We last night received by express Paris papers to the 28th ult. The great question of negotiation receives not the smallest light from any one of the numerous sets of papers which have come to our hands. These Journals are completely silent on the subject, except in a few articles copied from the English and German papers, in which the latest date from Vienna is the 14th ult. we are not able to say whether their silence is the result of ignorance or discretion.

It is probable they tell us all they know, when they state that Count St. Julien has had three interviews with the Minister for Foreign Affairs; and something more than they can be positively informed of when they state that Count Coblenz is to be the Austrian Minister who is to negotiate a peace. These Politicians who attach importance to the style in which two hostile nations speak of each other, may be pleased to hear, that we have not found in these Journals any particular testimony towards the English, except in one official letter, in which Buonaparte, who by a Decree of the last date at his letter, determined that the Decades are the only recognized Holligues in the Republic, call at the wicked Hottelical English.

The want of information on the subject of negotiation can hardly be expected in the present state of the Continent to be compensated by any other intelligence that can be materially interesting. The execution of the Armistice, which by letters from different quarters was in progress. The receipt of Buonaparte's address to the Minister of the Interior, effecting the disorganization of the French Navy, appears from another address to the same Minister on the subject of the Frigate de Dunkirk. Major and Baron Mars had, have been appointed Councilors of State in the Marine Department.

General Jourdan has been appointed by the Count d'Artois, Minister Extraordinary in Piedmont.



## FOR THE HERALD.

A serious Address to Democratic Methodists, and particularly to Democratic Methodist Preachers—

### FELLOW-CHRISTIANS,

I beg leave to address you upon a subject of great importance to you, and to me, and to our country at large. I mean neither to abuse, nor to ridicule you; but willing to believe that you have been, by some means or other deluded, I only intend to bring to your view some considerations, which I cannot help thinking, will have much influence upon men of candor, and whose minds are open to admit truth.

You are opposed to the present administration of our government, and you wish Mr. Jefferson to supersede Mr. Adams in the presidency. Your reasons, you say, are of a religious nature. It is on this ground then, that I purpose to meet you. I am, perhaps, as little connected with government as any of you. I pay my taxes cheerfully. I hold no office, nor am I in a situation to hold an office, under any administration. I am interested, however, in the fate of my country; its welfare is dear to my heart. I am anxious for the promotion of truth, and the advancement of christianity.

That Mr. Jefferson is a Deist, I shall not expect to hear contradicted by any of you. Indeed, it was never questioned, but rather considered as matter of triumph, until lately that his partisans, finding it would injure his cause, have denied it against the clearest evidence. You however cannot doubt that a man, who disbelieves Moses' account of the creation, of the flood, of the dispersion of mankind—a man, who thinks it of indifference to society whether a person believe in one God or in twenty—who pays no regard to the Sabbath, nor is ever seen at public worship, is a Deist. On the other hand, you must know, from the writings of Mr. Adams that he is a Christian by profession; and I have no doubt, but you have heard enough of his life and conduct to convince you, that he is as sincere and as correct a christian in practice, as most men.

Allow me then, to ask you, whether you would wish to live among deists or among christians?—whether you would civilise your neighbours, and those with whom you must have daily intercourse, to be men, who considered themselves responsible to God for all their actions, and whose lives were regulated by the precepts of the Gospel; or such as were influenced by nothing but temporal considerations? You will not hesitate to answer, that you would prefer Christians. If you do not, your zeal for the Gospel must be mere hypocrisy. If you are satisfied that men should remain wicked in this world, you must be indifferent to their future salvation, for it is here that they must work out their salvation. If therefore, in the ordinary and less important affairs of life, you would give the preference to Christians, would you not much rather in offices of the highest responsibility, where men move in a sphere, next in importance to the providence of God?

The Scriptures lay, *when the righteous are in authority the people rejoice.* Can you possibly consider a man as righteous, in this sense of the word, who disbelieves the revelations of the Supreme Being; who rejects the religion of our blessed Saviour, and holds in contempt every divine ordinance? They will tell you that his office is unconnected with religion. This cannot be the case in the view of a Christian. For with him, magistrates are considered as the *Ministers of God.* And what there is no religious obligation to bind the conscience, there are numberless instances where every other principle will operate but weakly.

As Christians you highly appreciate the influence of good example, and as Christians you must believe, that this influence bears a proportion to the respectability of the station in which men are placed. If the first magistrates of the United States be a person regular in his religious duties, and constant in his attendance on divine worship, will not his example have a very powerful effect upon men of all descriptions? The profligate and abandoned will be kept in awe, the more orderly will be excited to devotion, and the pious encouraged in their piety. He will in fact, be a terror to evil doers, but a praise to them that do well.

But will a Deist be a terror to Paine or Volney, to Duane or Callender, or any others, who hold the same opinions? Even supposing him to be a man tolerably correct in his own morality, such infamous characters will naturally look up to him for patronage. And is there not danger, that through his power and influence, such men will soon acquire the ascendancy in this country, and reduce it to a scene of idolatry and bloodshed. Peruse the history of France for some time before the revolution broke out, and you will find that the Deists, by the most hypocritical and insinuating arts, had obtained the control over the Literature and Politics of the country. And having at last got the power into their hands, they put their schemes in motion, and christianity of course fell a sacrifice. At present, you hear of no deistical publications, nor are you much pestered with deistical opinions. These men well know, that this is not their time. Indeed some of them, who were before known to be avowed enemies to christianity, now pretend to have some reverence for it. They are afraid of depriving their candidate of a single vote, and consequently, on this subject, they are as silent as the grave. But let them once have a President of their own stamp, and their presses will team with deistical publications; their apostles, in every town and village, will advocate their diabolical doctrines.

From these things, it has always been expected, that your society had as much to fear as any. You ought to remember that you are little calculated to detect the errors or expose the sophistry of Deists. Your preachers, by the rules of your society, are not required to be men of literary attainments. And consequently they would hold a very unequal combat, with men who understand their business so well as the Deists generally do. They might confound them and their doctrines to hell. But that would neither hurt their feelings, nor confuse their opinions.

Besides, can you expect, that divine providence will smile upon a land under the management of *Unbelievers*? You are well acquainted with the history of the Jews. You know that under the government of good men their nation flourished; and that of wicked men, they groined under oppression, or abandoned themselves to idolatry.

But the Democrats have contrived to alarm you with the fear of a religious establishment. It is astonishing that you should not see thro' so blimfy an artifice. Mr. Adams has been nearly four years President, and you will do him the justice to believe, that no part of his conduct has ever had the appearance of an attempt of this kind. And if during this period, nothing of the kind has been attempted, what reason is there to apprehend, that it will be done in four years more? It is had been a favorite object with Mr. Adams, he would surely have tried it already, lest he might never again have it in his power. But so far otherwise, that on several occasions he has in the most explicit manner declared his approbation of general toleration. Indeed in the present state of this country, none but a fool or a madman would ever dream of an exclusive religious establishment. For, in the first place the constitution expressly guards against it. And farther, it would prove itself impracticable. Suppose an attempt was made, to render the Presbyterian form, which prevails in the Eastern States, the established religion, the Southern and some of the middle States, in which there are few Presbyterians, would soon be in arms against it. Suppose the Protestant Episcopal form was about to be established; neither Eastern, Southern nor Middle States would agree. Far to the Eastward there is but a small number of Episcopalians; and the Middle and Southern States are much divided. Nor would it be less absurd to attempt to establish the Baptist or Methodist religion. Neither of these denominations are numerous in New England; and in the Middle and Southern States, one prevails in one place and another in another.

Yet why should Mr. Adams be suf-

fered to have a greater predilection in favor of his profession than Mr. Jefferson? The State of Virginia is the only one in the Union, that ever I have heard of, the legislature of which has interfered with the liberty or property of any religious society. There an effort was made to wrest from the Church her little property, and there is no doubt, but the Deists were at the bottom of this business. They had art enough to bring the Baptists into their plan, and then to fix upon them the whole blame of so nefarious an attempt. But Mr. Jefferson is much extolled for his *preamble* to the act of Toleration in Virginia. Toleration has always been a kind of watchword with the Deists, until their plans were ripe for action. This was the case in France. But when they became confident in their own strength, they soon formed an establishment, and one too *strictly exclusive*. They would not even allow Christian Ministers to live in the same country with them. When they could exclude them in no other way, they sent them to eternity by hundreds. For my own part therefore, I think there is little reason to apprehend any establishment in this country, but that of Deism.

When you consider these things, my fellow-christians, you will hardly venture to bestow your suffrages upon Mr. Jefferson. Should you be in any degree instrumental in bringing into contempt, or expiating from the land, the divine religion of your Redeemer, and in consequence a deluge of vice and immorality, generations yet unborn will execrate your memory, and when you appear at the bar of heaven, you will be placed among those, who crucified their Lord again, and put him to open shame.

Sept. 15, 1800.

Mr. Cowan.

I should not have known certainly, what particular transaction was alluded to by the author of the piece, published in the last Star, under the signature of "Another College," had it not been for the previous explanation of Jacob Gibson, who particularized the charge at the Chapel the Saturday before the piece made its appearance. Jacob Gibson there publicly brought forward the above charge, and called upon James Nabb to prove it. James Nabb then mounted the table and related what he said, Joseph Harrison had told him as a Secret—but as Harrison had told the same to Billy Rose, and Billy Rose had declared he would make it public, he (Nabb) thought himself at liberty to tell it too. From the foregoing circumstances, we may fairly presume that either J. Gibson, J. Nabb or W. Rose was the author of the piece signed "Another College," or rather that one or the other got the piece wrote and sent it to the Printer Smith, who seems to think "that it is right to publish Lies, when the Truth is false."

At the Chapel I satisfied every disinterested man, and I flatter myself, I shall now satisfy all who shall read my defence, that there never was a more malicious, unfounded charge, than the one now brought against me. From a sincere desire to render my country whatever services may be in my power, and to gratify the wishes of a very reputable portion of my fellow-citizens, I consented to become a candidate; ever since that period, every malicious effort, which could be thought of, has been made to destroy my character, and wound the feelings of myself, my family and my friends. I have been a mark, at which all the shafts of envy and detraction have been leveled and furiously hurled, but in vain, for I feel as yet unhurt. Let them speak but the truth, and I shall fear them not—I cannot but hope, those repeated attacks will raise me in the estimation of my countrymen; and at the same time shew what my enemies would do, if they could—I flatter myself, I have heretofore honorably acquitted myself of every charge which has been brought against me, and I will now endeavor in like manner to acquit myself of this.

Mr. Bozman issued an attachment of privilege in November last against Joseph Harrison. This suit was founded on a lease, by which the defendant was bound to pay a certain rent in wheat. When Harrison defied me to appear for him, he lodged in my hand,

an account consisting of a good many items against Mr. H.—requesting me to get that account allowed, and then to give a judgment for the balance. Harrison then went home, and I endeavoured to get the suit settled in an amicable way, and remained under a hope of getting it so settled, without a jury trial, till a day or two before the court adjourned, then finding that Mr. B. would not allow Harrison's account, and knowing that Harrison and his witnesses could not then be got up in time to have the cause tried, I conceived it to be my duty sooner than give up the account in bar, to remove his cause into the general court, and by that means to give him a chance of proving his account, if he could—Judgment or trial Mr. B. was entitled to.

When I informed Harrison of the removal, he seemed to be perfectly satisfied. At the April general court Harrison attended, and it being very inconvenient to him, as he said, to attend court, requested me to propose a reference to Mr. B. or any amicable plan I might think proper, observing at the same time, he was willing to pay whatever was justly due from him, but that he thought his account ought at all events to be allowed. He then put a hundred dollar note into my hands, and requested me to pay it to Mr. B. as soon as the suit should be settled. Mr. Bullitt (who had the management of the suit) and myself, though both anxious to settle and adjust the accounts, could not, as Mr. Bozman still conceived Harrison's account to be unjust and such as ought not to be allowed. Nothing was then left for us but to try the cause or continue it to another term. There being many causes for trial, and the court being much hurried with business, it was finally agreed that this suit should be continued. The money was still in my possession—Harrison never applied to me to return it, but on the contrary, said he wished it to remain in my possession rather than in his own, lest he should be tempted to use it. At the last general court, I renewed my proposition of a reference to Mr. B. and observed to him he might take the 100 dollars which were in my hands, & that he should have the balance out of money which I every day expected to receive on Harrison's account from Samuel Gilbert, as soon as I could possibly get it. He observed in his reply he would not receive a part of the money. The terms of the judgment, after some unpleasant warmth, being agreed on by the parties on Wednesday or Thursday of the second week of court, the judgment was accordingly entered upon on Friday, the day before the charge of having used Harrison's money was brought against me at the Chapel. To satisfy the gentlemen who returned to town with me from the Chapel, that the money was in safe keeping for Mr. Bozman, and ready to be applied to the purpose intended, I took home with me Messrs. John Edmondson, P. Sherwood, G. R. Hayward and S. Brown, and shewed it to them wrapped up in a paper and indorsed accordingly; and I am willing to make an affidavit that I have always kept that sum of money ready to be paid to Mr. B. or repaid to Harrison, whenever he should call for it, and my day-book and cash account will also undeniably prove the fact. If then I deserve the scandalous imputation which has been published in the Star, in the name of justice let me have it bestowed on me—on the contrary, if I do not, the least that the author of the imputation can do, will be to pay the expence of this publication to Mr. Cowan, and to beg pardon of the public for having attempted to palm upon them a malicious Lie—I have written to Harrison to know, what it was he did say to Nabb and Rose, and expect rather hope for an answer in a few days, which when received shall be published—I cannot bring myself to believe, he told any one what is published in the "Star."

D.

THOMAS WHITE.

Sept. 15, 1800.

P. S. I refer the public to the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned for the truth of the foregoing state of facts.

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for Law to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS WHITE.

Somerset county, 15th Sept. 1800.



# THE HERALD.

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 30, 1800.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bowie, Mr. Govett Haskins, merchant, of Baltimore, to Miss Leah Eccleston, of Talbot county.

Notice to the People of Queen-Ann's County.

T. BRUFF, DENTIST, Purposes to be at Centre-Ville on Wednesday the 1st day of October; when those who wish to have any thing done in the Dentist line, are requested to attend, as the last opportunity he will have of serving them before his removal to the Federal City. N. B. His patent extracting instruments are in an improved state. October 30, 1800.

To JAMES PORTER.

THE Note which you have of mine, for Fifty Dollars, is now due—the amount of which I am ready and willing to pay, upon your giving me an indemnification against any previous claim.

THOS. P. SMITH, Easton, Sept. 23, 1800.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber will sell 600 acres of land in Alleghany County, upon Yoxhogeni River, either in lots of 200 acres each, or altogether as may best suit the purchaser, or purchasers. This land is of the first quality—it abounds with the finest timber and natural meadow—I will take good bonds, property in Easton, or any of the adjacent counties, in exchange—To any person who has a family of children, and but a small tract of land, it is an object of the greatest importance.

I have also to rent a small Farm near the Trappe, with very good improvements, and a number of valuable Negro Men, Women, Lads and Boys, to hire out for the ensuing year.

DAVID KERR, 35 37 Easton, Sept. 22, 1800.

FOR SALE.

The late Dwelling Plantation of the Rev. Thomas Gordon, of Talbot county, deceased—This Farm is susceptible of great improvement at a moderate expense—it is beautifully situated on Bollingbroke Creek, and not far from the river Choptank—it is, generally speaking, in good repair, and has on it the following buildings and improvements, viz. a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, and two large Barns, a fine young Apple Orchard, and many other good Fruit Trees.—John Goldborough, junior, Esq. at Easton, is authorized by me to sell the above Farm either at public or private sale, and will attend on the premises on the 3d Monday in October next, for that purpose, unless he shall in the mean time sell it at private sale.—The purchaser will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale and to pass his bonds with good security for the balance, payable in two annual payments.

THOS. GORDON, Jr. Sept. 21, 1800.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber about the middle of July last a BLACK HORSE, about three years old, with a large star, and his hind feet white to the fetlock.—The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take him away. CHAS. GOLDBOROUGH, near Potts's Mill.

Sept. 25, 1800.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to have me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN COLSTON, Dorchester county, Sept. 27, 1800.

In Chancery, Sept. 5, 1800. CHARLES RICKETTS, an insolvent of Kent county, makes application as a trader by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that he appear before the Chancellor in the Chancery Office on the tenth day of April next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in the presence of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the tenth day of October next, in Cowan's newspaper, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said tenth day of April next for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

In Chancery, Sept. 5, 1800. BENJAMIN SKINNER, an insolvent debtor of Kent county, makes application as a trader by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property and a list of creditors on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State and of the United States. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that he appear before the Chancellor in the Chancery Office, on the second day of April next for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in the presence of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper, Easton, before the thirteenth day of September, instant, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the second day of April for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

TO BE RENTED IN EASTON. The three Tenements contained in the large brick building.—The House where Swan rented.—Also a convenient House for a Carriage-Maker, now occupied by Eibert and Spedding. For Terms, apply to ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS, N. B. There is to be rented on the Tenement where Swan lived a Granary and Stable. Sept. 21, 1800. tf36

EASTON RACES.

TO be run for, on the 30th of October next, over a handsome course near this place, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey-Club Race of 250 Dollars first day's race.—The second day a colt's purse of 150 dollars, (free only for members of the club.) The last day's race, being a town purse, (the sum not yet ascertained) free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, and subject to their regulations.

By Order, SAM'L NICOLS, Secy. Easton, Sept. 16, 1800. 35 1d

WILL BE SOLD.

Where the subscriber resides, on the third Monday of October, if fair; if not, on the next four days.

SOME Valuable Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep—Some household furniture and farming utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SOLOMON FRAZIER, Sept. 9. 35 5W

NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber being unable to pay his creditors intends to petition the next General Assembly for the State of Maryland for an act of insolvency in his favor, that thereby what he has may be equally divided among all his creditors.

THOMAS STANFORD, Dorchester county, Sept. 1, 1800.

TOFFER FOR SALE.

MY FARM.

SITUATED on the branches of the head of Wye River; 5 miles from Centre-Ville, and 15 from Easton, together with or without all kinds of stock on it.—It contains about 500 acres of good land, one half in tillage, the other well timbered—among it about 60 acres of excellent meadow land.

C. T. WEDERSTRANDT.

Chester-Town Jockey-Club Races.

ON Thursday the 9th of October will be run for over the Bell View courses near Chester-Town, the Jockey-Club Race of 250 Dollars, the first mile heats.

Friday following the colt's purse of 150 dollars.—And on the following day, a town purse, the two mile heats, free for the horse, mare or gelding of any gentleman.

By Order, GEORGE W. N. Secy.

B. Hories to carry weight agreeably to the rules of the Jockey-Club.

NOTICE is hereby given that several of the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to present a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland for a public road from the end of the road made by John Williams and Thomas Colston, to intersect Blackwater road, in the same direction the road is now laid. 35 3W

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may or doth concern, that I intend to offer a petition to the general assembly for the State of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am at present rendered unable to pay.

JOHN VICKERS, 16th Sept. 1800. 35 6W

THIS Subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office the ensuing election for Talbot County: Should he meet with the approbation of his fellow citizens, grateful acknowledgments will be made, by their

Obedient servant, ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Talbot county, May 5, 1800. 35 3W

This is to give notice.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES TAYLOR, Physician, late of Dorchester county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof.—And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or Mr. John Harwood, merchant, Easton, who is hereby empowered to receive the same. ELIZA TROUP, Exec. Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800. 35

Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees for the year Eighteen Hundred, are requested to come and settle their Accounts; and those who have not settled their Fees for last year, are particularly informed that they will not be indulged any longer, as necessity will require such steps to be taken as will compel the payment, should they not comply with this request.

JOHN THOMAS, Shf. Sept. 6, 1800.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber for property purchased at the sale of the effects of Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, and to all other persons indebted to the estate of said Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, that on the 27th day of October next, all bonds, notes and accounts unpaid, will then be paid for without distinction of persons.

JOHN SINGLETON, Exor. of Mrs. Goldborough, &c. Talbot county, Sept. 2, 1800. 4 5W

I AM of opinion, the gentleman who now holds the office of Sheriff of Talbot county, in consequence of the death of the late Sheriff Mr. Cox, may be constitutionally elected at the next election for Sheriff of that county.—Mr. Cox was qualified, and acted as Sheriff some time; had he lived, and served in the office the whole of the three years, he could not have been elected; but by the constitution nothing excludes the re-election of the acting Sheriff, but a three years service in the office.—The gentleman who now holds the office, having received his appointment after a part of the three years elapsed, will not be within the disqualification; & as the disqualifying clauses of the constitution are derogating from the natural rights of the electors, and elected, they are to be taken strictly.

LUTHER MARTIN.

EASTON, 4th Aug. 1800.

Dear Sir,

YOUR favor of this inst. I have just received, wherein you observe that many of the citizens of Talbot county are impressed with the idea, that, either you should be elected at the ensuing election to the office of Sheriff, yet you cannot hold that office beyond the month of July next, being the period which will complete a service of three years from the time of your first qualification, and you request my opinion on the subject.—I apprehend, that should you be elected, your title to the office will be as good after the 1st month of July as for the time previous to that period; and that your right to the enjoyment thereof will continue for the term of three years, to be computed from your next election.

I am, dear Sir,

Yr. obdt. servt.

THOS. J. BULLITT.

Sir,

IN answer to your note of the 4th inst. in which you desire to be informed respecting the duration of your commission in case of your election in October next:—I am clearly of opinion that, should you be chosen at the ensuing election, and receive a commission, it will continue in force for the term of three years, in like manner as if you had never before been connected with the office of Sheriff.

I am, Sir,

Your most obdt. servt.

N. HAMMOND.

EASTON, 4th Aug. 1800.

JOHN THOMAS, Esquire.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN, BEING solicited by many of my friends to stand as a Candidate for the next Sheriff's office, the election for the same will commence in October next, I am induced to make it known to you in this public manner, and should I be considered worthy of your interest, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your humble servant,

JOHN THOMAS.

Easton, Aug. 15, 1800. 35

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber,

ON Friday the 1st inst. a Negro Lad named SAM, eighteen years old, about five feet two or three inches high, stout made, broad round face and down look. Had on and took with him some old tow linen and coarse muslin shirts and trowsers, a striped cotton over jacket, a pair of shoes and an old capor hat with the brim cut small. He has lately lost the nail from one of his great toes, and cut the other very much with an axe—when he went off he was lame in both. SAM was lately brought from Hartford county, and is unacquainted with any road three miles from home, or with many persons of any sort; so that 'tis hard to suppose what route he has taken. Five dollars will be given if taken up in this county, and if out of the county the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

SAMUEL TENANT.

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AS WHITE.  
5th Sept. 1800.



GLASGOW, Aug. 3.

On Thursday arrived the Hamburg Mail due on Wednesday. It brings no farther intelligence relative to what may be the object which the Imperial Cabinet has in view to obtain Peace. A messenger from Lord Minto at Vienna arrived in the Packet; the purport of his dispatches is unknown. Whatever they are, government shortly after ordered the troops lying at Southampton, and Gen. Moorhead's brigade encamped at Windsor, to be embarked immediately under the command of Sir James Pulteney. Their destination is supposed to be in the Mediterranean. Hence it is naturally to be inferred, that the Emperor is determined still to act in conjunction with Great Britain. The Vienna Court Gazette contains a curious but interesting Proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Vienna.—The much talked of Northern Quadruple Alliance is not even hinted at in any of the Continental Journals.—The Emperor of Russia continues to act so mysteriously, as to put it out of the power of any human being to divine what can possibly be his object.—On one hand he is publicly received as Minister from Louis XVIII; and on the other, he has refused to admit to a private audience the newly appointed Danish Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. It is said, that a British convoy of merchantmen had been refused permission to enter the harbor of Cranstätt; and that all the Russian men of war were getting out of the Mole.

Paris papers to the 29th ult. inclusive, were received in London on Saturday.—They contain no news respecting Peace, or any object of importance. A number of letters relative to the first Convention in Egypt, has been published at Paris. The Pope made his entry into Rome upon the 2d July.

LONDON, July 30.  
*The expedition on the Coast of France.*

"CANADA, off Belle-Isle, July 13.

"Four ships armed en suite are just come in with fresh troops. The *Sphegion*, *Thetis*, and another frigate, with a 44 gun ship, have likewise joined us, bringing additional soldiery, and became the property of the time you receive this. Major General Maitland arrived safe.

will probably be with you PHILADELPHIA, Aug 6

in England, as an order arrived last night for his return, and early this morning he sailed hence: it is supposed here that he is only gone home to concert with government the best means of attack upon Belle-Isle. A force of 10,000 men, it is supposed, will be employed against it; but the expedition has been perfectly a secret one here, as no one has hitherto been able to divine its real destination, &c."

July 31.

Admiral Duckworth goes to the West Indies.

The heavy taxes imposed by the Spanish Ministry have caused an insurrection in Extramadura, which has made it necessary to march a body of troops thither.

July 22. The new Post entered London amidst the ringing of bells and the loud shouts of the populace. Several strangers were admitted to the honor of kissing his toe.

It is reported that an embassy has left Portugal for Paris.

The British troops in the Mediterranean are supposed to amount to 40,000 men. Egypt, Italy, Majorca, and Malta, are all talked of as points of destination.

August 4.

It is suspected that an improper intercourse is kept up between this country & France, by means of the emigrants and other foreigners. Strict orders have been issued, and some persons have been detected in attempting to pass without the necessary passport.

The Spanish Packet *Cortes* of 40 men, and pierced for 14 guns, 98 days from Rio de la Plato, for Corunna, with a valuable cargo, has been taken by the *Flora*.

The Prince of Wales was importing some chimney pieces from Italy, which were taken by a privateer and carried into a port of Spain, at the same time his Royal Highness wrote to Gen. O'Hara at Gibraltar to procure him some hog-heads of Sherry wine. The King of Spain informed of the loss, and the request of the Prince, had six large casks of the best wine of that sort selected and sent there to his royal highness, as a present, and expressing his regret that he could not do the same by his chimney pieces, which had been sold others. The wine has since

The following we have just received from England, from the Rev. William Gordon, rector of St. Nicols.

St. Nicols, Feb. 28, 1800.

SIR.—Observing in the Philadelphia Daily advertiser of Sept. 7, 1799, an article dated Alexandria, Aug. 13: "Died on Friday morning near Dumfries, Mr. Daniel Ford, in the 20th year of his age, of that dreadful malady the hydrophobia, very much and very justly respected." He was bitten, as I observed, by a mad dog in the neck. I have here sent you an infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog.

Take the leaves of rue, pressed from the stalks and branches, & make a decoction of them in four ounces of water, and strain it together over a fire in two quarters of an hour, and is consumed; keep it in a bottle close stoppered, and give of it nine spoonfuls, a little warm, to the person bitten several mornings successively, and fix on a dog, to be given for nine days after the bite, apply also some of the ingredients to the part bitten.

N.B. This receipt was taken out of Cathryn church, in Lincolnshire, the whole town almost being bitten, & not one person that took this medicine but what was cured.

Yr. hble. servt.

William Gordon.

Sept. 7.

Last Thursday evening about the house of 9 and 10 o'clock, as a young gentleman was returning from New-York to his country seat, he was stopped at the cross road near Byard's Lane by a foot pad, armed with a club and pistol, who made a demand of his money, and on being refused immediately took from under his coat a pistol, and said, "Do you see this."—Upon which the gentleman drew from his pocket a carpenter's rule, & presented at the cowardly assassin, exclaiming, "Do you see this," which from the vehemence of the voice and taking the rule for a pistol, so affrighted the culprit that he instantly took to his heels and was soon out of sight. He was a middle sized man, dressed in a short blue jacket & trousers.

## EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public, THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MAXWELL is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar: Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

P. BENSON, Secretary.

Attest,  
NS: HAMMOND, Secretary,  
May 12, 1800.

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

Wm. B. SMITH.

Talbot county, July 28, 1800.

Fellow-Citizens of Caroline county.

FROM patriotic zeal, and a desire to serve my country—uninfluenced by party, or the cares of personal interest, I offer myself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of this State. Should I be so far honored with your suffrages as to be elected, I will serve you with fidelity, and to the extent of my abilities.

JAMES PORTER.

Denton, 11th Aug. 1800.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot county.

GENTLEMEN, FROM the solicitations of a number of my fellow citizens in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election—should I be favored with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and your favor gratefully acknowledged.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BUCKLEY.

July 29th 1800.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given,

THAT the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John's, in the City of Baltimore, do hereby give notice of incorporation in their favor.

ROBERT WISE, Clerk.

St. John's Church, Baltimore.