



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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(No. 578.)

## EXTRACT

From Mr. C. Payne's Oration on the 4th of July, at Boston.

THE same spirit which originated, can alone preserve our independence. To our fathers, who planted; to the heroes and patriots who reared and defended our empire; to our posterity, who will rightfully claim, as an unincumbered inheritance, the full enjoyment of those liberties which have descended to us, we owe a rigid adherence to those manners and principles, and the sacred preservation of those institutions which are the mighty bulwark of our nation's peace. Would we secure these, we must oppose the arts of that courtizan philosophy and assassin infidelity, which are combined to disorganize society, to demoralize man, and even to dethrone the deity. We must guard against the insidious attack of atheism on our religion, the only cement of society, and the main pillar of all governments. We must preserve and encourage our happy system of education, the only sure source of correct opinions, just principles, and pure habits. We must revive that ancient spirit of patriotism, which does not, like the patriotism of the present day, falsely so called, confound all countries and all crimes in one common chaos of general good, but whose object is to maintain the dignity and independence of its own country upon those broad principles of just and equal policy, which alone are compatible with the peaceful intercourse of nations. America stands alone, dissimilar in government, habits, and principles, and superior in privileges, in improvements and resources, to every other nation on the globe. Rich in civil liberty, in extensive commerce, and mild laws, she exhibits the only relief in the sombre picture of nations. The past century has exhibited on the stage of the elder continent, scenes which have astonished the boldest philosophers, and baffled the skill of the wisest politicians. War, horrid war has drenched her fields with the blood, and choked her rivers with the carcases of millions. The oldest monarchy in the world has tumbled into ruin, and minor empires within the vortex of her influence have been unbalanced in their governments, and shaken their independence, by convulsions which have been ascribed to the spirit of liberty; that same spirit of liberty, which originated our independence. Americans! can this be true? Can that principle which produces order and happiness, produce also confusion & misery? Does the same cause which engenders the thunder to purify the atmosphere of its noxious vapors, produce also the wild tornado to desolate where it spreads? The sun, that warms and illumines the universe, may sometimes by the intensity of his rays produce the pestilential drought; but by what power in physics can he leap from his centre and conflagrate the world? The spirit of your fathers rises indignant at the comparison. The liberty of which we boast, consists in the secu-

city of our lives, our persons, & our property; in a modified restriction of individual will, harmonizing with a public and equal right to do whatever experience has declared to be compatible with social order, or the voice of legislative authority has pronounced to be lawful. This liberty is not the fantastic creature of an imagination, distempered by visionary schemes of happiness; but it is the product of cool, deliberate reason, operating upon the past miseries of mankind, and grown wise by the folly of ages. This, Americans, is the liberty for which your statesmen have toiled, and your heroes have bled! Will you barter it for the wild projects of dreaming philosophers & moon-struck politicians? Will you abandon those sound principles, sanctified by experience, those industrious habits and pure morals, the rock on which you have built your nation's freedom, strength and greatness? No, my fellow citizens. Here are our fathers' sepulchres, these are our liberties. While we enjoy and are grateful, let us remember to be wise. While with filial wonder and festive admiration we gather round the altars of our country, to devote and to consecrate this day of empire to national glory, let us celebrate and hallow it as a day of recurrence to national principles. Carried back in imagination and in sensibility to that era, when this multifarious continent, with all its classes of interests, its gradations of knowledge, and its variety of rivalships, was united in one common zeal, and was preserved by the compact, let us, when convened in this annual assembly to revive the recollection of our dangers, while we re-act the triumph of our liberties, blush at the apostacy of our patriotism. Whether recalled to duty by reflection, or reverted to principle by local inspiration, let us unite in deprecating the curse of foreign influence, that Aaron's rod, more powerful than all the other serpents of democracy; and, impressed and humbled with a sense of our Camellion greatness, and catching some portion of the holy spirit of our ancestors, to venerate the memories of our fathers, to preserve their institutions, to emulate their virtues, to defend their inheritance, to cultivate a national character, to glow with pride at the name of our country, to become only AMERICANS!

From the Trenton Federalist.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

In the perusal of Newspapers, I often find amusement where none was intended, and sources of mirth amongst the tales of the most poignant woe. Where the writer designed to be most serious, I am often the most mirthful; and where he expected to harrow the soul by the bitterness of grief, my face is often distorted by the convulsions of laughter. In the midst of some political disquisition, of some tale of battle, of murder, of victory or defeat, & sometimes in the lumber room of adver-

tisements, a whimsical circumstance, an unexpected conjunction of ideas, or typographical mistake has called into action every risible faculty. Hence you, and your fellow laborers in the editorial vineyard, oftentimes afford me a double satisfaction, and like the man in the fable, blow hot and cold with the same mouth.

In order to enable your readers to participate in my amusements, I have set down a few among the many instances of this nature which occur in almost every newspaper. In your last Gazette you gave us intelligence from the East-Indies of the forces there under the command of Admiral Blanket and Gen. Baird. It has been hitherto universally acknowledged that the Lords of the British Admiralty understand the proper disposition of their Admirals and fleets, and yet we may have some reason to entertain a doubt on the subject when we find them sending a Blanket into so warm a climate. And, perhaps, it was expected that their enemies would beat their swords into razors in order to attack general Baird.

Some time since you informed us that our new President had appointed a Marshal of France. I was surprised, because I supposed that military Marshals in France were buried in the tomb of the old government, and because I supposed Buonaparte would scarcely be willing to hold "DIVISUM IMPERIUM" with Mr. Jefferson. Concluding, however, that this appointment of an officeless office was intended as a token of the "high consideration" of the chief consul, I rested satisfied until the next week's paper informed us it was only an error of the compositor.

During the illness of the king of England, you informed us that the enquiries respecting his situation were numerous, and among others the following card was left, by a veteran officer, at the queen's house, "The full blooded horse Tippoo Saib will stand, &c."

In one of the Philadelphia prints, it was mentioned that an act had passed the Legislature of Maryland to repeal the act which rendered the Directors of the Bank of Baltimore intelligible for more than one year. Alas! unfortunate Directors! By the high authority of the Legislature you are rendered intelligible for one year, and are doomed ever afterwards to remain unintelligible dunces and blockheads.

But one of the most copious sources of merriment consists in errors reading, thus—for example.

To be had if applied for soon, a few copies of—Miss H. Moore, that excellent and celebrated female.

All persons are cautioned against—The inaugural address of the President.

It is confidently asserted, that Mr. King, our Minister at London—had on when he went away, a striped Bengal coat, brown trousers and rorum hat.

An assortment of dry goods, consisting of—Duncan's Logic, Reid's Essays, Locke, Watts, &c.

The Aurora man continues to—tell the truth and speak well of all men.

I trouble you no farther at present, but to express my "high consideration."

Yours, &amp;c.

RIZOR.

From the Massachusetts Centinel.

Mr. RUSSEL,

THE subsequent Deposition requires attention. The officers of the Berceau have filled the ears of our fellow-citizens, and the pages of the democratic papers, with charges against the officers and crew of the Boston, of the most vile and cruel treatment to the prisoners captured in Le Berceau. These complaints have been made in a tone, which it would seem innocent and honorable men only could assume; and their very delicate, and tender-hearted friends who always have a fellow-feeling with even French pirates, have been as loud and vociferous in their complaints, as even citizen Clement. It now seems, that these very national complainants have forgotten the precepts they have been so very liberal in enforcing, and when they had it in their power have made as free with American property, as even the pilfering corsairs from Guadaloupe. Yet it is these men who have stunned the ears of our government with their complaints, have had so much influence on that government, as to procure a Court of Inquiry on the conduct of the officers of an American frigate; and who for a long time have eaten the bread of the American public. But such things are—and though Frenchmen may complain and be redressed, it is considered the duty of Americans—when their interests or feelings are in competition with those of Frenchmen—to kiss the rod, and be silent.

A FRIEND to the OFFICERS of the BOSTON FRIGATE.

July 6.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BOSTON II.

On this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, before me, Samuel Cooper, Esq. Notary Public by legal authority admitted and sworn, and dwelling in Boston aforesaid, & a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Suffolk personally came and appeared Daniel Sayward, and on oath declared, that he was formerly master of the schooner Ruth, owned by Ignatius & John T. Sargent, natives & citizens of the United States of America; that he sailed from Gloucester on the 6th of August, 1800, bound on a voyage to Surinam; that on his passage, viz. on the 27th of September, he fell in with and was captured by the French corvette Berceau, commanded by captain Senes, that a boat appeared from the corvette, on board which I afterwards found to be the second lieutenant, Cle-



ment, who ordered the appearer to haul down his colours, and at the moment when he the appearer had sent a man aloft to haul down his colours, the said Clement again hailed him, & said "damn your blood haul down your colours." Clement was immediately on board and at the instant of time when the colours was actually coming down, he repeated to the appearer, "damn your blood, why don't you haul down your colours;" the appearer observed to him, that there was a man aloft for the purpose of hauling them down. Clement then demanded the appearer's papers, upon which he opened his chest in order to deliver the papers properly belonging to the vessel, when Clement rumaged the chest and took from it all the papers, and ordered the appearer on board the Berceau; when on board captain Senes informed the appearer that the vessel would not be condemned; but as the government wanted provisions, it was his orders to send all American vessels in, loaded with provisions, that having returned on board the schooner by permission of the captain of the Berceau, he discovered said Clement asleep in the stern of the schooner's boat, which was on deck, and in the opinion of the appearer, drunk—at which time he found all his cabin furniture, even the most trifling articles, on deck, ready to be sent on board the Berceau, but on his observing to said Clement that captain Senes had assured the appearer, the vessel would not be condemned, some articles were left and others of the most trifling consequence were handed into the boat by the said Clement himself; and the appearer further declares, that the whole deportment of the said Clement, as exercised toward him, was ungentlemanlike and severe, as was his conduct totally disrespectful towards the American flag, and that the French prize-master declared to him the appearer, "that capt. Senes was one gentleman, and that the said Clement was one damned rascal."

DANIEL SAYWARD.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, the day and year above written.

SAMUEL COOPER,  
Notary Public and  
Judge C. C. Pleas.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.

Intelligence has been received from Egypt that Rosetta is now likewise in the hands of the English, but that of the French garrison at Alexandria still continues to make a valiant defence. The English had bombarded the latter city, and attempted taking it by storm, but were driven back with considerable loss. The blockade of Alexandria by sea and land, still continues. It is said that very few houses remained without some damage from the bombardment; in consequence of which the French had desired and obtained a cessation of hostilities for 31 days. While some persons here expect the speedy surrender of Alexandria, & the evacuation of Egypt by the French; others maintain that at Alexandria as well as in several other parts of Egypt, the inhabitants are attached to the French, and rather support them than the English.

The news of the death of the Emperor, Paul I. has made a great cessation here, and already caused several changes. A disagreeable circumstance has again happened here, a few days ago, to the Russian ambassador, Gen. Tamara. He had requested leave to visit the different Mosques in this city, which was granted him by a firman; and the ambassador accompanied by the Neapolitan minister, Count Ludoff, the Swedish Charge d'Affairs, M. de Konig, his Consort and other Ladies, went to inspect the Mosque of St. Sophia, & other temples; after which the whole company had proceeded to the Mosque of Soliman. Near this place a concourse of Turkish Students and other young men, had been formed, who behaved very rudely, ill treated the attendants of the ministers, particularly the ladies, and severely hurt a Russian interpreter, till at last the Turkish military succeeded in dispersing them. The Porte immediately dispatched some persons of rank to the Russian ambassador, to apologize for what had happened, and at the same

time sent presents, which were refused. The ringleaders were arrested and publicly whipped.

LONDON, June 3.

LORD NELSON.

It is said to be determined that Lord Nelson is to be immediately superseded in the command of the Baltic fleet. The health of the gallant Admiral being much impaired, an intimation was made to him in the most delicate manner, on the part of government, that he might, without any scruple, resign the command which he had exercised with so much honor to himself & to his country. His Lordship at first hesitated, but has at length, we understand, agreed to return to England.

June 8.

By private letters from officers in the British army at Aboukir, we learn that the plan of operations in Egypt is changed. The force which the French have at Rhamanie, amounting to three thousand men, is not a force collected in the country, but is detached from the army at Alexandria. They have left only such garrison there as they think sufficient to defend the place; & by posting a strong body of troops at Rhamanie, they hope to be able, by means of their cavalry, to keep the greatest part of the Delta in their power, preserve the communication with Cairo; and be ready, in case Gantheaume's squadron should arrive at any point, to facilitate the debarkation of the troops which they expect, and which of course will not attempt the port of Alexandria.

In consequence of this movement, Gen. Hutchinson has determined to move, and in fact to take the field. Instead of merely keeping his position before Alexandria, and waiting for reinforcements, he has resolved to attack the French at Rhamanie, and for this purpose he has dispatched Gen. Craddock with a strong body of troops to join Col. Spencer. He is to follow himself, & begin a regular campaign in the field—a plan certainly more hazardous than that of remaining at Alexandria; but if prosperous, a plan which is likely to bring the contest to a speedier conclusion.

The French are so strong in cavalry, that more than one half of the Delta is completely in their power; & we understand that their horse are too powerful to be attacked by the very inferior horse which we have been able to collect. The war, therefore, has so far changed its character that instead of its depending on which party shall first receive succours, it is to depend on superiority of military skill and valour, as well as the choice of battle.

June 7.

The Hamburg Mail due arrived yesterday in course. By the Packet in which it was brought over, Ministers received dispatches from Lord Nelson of a very important nature, the substance of which is likewise stated in the Hamburg letters. The court of Peterburgh has at length taken off the embargo on English ships. This very interesting intelligence was communicated to the public in a letter from Earl St. Vincent to the Lord Mayor, a copy of which we insert. This measure seems to leave no doubt of the intention of the Emperor Alexander to adjust the differences which have arisen between this country and Russia, & it is fairly to be presumed that his efforts will not be wanting to facilitate an arrangement with the other powers of the North. By the last accounts Lord St. Helena was off Revel, on his way to Peterburgh, & considering the removal of the embargo, as a proof of the pacific disposition of the cabinet of Peterburgh, many of the difficulties with which his mission seemed to be attended, now vanish. We may therefore anticipate, with a sanguine hope, the dissolution of a confederacy from which the French government expected the most important aid, and which must have occasioned a great destruction of our military force, and a very injurious suspension of our commercial relations.

The following Note was sent early in the day to the Lord Mayor, for the information of the city.

Admiralty Office, June 3.

My Lord,  
I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that by a dispatch just

received from Viscount Nelson, Commander in Chief of the Baltic fleet, dated the 27th of May, it appears that the embargo which had been laid on British ships, in the ports of Russia, has been taken off.

I have the honor to be &c.  
(Signed)

St. VINCENT.

Lord Nelson is about to return to England immediately on account of his health. He was confined to his cabin seventeen days.—The gallant admiral said he had no objection to be killed in the Baltic, but as all chance of fighting was over he preferred dying a natural death in England. We trust the noble Lord will live long to enjoy his well earned fame; the Admiralty, however, have complied with his wishes—and Vice-Admiral Pole is appointed to succeed him.

From the Paris Papers.

PARIS, June 2.

A courier extraordinary from Madrid, who arrived to-day at the Count of Leghorn's has brought him a letter from the King of Spain who informs him that the left of the Spanish army has entered Portugal by the Bay of Badajoz, following the Guadiana; that it has taken Olivenza, Monte-Maguiore, and surrounded the fortress of Elvas; the Count of Portugal hastened to send M. de Pinto to demand a truce, shewing his full powers to negotiate and sign a definitive treaty; but that his Catholic Majesty had ordered the army to continue its march until, as a preliminary, an embargo has been placed upon English ships, and the ports of Portugal shut against England. Mr. de Pinto proceeded towards Lisbon, to wait for fresh instructions, and the army has continued its march.  
(Official.)

BOSTON, July 23.

LATE FROM MALTA.

Last evening arrived in the lower harbor the ship Offispee, capt. J. Freeman, from Trieste via Malta, 65 days from the latter, Capt. F. informs that the French have taken possession of Sicily and Naples, and garrisoned all their fortresses and shut the ports against the English. This is very important to their affairs in Egypt: where nothing material had occurred since the 21st of March, except the surrender of Rosetta to the English, after a slight resistance. Six thousand Sepoys, under Gen. Baird had arrived at Suez.

[Chronicle.]

The ship Offispee, capt. Freeman, arrived and anchored at quarantine ground, yesterday afternoon, 75 days from Trieste, in the Mediterranean.—We have not been able to learn any intelligence from the captain; but we understand from the pilot, that he had not heard of any captures being made in those seas by the Barbary powers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

L A T E S T.

From our Correspondent.

NEW-YORK, JULY 21.

THE ship Ambition, has just arrived here after a passage of — days from London. By this arrival the Editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser has received London papers to JUNE NINE. I have just time to forward you the following Extracts.

LONDON, June 1st.

From an Officer in Lord Nelson's fleet, dated May 27th, 1801.

"I have only time to say we have left Revel, and that the hopes of PEACE are no longer sanguine.—We are bound for Bornholm.

Lord Nelson remained off Revel several days, cruising.—On the 17th he sailed from thence for the Swedish coast.—The Russian fleet is collected in considerable force at Constadt: and grievous apprehensions are entertained that they mean to effect a junction with the Swedish squadron.

June 23.

Extract of a letter from Capt. J. Allen, to his owners in New-York, dated Newry, June 10, 1801.

"You may think strange of my stay-

ing here so long, without accomplishing the business which I engaged in.—I had every assurance from the Consul of getting permission to take passengers; with orders to advertise and engage. I accordingly engaged 250 cabin and steerage passengers, to be landed at Norfolk or New-Castle; but a new Lord Lieutenant arriving, has put a stop to all people leaving the kingdom."

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Isaac Corry and Sons, to the same.

"Capt. Allen goes to Liverpool, for which port he will proceed to-morrow.—He has been detained 19 days, in expectation of obtaining permission to take passengers to America; but our memorial had no effect, as he did not arrive till after the Lord Lieutenant & Privy Council had issued a prohibition. Could we have got liberty, he should have made a very lucrative voyage home."

The Continuation of the  
Latest Foreign News,  
Via New-York.

Official—From Egypt.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
Friday, June 5.

Downing-Street, June 4, 1801.

THE following copy of a letter from Lt. Gen. Sir J. H. Hutchinson, K. B. addressed to the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, has been this day received at the office of the Rt. Hon. Lord Hobart; as also the copy of a letter from Lord Elgin, addressed to the Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkebury, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State for the foreign department.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Sir John H. Hutchinson, K. B. to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, dated Camp before Alexandria, April 20.

SIR,  
IT is with great pleasure that I am to inform you of the success of the corps of Turks and British under the command of Col. Spencer. They were ordered from hence about 10 days ago, for the purpose of forcing the enemy from the town and castle of Rosetta, which commands the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly succeeded. We are now masters of the western branch of that river, & of course have opened a communication with the Delta, from which we shall derive all necessary supplies, as the French have scarcely any troops there, and none capable of making a serious resistance.

The enemy had about eight hundred men at Rosetta when they were attacked. They made but a feeble effort to sustain themselves, and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and prisoners.—They left a garrison in the fort against which our batteries opened on the 16th and it surrendered on the 19th instant. The conditions are the same as were granted to the castle of Aboukir.

I have many obligations to Col. Spencer for the zeal, activity and military talents which he has displayed in the conduct of this important service; and I beg leave to recommend him as a deserving and most excellent officer.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON,

Major-General.  
Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, late of the said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, Anno Domini, 1801.

ANNE GOLDSBOROUGH.

ADM'X. of Charles Goldsbrough.



# THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, August 4.

DIED, on Monday the 3d instant, MRS. REBECCA HAMMOND, consort of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. of this town.

At a Special Meeting of the Standing Committee, of the Board of Trustees on Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1801, were present,

JOHN COATS, Chairman.

THOMAS J. BULLITT, NICHOLAS HAMMOND, STEPHEN THEODORE JOHNSON, AND ENNALLS MARTIN.

THE professors in the Schools of the Academy, having stated to the Committee, that many of the Scholars belonging to the Institution had left their respective Seminaries in consequence of alarms occasioned by an apprehension that the Dysentery was prevalent in Easton, and having desired the opinion and direction of the Committee as to the steps proper to be observed with respect to the remaining pupils, and also with respect to the examination and vacation which were to take place in the following month.—The Committee have thereupon seriously considered these objects; and as the result of their deliberations have adopted the following opinions:

That upon strict enquiries made by them respecting the condition of the Town, they find that the present season unusually healthy; and that the boys in all the Schools at the time of the alarm were in a good state of health, except James Hughes & John Holland.

That a few cases of the dysentery have actually prevailed during the present month within the limits of the town; but they have not been more numerous than they usually are in most parts of the Eastern Shore at this season of the year; nor have these cases proved fatal in more than one single instance, & with respect to that, which was the case of young Holland, there is as much reason to conclude that his death was occasioned by worms as by the dysentery; nor is it believed that a single case has proved to be of a contagious nature.

That the cases which have prevailed have in general been slight, except two, with respect to whom the disease has been severe; but both the patients are in a fair way of recovering: And it is found that the cases are not increasing. So that upon the whole, there does not appear to have been, or to be, any well grounded cause for alarm. And the committee are much concerned that any of the boys should have been so imprudent as to leave the schools without any kind of notice or permission; and the more especially as they are themselves so much interested in the safety and welfare of the scholars, as to hold themselves prepared to give them the earliest warning of danger whenever they shall see it approaching.

Nevertheless as the schools have been deprived of many of their scholars in consequence of this alarm, the committee are of opinion that the Summer Vacation should be anticipated; and therefore have determined that it commence as from the last day of this month, and continue till the last day of August; so that the schools be opened again on Tuesday the first day of September, and the scholars be summoned accordingly. And the professors are requested to inform the parents and guardians of this determination, and to cause the schools to be opened conformably to it. With respect to the Examination, the committee have thought it advisable to refer this subject to the Board of Trustees; which will assemble on the second Monday of August.

JOHN COATS,  
THOMAS J. BULLITT,  
NICHOLAS HAMMOND,  
STEPHEN THEO. JOHNSON,  
ENNALLS MARTIN.

EASTON, JULY 30, 1801.

If the European nations are to be saved from wearing the chains of slavery, & as heavy chains as the Romans fastened on their ancestors, it must be by the rising

of some great powers on the continent strong enough to resist France, and yet not so strong as to subdue them all. Russia is too distant, her subjects are too barbarous, dispersed & poor to be that protecting power. Besides Russia could do any thing in the exigencies she could do too much. Her power is vast and increasing with surprising rapidity, and France may be wanted and employed at some future day to restrain her ambition within bounds. France, therefore, ought not to be broken or made less or weaker than she was formerly and if she is left as strong as she is now, Europe will have no peace. Till lately Austria was the brave and potent rival of France. But she is now removed further off. Her territories are at the extremity of Italy, and, besides, her force is weakened and crippled exceedingly. It is the interest of Great Britain that France should have a strong competitor. What Austria was, Prussia might easily be made. Her positions and interests are greatly changed. She has no longer any reason to be afraid of Austria, her old rival, and much reason to be afraid of her old ally, France. By ceding Hanover, and the cities of Hamburg and Lubeck to Prussia; and especially by restoring the Stadtholder to the government of Holland, it is yet very possible that Prussia may be incited to cope with France. Resentment for old disappointments would not long detain England from such an arrangement. Hanover, though dear to King George, is of little value to his kingdom. It is not our business to parcel out territory, or to say, that the circle of Westphalia might be added to Prussia. But it is obvious that Europe no longer rests on its old foundation of peace of Westphalia in 1648. New arrangements must be made before its tranquility can be secured with the least prospect of permanency: Unless France should be stripped of her conquests and confined to her own territory. [Palladium.]

We learn that the secretary of state has recently received a letter from Mr. Dawson at Paris, who writes, that he had been favorably received by the government there, and that there was a prospect of every thing being speedily and happily adjusted.

A letter has also been received by the secretary from our minister at London, in which he states, that Lord Hawkesbury had informed him that his majesty having understood the President of the United States had ordered a squadron into the Mediterranean, instructions had been issued to the British commanders of posts and ships of war in that quarter to treat the American flag with respect, and that if the American vessels should at any time need supplies they should be furnished from the British stores and arsenals.

By his Excellency BENJAMIN OGLE,  
Governor of Maryland.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is represented to me by the petition of a number of respectable citizens of Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, that a certain negro or mulatto man named PETER WHITE, alias David Naff, alias Thomas Woolshire, has for some time been committing many depredations upon the property of several of the inhabitants thereof, and that repeated and various attempts have been made to take him but without success: And whereas, it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, & to bring such offenders against the laws & peace of society to justice, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said Peter White, alias David Naff, alias Thomas Woolshire, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

BEN. OGLE.

By his excellency's command;  
NIMIAN PINNEY, clerk.  
July 20.

## NOTICE TO MECHANICKS.

ALL the HOUSE-CARPENTERS and JOINERS of Talbot County are requested to meet at PARSON'S in Easton on the first Tuesday in August, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of regulating the prices of their work.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale at public vendue at Centerville, on Wednesday the 2d day of September, (if not sold at private sale before,) the following Tracts and parts of Tracts of Land, lying and being in Queen Ann's county, to wit.

PART of a tract of land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 142 acres, within three and a half miles of Tuckahoe bridge, on the main road leading to the nine bridges, and seven miles of Centerville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat & corn, and possession will be given the 1st January next.—The tenant Mr. Philip Porter will shew the land to any person wishing to view it.

Also part of a tract of land, called Hawkin's Pharsalia, containing 600 acres, lying in Tully's Neck, about 10 miles from Centerville, on the main road leading to Choptank bridge, three miles from Ruthsborough & two from the nine bridges.—This farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each, and has a good dwelling house, two barns and other convenient buildings on it.—The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory.—The tenant Mr. Isaac Coggins has a lease, which will expire January, 803, when possession may be had.—Mr. Coggins will shew the farm to any person, who may wish to view it previous to the day of sale.

Also part of a tract of land, called Margaret's Hill, containing about 130 acres, within four miles of Tuckahoe bridge.—This farm is also well adapted to the growth of wheat & corn, & has a good dwelling house, a new barn & other convenient buildings; it has also a good apple orchard.—The tenant Mr. Richard Baker will shew this land, &c. to any persons wishing to view it.

Will also be offered for sale at Easton on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, (if not sold before at private sale,) the following tracts of land, lying in Talbot county, viz.

That well known farm called Long Point, lying on Miles River, containing about 160 acres, about 60 acres of which are wood land, abounding with white and red oak, and pine.—This farm in point of situation is excelled by few. It is at present in the occupation of Mr. Jacob Gibson,

Also part of a tract of land called Heworth, containing about 200 acres, lying within two miles of Easton. This farm has a fine branch running through it, and 12 or 15 acres of excellent meadow ground, which, from its vicinity to Easton, is of great value. The tenant Mr. John Arrandale, or the subscriber will shew the land to any person wishing to view it.

The above lands will be offered for sale on the following terms, viz. one fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, & a deed will be executed.

JOSEPH HASKINS,  
Attorney in fact for Messrs. R. Gilmore, Wm. Patterson & J. Dall.  
Easton, August 3, 1801.

## NOTICE.

ALL the Bonds and Notes which were left by the late IMPEY DAWSON, of Talbot county, deceased, are now in the possession of the Subscriber, who is legally entitled to receive all the monies due by the same.—All who are indebted are requested to make an immediate payment of at least the INTEREST that is now due.—Those who neglect to comply with this reasonable request may expect to have suits commenced against them immediately.

JOHN KERSEY.  
March 17, 1801.

Blank and other work in the Printing Line, may be had at the HERALD OFFICE with all possible dispatch.

## Postponement of Sale.

THE Real Estate of James Tilghman, Junr. late of Talbot county, deceased, as advertised in this Paper, to be sold on Tuesday the 4th day of August, is unavoidably postponed until Thursday, the third day of September next, at which time the Sale will certainly commence, on the terms heretofore advertised.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland the Lands and Tenements of JAMES TILGHMAN, Junr. Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased, will be exposed to Sale at public Auction (on the premises) Thursday the third day of September next if fair, if not, the next fair day, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

This property is situated near the head branches of Miles River, and is distant from four to five miles from the town of Easton, and lies upon and on the East side of the Post Road from thence to the head of Wye, and consists of a valuable and convenient Mill-Seat, and of several commodious Farms, valuable Branches and Woodland.—A survey will be made of the whole Estate, and the Lands laid off and divided into convenient farms and lots, each containing from 200 to 300 acres, for the accommodation of purchasers, with a suitable proportion of branch and woodland to each allotment. The Mill-Seat, with the lands and premises thereto belonging, will be sold in a separate lot. The Buildings on the Farms are not considerable, and are not in want of repairs. The Soil is naturally good and well calculated for the production of any kind of grain.—A Plat of all the lands, with the several allotments distinctly described, and the cultivated grounds, branches, and woodlands represented thereon, will be made for the view and satisfaction of persons disposed to purchase, and may be seen on the day of sale, or at any other time by applying to the subscriber.

Such persons, desirous of seeing and examining the lands, may be assisted in their inquiries by applying to the Tenants residing on the premises.

The terms of sale will be as follows: The highest bidder to become the purchaser: The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase-money in two equal instalments; one whereof to be payable in nine months, and the other in eighteen months, with interest thereon from the time of sale:—The Title is believed to be indisputable, and will be conveyed to the purchaser after the payment of the purchase money, free from any Title of Dower and from all Incumbrances. Possession to be delivered on the first day of January next, and privilege to be allowed the purchaser to feed the grounds with wheat or other grain in the ensuing autumn.—The Creditors of the said James Tilghman are also hereby notified to produce their Claims with their vouchers thereof to the Chancellor at the Chancery Office within six months from the time appointed for the sale of the real estate as aforesaid.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of

Huntington, Trustee,  
Talbot county, 16th June, 1801.

## Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Ann Vansant, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and one.

DAVID GAMB, D. E. N. of  
Ann Vansant, deceased.



**THE BEECH TREE'S PETITION.**

O H, leave this barren spot to me—  
Spare, Woodman spare the beech-  
en tree!  
Though Bush or Flow'et never grow  
My dark unwarming shades below,  
Nor summer bud perfume the dew,  
Ofrosy blush on yellow hue,  
Nor fruits of autumn, blossom born,  
My green and glossy leaves adorn,  
Nor murmur'ing tribes from me derive  
Th' ambrosial amber of the hive,  
Yet leave this barren spot to me—  
Spare, woodman, spare the beechen  
tree!

Thrice twenty summers I have seen  
The sky grow bright, the forest green,  
And many a winter wind have stood  
In bloomless, fruitless solitude,  
Since childhood, in my pleasant bower,  
First spent its sweet & sportive hours  
Since youthful lovers in my shade  
Their vows of truth and rapture paid,  
And on my trunk's surviving frame  
Carve many a long forgotten name.  
Oh, by the sighs of gentle sound  
First breath'd upon the sacred ground;  
By all that LOVE hath whisper'd here,  
Or Beauty heard with ravish'd ear,  
As love's our altar, honor me—  
And spare, oh, spare the beechen tree!

By his EXCELLENCY  
**BENJAMIN OGLE,**  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,  
**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS the General Assembly  
of Maryland, did, by an act  
passed at November session, seventeen  
hundred and ninety, entitled, An act  
directing the time, places and manner  
of holding elections for representatives  
of this state, in the congress of the  
United States, and for the regulation  
of the said elections, and also to repeal  
the act of assembly therein mentioned,  
direct, that the governor and council,  
after having received the returns, pa-  
pers and instruments, containing the  
number of votes for representatives of  
this state, in the congress of the United  
States, should enumerate and ascertain  
the number of votes for each and every  
candidate and person chosen as a  
representative, and by proclamation,  
signed by the governor, and dispersed  
through the state, should declare the  
names of the persons duly elected as  
representatives: We, in pursuance of  
the directions of the said act, do, by this  
our proclamation, declare, that by the  
returns made to us it appears, that  
**JOHN CAMPBELL**, Esquire, was elect-  
ed for the first district; **RICHARD**  
**SPRIGG**, junior Esquire, was elected  
for the second district; **THOMAS**  
**PLATER**, Esquire, was elected for the third  
district; **DANIEL HEISTER**, Esquire,  
was elected for the fourth district; **SAMUEL**  
**SMITH**, Esquire, was elected for the fifth  
district; **JOHN ARCHER**, Esquire, was  
elected for the sixth district; **JOSEPH**  
**HOPPER NICHOLSON**, Esquire, was  
elected for the seventh district; and  
**JOHN DENNIS**, Esquire, was elected  
for the eighth district.

Given in council at the City of  
Annapolis, under the seal of the  
state of Maryland, this first day  
of June, in the year of our Lord  
eighteen hundred and one.  
**BEN. OGLE.**

By the Governor,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY, Chk.**  
ORDERED, That the foregoing  
proclamation be published eight times  
in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapo-  
lis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore,  
the Federalist, at the City of Washing-  
ton, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-  
town, and in Mr. Cowan's paper, at  
Easton.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY.**

**NOTICE.**  
A PERSON qualified to teach  
Reading, Writing, and Arithme-  
tic, and who is willing to engage in  
that business, will hear of encourage-  
ment by an early application to the  
subscriber.

**WILLIAM D. THOMAS.**  
Queen Ann's county, Wye Neck,  
May 19 1801. 70 6w+

Just published  
**HARRIS'S ENTRIES—**  
a few Copies of which may be had at  
the General Court Office.

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

**DESERTED**

FROM the rendezvous at Easton,  
on the 10th instant, David Col-  
lison, a recruit enlisted on the 8th last  
month, born in Caroline county, state  
of Maryland, 22 years old, 5 feet 7½  
inches high, grey eyes, black hair, and  
fair complexion, by trade a black-  
smith; had on a short blue coat faced  
with scarlet and edged with white, a  
pair of calico pantaloons, linen vest,  
and round hat. The above reward  
will be given for apprehending the  
said deserter, & all reasonable charges  
paid for securing him in any gaol, or  
delivering him at this place, or to any  
officer in the service of the United  
States.

**R. CHAMBERLAINE,** 1st U. S.  
Reg't. Artillerists & Engineers,  
Commanding at Easton.  
Easton, 11th June, 1801. 73 tf.

**FOR SALE,**

**ABOUT 500 Acres of Land,** lying  
in Dorchester county, at a place  
called Chicknamacomo Drawbridge,  
an excellent stand for any kind of trade,  
is thought one of the best stands in the  
county for a store—the land is rich and  
well adapted to the growth of corn,  
wheat, or tobacco—The whole lies in  
a neck, and may be easily inclosed to  
itself; is an excellent place for any  
kind of stock.—Also, about 400 acres  
sit across the river from the aforesaid  
place;—the last mentioned land was  
formerly sold by Mr. John Murray,  
to Alexander McIntire. It is thought  
needless to say any thing more about  
these lands, as it is presumed any per-  
son wishing to purchase will view the  
same. A pretty long credit will be  
given for the greatest part of the pur-  
chase money. The Terms may be  
known by applying to

**THOS. BARNETT.**  
Dorchester county, }  
10th March, 1801. } 60 t. f. p756

To all whom it may concern.

THIS is to give notice, That the  
subscribers have obtained from  
the Orphan's Court of Worcester  
county, in Maryland Letters of admi-  
nistration on the personal estate of  
**JOHN WRIGHT**, late of said county,  
deceased; all persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same, with the  
vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at  
or before the first day of January next,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate.—  
Given under our hands, this 15th day  
of April, anno domini 1801, 65

**LANTA WRIGHT,**  
**JNO. BISHOP, adm'rs.**

THE Subscribers appointed by law,  
having this day, agreeable to  
advertisement, opened books for re-  
ceiving subscriptions for a **BRIDGE**  
to be erected over the **EASTERN**  
**BRANCH**, and the same being fully  
subscribed, hereby give notice, that a  
meeting of the stockholders is request-  
ed to be held at Tunnecliff's hotel, in  
the City of Washington, on the second  
Monday of July next, for the purpose  
of electing five directors for managing  
the concerns of the said company.

**NOTLEY YOUNG,**  
**DANL. CARROLL,** of Duon.  
**THOS. LAW,**  
**W. M. DUNCANSON,**  
**GEORGE WALKER.**

Washington, }  
May 1, 1801. } 70 f m July.

TO be rented for the ensuing year  
for a term of years, with the  
privilege of sowing wheat this season,  
a **FARM** at Spring Hill, in Somerset  
county, having between three and  
four hundred acres of good soil in cul-  
tivation: it is about five miles from a  
landing, seven from Salisbury and ten  
from Vienna.

Also, the Farm I reside on at Rew-  
atlico, which has upwards of 300 acres  
in cultivation; it is about ten miles  
from Vienna, has a landing at the  
door, and may be rented either with  
or without the saw and grist-mills ad-  
joining. Enquire of

**WILLIAM WINDER,**  
Rewatlico, June 18, 1801.

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber's  
plantation near Mr. Baldwin's  
tavern, in Prince-George's county, on  
Saturday last, a likely young negro  
fellow named **HARRY**: he sometimes  
calls himself **Henry Wallace**. He is a  
likely black smooth faced young man,  
about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 2  
inches high, straight and well made.  
He speaks in a flow and careless man-  
ner, sometimes hesitates, and when a-  
larmed, stammers, and when made an-  
gry, his eyes have a redish cast. He  
had on and took with him a coarse felt  
hat, half worn, & rather high crowned,  
a dy'd cotton great coat almost new,  
with metal buttons, a coarse dark co-  
lored jacket with full cape, and large  
metal buttons, three oznabrig shirts, a  
white gingham coat, green kersey o-  
veralls, having a small patch on the  
left knee; several waistcoats, one of  
which is a swandown, and a pair of  
short stockings. He is smart and ac-  
tive, can wrestle, box, beat a drum,  
sing and dance very well. His wife,  
the property of Mr. Baldwin, has been  
lately detected in stealing 15 or 20 dol-  
lars from her mistress, a part of which  
was found on Harry, and he fearing the  
consequences, made his escape. As it  
is probable he is not without a plenty  
of cash, he may change his  
cloths; and it is likely he will change  
his name. He was born in Queen-  
Ann's county, in the family of the late  
**Richard B. Lloyd, Esq.** and has a bro-  
ther and other relations there. Who-  
ever will apprehend Harry and secure  
him in gaol or otherwise, so that I may  
get him again, shall receive a reward  
of Thirty Dollars. All masters of ves-  
sels are cautioned against carrying him  
away.

**GABRIEL DUVAL.**  
April 9th, 1801. 68 tf.

THIS is to give notice, That the  
subscriber hath obtained from  
the Orphan's Court of Dorchester  
county, in Maryland Letters of Admi-  
nistration, with copy will annexed, on  
the personal estate of **SARAH STE-  
PHENS**, late of Dorchester county, de-  
ceased.—All persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same with the  
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,  
living in Dorchester county aforesaid,  
at or before the third day of Novem-  
ber next; they may otherwise by law  
be excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate. Given under my hand this  
third day of June, Anno Domini 1801.  
**LEVIN BALL,** Adm'r coll'r annexed.

THE Subscriber requests for the  
last time, all persons that have  
claims against the estate of **WILLIAM**  
**LOVEDAY**, of Talbot county, dec'd.  
to bring them in, legally prepared, on  
the third Tuesday in July next, at Mr.  
Solomon Lowe's Tavern, where the  
subscriber will attend and pay the di-  
vidends, as he has in hand all the as-  
sets of said Loveday that there is any  
probability of getting. Those who  
neglect this notice will be excluded  
from the benefit of said estate.

**BAYNARD WILSON.**  
June 9th, 1801. 73 3w

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber of Worcester county,  
state of Maryland, hath obtained from  
the Orphan's Court of said county,  
Letters of administration on the per-  
sonal estate of **LAYFIELD COLLIER**,  
late of said county, deceased. All per-  
sons having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same, with the vouchers thereof,  
to the subscriber, at or before the first  
day of October next. They may o-  
therwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand, this 28th day of March,  
anno domini 1801.

**THOS. N. WILLIAMS.**

**NOTICE.**

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

**JOHN EDMONDSON.**  
July 28, 1801.

**Haddaway's Ferry and  
Mail-Stage.**

**Notice is hereby given**

That a Mail hath been established by  
law from the City of Annapolis across  
the Chesapeake Bay by the subscriber's  
ferry to the town of Easton, in Talbot  
county. The mail leaves Annapolis  
on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock,  
and is carried in the subscriber's boat  
across the bay to his landing on the  
Eastern Shore, from whence it is car-  
ried in his Stage to Easton: It leaves  
Easton on every Saturday at 3 o'clock  
in the afternoon, and returns to An-  
napolis by the same route and convey-  
ances. He hath provided himself with  
a Stage and Team of Horses, and two  
convenient Boats for the accommodation  
of passengers, which he proposes to  
run in the manner above mentioned  
in conformity with the establishment  
of the Mail; and flatters himself the  
public will derive from this scheme  
the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accommodation of passengers  
on other days, he shall hold his stage,  
and packet-boats, in readiness at all  
other times when either may be ne-  
cessary for the conveyance of persons;  
and to render the passage still more  
certain and expeditious, he has fur-  
nished himself with a Chaise, and  
Saddle-Horses, for their service.

The seat of government being now  
established at the City of Washington,  
it may be expected that the communi-  
cations from thence to the Eastern  
Shore thro' the city of Annapolis will  
be frequent: To make them easy and  
commodious is the design of the sub-  
scriber; and the same passage across  
the Bay may be made subservient to  
the Citizens of BALTIMORE.

His Landing is excellent; and it  
very rarely happens in the winter that  
the passage is hindered by the Ice:  
The road from thence to Easton is le-  
vel and most agreeable to travellers.

The Fare for every passenger from  
Easton to his Landing is one dollar  
and twenty-five cents; and from his  
Landing to Annapolis one dollar and  
three quarters: Baggage in the usual  
proportion.

ENTERTAINMENT at his dwelling  
house near the landing for passengers  
and horses upon reasonable terms.

**WM. HADDAWAY, Junr.**  
Bay Side. June 20, 1801.

N. B. A regular Mail is established  
between the Cities of Washington and  
Annapolis.

**NOTICE.**

THIS is to give notice that the  
subscribers have obtained from  
the orphans court of Worcester coun-  
ty, in Maryland, letters of admini-  
stration on the personal estate of **Pa-  
trick Waters**, late of Worcester coun-  
ty, deceased, in said state.—All per-  
sons having claims against the said  
deceased, are hereby warned to exhib-  
it the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscribers, at or before the  
first day of January next—they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said Estate. Given un-  
der our hand this 27th June, 1801.

**ESTHER WATERS, } Adm.  
PETER WATERS, } P.W.**

**FOR SALE OR RENT**

The **FARM** situated on a  
branch of Third Haven Creek, near  
Peach Blossom, now occupied by **Hen-  
ry Smith**. For Terms, apply to Mr.  
**Joseph Haskins** in Easton, or the sub-  
scribers in Baltimore.

**GRAMAM, HASKINS & Co.**

**IN CHANCERY, July 4, 1801,**

ORDERED that the Sale made by  
**John Gibson**, Trustee for the be-  
nefit of the creditors of **James Clayland**  
as stated in his Report shall be ratified  
and confirmed unless cause to the con-  
trary be shewn on or before the first  
Monday in November next—Provided,  
a copy of this order be inserted three  
times in **COWAN'S NEWS-PAPER** be-  
fore the end of August next. It is stated  
in said report, that the farm or real  
estate of the said Clayland, was sold in  
August 1798, for £. 1,300.

True Copy.

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





NEW-YORK, July 21.

## REMONSTRANCE AND REPLY

Remonstrance of the merchants of New-Haven, on the appointment of Samuel Bishop, in the place of E. Goodrich.

To Thomas Jefferson, Esquire President of the United States.

The undersigned merchants residing at the port and within the district of New-Haven, respectfully remonstrate against the late removal of Elizur Goodrich, esq. from the office of collector for the district of New-Haven, and the appointment of Samuel Bishop, esq. to fill his vacancy. As the ground of our remonstrance, we represent, that the office, while filled by Mr. Goodrich, was conducted with a promptness, integrity and ability satisfactory to the mercantile interest of the district—a promptness and ability not to be found in his successor.—Believing the character of Elizur Goodrich, esq. as an officer, to be unexceptionable, we lament that it should be conceived necessary, that a change in the administration must produce a change in the subordinate offices, & in this instance, we have especially to lament that certain measures have succeeded in deceiving the President so far as to induce him to appoint a man to an important office, who does not possess those qualifications necessary for the discharge of its duties.—We hesitate not to say, that had the President known the circumstances and situation of the candidate, he would have rejected the application. To prove this, let facts be submitted to the consideration of the President, Samuel Bishop, esq. will be 78 years old in November next.—He is laboring under a full portion of those infirmities, which are incident to that advanced period of life.—With these infirmities & an alarming loss of eye sight, though he was once a decent penman, it is with difficulty he can even write his name.—He was never bred an accountant, nor has the course of his business ever led him to an acquaintance with the most simple forms of accounting. He is totally unacquainted with the system of revenue laws and the forms of doing mercantile business, and is now too far advanced in life, and too much enfeebled both in body and mind, ever to learn either.—A man, whose age, whose infirmities, and want of the requisite knowledge is such, is unfit to be the collector of the district of New-Haven.

We are aware that it may be said, he has sustained with reputation, & now holds several offices in this city, town, & county; but it will be remembered that none of them are by recent promotion. His office of mayor he holds by charter during the pleasure of the legislature, and he is continued as judge of the county court, and town clerk, because the people of this state are not in the habit of neglecting those who once enjoyed their confidence by a long course of usefulness.

Knowing the man as we do, we do not hesitate to say, that he cannot without aid, perform a single official act.

It may be said that the appointment was with a view to the aid of his son Abraham Bishop, esq. & that he is to be the real collector. We presume the business must be done by him if done at all. Yet we cannot be led to believe that the President would knowingly appoint a person to the discharge of duties for which he was incompetent, with a design that they should be performed by his son. If, however, this was the case, we explicitly state, that Abraham Bishop, esq. is so entirely destitute of public confidence, so conspicuous for enmity to commerce, and opposition to order, and so odious to his fellow citizens, that we presume his warmest partisans would not have hazarded a recommendation of him. Knowing these facts, of which we must believe the President ignorant, and relying on assurances, "that he will promote the general welfare, without regarding distinction of parties," we cherish the idea that our grief at the rejection of Mr. Goodrich, will not be augmented by the continuance of a father utterly unqualified for the office, or of a son so universally condemned.

We assure the President that the sentiments thus expressed, are the sentiments of the merchants and importers of the district, that such a class of citizens should be heard patiently, and their well founded complaints redressed, if practicable, we are fully persuaded. If it be an object, "to restore harmony to social intercourse," and if a decision, "at the bar of public reason" be worthy of attention, surely such a portion of the community, will not plead in vain, for a reconsideration of his appointments, and that such an important office may be filled by a person competent to the performance of its duties, and in some degree acceptable to the public.

Signed by Jeremiah Atwater, Elias Shipman, A. Bradley, Abel Burnett, and others, to the number of 80 persons.

We certify, that the signers of the foregoing remonstrance are the owners of more than seven-eighths of the navigation of the port of New-Haven.

(Signed) ISAAC BEERS, President of the bank, and of the chamber of commerce in New-Haven.

ELIAS SHIPMAN, President of the New-Haven insurance company.

## REPLY.

Washington, July 13, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received the remonstrance you were pleased to address to me, on the appointment of Samuel Bishop, to the office of collector of New-Haven, lately vacated by the death of David Austin. The right of our fellow-citizens to represent to

the public functionaries their opinion on proceedings interesting to them, is unquestionably a constitutional right, often useful, sometimes necessary, & will always be respectfully acknowledged by me.

Of the various executive duties, no one excites more anxious concern than that of placing the interest of our fellow-citizens in the hands of honest men, with understanding sufficient for their station, and due to the sacredness of the trust. The selection of the character possessed by a single individual is of necessity, and to seek out the best man for the whole union, we must resort to other information, which, from the best of motives, is sometimes incorrect. In the case of Samuel Bishop, however, the subject of your remonstrance was taken into consideration, and such obtained as could leave no room for doubt of his fitness. From private sources it was learnt that his understanding was sound, his integrity pure, his character unimpaired. And the officers confided to him within his own state, are public evidences of the estimation in which he is held by the state in general, and the city and township particularly in which he lives. He is said to be the town clerk, a justice of the peace, mayor of the city of New-Haven, an office held at the will of the legislature; chief judge of the court of common pleas for New-Haven, a court of high, criminal & civil jurisdiction, wherein most causes are decided without the right of appeal or review; and sole judge of the court of probates, wherein he singly decides all questions of wills, settlement of estates, testate and intestate; appoints guardians, settles their accounts, and in fact has under his jurisdiction and care all the property, real and personal, of all persons dying. The two last offices, in the annual gift of the legislature, were given to him in May last.

Is it possible that the man to whom the legislature of Connecticut has so recently committed trusts of such difficulty and magnitude, is "unfit to be collector of the district of New-Haven," though acknowledged in the same writing to have obtained all this confidence "by a long course of usefulness?" It is objected, indeed, in the remonstrance, that he is 77 years of age; but, of much more advanced age, our Franklin was the ornament of human nature. He may not be able to perform in person all the details of his office; but if he gives us the benefit of his understanding, his integrity, his watchfulness, and takes care that all the details are well performed by himself or his necessary assistants, all public purposes will be answered. The remonstrance indeed does not allege that the office has been illly conducted, but it apprehends that it will be so. Should this happen in event, be assured I will do in it what shall be just and necessary for the public service. In the mean time he should be tried without being prejudged.

The removal, as it is called, of Mr. Goodrich, forms another subject of complaint. Declarations by myself, in favor of political tolerance, exhortations to harmony & affection to social intercourse, and to respect the equal rights of the minority, have on certain occasions been quoted and misconstrued into assurances that the tenure of offices was not to be undisturbed.—But could candor apply such a construction? It is not indeed in the remonstrance that we find it; but it leads to the explanation which that calls for.—When it is considered that during the late administration, those who were not of a particular sect of politics were excluded from all office; when by a steady pursuit of this measure, nearly the whole offices of the United States were monopolized by that sect; when the public sentiment at length declared itself, and burst open the doors of honor and confidence to those whose opinions they more approved, was it to be imagined that this monopoly of office was still to be continued in the hands of the minority. Does it violate their real rights, to assert some rights in the majority also? Is it political intolerance to claim a proportionate share in the direction of the public affairs? Can they not harmonize in society unless they have every thing in their own hands? If the will of the nation, manifested by their various elections, calls for an administration of government according with the opinions of those elected—if for the fulfillment of that will displacements are necessary, with whom can they so justly begin as with persons appointed in the last moments of an administration, not for his own aid, but to begin a career at the same time with their successors, by whom they never had been approved, & could scarcely expect from them a cordial co-operation? Mr. Goodrich was one of these. Was it proper for him to place himself in office, without knowing whether those whose agent he was to be, could have confidence in his agency? Can the preference of another, as the successor of Mr. Austin, be candidly called a removal of Mr. Goodrich? If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? These by death are few—by resignation none.

Can any other mode than but removal be proposed? This is a painful office. But it is my duty, and I meet it as such. I proceed in the operation with deliberation and inquiry, that it may injure the best men least; and effect the purposes of justice, and public utility with the least private distress, that it may be thrown as much as possible on delinquency, on oppression, on intolerance, on anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies.

The remonstrance laments "that a change in the administration must produce a change in the subordinate officers." In other words, that it should be deemed necessary for all officers to think without principle. But



on whom does this imputation rest? on those who have excluded from office every shade of opinion which was not theirs? or on those who have been so excluded? I cannot sincerely think that essential differences in opinion should have been deemed sufficient to interdict half the society from the right and the blessings of self-government: to proscribe them as unworthy of every trust. It would have been to me a circumstance of great relief had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the majority: I would gladly have left to them the accident to raise them to their just share. But their total exclusion calls for prompter correctives. I shall correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to that state of things when the only questions concerning a candidate shall be, is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the constitution? I tender you the homage of my highest respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

To Elias Shipman, esq. and others,  
members of a committee of merchants of New-Haven.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

## L A T E S T.

FROM EUROPE.

Received by the ship Maria in 38 days from Waterford (Ireland), and the schooner Sincerity, Weeks, in 40 days from Rotterdam, arrived at this port yesterday.

## W A R.

LONDON, June 12.

This day arrived the Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday. Its contents are of considerable importance as the events is points at respecting Germany may lead to consequences which cannot be calculated.

The execution of the treaty of Luneville seems to meet with considerable difficulties, owing to obstacles arising out of the business of indemnifications, and the secularizations which remain connected with that intricate matter.

Other powers have, it is said, interfered to prevent the secularizations being carried to the extent proposed by France, and agreed to by Austria; & also to effect some alterations in the present state of Italy.

In these indications of a renewal of havoc and destruction among the human race, we may see explained the dryness which have been observable for sometime between Prussia and France; but be that as it may, once more

### TROOPS OF FRANCE

OCCUPY

### GERMAN TERRITORY.

Having crossed to the right side of the Rhine, and taken possession of several places, which they had lately abandoned.

Some of the letters from Germany ascribe this movement on the part of the French, to the displeasure with which the testimonies of joy, expressed by the inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine at the return of their own sovereigns, had inspired them!

This account of the matter may satisfy a German burger, but for our part, we see a much more satisfactory motive in a resolution adopted by the first Consul, to allow no foreign power whatever to interfere in the execution of the treaty between France and Austria.

Thus it should seem as if a new war was on the point of breaking out upon the continent; a war in which all the four military powers are likely to be engaged; Russia and Prussia against Austria and France.

Should a recommencement of hostilities take place among any of the continental powers, to a certainty we shall not, by the 25th of March next, see peace concluded between this country and France, as Mr. Addington gave us reason to hope by his speech, on Wednesday, in the House of Commons.

### TURKEY.

Extract from a letter of an English commercial House in Smyrna, dated April 17.

The last accounts from Egypt being very favorable, the price of goods

has risen to that extent, which is considerably risen, while the price of goods which during the possession of the French was very high, is considerably lowered.

By the appearance of some shipping off the coast about midnight, between Monday and Tuesday, a considerable alarm took place at Port Said, the neighboring country, and the apprehension that it was an enemy fleet. The lieutenant governor of Port-Said went out upon the fortifications at three o'clock, in the morning, and all the troops were ordered to be in readiness at a moment's warning. At nine o'clock the same morning, the king's own infantry, at Winchester, received orders to march at the shortest notice. In the course of twenty minutes the corps was ready, and every man eager to march against any enemy who might dare to oppose his country. They were laying on their arms when our letter came away. Similar preparations took place in other towns; but the whole, we can assert to be an unfounded alarm, arising from a circumstance of a much more agreeable nature, we mean the safe arrival of the East-India fleet under convoy of the Argo frigate, in the channel, which has been announced by the telegraph, and was yesterday morning made known in the city.

From the circumstance of the cartel sent and returned, nothing having returned to Plymouth from the Argo, for which port she sailed with the 31st ult. Though the cartel has been fair, it is conjectured the French are under embargo, to prevent any communication to this country. This plan the French always adopt previous to a secret expedition taking place.

According to the latest accounts from Switzerland, the agitation still prevails in that mountainous country particularly in the final cantons. Private associations are formed, which give the government considerable uneasiness, as their object is stated to be the restoration of the ancient order of things at all hazards.

DUBLIN, June 13.

The agreeable intelligence has reached us by letters of unquestionable authority from London, that there is every reason to hope a permanent and honorable peace will speedily take place between Great Britain & France.

## OF EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.

The night before last, Lord Elgin, the British ambassador received a courier from Egypt, which he left on the 22d of April, and yesterday morning, the following intelligence was communicated to the foreign ministers here.

General Hutchinson, having obliged the French to keep on the defensive in the lines before Alexandria, did not wish to attempt any great enterprise before the arrival of the expected reinforcements, and of the army of the Grand vizier. The Grand Vizier had continued his march in the beginning of April, whereupon the French evacuated Salahieh, and retreated, which hastened the march of the Turks, who on the 22d April, were only two days journey distant from the English outposts. Murad Bey, with his troops, has likewise taken the post of the English against the French. Three considerable posts, amongst which were Damietta and Rosetta, were occupied by English garrisons. All the small engagements and skirmishes which had occurred for these four weeks past, had been generally in favor of the English, who at the departure of the courier, had received a reinforcement of 5000 men.

Pacha Mahomet, who commands the Turkish army, was formerly governor of Cairo, and if the fortune of war favors him, expects to occupy the same post again. The reinforcements which the English received in Egypt, came from Gibraltar, Minorca & Malta.

Admiral Keith had taken a French convoy of 22 ships, escorted by a French corvette which had troops on board destined for Egypt. This convoy immediately on its appearance, was surrounded by a number of English ships,

PRAGUE, May 9.

Our Gazette of this day contains the following article:

"This morning an English courier from Vienna passed through this city, on his way to England. According to the account he gives he carries intelligence that the English in Egypt had again attacked the French before Alexandria, and driven them into that city. All the water by which that city is supplied, is cut off, which has compelled the French to offer a capitulation, which the English commander has refused; insisting on an unconditional surrender of the French army, as prisoners of war."

VIENNA, May 18.

The execution of the treaty of peace of Luneville appears to meet with many difficulties.—The English in Egypt, and the grand vizier, have now received intelligence of the death of Paul I. and the Turks will now assist the English in the most vigorous manner.

Whilst we were expecting with the utmost impatience the regular mail from Constantinople of the 10th inst. on account of the news from Egypt, a messenger arrived last night from Constantinople, at the English ambassador's Lord Minto, who, as it reported brings an account "That Damietta and Rosetta were delivered up to the English on the 4th April; that Menou with 8000 men was shut up in Alexandria, and that the army of the Grand Vizier now advancing was estimated at 40,000 men." The Turks are now going to assist the English with all their power, as the G and Vizier, as well as the English in Egypt, have received authentic accounts of the death of Paul I.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has written a very obliging letter to the King of Sweden, expressing his sentiments of gratitude for the proposal of his Majesty at the Diet at Ratisbon, to erect a monument in remembrance of the eminent services of the Archduke.

### FRENCH STATEMENT.

PARIS, May 29.

Clement, Superior Officer of the Consular Guard, to the Minister of War.  
Lazaretto, of Marseilles.  
27th Floreal, May 15.

Citizen Minister,

I HAVE the honor to transmit to you the different accounts which I was able to procure during my stay in the Bay of Aboukir, concerning the events passed in Egypt, from the 8th of March to the 17th Ventose, the time the English effected their landing.

They effected their landing on the Plain of Aboukir, with about six or seven thousand men, notwithstanding the resistance made by Gen. Frait, with about 1500 infantry and 150 horse; took possession of the grand sand mountain, and encamped there the same night.

We lost in the battle, the adjutant commandant Martine, who was killed in charging with the cavalry. It was believed that the enemy lost this day from 2 to 3 hundred men killed, & five hundred wounded.

On the 18th the enemy continued to land, and by evening, there were 12 thousand men landed. On the 19th and 20th, the enemy advanced very near to the Fort Aboukir; & was employed in reconnoitring. On the 21st Gen. Lanusse arrived with his division.

The same day, the enemy made an advance, upon which it was presumed that they would attack us the next day—to prevent which, early on the morning of the 22d, we marched to attack them; we found them also marching, the encounter was terrible; the battle continued all day with fury. The English made great exertions to force our left, but they found they were so well opposed, that they gave it up, the night arrived, without either gaining any decided advantage.

The loss of the enemy was very great. The 42d regiment consisting of Scots, suffered very much.

After the battle, Generals Lanusse & Frait, thought proper to take a position nearer to Alexandria; in consequence, in the night the army retired behind the heights, before the ancient wall of that city, and near the camp of the Romans.

In the mean time Abercromby fortified himself in the position in which we left him, and began to prepare for attacking Fort Aboukir. He attacked

the fort by sea and land, with such vigor, that Citizen Vinache, chief of the battalion of engineers, who commanded the fort, was obliged to surrender on the 28th, having no pieces in readiness to defend it, and the tower that contained the magazine of powder, having almost fell to pieces.

General Menou arrived from Cairo, with a part of the army & cavalry, and having reconnoitred the position of the enemy, determined to attack them.

On the 30th, before day our troops were ordered to march, and before sunrise, the enemy was attacked at every point.

We gained a decided advantage and took a part of the artillery of the enemy. The enemy received reinforcements which had just landed, & recommenced the attack; they pushed on with vigor, & fought with the greatest courage. The 42d regiment of Scots and 90th, surpassed every thing and were crushed to pieces; general Rioze made so well a directed charge upon them and the Corsican horse, that they yielded us the victory; but the general having been killed our cavalry was obliged to retreat, after having killed all who opposed them.

The English officers, who were, in this battle, assured me that they never saw such a carnage before; both sides fought only with the bayonet, and seized one another by the collar.

Ten times the English thought the battle lost, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, they say, that Gen. Abercromby was preparing to give orders for retreating, when he determined to try the last effort upon our right. Our troops resisted with such valour & courage that made them admired even by our enemies. The night separated the armies. This was a hard day for the enemy, who gained nothing, but keeping the field of battle, which they guarded, and taking some pieces of cannon dismounted; we took 5 pieces of artillery, the loss of which they felt.

Many regiments were cut to pieces, there were about 8 or 900 left dead on the field of battle, and about 1500 wounded, among the latter were four general officers, one of whom was Sir Ralph Abercromby, who received a wound in the thigh; and died in consequence thereof. Sir Sidney Smith was also wounded.

I have not been able to ascertain the exact number we have lost in this battle, but our army is covered with glory.

General Menou is always at his post on the Canal of Rahmahien. The enemy was judged to be formidable, that altho' they had received from 5 to 6000 Turks on the 1st of Germinal, they did not attempt to attack us, and on the 10th Germinal the two armies were in the same position. The advantages gained by the enemy are only the taking of Aboukir.

From the calculation made by the enemy you may rest assured, that from the day of debarkation until the 10th Germinal, the enemy lost about 7000 men killed and wounded.

Gen. Hutchinson succeeds Gen. Abercromby. The army of the enemy is so much reduced that they have sent some frigates to fetch back the convalescents, that are sick about two miles, and who had been left at Rhodes.

The next day after my departure from Aboukir, we met the frigate Modeste, which had on board 300 of those unfortunates who appeared to be dying.

The Grand Vizier was still at Jassa, with a very few men.

Gen. Bellard commands at Cairo.

The Arabs molest us very little. Mourab Bey and his Mamelukes were tranquil, notwithstanding the promises of the English and their affection, that they came to take Egypt from us, and to return it to them.

The English are discontented with the Turks; they attribute their unwillingness, in particular the chiefs, to our alliance with Russia, the news of which spread alarm among them. They said that on the first day they were obliged to repair to their vessels, to make them march, they guarded them, and also the Sultan Selim, who is superb.

The English officers distinguished for their information, told me, that in attacking us in Egypt, their intention was not to take possession of it, if they took it from us—neither to cede it to the Port; but after having destroyed the forts of Alexandria, and also Fort Phos, & filling up the port in such a



manner, as to be impossible to enter it, except in small vessels—Their intention was then, to leave the Turks & Mamelukes to dispute concerning it. When I quitted Aboukir, they were preparing to besiege Alexandria by sea. Admiral Keith and his officers fear the approach of our fleet; so they lay at Toulon.—There are no questions that they did not put to me, or make me answer on the subject.

They relied so little on the good faith of the Turks towards their interest, and believed so by our intelligence, that they would not let those on board speak to me.

The Subalterns say that the Captain Pacha is a Frenchman, and that he will declare for us as soon as our fleet appears.

I send you citizen minister, a statement of the landed and naval force employed against Egypt. I beg you to observe, that I cannot assure you of the truth of any of the accounts that I give, because I get them from the English.

(Signed) CLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

#### IMPORTANT.

Captain Francis Baxter, who arrived here yesterday in the brig *Hunter*, in 39 days from Cadiz, has furnished the editors of this Gazette, with an extract from his Journal, containing the following information.

Extract—"Arrivals from different ports in the Mediterranean.—Six sail of Brazil ships taken by a French privateer, two of which were sunk. April 20 four arrived at Cadiz—Three of the Portuguese from 18 to 24 guns, and from 100 to 150 men each.

"Orders have been received from the French government by the Spanish Consul at Cadiz to take possession of all captured American property; which was complied with.

"The King of Spain has given to the French, 12 sail of the line, ready for sea, to be officered and manned by Frenchmen.

"Six thousand French troops were on their march for Cadiz to protect the place; and the French & Spanish fleets from Brest were daily expected there, where 5 sail of the line from Ferrol, and two frigates from Brest had arrived, the latter having on board officers & seamen for the above fleet. Fourteen more ships of war were daily expected from the Mediterranean.

"Letters from the American consul at Malaga, and the consul at Algiers, mention, that 11 sail of American vessels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruizers—& that no American vessels were permitted to sail from the Mediterranean without convoy.

Oliveira, on the frontiers of Portugal, is taken by the French, who sent in a flag requesting the place to be given up, which was agreed to by the Portuguese, but as the French troops were marching in, 3000 Frenchmen were blown up by the springing of a mine which was prepared for the purpose. The remainder of the French, who were exasperated in the highest degree, rushed forward, carried the place, & put every soul to death. They pursued their march to Charaxes, & Alamanas, of which they possessed themselves, & put all the Portuguese in these three places to the sword."

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated June 26th, 1801.

"The peace between this country Spain and France, was concluded about the 8th or 9th inst. & ratified by the two former immediately. The conditions have not been made public; however, it is said great sacrifices were made in money and diamonds, besides giving up territory in this kingdom, Brazil & India; and regarding Great-Britain, the ports to be completely shut to all ships of war & commerce. We have felt very unpleasant sensations ever since this treaty has been concluded; not knowing precisely our own situation; but having seen the effects of every similar peace concluded by the French, when it suited their interest to overstep the terms, we have judged it a matter of prudence to place our property, as quickly as possible out of their reach, & we hope, by the end of this month, that all of it will be shipped & the vessels all ready to sail with the first convoy that offers. Within these few days a new alarm has taken place: It is said to be a very doubtful case whether the first consul will ratify this peace or not; in fact it is suspected he will not, and his brother, Lucien Buonaparte, who concluded the peace at Madrid, with Mr. Pinet, and

of Peace, declared on the receipt of dispatches, that he much doubted it, and had the courier arrived before he had signed it, it would have been broken off; it is likewise said, that he has forbidden the court of Spain to publish it. The Spaniards are not less alarmed than the Portuguese, from the great bodies of troops that the French are pouring into Spain; some people suspect it is to revolutionize Spain, &c. others to make embarkations of troops for Ireland or Italy: be it as it may, it places us again in a very unpleasant situation, and makes every person think anxiously of quitting this country, at least every one that can remove his property. Such as have debts owing them, must remain or give them up."

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, August 11.

After the word "that" in the 3d line of the 2d paragraph of the Report of the Committee of the Trustees, published in our last paper, read "the inhabitants in general have been during," &c.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated 17th July.

"You will observe by the enclosed copy of a new constitution, that the island is declared independence, and general Toussaint governor."

French Civility.—The *Minerva*, Trowbridge, from New-Haven, for Martinique, was boarded on her passage from a French privateer. The captain was put in irons and kept so four hours; and the vessel plundered. [Boston paper.]

#### SELECTIONS.

"Rantz des Vaches; l'air si cheri des Suisses, qu'il fut défendu sur peine de mort, de le jouer dans leur troupe." [Rouilleau, Diet. de Musique.]

Sweet regretted, native shore!  
Shall I e'er behold thee more,  
And all the objects of my love?  
Thy streams so clear,  
Thy hills so dear,  
The mountain's brow  
And eots below,  
Where once my feet were wont to rove!

There with ISABELLA fair,  
Light of foot and free from care,  
Shall I to the Tabor bound?  
Or at eve beneath the dale,  
Whisper soft my artful tale,  
And blissful tread on airy ground.  
Oh! when shall I behold again,  
My lowly cot and naive plain,  
And every object dear?  
My father and my Mother,  
My sister and my brother,  
And calm their anxious fear?

[This air is said to have operated so powerfully on the feelings of the Swiss soldiers in France, that it either drew from them tears, or exclamations of despair—such is the predilection of man for his native soil; or in the more expressive language of the French, tant il est naturel d'aimer sa patrie!]

[Waller has written four lines in praise of Tea, which it is strange Doctor Johnson, the greatest tea tippler of his time has not praised.]

The Muses' friend, tea does our fancy aid.

"Repress those vapours, which the head invade,

"And keeps that Palace of the Soul serene,

"Fit on her birthday to salute a Queen."

MARGUERITE DE VALOIS, who understood Latin, exclaimed on seeing a poor man lying on a dunghill, "Pauper ubique jacet."

In any place, in any bed,  
The poor man rests his weary head.

The man to her astonishment replied,

"In thalamis hac nocte tuas, regina, jacerem,

"Si verum hoc esset, pauper ubique jacet."

Ah! beautiful Queen, were this but true,

This night I would repose with you.

#### ELOQUENCE.

Eloquence has charms to lead mankind, & gives a nobler superiority than power, that every duncie may use, a

fraud, the very knave may employ. But Eloquence must flow like a stream that is not an abundant of spring, & not a little frothy water on some gaudy day, & remain dry the rest of the year.

Bolingbroke.

#### PRaise.

"The love of praise increases by every gratification, till it stings like an adder, & bites like a serpent; till the man is miserable every moment when he does not find the incentive."

#### ECONOMY.

"Of Economy there are two kinds, the liberal & the sordid. The first is perfectly consistent with the habits and generosity of a Gentleman & a Cavalier; it legitimates every expence, & is the Lord High Treasurer of every real delight, & the natural & necessary ally of tranquility, honor & independence. But there is a low and sordid appetite for small sums, acquired by base & painful means, & whoever plants & cherishes it, is worthy of no better title than the foul disgrace of the country."

#### SIMULATION & DISSIMULATION

Simulation is put on that we may look into the cards of another; whereas dissimulation intends nothing more than to hide our own. Simulation is a fisticut, not only an offensive, but an unlawful weapon, & the use of it may be rarely—very rarely excused, but never justified. Dissimulation is a shield, as ferocity is armour.

[Bolingbroke.]

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Copy of a letter from Lord Elgin, to Lord Hawkebury, dated

Constantinople, May 9, 1801.

My Lord,

Mr. Morier having returned from Egypt, I have the satisfaction of being able to lay before your Lordship a far more particular account of the affairs and proceedings in that country than it has hitherto been in my power to communicate. He left the Camp before Alexandria on the 22d ult.

At that time the enemy remained in their strong position upon the heights near the wall of Alexandria—their number 6000 men. They were still in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been announced to them as coming from Admiral Gantheaume.

The loss of the enemy, according to the numerous reports which had been collected, certainly exceeds five thousand men, and a great proportion of officers; four generals are known to have been killed. Every encouragement seems to have been given and held out to the French army to ensure their utmost exertions. Among other things, they were taught to expect no quarters from the British.—The prisoners agree, that in no part of this war had such hard fighting or such determined bravery ever been seen, as they have met with from our army in Egypt.

I presume that Sir Ralph Abercromby's absence from the camp, in consequence of his wounds on the 21st of March, had created a momentary suspension of our operations; and the irreparable loss occasioned by his death must also necessarily have checked the prosecution of plans, in the formation and execution of which he had always borne so leading a part. The captain Pacha did not arrive in time to see Sir Ralph Abercromby; but it appears that general Hutchinson followed his excellency's intention relative to the troops on board the Turkish fleet; by employing them against Rosetta, and accordingly directed Colonel Spencer, having under him a corps of about 800 British, to proceed with the Turks to that expedition. The town was evacuated without resistance. Some guns were then brought to bear upon the Fort St. Julien, which commands the entrance of the river. The garrison of 368 men surrendered on the 9th ult.

Rhamanie was still in the hands of the French. They had fortified in both with a view to secure their communication from the upper part of the Delta, and Upper Egypt, whence they received their provisions.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Blanks and other work in the Printing Line, may be had at the HERALD OFFICE with all possible dispatch.

## J. DUKES, MINIATURE PAINTER.

DEGS leave to inform the public, that he intends to reside for sometime in Easton, where Specimens of his performance may be seen. He offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and Vicinity on the most reasonable terms at Mr. Wobley's, Umbrella, Hat Cover & Strap Maker, in Down street.

August 11, 1801.  
N. B. Old Paintings cleaned.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale at public vendue at Centerville, on Wednesday the 2d day of September, (if not sold at private sale before,) the following Tracts and parts of Tracts of Land, lying and being in Queen Ann's county, to wit.

PART of a tract of land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 142 acres, within three and a half miles of Tuckahoe bridge, on the main road leading to the nine bridges, and seven miles of Centerville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat & corn, and possession will be given the 1st January next.—The tenant Mr. Philip Porter will shew the land to any person wishing to view it.

Also part of a tract of land, called Hawkin's Phalaris, containing 600 acres, lying in Tully's Neck, about 10 miles from Centerville, on the main road leading to Choptank bridge, three miles from Raliborough & two from the nine bridges.—This farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each, and has a good dwelling house, two barns and other convenient buildings on it.—The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory.—The tenant Mr. Isaac Boggs has a lease, which will expire January, 1803, when possession may be had.—Mr. Boggs will shew the farm to any person, who may wish to view it previous to the day of sale.

Also part of a tract of land, called Margaret's Hill, containing about 130 acres, within four miles of Tuckahoe bridge.—This farm is also well adapted to the growth of wheat & corn, & has a good dwelling house, a new barn & other convenient buildings; it has also a good apple orchard.—The tenant Mr. Richard Baker will shew this land, &c. to any persons wishing to view it.

Will also be offered for sale at Easton on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, (if not sold before at private sale,) the following tracts of land, lying in Talbot county, viz.

That well known farm called Long Point, lying on Miles River, containing about 160 acres, about 60 acres of which are wood land, abounding with white and red oak, and pine.—This farm in point of situation is excellent by few.—It is at present in the occupation of Mr. Jacob Gibson.

Also part of a tract of land called Heworth, containing about 200 acres, lying within two miles of Easton. This farm has a fine branch running through it and 12 or 15 acres of excellent meadow ground, which, from its vicinity to Easton, is of great value. The tenant Mr. John Arrandale, or the subscriber will shew the land to any person wishing to view it.

The above lands will be offered for sale on the following terms, viz. one fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, & a deed will be executed.

JOSEPH HASKINS,

Attorney in fact for Messrs. R. Gilmor, Wm. Patterson & J. Dall,

Trustees for the late CHALES CROOKSHANKS, Easton, August 3, 1801.

## Just published

HARRIS'S ENTRIES— a few Copies of which may be had at the General Court Office.



On a LALY giving Liberty to a GOLD-  
FINCH.

NO longer, sweet bird, shalt thou  
Depriv'd of thy fav'rite mate,  
But with liberty hasten away  
And enjoy thy fond wild'd for re-  
treat:

Did Providence e'er give me pow'r  
Thy will or thy freedom to curb,  
Or could I the sorrow endure,  
If I did but thy quiet disturb;

Such power indeed it might give  
And freedom to fetter thy wing;  
But didst thou thy breath then receive,  
That imprisonment to me you might  
sing?

Then gratitude rose in his breast,  
And bade her not pity his fate,  
For what bird can be more at his rest,  
When serv'd with such generous  
care.

If e'er with my warbling throat  
I've pleas'd your fond listening ear,  
If e'er you rejoic'd at my note,  
Then let my abode still be here.

No partner, no bird of the grove,  
Are so pleasing so happy to me,  
No liberty equal can prove,  
To the joy of my pleasing but thee.

#### FOR SALE,

ABOUT 300 Acres of Land, lying  
in Dorchester county, at a place  
called Chicknamacomaco Drawbridge,  
an excellent stand for any kind of trade,  
is thought one of the best stands in the  
county for a store—the land is rich and  
well adapted to the growth of corn,  
wheat, or tobacco—The whole lies in  
a neck, and may be easily inclosed to  
itself; is an excellent place for any  
kind of stock.—Also about 400 acres  
situated across the river from the aforesaid  
place;—the last mentioned land was  
formerly sold by Mr. John Murray,  
to Alexander McIntire. It is thought  
needless to say any thing more about  
these lands, as it is presumed any per-  
son willing to purchase will view the  
same. A pretty long credit will be  
given for the greatest part of the pur-  
chase money. The Terms may be  
known by applying to

THOS. BARNETT.  
Dorchester county, }  
10th March, 1801. } 60t. f. p756

To all whom it may concern.

THIS is to give notice, That the  
subscribers have obtained from  
the Orphan's Court of Worcester  
county, in Maryland Letters of Admini-  
stration on the personal estate of  
JOHN WRIGHT, late of said county,  
deceased; all persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same, with the  
vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at  
or before the first day of January next,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate.—  
Given under our hands, this 15th day  
of April, anno domini 1801, 65  
LANTA WRIGHT,  
JNO. BISHOP, Adm'rs.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber of Worcester county,  
state of Maryland, hath obtained from  
the Orphan's Court of said county,  
Letters of Administration on the per-  
sonal estate of LAYFIELD COLLIER,  
late of said county, deceased. All per-  
sons having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same, with the vouchers thereof,  
to the subscriber, at or before the first  
day of October next. They may o-  
therwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand, this 28th day of March,  
anno domini 1801.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS.

#### NOTICE.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON.  
July 28, 1801.

#### Haddaway, Ferry and

#### Mail-Stage.

#### Notice is hereby given

That a Mail hath been established by  
law from the City of Annapolis across  
the Chesapeake Bay by the subscriber's  
ferry to the town of Easton, in Talbot  
county. The mail leaves Annapolis  
on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock,  
and is carried in the subscriber's boat  
across the bay to his landing on the  
Eastern Shore, from whence it is car-  
ried in his Stage to Easton: It leaves  
Easton on every Saturday at 3 o'clock  
in the afternoon, and returns to An-  
napolis by the same route and convey-  
ances. He hath provided himself with  
a Stage and Team of Horses, and two  
convenient Boats for the accomodation  
of passengers, which he proposes to  
run in the manner above mentioned  
in conformity with the establishment  
of the Mail; and flatters himself the  
public will derive from this scheme  
the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accomodation of passengers  
on other days, he shall hold his stage,  
and packet-boats, in readiness at all  
other times when either may be ne-  
cessary for the conveyance of persons;  
and to render the passage still more  
certain and expeditious, he has fur-  
nished himself with a Chaise, and  
Saddle-Horses, for their service.

The seat of government being now  
established at the City of Washington,  
it may be expected that the communi-  
cations from thence to the Eastern  
Shore thro' the city of Annapolis will  
be frequent: To make them easy and  
commodious is the design of the sub-  
scriber; and the same passage across  
the Bay may be made subservient to  
the Citizens of BALTIMORE.

His Landing is excellent; and it  
very rarely happens in the winter that  
the passage is hindered by the ice:  
The road from thence to Easton is le-  
vel and most agreeable to travellers.

The Fare for every passenger from  
Easton to his Landing is one dollar  
and twenty-five cents; and from his  
Landing to Annapolis one dollar and  
three quarters: Baggage in the usual  
proportion.

ENTERTAINMENT at his dwelling  
house near the landing for passengers  
and horses upon reasonable terms.

WM. HADDAWAY, Junr.  
Bay Side. June 20, 1801.

N. B. A regular Mail is established  
between the Cities of Washington and  
Annapolis.

#### NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the  
subscribers have obtained from  
the orphans court of Worcester coun-  
ty, in Maryland, letters of admini-  
stration on the personal estate of Pa-  
trick Waters, late of Worcester coun-  
ty, deceased, in said state.—All per-  
sons having claims against the said  
deceased, are hereby warned to exhi-  
bit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscribers, at or before the  
first day of January next—they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said Estate. Given un-  
der our hand this 27th June, 1801.

ESTHER WATERS, } Adm.  
PETER WATERS, } P.W.

#### FOR SALE OR RENT

The FARM situated on a  
branch of Third Haven Creek, near  
Peach Blossom, now occupied by Hen-  
ry Smith. For Terms, apply to Mr.  
Joseph Haskins in Easton, or the sub-  
scribers in Baltimore.

GRAHAM, HASKINS & Co.

IN CHANCERY, July 4, 1801.

ORDERED that the Sale made by  
John Gibson, Trustee for the be-  
nefit of the creditors of James Clayland  
as stated in his Report shall be ratified  
and confirmed unless cause to the con-  
trary be shown on or before the first  
Monday in November next—Provided,  
a copy of this order be inserted three  
times in COWAN'S NEWS-PAPER be-  
fore the end of August next. It is stated  
in said report, that the farm or real  
estate of the said Clayland, was sold in  
August 1798, for £.1,300.

True Copy.

TEST,  
S. H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

#### Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's  
plantation near Mr. Baldwin's  
tavern, in Prince-George's county, on  
Saturday last, a likely young negro  
fellow named HARRY: he sometimes  
calls himself Henry Wallace. He is a  
likely black smooth faced young man,  
about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 2  
inches high, straight and well made.  
He speaks in a slow and careless man-  
ner, sometimes hesitates, and when al-  
lured, stammers, and when made an-  
gry, his eyes have a redish cast. He  
had on and took with him a coarse felt  
hat, half worn, a rather high crowned,  
a dy'd cotton great coat almost new,  
with metal buttons, a coarse dark co-  
lored jacket with full cape, and large  
metal buttons, three oznabrig shirts, a  
white gingham coat, green kersey o-  
veralls, having a small patch on the  
left knee; several waistcoats, one of  
which is a swandown, and a pair of  
short stockings. He is smart and ac-  
tive, can wrestle, box, beat a drum,  
sing and dance very well. His wife,  
the property of Mr. Baldwin, has been  
lately detected in stealing 15 or 20 dol-  
lars from her mistress, a part of which  
was found on Harry, and he fearing  
the consequences, made his escape.  
As it is probable he is not without a  
plenty of cash, he may change his  
cloths; and it is likely he will change  
his name. He was born in Queen-  
Ann's county, in the family of the late  
Richard B. Lloyd, Esq. and has a bro-  
ther and other relations there. Who-  
ever will apprehend Harry and secure  
him in gaol or otherwise, so that I may  
get him again, shall receive a reward  
of Thirty Dollars. All masters of ves-  
sels are cautioned against carrying him  
away.

GABRIEL DUVAL.

April 9th, 1801. 63 ff.

THIS is to give notice, That the  
subscriber hath obtained from  
the Orphan's Court of Dorchester  
county, in Maryland Letters of Admini-  
stration, with copy will annexed, on  
the personal estate of SARAH STE-  
PHENS, late of Dorchester county, de-  
ceased.—All persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same with the  
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,  
living in Dorchester county aforesaid,  
at or before the third day of Novem-  
ber next; they may otherwise by law  
be excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate. Given under my hand this  
third day of June, Anno Domini 1801.  
LEVIN BALL, Adm'r coll'r annexed.

TO be rented for the ensuing year  
for a term of years, with the  
privilege of sowing wheat this season,  
a FARM at Spring Hill, in Somerset  
county, having between three and  
four hundred acres of good soil in cul-  
tivation: it is about five miles from a  
landing, seven from Salisbury and ten  
from Vienna.

Also, the Farm I reside on at Rew-  
astico, which has upwards of 300 acres  
in cultivation; it is about ten miles  
from Vienna, has a landing at the  
door, and may be rented either with  
or without the saw and grist-mills ad-  
joining. Enquire of

WILLIAM WINDER.  
Rewastico, June 18, 1801.

#### NOTICE.

ALL the Bonds and Notes which  
were left by the late IMPEX  
DAWSON, of Talbot county, deceased,  
are now in the possession of the Sub-  
scriber, who is legally entitled to re-  
ceive all the monies due by the same.—  
All who are indebted are requested to  
make an immediate payment of at  
least the INTEREST that is now due.—  
Those who neglect to comply with this  
reasonable request may expect to have  
suits commenced against them imme-  
diately.

JOHN KERSEY.

March 17, 1801. 61

#### DOCTOR MACE.

OFFERS his service to the Pub-  
lic in the line of his profession.  
He has sufficient testimonials for his  
abilities. He may be consulted at  
all hours in his shop at the dwelling  
house of Thomas Lockerman, Esq.  
by the upper Hunting Creek Mill,  
Caroline County,  
July 30, 1801.

#### Postponement of Sale.

THE real estate of James Tilgh-  
man, Junr. late of Talbot coun-  
ty, deceased, as advertised in this Paper,  
to be sold on Tuesday the 28th day of Au-  
gust, is unavoidably postponed until  
Thursday, the third day of September next,  
at which time the Sale will certainly  
commence, on the terms heretofore adver-  
tised.

#### Valuable Lands for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that  
pursuant to a Decree of the  
High Court of Chancery of Maryland  
the Lands and Tenements of JAMES  
TILGHMAN, Junr. Esq. late of Tal-  
bot county, deceased, will be exposed  
to Sale at public Auction (on the pre-  
mises) Thursday the third day of  
September next if fair, if not, the next  
fair day, and to continue from day to  
day until the whole is sold.

This property is situated near the  
head branches of Miles River, and is  
distant from four to five miles from  
the town of Easton, and lies upon and  
on the East side of the Post Road from  
thence to the head of Wye, and con-  
sists of a valuable and convenient Mill-  
Seat, and of several commodious  
Farms, valuable Branches and Wood-  
land.—A survey will be made of the  
whole Estate, and the Lands laid off  
and divided into convenient farms and  
lots, each containing from 200 to 300  
acres, for the accomodation of pur-  
chasers, with a suitable proportion of  
branch and woodland to each allot-  
ment. The Mill-Seat, with the lands  
and premises thereto belonging, will  
be sold in a separate lot. The Build-  
ings on the Farms are not consider-  
able, and are not in want of repairs.  
The Soil is naturally good and well  
calculated for the production of any  
kind of grain.—A Plat of all the  
the lands, with the several allotments  
distinctly described, and the cultivated  
grounds, branches, and woodlands re-  
presented thereon, will be made for  
the view and satisfaction of persons  
disposed to purchase, and may be seen  
on the day of sale, or at any other time  
by applying to the subscriber.

Such persons, desirous of seeing and  
examining the lands, may be assisted  
in their inquiries by applying to the  
Tenants residing on the premises.

The terms of sale will be as fol-  
lows: The highest bidder to become  
the purchaser: The purchaser to give  
bond with approved security for the  
payment of the purchase-money in  
two equal instalments; one whereof  
to be payable in nine months, and the  
other in eighteen months, with inter-  
est thereon from the time of sale:—  
The Title is believed to be indisputable,  
and will be conveyed to the purchaser  
after the payment of the purchase mo-  
ney, free from any Title of Dower  
and from all Incumbrances. Posses-  
sion to be delivered on the first day of  
January next, and privilege to be  
allowed the purchaser to feed the  
grounds with wheat or other grain in  
the ensuing autumn.—The Cre-  
ditors of the said James Tilghman are  
also hereby notified to produce their  
Claims with their vouchers thereof to  
the Chancellor at the Chancery Office  
within six months from the time ap-  
pointed for the sale of the real estate  
as aforesaid.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of

Huntington, Trustee.  
Talbot county, 16th June, 1801.

#### Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the  
subscriber hath obtained from  
the orphans court of Kent county, in  
Maryland, letters of administration de  
bonis non on the personal estate of  
Ann Vansant, late of Queen-Ann's  
county, deceased—all persons having  
claims against the said deceased are  
hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-  
scriber, on or before the fourth day of  
February next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit  
of said estate. Given under my hand  
this ninth day of June, one thousand  
eight hundred and one.

ED LAMB, D. B. N. of  
Ann Vansant, deceased.





EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCE

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

(Vol. XIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1861.

(No. 586.)

Translated for the Baltimore American.

From the Register of the Central Assembly of St. Domingo.

This day the 17th of Germinal, (16th April) 9th year of the French Republic one and indivisible, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the citizen Toussaint Louverture, General in chief of the army of St. Domingo, accompanied by his aids de camps, the adjutant general D'Ebecour, & general of brigade Age, chief of the Etat major, repaired to the meeting house of Lamedrella, in Centre street, in order to install their functions the several deputies of the departments of the colony who form the General Assembly, according to the proclamation of the Gen. in chief of 26 Pluviose.

This assembly is composed of citizens Bernard, Borgella and Ettienne Viart of the Western department, Julien Richmond, and Jean B. Lancour, from the northern department. P. A. Celler and Gaston Nogeres from the southern department—Andre Munis, and Charles Roxas, of Jamaica department.

On the arrival of the general, the members all rose and addressed the general nearly in these words—

"CITIZEN GENERAL,

"The island of St. Domingo, which your valor, constancy, and virtue, has united under the Empire of the French Republic, shall immediately enjoy a constitution suited to its climate, soil, culture, trade, and to the manners of its inhabitants; preserving the enjoyment of solid liberty to the warriors who have conquered and defended it, and to the cultivators who improved it; in a word, freedom and happiness to all its inhabitants. Such is the important work which the people have confided to us.

"The fundamental basis which we are about to establish shall remove all uneasiness, shall draw upon it mutual confidence, & will doubtless unite all hearts under the empire of law, and of the executive power of St. Domingo, who have no other wish but the happiness of their countrymen, that they may assure themselves of their own felicity.

"The central assembly would have been intimidated at the task they have before them, were they not persuaded of the sentiment their own consciences dictated to them, that to do well on this occasion, its members need only consult past events to avoid their repetition, and that it is not only the perfection of doing well which we must seek, but to endeavor to come to it gradually without a blow.

"The central assembly at this moment will proceed to set down some immutable fundamental basis of a constitution for St. Domingo, & will prepare the way to complete it as soon as the colony revives from the revolutionary struggle which threatened to annihilate it, had not Providence sent the hero, whose deeds deserve that posterity should

acknowledge that his humanity and justice deservedly entitle him to the name of saviour and restorer of St. Domingo, which his fellow citizens in this place, this day, bestow on him."

The general in chief then replied with the sagacity and sensibility peculiar to himself, addressing himself to the deputies, he said; "Magistrates, invested with the confidence of the people of this unfortunate colony, you are going to devote all your energies to frame a plan of legislation according to the manners & climate under which we live; to the variety of our culture and our kind of trade; a plan of legislation which may lastingly fix amongst us happiness under the august empire of liberty. Let the most perfect tranquillity always preside at your deliberations; and above all do not publish any of the legislative acts you may think proper to make before your works have received the sanctions which is irrevocably required by my proclamation.

"Magistrates, swear that you will constantly and without partiality, fulfil the honorable functions which the voice of your fellow-citizens have called you to."

Here the Deputies rose, & unanimously said: We swear it! After which the general in chief said (in saluting the Deputies) "Citizens, my heart gives me the assurance, that I have fulfilled my task in holding St. Domingo, by every scheme I could form falling into precipices; but it belongs to you to fix its fate by good laws and wise regulations, ripened by lessons of experience and the local knowledge of the colony.

After which he withdrew—The deputies accompanied him to the door, & returned to their seats.

From the Paris MONITEUR, (an official paper) of June 9.

STATE OF THE REPUBLIC IN ITS FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE French army have entirely evacuated the enemy's territory. All our troops have returned to the left bank of the Rhine. The Imperial army, lately on the Radnitz, has on its part, returned to Bohemia, Sussia, Franconia; and in general the countries situated between Bohemia, the Hereditary states, & the Rhine, have been restored to the Princes of the Empire to whom they belong—A regiment of cavalry and a demi-brigade of infantry still occupy the Brisgau until the agents of the Duke of Modena, to whom that country is to be given, shall arrive to take possession of it. As the Duke of Modena has as yet no troops of his own, it has been agreed upon, that an Austrian regiment, to be acknowledged by both powers, shall serve as auxiliary troops to the duke of Modena, without giving permission to the other corps of the Austrian army to leave the Hereditary States, and to enter into Germany. The fortifications of Dusseldorf, Ehrenbreitstein, Cassel and Kenl,

have been demolished, conformably to an article of the treaty of Luneville. These fortresses are to remain in the same state in which they were when evacuated by the French.

Several commanders had evacuated the right bank of the Rhine without drawing up a statement of the condition in which they left the fortifications of these places. The depot of war having required such statements, the commanders at Dusseldorf & several other points, have been obliged to pass over to the right bank, to draw up statements of the condition of the fortresses, & to cause them to be signed by the Syndics of the different Cities.—This business was accomplished in 24 hours.

In Italy all the right bank of the Adige is occupied by the French army. Difference had arisen as to the points of Tarole, Mori and Riva, but they have been removed in concert by the two powers. Such of those points formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice will form a part of the Cisalpine Republic, and those which belonged to the Tyrol will continue to form a part of the Bishoprick of Trent.

Some differences took place between the Pope and the Cisalpine republic, respecting the boundaries on the side of Romagna. It has been decided that the treaty of Tolentino shall be the rule of decision upon this occasion. Consequently the countries which the Cisalpine government had occupied, and which did not form part of the ancient territory of Romagna, are to be evacuated, the pope having ceded by the treaty of Tolentino the legations only of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna. The greatest harmony subsists between the troops occupying the peninsula of Otranto, under the command of General Soult, and the people of that country, as well as the Neapolitan government. 80 pieces of artillery are by this time mounted on batteries to defend the superb roadstead of Tarento.

In Tuscany, the presidets, have been put into the hands of the French army. Our troops have occupied Orbello, where they found some excellent artillery. The part of the island of Elba that belonged to the King of Naples, is occupied by the French. Porto Longone, is sufficiently supplied with provisions. Porto Ferrajo has not shown a disposition to surrender. The council of state is engaged in discussing the proper means of removing the sequestration in Belgium. This important business will be soon decided.

The treaty of Luneville has been in course of execution, and will be punctually executed by the Republic. That of Florence, which put an end to the war with the King of Naples has been in course of execution, and will be executed with equal punctuality; and that of Tolentino, which forms the basis of the regulations of the pope, is also carrying into full execution. Holland has thought proper to make alterations in its constitution; & in conformi-

about 11,000 infantry in the most degree of unanimity between the British and Turkish

to the honor to be, &c.

E L G I N.

lately in England, universal—  
Brigadier Gen. Bena-

give notice that the sub-Dorchester county, state obtained from the Or-county, Letters of Ad-sonal estate of Han-the said county, having claims a-berly warned to bers thereof first

ty to the principles of the French Government not to interfere with its allies, unless required by them to do so, the government takes no part in the changes which the Batavians have thought proper to make in their internal organization.

Helvetia must have seen the necessity of a definitive organization; and its provisional Government intended to present to the First Consul different projects, for the purpose of having his sentiments with respect to that which appeared to him the most suitable. The first consul contented himself with offering to Citizen Glare and Steffle, Deputies from Helvetia, this observation. That the best plan of a Constitution for Helvetia would be that which should have for its principal characteristic its being applicable to that country only, and in which the particular circumstances of the territory, the climate, & the manners of Helvetia, which resemble no other European state, should be consulted; but that the French Government would, in no respect, influence their deliberations, or direct their opinions.—The constituted authorities of Helvetia, appear to have concurred in sentiment, and they are on the point of making a definitive organization.

The Ligurian authorities have discussed several outlines of a constitution, without being able to come to an agreement. It appears, however, that they are at this moment employed upon a project more suitable to their customs than those which had been submitted to them.

It is to be hoped that the authorities of Liguria will come to an understanding without delay, and that people is also on the point of establishing its definitive organization.

The fate of Piedmont is not yet decided in a positive manner; but the anarchy, robberies & disorders of every kind with which this unfortunate country was infected, could not fail to attract the attention of government. A provisional organization, nearly similar to that of the 4 united departments, when they did not form part of the republic, has been adopted, & already this brave people experience some consolation & hope.

The people of Lombardy & the Legations, united in one nation, have their liberty and their existence secured by the treaties of Luneville & Tolentino.

Before the termination of this year a strong constitution will combine their different interests, & provide for their different wants. Several projects discussed by the Consulo have not appeared to be of a nature to conciliate the opinions of these people; but already the number of French troops is diminished to one half; order is re-establishing itself; & the provisional government of this republic is accumulating a considerable fund, for placing in a respectable state of defense, the fortresses of Pacheliers, Porto Legnago, Roqued'Anso, & Pizzanigione.

The King of Sardinia will shortly



to his glory, must prolong and aggravate the French people. Among other plans of ambition, that of the invasion of England has been held out as the most chimerical and dangerous. The difficulties in the way of the settlement of the indemnities have also assisted the Rebellists; & when it appeared that the French troops had crossed the Rhine, a strong sentiment of discontent was manifest among the public. This period, too, was thought to be a favorable one in which Reubell & Massena should strike a blow, and an explosion was actually looked for at Paris. But Buonaparte is too vigilant and penetrating. Fouché, minister of police, the Pitt of Paris, who has deserted the Jacobins as the other deserted the parliamentary reformers, has kept a most watchful eye over the conspirators, with all of whom he is acquainted, knowing their haunts and proceedings as well as their wishes, by the report of his spies, numerous and well paid. Buonaparte and Fouché know so completely every step of their enemies, that they are under no uneasiness, and they will not arrest them, if it be possible to avoid that measure with safety, conscious that even the arrest of their enemies would excite an alarm of danger, and call in question the stability of the government. It was the dread of a political explosion more than the appearance of war on the Rhine, that occasioned the late fall in the French funds; it was to counteract the efforts of this faction, to banish the apprehensions of a new war, that the review of the state of the French republic in respect to her foreign relations, appeared last week in the *Moniteur*, and that the project of invading England was disavowed. For the same reason was the high panegyric on the English ministers published in the official Journal. But hollow are the praises of the Chief Consul, & little faith do we place in his professions of peace. He has adopted a kind and complimentary language, to lull the fears and raise the hopes of France; to give the people this proof of his own sincerity—and a great proof it is, that he believes the British minister sincere.

The last Cartel from France brought dispatches to citizen Otto. The intercourse between the two governments has lately been more frequent than it was some time ago; and as soon as the fate of Egypt shall be known we may expect to hear something of steps toward a pacification.

June 20.  
A rapid interchange of dispatches has taken place during the whole of the preceding week between the governments of France & England, and very sanguine hopes have been entertained in consequence, that the basis of negotiation may have acquired some solidity. We are told that yesterday M. Otto had a long interview with Lord Hawesbury in the presence of Mr. Addington, & that the terms submitted by the French as preliminary, are extremely favorable.

SALEM, July 28.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By captain Crowninshield, from Algeiras & Madeira, we are informed that previous to his sailing from the former place, he saw a letter from Genoa, dated June 17, to an American captain at Algeiras, which mentioned that five American vessels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruizers, and that two American ships were at Genoa, arming, determined to fight their way down the Straights. Capt. C. saw at Algeiras, a Gibraltar paper containing intelligence from Egypt to June 4, which mentioned that the English army still continued before Alexandria: that it had stopped all communications from the country, and had cut off all supplies of water by the aqueduct. The idea of the English conquering Egypt was quite ridiculed at Algeiras.—Captain C. also saw at Algeiras, the *Madrid Gazette*, of June 10 & 15, containing the articles of a treaty between the Portuguese and French and Spaniards, by which hostilities were immediately to cease—the Portuguese were to pay eight millions of dollars to the French, and two millions to the Spaniards; were to cede part of their territory to

the latter; to have their fortresses garrisoned by French troops, and were to exclude the English from all their ports. On the 3d of July, a sloop arrived at Madeira, in three days from Lisbon, the master of which confirmed the foregoing, and added, that the court of Portugal had rejected the terms, supposed in consequence of an English fleet appearing off Lisbon, of 14 sail of the line; the commander of which had sent word that he had come, by order of his government, to afford them protection. Hostilities immediately recommenced—there were 20,000 Frenchmen within three days march of Lisbon—they had taken several forts—and the English were quitting Lisbon as fast as possible. Freights are very high at Lisbon, as the inhabitants are shipping off their property expecting the French momentarily.—While Capt. C. was at Algeiras, two Algerine merchant ships were brought in by the Spanish gun-boats, coming from Gibraltar. The commander of one of them (an American!) informed, that he momentarily expected a Declaration of War from the Dey against the United States, as he was much exasperated against them. In consequence of these 'squally' appearances, a store ship from the United States, destined for Algiers, stopped at Gibraltar and intended waiting the appearance of the American squadron in the Mediterranean. The captain also said, that the Dey of Tunis had very modestly made a request of the American consul, for 70 twenty-four pounders from his government—he did not positively demand them, but would receive them as a particular mark of favor. He should have them, encircled fire!

A Spanish gun-boat, with one 24 pounder and 45 men, had captured & carried into Algeiras, the English hired brig *Peaseley*, of sixteen 18 pounders, and 65 men, commanded by Lieut. Nevans, after an action of one hour and a half. In a few weeks after, an English polacre, the *Kelpy* under the command of a young nobleman, being becalmed off Algeiras, was attacked by 14 gun-boats, and very gallantly beat the whole of them off, refusing assistance of men that were sent from Gibraltar. A breeze springing up during the action, the English ship might have easily escaped—but her commander disdained it, threw his main top-sail to the mast, & waited for the enemy, who, from the specimen they had already received, very prudently kept at a very respectful distance. Two days before captain C. sailed, an English frigate was seen becalmed in the offing, and the same gun-boats went out to engage her—an action commenced, and the frigate was much injured, but the wind rising, the boats withdrew. In a calm, the gun-boats attack a ship of any force, however large.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6,

LOSS

Of the Spanish ship *St. Juan Nepomuceno* de Lima, Captain Don Anselmo Uchacbe, bound from Monte Video, 12 Lima.

The ship sailed from Monte Video, in the river de la Plata, on the 10th December, 1800, destined for Lima in South America, manned with ninety Spaniards, including the officers.—She mounted 30 pieces of cannon, 12 pounders, and was upwards of a 1000 tons burthen. Her cargo consisted of bale goods, to the value of 150,000 dollars—Bees wax to the amount of 80,000 dollars—tallow, oil, tar, &c. besides 65 or 70 slaves of different nations, principally Negroes and Moors, from Senegal, several of whom had been condemned for crimes. The slaves were not confined, but suffered to go at large among the crew. No danger was apprehended from them, as the Spaniards were more numerous; however, on the 17th December, after they had been at sea a week, an revolt broke out among the Negroes, which ended in their becoming complete masters of the ship, in about an hour's time. It commenced at half past 2 o'clock P. M. just after dinner. The captain & part of the officers were in the round house, and most of the Spanish crew were on the forepart of the ship, totally unprepared for resistance.—Among the slaves was one named

Antony, aged about 30; he was a determined & desperate fellow, had been a ship-carpenter, and run away from his master. This person headed the revolt; they divided their force into two parties, and upon a signal given in an instant seized all the arms, rushed upon the captain and officers with drawn swords and muskets, which were ready loaded to their hands.—Only a feeble & ineffectual opposition could be made to this desperate attack. The captain was badly wounded with the cut of a sabre across his neck, & stabbed in the side, and three of the officers were killed, and one died of his wounds. The names of the officers were Elareo Deoi, the first Pilot Queon Quisora, the second mate, Joseph, the Steward, and Antony Perara. No other lives were lost on either side.—Part of the officers during the struggle, had secured the cabin, and supplied the crew with two guns, and ammunition to oppose the Negroes; but the latter threatened to put every man to death, if the crew fired a single shot, and offered to spare the lives of every individual, if they would quietly give up the ship to them. She was accordingly surrendered to the slaves. The Negro Chief, Antony, now became master of the ship, & immediately harrangued the prisoners, & informed them that his sole object was to regain his freedom, and that of his brave followers; and if the Spanish officers would navigate the ship to Senegal, on the coast of Africa—he would engage on his part that their lives should be saved, and be kindly treated on the passage—which the Spaniards agreed to. The next day they fell in with a small Spanish vessel from Spain, bound to Lima, & sent away in her the Spanish captain (who was very ill of his wounds,) the ships clerk, and twenty-four of the Spanish crew, keeping Joseph Petres to navigate the ship to Senegal, with the remainder of the Spanish crew. In the course of the passage, they saw several vessels, but none approached very near, except two ships which they met just after passing the Equator. They prepared to engage, but after they received a few shot, the two vessels sheered off, and they soon saw no more of them. 24 of the Negroes died of the scurvy on the passage, which was long and tedious; as they had to contend with the trade winds during the whole time. The Negroes kept their word with the Spaniards, during the whole passage, but they always took care to be well armed & prepared to resist any attempt they might make to take the ship. After five months, the ship touched at St. Nicholas, one of the Cape de Verdes, for water and provisions. Here the Spanish officers were allowed to go on shore with about twenty of the Spanish crew, in order to obtain supplies.—Antony, the Negro chief, was enticed on shore & secured, & the governor & inhabitants of the island being made acquainted with the situation of affairs, a plan was made to retake the ship, which lay under the guns of a small fort. An engagement took place between this fort, and the vessel, but the Negroes who were on board, finally cut the cable, and went off with the vessel; the command of which now devolved on another Negro chief, named Lowra, who also belonged to Senegal, where he was well known. The Spanish Doctor navigated the ship, and in twelve days they arrived off the harbor of Senegal, and went in under Spanish colors, regularly saluted the fort with eleven guns, which was returned.—The Negro chief, Lowra, now went on shore, with all his followers, delivered the ship up to the French governor of the place, and claimed their liberty.—Here the ship and cargo were sold at public auction, for the benefit of the former owner, and the Spanish crew allowed to go where they pleased.

A Philadelphia ship named the *Theresa*, that was at Monte Video, sold to this ship a large quantity of goods.—The ship and cargo was the entire property of Don Ignatio St. Jago Pretalida, a very rich merchant living at Lima.

The brig *Sukei*, Captain Edwards, of this town, arrived here a few days since, and brought home three of the people, from whom the above interesting particulars have been obtained.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the *George Clinton*, at New-York, from Greenock. Glasgow dates, June 21—London, June 25.

LONDON, June 19.

FRANCE.

The following we copy from a morning paper of this day:

During the last fortnight, very few if any private letters were allowed to come from France to England; a circumstance which gave rise to much speculation.—It is supposed the French government stopped them, in hopes of intercepting some treasonable correspondence, of gaining information, respecting certain political designs. On Monday, however, a great number of letters were received from France, and from them we were enabled to throw a light upon the present state of affairs.

The report of the arrest of Massena was not wholly unfounded. We can now add, upon good information, that a political intrigue has been for some time carrying on at Paris, for the purpose of supplanting Buonaparte & his government. The leaders of this intrigue are Reubell and Massena: we know not whether Carnot is a party to it. Tongues have been busy in Paris, though the newspapers have been silent. As the means of succeeding in their designs, the Rebellists have represented Buonaparte's government as a despotism, wholly destructive of liberty. But, after what has passed in France, the passion for freedom is as cold as it is in England, which has been shocked by the example of France. In the cause of freedom, Reubell could form but a weak party; in another cause he has been successful. His friends have represented the protracted negotiations between England and France as a proof that the Chief Consul has no design of making peace; that he is trifling with the distresses of the people, & meditating new wars & conquests, which, however they may add



# THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 18.

From the Maryland Gazette.

## TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE time is fast approaching, when one of the most important elections to Maryland in general, but to this city in particular, will take place, that has happened since the revolution; that is, the election of our next senate. It may be thought arrogant in a plain citizen to offer an opinion on so weighty a subject, but as it is proper on all great public questions our citizens ought to have time to consider maturely, and determine with cool deliberation, what will be most conducive to their interest, before they act, I have deemed it not improper to lay my thoughts before them; I shall therefore put a few questions, which I think every man, who feels himself interested in the welfare of this city, ought to ask himself, before he fixes his mind on the person he will choose as an elector. First, Has the present senate generally acted for the welfare of the state at large? Second, Have they not opposed innovations on the jurisprudence of the state? Third, Have they not been for pure equitable and good government? Fourth, Have they ever shown a disposition to oppress any part of the community? Fifth, Have they not proved themselves firm friends to the city of Annapolis? Should the citizens coincide with me in opinion on these questions, which is, that the senate have done their duty, and acted their part well, they will surely enquire of any person, who will offer as an elector, in what estimation he holds the present senate; for certainly there ought to be good cause, & that clearly pointed too, before you will discharge your old and faithful servants, who have proved themselves warmly attached to your interests heretofore, & appoint men whom you do not know, & whose sentiments, with respect to your interests, you are entirely unacquainted with.

The senate being a more permanent body than the house of delegates, are not so apt to be led away by the popular clamour of the day; if this had not been the case, where would your general court have been long before this period? For it will hardly be disputed, but that the house of delegates, in many sessions for these last ten years, would have destroyed its jurisdiction. You must all know, that a bill passed the house of delegates for that purpose three sessions successively, but was rejected by the senate, and your city has been preserved from ruin by their good conduct. In case you see the subject in the same light I do, what does your interest point out to you? In my opinion to keep firm to the present senate, who have always promoted your welfare. But if you slumber away the present time, without care or exertion, and a senate of new men should be chosen from different parts of the state, coming forward, in all probability, with the sentiments of the people of the counties from whom they are chosen, a change in the judiciary system will take place, and you and perhaps your children, will long have to regret the ill judged indolence which seems at present to possess you.

But party spirit has run so high for some time past, that our real interest seems to have been but a secondary consideration with many, where exertions have only tended to gain an ascendancy in all public questions, and that the *amor patriæ* alone does not appear to have guided the sentiments of a number of those who have appeared before the public tribunal; for we find at last, that the outs and ins have had their influence. Men, who have bent their minds on office and power, will never want a pretext for coming forward against those who are in possession of them. Be this as it may, or let it appear to different men in different colours, all sentiments contended for heretofore ought to give way for the safety, prosperity and happiness, of our city. Can any man in his senses hesitate a moment? Is not our rule of conduct plain? With the present senate are we not secure? We surely are, for they have been tried, and are found worthy

of our confidence. Will any person undertake to answer for the sentiments of men who have not been tried? It must be agreed that no man can do so; and will our citizens risk their property, and with that, probably the happiness of themselves and families? To gratify what? I cannot tell. For surely no political opinion can justify us in leaving out the present senate, knowing the sentiments they possess. If there are such men amongst us, they have but little property here, or, if they have, they must appear willing to sacrifice it to passion or resentment. Such men I should deem hostile to the interests of Annapolis, and they ought not to be regarded.

It has been said by many, that the gentleman who has offered his services to you as an elector is against the present senate. I hope it is not true, because knowing him to be a man of honor and integrity, it would give me great pain to think he should judge so ill on the interests of the place where he resides. You ought to be fully satisfied on this head previous to the election, for thinking as I do, I would not give my vote to the best man on earth, if his sentiments were against the present senate; and you never can be at a loss for a person who will carry your wishes into effect.

There are but few places in the state that can feel on this subject as the citizens of Annapolis do. Easton, Anne-Arundel & Talbot counties, will feel pretty deeply any change that may take place in our present system, for certainly Annapolis and Easton are of considerable service to a large portion of inhabitants of their respective counties, and these towns being injured, will, in a considerable degree, affect the counties in which they are. Having done what I think my duty towards the place of all others that I love, and having never trespassed on your time in this way before, you may rest assured, that let whatever may be the event, although I may have occasion to regret, yet silence shall be the rule of conduct observed hereafter by

A PLAIN CITIZEN.

Many American vessels have been condemned at Algieras, in consequence of the Spanish proclamation declaring Gibraltar in a state of blockade; and we have not heard of the revocation of this proclamation. Where are all the writers, who used so ably to argue the injustice & the fallacy of the British blockades, (who have 700 vessels in commission) & who said they were palpable pretences for piracy? Why do not they expose Spanish injustice to the world? They were looked to as the defenders of our commercial rights, not as the mere accusers of Britain. It was not supposed they were willing we should be robbed, provided Englishmen had no share of the booty.

The *Phœnix* still continues in our bay, and the *Bercean* in our harbor. It is asserted in the Baltimore Telegraph, that the *Phœnix* stops & searches every outward bound vessel; & government is complained of for suffering it. The assertion is untrue. If no vessel had ever depredated upon our trade more than the *Phœnix* our merchants would have been much wealthier than they are.

Boston paper.

DIED, on Thursday last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOHN W. HARRISON, of Talbot county.

From Carlisle, August 5.

Extract of letter from a gentleman in Meadville, dated July 16th, to his friend in this place.

"The only thing of consequence here, is, that there appears to be in the people of this country every disposition to rise in open rebellion against the laws. Some time since anonymous letters were dropt into certain houses, posted up in streets and found in the streets, containing threats and menaces against a number of people in this place, as well as the decent part of the Democrats as the Federalists, by which some are ordered to leave the country, others are threatened with the guillotine & others with hanging. They gave notice to a Mr. Gibson of this place if he would not turn off a Mr. Foster, an attorney, that they would destroy his property, and two nights ago they put their threats in execution by burning his stable; the night was very calm and no other damage was done, but had the wind arisen his whole property would certainly have been destroyed; the incendiary escaped un-

discovered. They appear to have a particular aversion to Dr. Kennedy, our Presbyterian minister, who is much of a gentleman, because he puts good men on struck juries, which is, what of all other things they most detest, because then truth and justice prevail over wickedness and jacobinism. There is a secret association in this country in which they are bound to each other by an oath to oppose the laws by force. I shall be much surprised if there is not an insurrection soon; we have every reason to believe these villains are countenanced by some people below."

Extract of a letter from New-York, Aug. 11, to a respectable house in Philadelphia.

"Arrived yesterday capt. Jercovich, of the *Polacre Benewen*, chartered by the American consul at Tunis to carry dispatches for government. The consul told the captain that the bey of Tripoli asks from the American government \$50,000 dollars for the present, and \$250,000 dollars for every ensuing year.

To the

## CITIZENS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

AS the time is fast approaching when you will be called upon to make choice of ELECTORS of the State-Senate, it is indispensably necessary that you should turn your serious attention to an object which is, at this time especially, so politically important to every citizen throughout the state. It is not my intention at present to hold forth any argument in proof of the most proper characters to discharge a duty of such magnitude—but as no such Candidates have as yet come forward, I merely beg leave to submit to your consideration the following gentlemen:—

EDWARD ROBERTS,  
HUGH SHERWOOD,  
of Huntingdon

CIVIS:

(Concluded from our last.)

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Copy of a letter from Lord Elgin, to Lord Hawkebury, dated

Constantinople, May 9, 1801.

Under these circumstances, General Hutchinson has very much strengthened his position between Aboukir and Alexandria, not only by a range of works in front, but particularly by opening the sluices which kept in the waters in the lake on their left; & if, as is supposed, this inundation shall extend over the whole of the plain, to the east of the Lake Maroutis, the communication between Alexandria and Rhamanie, which is the enemy's nearest point, will be 8 or 9 days journey without water.

Having taken these measures, general Hutchinson was to transfer his head-quarters to Rosetta on the 23d ult. to which place he had already sent forward a strong detachment, amounting to 4000 British, including col. Spencer's corps; and he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the Captain Pacha's troops, against Rhamanie, where the French were understood to have assembled 3000 men.

On the other hand, advices have been received several days before from the Grand Vizier, dated at Belbeis, from which it appeared that his Highness, reinforced by nearly 5000 men from Djezzar Pacha, had passed the Desert, and had advanced so far towards Cairo without meeting with opposition either at Salahichor or Belbeis. He had also detached a corps which has taken possession of the town of Damiatta, though the fort of L'esbe is still in the hands of the French.

It is not expected that His Highness will experience any material resistance at the town of Cairo. And I find it is the determination of General Hutchinson to afford his Highness such aid as may be requisite towards the attacking the fortifications which the French occupy near the town, if it is necessary to reduce them by force.

Gen. Hutchinson has further received a favorable letter from Mured Bay, saying he is ready to join us when we come in his neighborhood.

I am happy to add, that our army are in the highest health and spirits. The climate and weather had hitherto been most propitious, the natives had required the greatest degree of confidence from the proclamation issued by our army; and were continuing to bring in horses and provisions in great plenty. Nearly 1000 of our cavalry are now well mounted there; and we

have had about 11,000 infantry in the field.

The utmost degree of unanimity prevails between the British and Turkish troops.

I have the honor to be, &c.

E L G I N.

DIED, lately in England, universally detested, Brigadier Gen. BENEDICT ARNOLD.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Hannah Hickson, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty-first day of January next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1801.

HENRY TRAVERS,  
Executor of H. Hickson.

ON Wednesday the second day of September next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Peter Webb, of Talbot county, deceased, a valuable stock of Cattle, Sheep, & Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a handsome well built Yawl, a good Still with pewter worm & tub complete, also a variety of Farming Utensils. The terms of sale are; cash will be required for all sums under twenty dollars, and for all sums above that amount, a credit of six months will be given—the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock. J. E. GIST, Exr.

August 10, 1801.

## Lands For Sale.

I HAVE several small Tracts of Land in Caroline County, that I wish to dispose of, either for money or on credit.

W. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, August 10, 1801.

ON Monday the 21st of September next, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of the late Arthur Bryan, on a credit of six months, a very considerable part of his personal effects, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs—Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Whips and Crops—Cut Saws—Joiner's and Turner's Tools—and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all the property intended for sale at that time is disposed of.

W. RICHMOND, } Adm'r.  
W. BRYAN, }  
Wye Manor, August 10, 1801.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dochester County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, late of the said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, Anno Domini, 1801.

ANNE GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Adm'r. of Charles Goldsborough.

## FOR SALE OR RENT

The FARM situated on a branch of Third Haven Creek, near Peach Blossom, now occupied by Henry Smith. For Terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Haskins in Easton, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

GRAHAM, HASKINS & CO.



(ooooooooooooo)

## TO WAR.

DREAD power accurs,—whose stream  
ing hand,  
Hath drenched the eastern world in  
gore.  
Whose breath pestiferous & the blaz-  
ing brand,  
Have spread wide devastation on the  
shore.

Too long the earth hath heard thy  
Clarion roar,  
Hath seen thine Ensigns drear un-  
furled:  
Oh! sheathe thy sabre, bend thy bow  
no more,  
Nor quite depopulate the world.

Approach not these fair plains, oh,  
wafting war!  
Cross not, with envy fierce, the At-  
lantic flood;  
For where the thundering rolls her  
furious car,  
The path is paved with blood.

Green nod the forests on Columbia's  
hills,  
Wide wave the harvests o'er her fer-  
tile plains;  
And harmony on purest aether thrills  
Her most enchanting soul subduing  
 strains.

Yet if thy voice be heard, her song  
shall cease;  
The with'ring woods shall mourn  
their verdant green,  
Plenty and joy shall flee with banished  
grief,  
And one o'erwhelming ruin blast the  
scene.

## TO PEACE.

AND thou fair Peace, from the wild  
floods of War,  
Come, Dove-like, and thy blooming  
Olive bear;  
Tell me, ye Victors, what strange  
charms ye find  
In conquest, that Destruction of Man-  
kind!  
Unenvy'd may your Laurels ever grow,  
That never flourish but in human Woe!  
If never Earth the Wreath triumphal  
bears,  
Till drench'd in Heroes Blood, or Or-  
phans Tears.

## DOCTOR MACE,

OFFERS his service to the Pub-  
lic in the line of his profession.  
He has sufficient testimonials for his  
abilities. He may be consulted at  
all hours in his shop at the dwelling  
house of Thomas Lockerman, Esq.  
by the upper Hunting Creek Mill,  
Caroline County,  
July 30, 1801.

## NOTICE.

ALL the Bonds and Notes which  
were left by the late IMPEY  
Dawson, of Talbot county, deceased,  
are now in the possession of the Sub-  
scriber, who is legally entitled to re-  
ceive all the monies due by the same.  
All who are indebted are requested to  
make an immediate payment of at  
least the INTEREST that is now due.  
Those who neglect to comply with this  
reasonable request may expect to have  
suits commenced against them imme-

diately.  
JOHN KERSEY.  
March 17, 1801.

TO be rented for the ensuing year  
for a term of years, with the  
privilege of sowing wheat this season,  
a FARM at Spring Hill, in Somerset  
county, having between three and  
four hundred acres of good soil in cul-  
tivation: it is about five miles from a  
landing, seven from Salisbury and ten  
from Vienna.

Also, the Farm I reside on at Rew-  
astico which has upwards of 300 acres  
in cultivation; it is about ten miles  
from Vienna, has a landing at the  
door, and may be rented either with  
or without the saw and grist-mills ad-  
joining. Enquire of

WILLIAM WINDER.  
Rewastico, June 18, 1801.

Blanks and other work in the Printing  
Line, may be had at the HERALD-OF-  
FICE with all possible dispatch.

## Postponement of Sale.

THE Real Estate of James Tilgh-  
man, Junr. late of Talbot coun-  
ty, deceased, as advertised in this Paper,  
to be sold on Tuesday the 4th day of Au-  
gust, is unavoidably postponed until  
Thursday, the third day of September next,  
at which time the Sale will certainly  
commence, on the terms heretofore adver-  
tised.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that  
pursuant to a Decree of the  
High Court of Chancery of Maryland  
the Lands and Tenements of JAMES  
TILGHMAN, Junr. Esq. late of Tal-  
bot county, deceased, will be exposed  
to Sale at public Auction (on the pre-  
mises) Thursday the third day of  
September next if fair, if not, the next  
fair day, and to continue from day to  
day until the whole is sold.

This property is situated near the  
head branches of Miles River, and is  
distant from four to five miles from  
the town of Easton, and lies upon and  
on the East side of the Post Road, from  
thence to the head of Wye, and con-  
sists of a valuable and convenient Mill-  
Seat, and of several commodious  
Farms, valuable Branches and Wood-  
land.—A survey will be made of the  
whole Estate, and the Lands laid off  
and divided into convenient farms and  
lots, each containing from 200 to 300  
acres, for the accommodation of pur-  
chasers, with a suitable proportion of  
branch and woodland to each allot-  
ment. The Mill-Seat, with the lands  
and premises thereto belonging, will  
be sold in a separate lot. The Build-  
ings on the Farms are not consider-  
able, and are not in want of repairs.  
The Soil is naturally good and well  
calculated for the production of any  
kind of grain.—A Plat of all the  
the lands, with the several allotments  
distinctly described, and the cultivated  
grounds, branches, and woodlands re-  
presented thereon, will be made for  
the view and satisfaction of persons  
disposed to purchase, and may be seen  
on the day of sale, or at any other time  
by applying to the subscriber.

Such persons, desirous of seeing and  
examining the lands, may be assisted  
in their inquiries by applying to the  
Tenants residing on the premises.

The terms of sale will be as fol-  
lows: The highest bidder to become  
the purchaser: The purchaser to give  
bond with approved security for the  
payment of the purchase-money in  
two equal instalments; one whereof  
to be payable in nine months, and the  
other in eighteen months, with inter-  
est thereon from the time of sale:—  
The Title is believed to be indisputable,  
and will be conveyed to the purchaser  
after the payment of the purchase mo-  
ney, free from any Title of Dower  
and from all Incumbrances. Posses-  
sion to be delivered on the first day of  
January next, and privilege to be  
allowed the purchaser to feed the  
grounds with wheat or other grain in  
the ensuing autumn.—The Credi-  
tors of the said James Tilghman are  
also hereby notified to produce their  
Claims with their vouchers thereof to  
the Chancellor at the Chancery Office  
within six months from the time ap-  
pointed for the sale of the real estate  
as aforesaid.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of

Huntington, Trustee.  
Talbot county, 16th June, 1801.

## Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the  
subscriber hath obtained from  
the orphans court of Kent county, in  
Maryland, letters of administration de  
bonis non on the personal estate of  
Ann Vansant, late of Queen Ann's  
county, deceased—all persons having  
claims against the said deceased are  
hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-  
scriber, on or before the fourth day of  
February next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit  
of said estate. Given under my hand  
this ninth day of June, one thousand  
eight hundred and one.

DAVID LAMB, D. B. N. of  
Ann Vansant, deceased.

## Haddaway's Ferry and

## Mail-Stage.

## Notice is hereby given

That a Mail hath been established by  
law from the City of Annapolis across  
the Chesapeake Bay by the subscriber's  
ferry to the town of Easton, in Talbot  
county. The mail leaves Annapolis  
on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock,  
and is carried in the subscriber's boat  
across the bay to his landing on the  
Eastern Shore, from whence it is car-  
ried in his Stage to Easton: It leaves  
Easton on every Saturday at 3 o'clock  
in the afternoon, and returns to An-  
napolis by the same route and convey-  
ances. He hath provided himself with  
a Stage and Team of Horses, and two  
convenient Boats for the accommodation  
of passengers, which he proposes to  
run in the manner above mentioned  
in conformity with the establishment  
of the Mail; and flatters himself the  
public will derive from this scheme  
the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accommodation of passengers  
on other days, he shall hold his stage,  
and packet-boats, in readiness at all  
other times when either may be ne-  
cessary for the conveyance of persons;  
and to render the passage still more  
certain and expeditious, he has fur-  
nished himself with a Chaise, and  
Saddle-Horses, for their service.

The seat of government being now  
established at the City of Washington,  
it may be expected that the communi-  
cations from thence to the Eastern  
Shore thro' the city of Annapolis will  
be frequent: To make them easy and  
commodious is the design of the sub-  
scriber; and the same passage across  
the Bay may be made subservient to  
the Citizens of BALTIMORE.

His Landing is excellent; and it  
very rarely happens in the winter that  
the passage is hindered by the Ice:  
The road from thence to Easton is level  
and most agreeable to travellers.

The Fare for every passenger from  
Easton to his Landing is one dollar  
and twenty-five cents; and from his  
Landing to Annapolis one dollar and  
three quarters: Baggage in the usual  
proportion.

ENTERTAINMENT at his dwelling  
house near the landing for passengers  
and horses upon reasonable terms.

WM. HADDAWAY, Junr.  
Bay Side, June 20, 1801.

N. B. A regular Mail is established  
between the Cities of Washington and  
Annapolis.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's  
plantation near Mr. Baldwin's  
tavern, in Prince-George's county, on  
Saturday last, a likely young negro  
fellow named HARRY: he sometimes  
calls himself Henry Wallace. He is a  
likely black smooth faced young man,  
about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 2  
inches high, straight and well made.  
He speaks in a slow and careless man-  
ner, sometimes hesitates, and when al-  
larned, stammers, and when made an-  
gry, his eyes have a redish cast. He  
had on and took with him a coarse felt  
hat, half worn, & rather high crowned,  
a dy'd cotton great coat almost new,  
with metal buttons, a coarse dark col-  
ored jacket with full cape, and large  
metal buttons, three oz nabrig shirts, a  
white gingham coat, green kersey o-  
veralls, having a small patch on the  
left knee; several waistcoats, one of  
which is a swandown, and a pair of  
short stockings. He is smart and ac-  
tive, can wrestle, box, beat a drum,  
sing and dance very well. His wife,  
the property of Mr. Baldwin, has been  
lately detected in stealing 15 or 20 dol-  
lars from her mistress, a part of which  
was found on Harry, and he fearing  
the consequences, made his escape.  
As it is probable he is not without a  
plenty of cash, he may change his  
clothes; and it is likely he will change  
his name. He was born in Queen-  
Ann's county, in the family of the late  
Richard B. Lloyd, Esq. and has a bro-  
ther and other relations there. Who-  
ever will apprehend Harry and secure  
him in gaol or otherwise, so that I may  
get him again, shall receive a reward  
of Thirty Dollars. All masters of ves-  
sels are cautioned against carrying him  
away.

GABRIEL DUVALL.  
April 9th, 1801. 68 tf.

## J. DUKES.

## MINIATURE PAINTER.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that  
he intends to reside for sometime in  
Easton, where Specimens of his perform-  
ance may be seen. He offers his services to  
the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and  
Vicinity on the most reasonable terms at Mr.  
Webley's, Umbrella, Hat Cover & Strap  
Maker, in Doawen street.  
August 11, 1801.

N. B. Old Paintings cleaned.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale at pub-  
lic vendue at Centerville, on Wednes-  
day the 2d day of September, (if not  
sold at private sale before,) the follow-  
ing Tracts and parts of Tracts of Land,  
—lying and being in Queen Ann's  
county, to wit.

PART of a tract of land called Daw-  
son's Neck, containing about 142  
acres, within three and a half miles of  
Tuckahoe bridge, on the main road  
leading to the nine bridges, and seven  
miles of Centerville. The soil is well  
adapted to the growth of wheat & corn,  
and possession will be given the 1st Jan-  
uary next.—The tenant Mr. Philip  
Porter will shew the land to any per-  
son wishing to view it.

Also part of a tract of land, called  
Hawkin's Pharalia, containing 600  
acres, lying in Tully's Neck, about  
10 miles from Centerville, on the  
main road leading to Choptank bridge,  
three miles from Ruthborough &  
two from the nine bridges.—This  
farm is well adapted to the growth of  
wheat, corn, &c. is divided into three  
fields of about 120 acres each, and  
has a good dwelling house, two barns  
and other convenient buildings on it—  
The wood land is excellent, abounding  
in oak and hickory.—The tenant Mr.  
Isaac Boggs has a lease, which will ex-  
pire January, 1803, when possession  
may be had.—Mr. Baggs will shew the  
farm to any person, who may wish to  
view it previous to the day of sale.

Also part of a tract of land, called  
Margarets Hill, containing about 130  
acres, within four miles of Tuckahoe  
bridge.—This farm is also well adapted  
to the growth of wheat & corn, & has  
a good dwelling house, a new barn &  
other convenient buildings; it has al-  
so a good apple orchard.—The tenant  
Mr. Richard Baker will shew this  
land, &c. to any persons wishing to  
view it.

Will also be offered for sale at East-  
on on Tuesday the 8th day of Sep-  
tember next, (if not sold before at pri-  
vate sale,) the following tracts of land,  
lying in Talbot county, viz.

That well known farm called Long  
Point, lying on Miles River, contain-  
ing about 160 acres, about 60 acres  
of which are wood land, abounding  
with white and red oak, and pine—  
This farm in point of situation is ex-  
celled by few. It is at present in the  
occupation of Mr. Jacob Gibson,

Also part of a tract of land called  
Heworth, containing about 200 acres,  
lying within two miles of Easton. This  
farm has a fine branch running through  
it, and 12 or 15 acres of excellent mead-  
ow ground, which, from its Vicinity  
to Easton, is of great value. The  
tenant Mr. John Arrandale, or the  
subscriber will shew the land to any  
person wishing to view it.

The above lands will be offered for  
sale on the following terms, viz. one  
fourth of the purchase money will be  
required in hand, and the remain-  
ing three fourths in three equal annu-  
al instalments, with interest from the  
day of sale; the purchaser giving  
bond with approved security, & a deed  
will be executed.

JOSEPH HASKINS,  
Attorney in fact for Messrs. R.  
Gilmor, Wm. Patterson & J.  
Dall.

Trustees for the late

CHARLES CROOKSHANKS,  
Easton, August 3, 1801.

## Just published

HARRIS' ENTRIES—  
a few Copies of which may be had at  
the General Court Office.





EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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

(Vol. XIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1801.

(No. 581.)

From the Washington Federalist.

We have, by accident, fallen upon proposals for a "Miscellaneous Dictionary," examined & dedicated to the President of the United States. To give our readers an idea of the taste, sense and judgment of the compiler, we select one paragraph from the Prospectus.

"To attempt a paragraph or the edition of one laurel to the resplendence of that acquired glory which has flourished thro' the succession of centuries, ages and years, at this period of polite learning and refinement would be superfluous; yet it may not be absurd to endeavor to exhibit the prominent features of Gracius, in that conspicuous view, which cannot but produce a pleasing effect to the mind of the literary epicure, & advantageous to all classes of readers. To regale every mind & fancy at a repast of delicious dainties, called from the flowers of finished & exalted sentiment, sage and virtuous philosophy: To chain his long whole muse of fire ascends the highest heaven of invention, is the intention of the editor of the above work.

The merit of the selection must appear on the face of it, & from the recommendation of many gentlemen of eminent talents.

Examined, and Dedicated by permission, to his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esquire.

The President of United America; His Country's boast, the friend of Science, and the advocate of Man."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Jefferson, to the Author, dated Washington, March 9, 1801.

SIR,

"The proposition which you are pleased to make of dedicating to me, your Dictionary of Elegant Essays, cannot but be grateful to me, as it is an additional testimony of the esteem of my fellow citizens, and of one in particular, who has been able to raise his mind above the ocean of calumny under which it has been tho't expedient to endeavor to overwhelm my name. Tho' I am far from admitting that it can contribute to the recommendation of your book, which is above such feeble aids; but yet you are perfectly right in believing me the sincere friend of Science, and of its propagation & advancement.

Accept my best wishes and salutations, &c.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

An humble imitation of the Compiler's manner.

SELECTED.

"As a mighty river, swelled by mountain torrents, overrunning its banks, tramples under foot, every intervening obstacle, & fired by opposition, gathers new wings from every impediment—so oratory, applied to our passions, fascinates, and impels our judgments.

"Cool logical deductions may persuade the philosopher, weigh each sentence in the microscopic eye of reason, analyse each idea by the dispassionate square of ratiocination; but to charm the listening senate, and to lead that many headed monster, the multitude requires the musical flowers of Burke, or the high colored & dazzling thunder of a Chatham."

From the Gazette of the U. States.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

We are informed, by a respectable correspondent, that our Minister at the court of London, has obtained an order to the West-Indies and Halifax, which will put an end to the capture of our vessels on the plea, that we could not carry on an indirect trade from our own ports with the enemy of England, in articles manufactured or produced in the enemy's country. This order joined to the reform of the colony courts of admiralty, will be of great advantage to our trade, should the war continue which is not improbable. One court is to be established at Martinique, another at Jamaica, & a third at Halifax. The two first will have jurisdiction over all the islands, and the salaries of the judges will be from 2 to 3000, sterling per annum. The process of those courts, as well as that of the court of appeals, will be abridged, and made to reach, in the first instance, the owners & bail as well as the captors. They have power to send cargoes to England for sale under proper security, the money to be lodged in the bank. It is also expected, that a regulation will be established to prevent the money from going to the hands of the captors on their agents, in any case, 'till it is definitively decreed to belong to them, and that the prizes shall be sent to Jamaica or Martinique, instead of being sent to other islands, and their papers or copies sent to the respective courts. These regulations would be a great security against the abuses which our commerce has suffered from the courts & cruisers of the British colonies.

MATANZIES—(CUBA.)

"Captain Harvey, from Matanzies in the Spanish island of Cuba, and who sailed from thence on the 14th of July, informs, that the trade at that port was interdicted on the 12th of July. An order was received from the new Minister of Marine, for the departure of every American vessel (with an inward cargo) out of the port. The cargoes of 5 vessels were at the time on shore, waiting a permit from the Havana, as usual.

(N. England Palladium.)

Just published

HARRIS'S ENTRIES—

a few Copies of which may be had at the General Court Office.

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. President of the United States.

SIR,

I have read the remonstrance of the merchants of New-Haven against the appointment of Samuel Bishop, Esquire, collector of that port, with your answer. As these proceedings are now made public by your permission, a discussion at the bar, of public reason, cannot be improper.

You acknowledge the right of remonstrating, and promise always to respect it. This is candid, but yet no great concession. It will be recollected that Mr. Genet was justified by your "Set" in appealing to the people against the conduct of this government toward him as a foreign minister. Indeed the merchants of a considerable city, might justly complain if a free correspondence should be denied to them, by a public functionary, who is in the habit of indulging it to Mr. Manzei, Thomas Paine, and other obscure individuals.

Your answer recognizes the difficulty of obtaining correct information respecting characters. This is easily biased. Indeed while the ear of a president should be opened only to one party, and this party containing individuals hungering for the "loaves and fishes" of office, information will be incorrect; and if the "disinterestedness and purity" of heart, of which you speak, should happen to be wanting, the difficulty might arise to such a height as to fill all honest men with dismay.

In the case under consideration, you say, such information was received as to leave no room for doubt. If you had pointed to the private sources of information, the people could have judged—You here mentioned only the public evidences. These are the various offices held by the collector. He is justice of the peace, mayor of the city, judge of the county court and of the court of probates. To several of these he was appointed in May last. The question is then triumphantly put, could the legislature of Connecticut have conferred these trusts on a person unfit to be the collector of New-Haven? The remonstrance, aware that this argument had been furnished to the president, anticipated it & gave a satisfactorily reply. It may be further remarked that your information, respecting the powers of a judge of probate, is defective. He cannot definitively decide any question involving property to the value of a dollar; an appeal lies from every order, or decree to the superior court. But what is the state of the argument? Nearly one hundred merchants—many of whom are very respectable, and all of undoubted veracity, declare to you that, without direct aid, he is incapable of performing a single official act. The fact is not denied, but a system

"The merchants with great propriety, declined publishing any thing on the subject, till the senate should have acted on this nomination, but Mr. Jefferson entrusted the remonstrance and answer to a republican friend with permission to publish them."

of theoretical reasoning is adopted to prove that it cannot be true. It should be remembered that opposing fact by argument is always dangerous, though sometimes grateful to a philosophic mind. The legislature would not appoint a man judge who is unfit to be a collector. But will you receive the opinion of so "anti-revolutionary a legislature as Connecticut, for proof? This same legislature deemed Mr. Adams or Mr. Pinckney a more suitable man to be president than yourself; they in your opinion, greatly erred in this—might they not also err in appointing a judge? It is also well known to every man of the slightest observation that frequently men are continued in office beyond the period of their usefulness from an extreme reluctance, at removing them; a reluctance often felt by good men—often by great men, tho' rather unfashionable at this day. But if the argument be sound, it will prove, that men are always qualified for the offices to which they are appointed. This may be very wisely deemed a valid argument by him who holds the power of appointing, though it appears to me rather of "anti-republican tendency." Indeed by this logic the marshal of Vermont—of Pennsylvania, the supervisor of New-Jersey, &c. &c. may be well qualified for their offices, though without it, all honest men would be astonished.

The remonstrance further declares that S. Bishop will be 78 years old next November, and that he labors under a full portion of the infirmities incident to that period of life. The answer is, "At a much more advanced age our Franklin was the ornament of human nature." The inference is irresistible—If Franklin was unimpaired at 80, your collector must be; Franklin disarmed heaven of its fire, and so, Esquire Bishop can. If S. Bishop had been 100, then we should have heard of Henry Jenkins, who died at 168, or of Thomas Part, who married a second wife at 120, and was blessed with a child by her. Such reasoning may be conclusive, but I presume few men are sufficiently enlightened to discern its force. Indeed the extent of it is this—Franklin at 80 was the ornament of human nature, Jenkins lived 168, Part gave undeniable proof of his vigor at 120, ERGO Esquire Bishop is fit to be collector at 77—QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM.

The answer is then directed to that part of the remonstrance which complains of the removal of Mr. Goodrich. Here you labor to establish three positions.

First. The public good requires a change of officers.

Secondly. Mr. Goodrich was appointed in the last moments of Mr. Adams's administration, & therefore ought to be removed.

Thirdly. Mr. Goodrich never was removed, and consequently never appointed.

Perhaps I ought to ask pardon for my division of the subject, but I sub-



but it to all candid logicians if the answer does not warrant it.

First, the public good requires a change of officers. Here I beg leave to ask the following question: Did not Mr. Goodrich, col. Chester, col. Dunham, col. Giles, gen. Miller, & a host of others, whom you have displaced, perform the duties of their offices with entire approbation? Then they are not punishable for "delinquency or oppression." But they were attached to the administration of Washington & Adams, and for this they are to be stigmatized by the president. Yes, the president who pronounced that very conciliatory speech on the 4th of March, has found them guilty of belonging to a "Sect," possessed of such intolerance and "anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies" that they are proscribed as unworthy of trust—unworthy of trust, since the "doors of honor and confidence have been burst open" to Edward Livingston, James Linn, Joel Lewis, Charles Pinckney, & Mr. Dowson, our extraordinary envoy to the republic of France, & to Thomas Paine!!

But did not many of these gentlemen take the field and brave danger and death for our independence, while the man who now proscribes them was at ease as governor of Virginia, or writing his philosophical notes? Were not many of them appointed by Washington, while as yet no party existed? Or what have they been guilty of? Of what except adherence to the man, to whom you have assigned the fairest page of history for his achievements in the field, and to whom the justice of posterity & the honesty of this age, will give an equally honorable page for his wisdom and greatness in the cabinet.

But, sir, you plainly tell us that, the time may come when the only enquiry respecting a candidate, shall be, 'Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?' This shews that these questions are not now to the questions—so we believed but we did not expect the "precious confession."—And may we conjecture what questions are now asked? Is it asked, did Linn agree to vote against Burr? Did Livingston compound for the place of district attorney and desert col. Burr? Did M. Lyon agree that he would remain unshaken if Willard might be marshal of Vermont? Has this candidate labored for my election? Did this man malign Washington, did that man curse Adams? Has this competitor ridiculed the institutions of religion? Has this anxious face been set "like a flint" against the ministers of the gospel? Will you all, gentlemen, with one heart and voice, join anathemas against that "Sect" of which Washington was the head? and sing hallelujahs to my administration? If so walk into these "doors of honor and confidence burst open for my glory & your joy!"

But, sir, is it not worthy of enquiry whether such rewards by the executive will not fan that flame which already burns to the terror of sober men?—Will not the return of every presidential election be preceded by every species of intrigue which ambition, avarice and a thirst for revenge can dictate? & thus will not tumult, confusion, and the most alarming convulsions shake our government to its centre? Then shall the, indeed, be launched on that tempestuous sea of liberty which "casts up mire & dirt," & whose maddening waves may overwhelm us in destruction.

But, sir, what shall be said to those who have lately been converted to republicans? whose services have been trivial? whose opinions were suspended on your election? Their claims will be preferred and you will be menaced with their returning to an adherence to "anti-revolutionary" principles if they should be disregarded.—And is it not possible that if the president of the United States shall declare it his rule of action to punish his enemies & reward his friends, that such an idea may occur in some other ambitious spirit before the next quadrennial election? What scene will then be exhibited? Indeed, sir, should not the president of a great, enlightened and free people, stand aloof from all these little intrigues and cabals—these little jealousies & party prejudices—these feelings of revenge which so "belittle" men in exalted stations?

Secondly, Mr. Goodrich was appointed in the last moments of Adams' administration, and therefore ought to be removed.

He was appointed on the 19th of February, a fortnight before the late administration ceased, to fill a vacancy made by the death of David Austin on the 5th. Now, where is the impropriety? Might not Mr. Adams exercise a power committed to him by the nation, because this power was to be placed in other hands, in a few days? But you say Mr. Goodrich should not have placed himself in office without knowing whether his agency would be acceptable to the administration.—Will you be so kind as to inform your fellow-citizens by what process he might have discovered that you would have dismissed him? Your republican brethren (as they term themselves) constantly declared while you were laboring to obtain the office of president, that the most endearing mildness would be the leading feature in your executive conduct—no removals would take place except for inexcusable neglects or violations of duty—no appearance of vengeance, no proscriptions for opinions. You was as silent as the grave.

At length, when the "door of honest confidence was burst open," you, with an affected smile, entered, and, on the 4th of March, ascended to the balcony, and there pronounced to the citizens of the union, a number of words and a great number of tropes & figures, all calculated to impress upon the public mind, that the "tenure of office would remain undisturbed." If you shrouded your sentiments by an artful assemblage of expressions with a view to ensnare us, can we be criminated for not understanding you? I assert, with confidence, that no man in Europe or America, could have imagined, from the inaugural speech, that you entertained an idea of removing faithful officers. How then should Mr. Goodrich have divined your intentions? You might, like Mr. McKean, have declared, in your speech, what you have written in this answer. Then we should have seen the sword unsheathed and whetted for the destruction of your enemies, & not been flattered with the pretence of an "olive leaf." But, believing that you intended to be thought sincere, it was not conjectured that you would have pursued a system unknown to any other chief magistrate in this or any other nation, except Thomas McKean and the successive heads of factions in France.

But again, you labor in this answer, to convince your fellow-citizens that the lateness of the appointment forms a reason for the removal. Is it not unphilosophical to assign more causes than are sufficient to explain the phenomena? You declare other grounds to be sufficient, & your repeated removals of officers appointed years ago, clearly shew that your justification cannot rest on this fact. Why then assert & dwell on this, in your own view, unimportant, and, in the view of others, idle, circumstance? Such miserable shifts are unworthy a man less than Mr. Jefferson.

Thirdly, Mr. Goodrich never was appointed, & consequently never was removed. Here I will not dwell on the trifling absurdity between the two last positions. I refer to your own words. You speak of Mr. Bishop as the successor of Mr. Austin, and then ask, can the preference of another be candidly called a removal of Mr. Goodrich? If not candidly, I presume not at all. Hence, Mr. Goodrich has not been removed, but Mr. Bishop is successor to Mr. Austin, and, this being the state of facts, I should be inclined to apprehend, that he was never appointed, for it is not supposed that your zeal for displacing those of one "sect," will induce you to attempt a removal of those who hold no offices. Then the merchants were vainly employed in remonstrating and you have been very sagely reasoning about a fact that never occurred. Now really Mr. Jefferson, such subtleties, affect sober men who have not been habituated to exhaust their talents on the dimensions of Mammoth bones, in a very singular manner. They read such language—they look at this answer and your speech, and reflect on your conduct and begin to feel like "a infuriated man," seeking, through words & figures, his ideas lost, long lost, long lost in Presidential Rhetoric.

Tender you the homage of my respects, and the respects of my homage.

BRUTUS.

Hartford, July 26.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, August 25.

### DEATH.

DIED, in Queen Ann's county, on the 13th instant, COLONEL ARTHUR EMORY.

The death of this excellent man, was occasioned by a fall from his horse, which immediately put a period to his life.

In his death, his family mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate parent, and his fellow-citizens, one of the best and most valuable members of society. As presiding Judge of the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, for a number of years, he discharged the duties of that station, with a promptitude, and ability rarely equalled. In the private walks of life no man was ever more generally or deservedly beloved—the integrity and benevolence of his heart, the justness of his principles, the gentleness of his temper, the urbanity of his manners, gained him the esteem & regard of all, who knew how to appreciate worth.

Though advanced in years, a good constitution, and steady habits of temperance, and regularity, seemed to promise a life as long as it was valuable—but a fatal accident in a moment of time, consigned to an untimely grave the best of parents, and the best of men.

In 1797 the clear revenue from the Post-Office, over and above all the expenses of the establishment, amounted to 46,000 dollars; in 1798 to 57,000; in 1799, to 63,000, and in 1800, to 80,000! Previous to 1797 the product never exceeded 53,000.

Proposals are issued by William Livingston, at the Flat Lands, Long-Island, N. Y. for printing by subscription, Memoirs, or Biographical sketches, of William Livingston, late Governor of New-Jersey, with his literary productions, in 3 volumes 8vo.

A singular accident lately occurred at Salem, N. H. As several persons were running horses, two good horses running in different directions, at full speed, met, and killed each other in an instant. The necks of both horses were broken. The riders were taken up for dead, but soon revived. They were living on Saturday, and although both are badly wounded, it is expected they will recover.

### MAMMOTH CHEESE.

We hear, a Cheese has been made at Cheshire, in Connecticut, 4 feet in diameter, and 18 inches in depth.—It is intended to be presented to the President.

Mr. Hodgman, engineer, at Folkestone, last week made an experiment with his submarine apparatus. He walked into the sea attended by a small boat, & remaining eighteen minutes under water; traversed in various directions considerably more than a quarter of a mile, and ascended in about 18 feet water.

[Baltimore paper.]

Republicanism, said John Adams, sagaciously viewing the modern prostitution of the word, means any thing or nothing.—Candor, says T. Jefferson, would construe it by public declarations to mean the latter only.

[Washington paper.]

A gentleman who came passenger in the Semiramis, which arrived at New-York from Charleston, now in this city informs, that the news relative to the defeat of the British in Egypt, was bro't to Charleston on the 1st of August, by a vessel which left Vigo on the 9 or 10th of June.

[Philadelphia paper.]

A Russian peasant has lately made a watch of singularly curious workmanship. It is of the size of an egg.—within it are represented the Sepulchre of our Lord, the stone closing it, and the guards standing high. The watch is a repeater. When the hour strikes, the stone is suddenly rolled from the mouth of the Sepulchre, the guards

fall on their faces, angels appear, the blessed women arrive, and that melody is played which it is usual to execute in Russia on Pasch-Eve. The same artist, whose name is Kuliby, has constructed an admirable model for a bridge of a single arch over the Neva.—Both these specimens of art & genius are now in the possession of the Academy of Arts at Petersburg.

[Lon. paper.]

From the New-York Gazette.

### THOUGHTS.

Collected from the best writers on Politics.

Liberty may be endangered by the abuses of liberty, as well as by the abuses of power; and there are numerous instances of the former as well as the latter.

However useful jealousy may be in republic, yet when, like bile in the natural it abounds too much in the body politics, the eyes of both become very liable to be deceived by the delusive appearances which that malady casts on surrounding objects.

An absolute or qualified negative in the executive, upon the acts of the legislative body, is admitted by the ablest adepts in political science, to be an indispensable barrier against the encroachments of the latter upon the former.

The promotion of science and literature contributes to the security of a free constitution. It teaches the people to know, and to value their own rights: to discern and provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; between burthens proceeding from a disregard to their convenience, and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society; to discriminate the spirit of liberty, from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy, but temperate vigilance against encroachments, with an inviolable respect to the laws.

It is desirable, on all occasions, to unite with a steady and firm adherence to constitutional and necessary acts of government, the fullest evidence of a disposition, as far as may be practicable, to consult the wishes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public administration in the affections of the people.

The rank due to a nation will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by a reputation of weakness. To avoid insult, there must be an ability to repel it; to secure peace, it must be known that there is a readiness at all times for war.

Time and experience frequently discover defects even in the laws prepared and passed with the greatest circumspection.

It is essential to the due administration of government, that the boundaries fixed by the constitution between the different departments, should be preserved.

The most popular branch of every government, partaking of the republican genius, by being generally the favorite of the people, will be generally a full match, if not an overmatch, for every other member of the government.

That which like a worm eats out the very heart of government, is the emulation, the ambition, and the discord of the parties invested with it.

All who have ever written on government, are unanimous, that among a people generally corrupt, liberty cannot long exist.

Legislators will not govern men by all the laws which they can make, unless a sense of moral obligation is supported.—Little as some of them may think of the necessity of public worship and the contempt which they show, it is their surest hold and makes men "subject not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake."

A representative ought not to sacrifice his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, to any man or to any set of men living. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. He owes his constituents, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of serving them, if he sacrifices it to their opinion.

The declaration of infidels, that religion is the invention of kings and priests, is a plain confession of its utility in supporting civil government.



North Carolina has 344,107 free inhabitants, and 133,296 slaves. More than one half of these slaves must be taken into the calculation, to determine how many representatives this is entitled to send to congress. As these slaves do not vote themselves, speaking them increases the power of the whites—Therefore a free man in the Southern States has more constitutional weight in the choice of our rulers than a freeman in the Northern States. In this respect we do not appear to have equal rights.

[N. E. Palladium.]

The propagation of the Christian religion among the natives of the country in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, has been attended with very gratifying success.

The tranquility of the city of New-York, has been very much disturbed by a number of French blackmen.

ibid.

Liberty is the result of a proper system of restraints. It is to the political body, what health is to the natural, & is just as proper a subject of passionate address.

ibid.

Is it consistent with republicanism, that a man should receive an appointment who already possesses five offices?

ibid.

#### COMMUNICATION.

The following communication was received a few weeks since.

SAMUEL SMITH is a member of Congress, and at the same time discharges the duties of a Secretary of the Navy. Nancy Dawson is a member of Congress, and at the same time Envoy to France. The incompatibility of all this is not seen by the democrats of Virginia—there is now an end to their republican jealousy; for Mr. JEFFERSON is President, and "the King can do no wrong." A correspondent from Washington says, the ships there are in a most miserable situation. They are all fast in the mud, every ebb tide leaves them 18 inches—in going up the river they frequently grounded, which very much injured their sheathing—the guns have been mostly taken out of the ships, and are not painted and housed—but lying in the mud—the gun carriages are also exposed to the weather, and lie on the ground with their wheels sunk and rotting fast. If our ships were wanted at Washington, to fire salutes and do "homage" to the President on gala days, or as a show to the Virginia Democrats, it is a pity some of our inferior ships were not carried up for those important services. Sending our finest ships, such as the United States, Constellation, & others, hundreds of miles from the sea, to rot in the Virginia waters, is, to be sure, a very certain way of getting rid of our Navy. Had the ships as they arrived from their respective cruises, been immediately ordered into eastern harbors, where the water is deep & cool, they would have been in perfect safety, and no expense incurred—but by sending them into a fresh water river, & in a hot climate, they will decay most rapidly: The expense too of getting them there has been monstrous. The ship John Adams returned to Charleston after a year's cruise, and (the treaty having arrived with Gen. Davis,) was dismantled and laid up. The whimsical project of getting our frigates into creeks at the head of the Potomac, made it necessary to have the John Adams completely rigged, fitted for sea, victualled, manned, and sent round, at the expense of 22,000 dollars, to lay on shore at the head of the Potomac. The Gen. Green, which lay dismantled at Newport, (one of our finest harbors) was also rigged, fitted for a cruise, and sent at a great expense to rot in the Virginia waters—the other ships which were sent to this grave, went at an equally expensive rate.

ibid.

The democrats say, Mr. Jefferson started fair in his inaugural speech. He therein said, "I SHALL OFTEN GO WRONG." If he does go wrong, it is no more, say they, than he promised.

[Continued.]

Even the Jacobins are not all pleased with the late conduct of the President;

and if the subsequent anecdote is correct, he holds them in too much contempt to be affected by either their praise or censure.—A long list of candidates, it is said, was lately presented to him as expectants for offices.—The presenter observed, that the laborers in the late election harvest had been many;—their rewards were as yet but few;—and added, that though on the score of talents, integrity, or attachment to the Constitution, the seekers had not much to boast, yet it should be recollected that Rome was once saved by very simple animals.—"Yes, yes," answered the President "I have read that Rome was saved by geese; but I do not remember that geese were made Revenue Officers & Marshals."

—COWAN.

Presuming that you will take pleasure in rendering your aid to repel the attacks of malicious slander, I request that you will publish the following extract from "the Examiner" (which was lately forwarded to me by a friend) with the short statement of facts which I shall offer in answer to it.

#### "EFFICIENT FEDERALISM."

"MR. JAMES LLOYD, a memorable Senator in congress from the state of Maryland, entered into a contract to furnish slaves for the use of the Navy. Mr. LLOYD received an advance of several thousand dollars, & has not, nor cannot furnish a single slave. In fact he has perjured his contract, & the editor of the Examiner is assured, that we have no better prospect for getting money than slaves, from this friend of order."

"And now my fellow-citizens, let me introduce this gentleman to you as the father of the Sedition Law! and let me ask you if any man could possibly stand more in need of silent presses, than one whose views were so dishonorable? Those who rob, are right to hide evidence; & certainly these friends of order have manifested much address in transferring the jail which they have so justly earned, to their honest accusers. But the Sedition Law died with the party that made the advance to Mr. LLOYD, & we are left at liberty to tell his honor, that we have no evidence of political integrity, and less than no evidence of his honesty."

"Examiner."

The truth is, that, in the year 1799 I made a contract with the Secretary of the Navy, for a quantity of slaves to be furnished for the use of the United States, & received fifteen hundred dollars on account of the contract. Finding on a trial, in which I wasted a considerable quantity of valuable timber, that my woods would not supply slaves of the proper dimensions, I wrote to the Secretary, requesting that he would receive in lieu of the slaves, ship timber of which I had a large quantity cut, and which I supposed would be equally useful to the Navy. He consented, but owing to the remoteness of my land from the places where the timber was wanted for the Navy, it was never sent for by the United States. Under these circumstances I proposed to the Secretary of the Navy, that the contract should be vacated on my giving bond, with approved security, for refunding fifteen hundred dollars received with interest from the time I received it. The proposal was accepted. The bond with security was given, approved of, and I was informed by an official letter from General Samuel Smith, acting for General Dearborn, acting Secretary of the navy, dated the 13th of April last, that the contract was cancelled.

I shall add nothing farther. The impartial public will make their own comment on the bare assertion in the Examiner.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JAMES LLOYD.

Kent County, Aug. 20, 1801.

CAUTION.

ON THE TOMB OF A YOUTH.

Readers, who'er thou art, beware In eating apple, peach or pear: In health, like thee, was I last year. But unripe fruit has brought me here.

Blank and other work in the Printing Line, may be had at the HERALD OFFICE with all possible dispatch.

BOSTON, August 11.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Sachem, & brig Fox from Liverpool, London papers have been received to June 9.—They contain intelligence from Egypt, stated as official, as late as May 3. No new action is mentioned, but the arrival of British forces at Suez is announced.—A communication continues between the British and French governments, which keeps alive the hopes of the friends of peace. Buonaparte's paper is liberal of compliments to the present British Minister, and acknowledges the unprecedented potency of the British nation. France appears anxious for peace. There is nothing new respecting Portugal. A British Squadron of four ships of the line sailed from Plymouth, June 16, with sealed orders.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

SAMUEL SYLVESTER.

Queen Ann's County, August 21, 1801.

#### Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN from the subscribers living in Dorchester county near Cambridge, on Sunday the 9th of August, three Negroes; to wit, Jonathan, about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and thin visage, he has a very remarkable scar on the knuckles of his right hand, occasioned by a burn—He took with him several cloaths all of which are not known—those which we recollect, a blue cloth furrow, half worn with green lining, a white and black hat, and sundry other cloaths—as he is an awful fellow, in all probability he will entirely change them, therefore a further description is needed.

Sylvia, about 17 years old, a dark mulatto, took with her several cloaths of her mistress's, and some of own—among which was a dress of home spun copperas striped with white, & a coarse muslin flounce at bottom, and a frill of the same round the waist. Sall, her sister, about 2 years younger than Sylvia, and blockier girl, has a good countenance, but is frightened, hesitates and trembles or appears agitated, though bold enough. She has a scar on her left hand, occasioned by inoculation, between her thumb & fore finger. She took three muslin gowns with several other cloaths from her mistress, besides the best of her own cloaths, among which was an ed white silk petticoat with gay flowers. It is supposed they went off with a small black fellow formerly the property of one of the subscribers, who for felony was sent to the wheel-barrow in Baltimore about four years past. Whoever will apprehend the said negroes and secure them in goal or send them home, or otherwise so that the subscribers get them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for each that shall be secured as aforesaid in this state, or thirty dollars for each if taken up and secured out of the state.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 22, 1801.

#### TO BE LET.

THAT convenient Two Story Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, and an excellent Garden, lately occupied at a Tavern, at St. Michaels—At the ferry on the Bay side are well established, also the mail crossing from Annapolis by this route to Easton; and as this house is about 12 miles from Easton and about the same distance from the ferry, this is expected it will be a very good stand for a tavern, as there is a great number of gentlemen passing through St. Michaels to and from the ferry.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

August 22, 1801.

#### NOTICE.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Presbyterian Congregation in Pitts-creek hundred, Worcester county, state of Maryland, do design to petition the next General Assembly to be incorporated into a Body Politic; that they may be enabled thereby more fully to secure the ground on which the house stands, and other property to a certain amount; and that a mode may be pointed out in said act appointing a constant committee to manage the removal interest of the said congregation in an easy & summary way.

Signed by order, &c.

SAMUEL M'MASTER.

August 1, 1801.

In CHANCERY, June Term, 1801.

DANIEL CAIN

Vs.

JOHN EARLE,

Heir at Law of Benjamin Earle.

THE object of the complainant's bill is to obtain a specific performance of a contract made and entered into by Benjamin Earle in his life time, for the sale of part of a Tract of Land lying in Queen Ann's county, called Upper Heasworth, containing one hundred and seven acres of land, more or less, to the said complainant. The bill states, that the said Benjamin Earle in his life time, entered into a bond of conveyance obligating himself and his heirs to convey the said parcel of land to the said Daniel Cain.—That the said Benjamin Earle hath departed this life intestate, without having made a deed of conveyance for the same, leaving the defendant John Earle his only son and heir at law, to whom the legal estate of the said parcel of land hath descended. It is further stated, that the said John Earle hath departed from the state of Maryland, and gone to parts beyond sea unknown to the complainant.

It is on the complainant's motion, ordered that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Newspaper three times before the first day of October next; to the end that the said defendant, John Earle may have notice and be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor on or before the third day of February next, to show cause if any he hath, why the prayer of the complainant should not be granted.

True Copy.

Tell

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Hannah Hickson, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the twenty first day of January next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1801.

HENRY TRAVERS,

Executor of H. Hickson.

#### Public Vendue.

ON Wednesday the second day of September next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Peter Webb, of Talbot county, deceased, a valuable stock of Cattle, Sheep, & Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a hand-some well built Yawl, a good Still with a pewter worm & tub complete—also a variety of Farming Utensils. The terms of sale are; cash will be required for all sums under twenty dollars, and for all sums above that amount, a credit of six months will be given—the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

J. E. GIST, Ex'r.

August 10, 1801.

ON Monday the 21st of September next, will be sold as Public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of the late Arthur Bryan, on a credit of six months, a very considerable part of his personal effects, consisting of Negroes, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs—Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Whip and Creak-Cut Saws—Joiner's and Turner's Tools—and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all the property intended for sale at that time is disposed of.

W. RICHMOND, } Adm'r.

W. BRYAN.

Wye Manor, August 10, 1801.



**DOCTOR MACE,**  
OFFERS his service to the Public in the line of his profession. He has sufficient testimonies for his abilities. He may be consulted at all hours in his shop at the dwelling house of Thomas Lockerman, Esq. by the upper Hunting Creek Mill, Caroline County,  
July 30, 1801.

By his Excellency **BENJAMIN OGLE,**  
Governor of Maryland.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

**WHEREAS** it is represented to me by the petition of a number of respectable citizens of Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, that a certain negro or mulatto man named **PETER WHITE,** alias David Naf, alias Thomas Woolshire, has for some time been committing many depredations upon the property of several of the inhabitants thereof, and that repeated and various attempts have been made to take him but without success: And whereas, it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, & to bring such offenders against the laws to peace of society to justice, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said Peter White, alias David Naf, alias Thomas Woolshire, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

**BEN. OGLE,**

By his excellency's command,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,** clerk.  
July 20.

#### NOTICE.

**ALL** the Bonds and Notes which were left by the late **IMPERY DAWSON,** of Talbot county, deceased, are now in the possession of the Subscriber, who is legally entitled to receive all the monies due by the same. All who are indebted are requested to make an immediate payment of at least the interest that is now due. Those who neglect to comply with this reasonable request may expect to have suits commenced against them immediately.

**JOHN KERSEY,**  
March 17, 1801. 61

**TO** be rented for the ensuing year for a term of years, with the privilege of sowing wheat this season, a **FARM** at Spring Hill, in Somerset county, having between three and four hundred acres of good soil in cultivation; it is about five miles from a landing, seven from Salisbury and ten from Vienna.

Also, the Farm I reside on at Rewastico, which has upwards of 300 acres in cultivation; it is about ten miles from Vienna, has a landing at the door, and may be rented either with or without the saw and grist-mills adjoining. Enquire of

**WILLIAM WINDER,**  
Rewastico, June 18, 1801.

#### FOR SALE OR RENT.

The **FARM** situated on a branch of Third Haven Creek, near Peach Blossom, now occupied by Henry Smith: For Terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Haskins in Easton, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

**GRAHAM, HASKINS & Co.**

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dochester County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of **CHARLES GOLDBOROUGH,** late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 30th day of July, Anno Domini, 1801.

**ANNE GOLDSBOROUGH,**  
Adm'r. of Charles Goldborough.

#### Postponement of Sale.

**THE** Real Estate of James Tilghman, Junr. late of Talbot county, deceased, as advertised in this Paper, to be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of August, is unavoidably postponed until Thursday, the 13th day of September next, at which time the Sale will certainly commence, on the terms heretofore advertised.

#### Valuable Lands for Sale.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland the Lands and Tenements of **JAMES TILGHMAN, Junr. Esq.** late of Talbot county, deceased, will be exposed to Sale at public Auction (on the premises) Thursday the third day of September next if fair, if not, the next fair day, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

This property is situated near the head branches of Miles River, and is distant from four to five miles from the town of Easton, and lies upon and on the East side of the Post Road from thence to the head of Wye, and consists of a valuable and convenient Mill-Seat, and of several commodious Farms, valuable Branches and Woodland. A survey will be made of the whole Estate, and the Lands laid off and divided into convenient farms and lots, each containing from 200 to 300 acres, for the accommodation of purchasers, with a suitable proportion of branch and woodland to each allotment. The Mill-Seat, with the lands and premises thereto belonging, will be sold in a separate lot. The Buildings on the Farms are not considerable and are not in want of repairs. The Soil is naturally good and well calculated for the production of any kind of grain. A Plat of all the lands, with the several allotments distinctly described, and the cultivated grounds, branches, and woodlands represented thereon, will be made for the view and satisfaction of persons disposed to purchase, and may be seen on the day of sale, or at any other time by applying to the subscriber.

Such persons, desirous of seeing and examining the lands, may be assisted in their inquiries by applying to the Tenants residing on the premises.

The terms of sale will be as follows: The highest bidder to become the purchaser: The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase-money in two equal instalments; one whereof to be payable in nine months, and the other in eighteen months, with interest thereon from the time of sale. The Title is believed to be indisputable, and will be conveyed to the purchaser after the payment of the purchase money, free from any Title of Dower and from all Incumbrances. Possession to be delivered on the first day of January next, and privilege to be allowed the purchaser to feed the grounds with wheat or other grain in the ensuing autumn. The Creditors of the said James Tilghman are also hereby notified to produce their Claims with their vouchers thereof to the Chancellor at the Chancery Office within six months from the time appointed for the sale of the real estate as aforesaid.

**HUGH SHERWOOD,** of

Huntington, Trustee,  
Talbot county, 16th June, 1801.

#### Notice.

**THIS** is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of **Ann Vansant,** late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and one.

**DAVID LAMB, D. E. N. of**  
Ann Vansant, deceased.

#### Haddaway's Ferry and Mail-Stage.

##### Notice is hereby given

That a Mail hath been established by law from the City of Annapolis across the Chesapeake Bay by the subscriber's ferry to the town of Easton, in Talbot county. The mail leaves Annapolis on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and is carried in the subscriber's boat across the bay to his landing on the Eastern Shore, from whence it is carried in his Stage to Easton: It leaves Easton on every Saturday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and returns to Annapolis by the same route and conveyances. He hath provided himself with a Stage and Team of Horses, and two convenient Boats for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the manner above mentioned in conformity with the establishment of the Mail; and flatters himself the public will derive from this scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his stage, and packet-boats, in readiness at all other times when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons; and to render the passage still more certain and expeditious, he has furnished himself with a Chaise, and Saddle-Horses, for their service.

The seat of government being now established at the City of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the Eastern Shore thro' the city of Annapolis will be frequent: To make them easy and commodious is the design of the subscriber, and the same passage across the Bay may be made subservient to the Citizens of BALTIMORE.

His Landing is excellent; and it very rarely happens in the winter that the passage is hindered by the Ice: The road from thence to Easton is level and most agreeable to travellers.

The Fare for every passenger from Easton to his Landing is one dollar and twenty-five cents; and from his Landing to Annapolis one dollar and three quarters: Baggage in the usual proportion.

**ENTERTAINMENT** at his dwelling house near the landing for passengers and horses upon reasonable terms.

**WM. HADDAWAY, Junr.**  
Bay Side, June 20, 1801.  
N. B. A regular Mail is established between the Cities of Washington and Annapolis.

#### Thirty Dollars Reward.

**RAN** away from the subscriber's plantation near Mr. Baldwin's tavern, in Prince-George's county, on Saturday last, a likely young negro fellow named **HARRY**: he sometimes calls himself Henry Wallace. He is a likely black smooth faced young man, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 2 inches high, straight and well made. He speaks in a slow and careless manner, sometimes hesitates, and when alarmed, stammers; and when made angry, his eyes have a redish cast. He had on and took with him a coarse felt hat, half worn, & rather high crowned, a dy'd cotton great coat almost new, with metal buttons, a coarse dark colored jacket with full cape, and large metal buttons, three oznaburg shirts, a white gingham coat, green kersey overalls, having a small patch on the left knee; several waistcoats, one of which is a swandown, and a pair of short stockings. He is smart and active; can wrestle, box, beat a drum, sing and dance very well. His wife, the property of Mr. Baldwin, has been lately detected in stealing 15 or 20 dollars from her mistress, a part of which was found on Harry, and he bearing the consequences, made his escape. As it is probable he is not without a plenty of cash, he may change his cloths; and it is likely he will change his name. He was born in Queen Anne's county, in the family of the late Richard B. Lloyd, Esq. and has a brother and other relations there. Who ever will apprehend Harry and secure him in goal or otherwise, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars. All masters of vessels are cautioned against carrying him away.

**GABRIEL DUVALL,**  
April 9th, 1801. 68 t.

#### J. DUKES. MINIATURE PAINTER.

**BEGS** leave to inform the public, that he intends to reside for sometime in Easton, where Specimens of his performance may be seen. He offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and Vicinity on the most reasonable terms at Mrs. Webb's, L. Brella, Hat Cover & Straw Maker, in Downen street.  
August 11, 1801.  
N. B. Old Paintings cleaned.

#### LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale at public vendue at Centerville, on Wednesday the 2d day of September, (if not sold at private sale before,) the following Tracts and parts of Tracts of Land, lying and being in Queen Anne's county, to wit.

**PART** of a tract of land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 142 acres, within three and a half miles of Tuckahoe bridge, on the main road leading to the nine bridges, and seven miles of Centerville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and possession will be given the 1st of January next. The tenant Mr. Philip Porter will shew the land to any person wishing to view it.

Also part of a tract of land, called Hawkin's Pharfalla, containing 600 acres, lying in Tully's Neck, about 10 miles from Centerville, on the main road leading to Choptank bridge, three miles from Ruthsborough & two from the nine bridges. This farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each, and has a good dwelling house, two barns and other convenient buildings on it. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The tenant Mr. Isaac Boggs has a lease, which will expire January, 1803, when possession may be had. Mr. Boggs will shew the farm to any person, who may wish to view it previous to the day of sale.

Also part of a tract of land, called Margaret's Hill, containing about 130 acres, within four miles of Tuckahoe bridge. This farm is also well adapted to the growth of wheat & corn, & has a good dwelling house, a new barn & other convenient buildings; it has also a good apple orchard. The tenant Mr. Richard Baker will shew this land, &c. to any persons wishing to view it.

Will also be offered for sale at Easton on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, (if not sold before at private sale,) the following tracts of land lying in Talbot county, viz.

That well known farm called Long Point, lying on Miles River, containing about 160 acres, about 60 acres of which are wood land, abounding with white and red oak, and pine. This farm in point of situation is excelled by few. It is at present in the occupation of Mr. Jacob Gibson.

Also part of a tract of land called Meworth, containing about 200 acres, lying within two miles of Easton. This farm has a fine branch running through it, and 12 or 15 acres of excellent meadow ground, which, from its vicinity to Easton, is of great value. The tenant Mr. John Arrandale, or the subscriber will shew the land to any person wishing to view it.

The above lands will be offered for sale on the following terms, viz. one fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, & a deed will be executed.

**JOSEPH HASKINS,**  
Attorney in fact for Messrs. R. Gilmer, Wm. Patterson & J. Dall.

Trustees for the late

**CHARLES CROOKSHANKS,**  
Easton, August 3, 1801.

**I HAVE** several small Tracts of Land in Caroline County, that I wish to dispose of, either for money or on credit.  
**W. RICHMOND.**  
Queen Anne's county, August 10, 1801.