

more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm; because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed, the only effectual guardian of every other right:

The reasoning is such as might be expected from an exertion of pre-eminent talents by a virtuous citizen in the great cause of the people. Whoever will attentively read it throughout, and shall not be convinced of these truths, would not receive conviction though one arose from the dead.

Satisfactory as these observations must be to every dispassionate mind, I shall not omit to subjoin the opinions of our late envoys to France. In their letter to the minister of foreign relations there, they say "the genius of the constitution and the opinions of the people of the United States, cannot be overturned by those who administer the government." Among those principles deemed sacred in America; among those sacred rights considered as forming the bulwark of their liberty, which the government contemplates with awful reverence, and would approach only with the most cautious circumspection, there is none, of which the importance is more duly impressed on the public mind, than the liberty of the press. That this liberty is often carried to excess, that it has sometimes degenerated to licentiousness, is seen and lamented; but the remedy has not yet been discovered. Perhaps it is an evil inseparable from the good with which it is allied: perhaps it is a shoot which cannot be stripped from the stalk, without wounding vitally the plant from which it is torn."

If this act had been warranted by the constitution, it was unnecessary and impolitic. In every nation where the press is attacked, liberty is in danger. If congress are permitted to regulate (and it is admitted they cannot abridge) the liberty of the press, it will soon be destroyed, and whenever that falls, our liberty will fall with it. It is unnecessary to add that the president gave his sanction to these acts. Without his approbation and signature they would not have been enacted. When the sedition act was delivered to him for his consideration, if, instead of passing, he had rejected it, and assigned such reasons as must have occurred to a mind enlightened as his undoubtedly is, he would have endeared himself to a grateful people.

G. DUVALL.

[To be continued]

S A L E M, June 26.

Last evening arrived at Beverly, the schooner Nancy, captain Oocar, in 56 days from Corunna. Soon after leaving port, was boarded by three French frigates and a brig of 16 nine-pounders, at different times, all shortly cut from Bourdeaux—and by them all politely treated, and permitted to proceed—all four of them having positive orders not to molest any Americans whose papers were regular. Saw on Sunday last, a schooner and a ship standing to the eastward.

The consul at Corunna informed captain Oocar, that the differences between America and France would be accommodated very soon—and that the privateers had strict orders not to molest any Americans. We sincerely wish these orders might be enforced in that den of devils—Guadaloupe.

Captain Oocar on his outward bound passage, by shipping a sea, carried away his foremast and bowsprit, and was kindly relieved by the United States frigate, captain Barry.

B O S T O N, June 27.

THE JUNO.

The large armed merchant ship of this name, which sailed from this port a few days since for Leghorn, has been detained by the British frigate Cleopatra, and ordered to Halifax. Her cargo is very valuable; and we have no doubt, that in a court of justice, the most satisfactory evidence could be given, that it is wholly American property. Upon the presumption, that she will have a candid and impartial trial, we flatter ourselves we shall, in a few weeks, have the pleasure of announcing the release of this vessel.

The ship Juno and the principal part of the cargo belong to Messrs. Matthew Bridge and Thomas K. Jones, gentlemen, who, wherever they are known, are respected for their industry and integrity. They are indebted solely to unremitting and honest exertions for the property they possess.

June 28.

The pretence for detaining the Juno is said to be, that she was employed in conveying the produce of a Spanish colony to the mother country; being bound to Malaga, and having Spanish sugars on board. It is said Pellear informed the supercargo that had the been bound to Leghorn, which we learn, was the ultimate object of the voyage; she would not have been detained.

The sloop Fair Eliza, and sloop Juliet, are libelled in Rhode Island, for being employed in the slave trade.

The Deux Anges prize ship was sold on Wednesday for 9500 dollars.

A letter from Bilbao, 22d March, 1800, says, Don Nicholas Blasco Xicoza (for some name like it, we cannot decipher the orthography) has just been named by his Catholic majesty, minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

Importance of Massachusetts.

The inland revenue paid to the United States, by Massachusetts, from the commencement of the present government to the close of the year 1799, amounted to 1,179,686 dollars; whereas Virginia, during the same period has paid only 522,244 dollars. Yet Virginia sends 21 members to congress; and Massachu-

setts but 14. Is this making representation in taxation go hand in hand?

June 30.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

On Saturday last, the brig Holbrook, of New-York, captain Sayer, arrived here from Greenock, in 47 days. The papers received by this arrival are to May 6, from which we have extracted the most material articles of intelligence, which are to be found under the foreign head. Since the receipt of these papers; we learn from captain Sayer, that he had on board, when he sailed, a Glasgow gazette of May 12, which contained an official account of the defeat of Massena's army, in Italy, in which between 7 and 8000 men were killed and taken prisoners. This paper was taken from captain Sayer by a privateer which boarded him off the Western Isles.

From Portsmouth, June 21.

Arrived here the ship Hantonia, captain Moulton, in 41 days from Liverpool.—When we heard this vessel was coming in, we anticipated a flood of important foreign news! Boarded her in the river, and were informed that not a single paper was brought, as the captain had been sick ten days previous to her departure, and could not obtain the late papers; neither were they in the way of hearing the news or reports of the hour. However we have received the following purport of a letter.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to a respectable merchant in this town, mentions,

"The campaign is just opened in Italy, where the French have been terribly beaten;—and general Massena and his army expected to be made prisoners.

"The season is very forward, and appearance of plentiful crops."

Latest European Advices,

Received here by the Holbrooke, captain Sayer, from Greenock.

S A V O N A, April 9.

Field-marshal Ott is under the walls of Genoa, joined by brave insurgents of Fontano Buona, who are commanded by a French general, lately escaped from Genoa. The French are retreating to Finale, closely watched by general Elsnitz.

R O V E R E D O, April 13.

General Elsnitz was to have attacked Vado on the 7th, but the enemy did not think it advisable to make a stand, having retreated from St. Stefano to Finale, leaving behind 17 pieces of cannon, several ships, and military effects. In the citadel of Savona, 350 of the enemy were made prisoners. General Melas is at Savona, general Elsnitz at Finale, general Ott at Guardo, and the British have begun to bombard Genoa from the sea.

The manœuvre of general Melas, by which he got in the rear of the French, and separated their force, is considered here as matterly.

N E W - L O N D O N, June 30.

Captain Baley, of the brig Eliza, from Norfolk, spoke off Hampton Roads, a brig from the West-Indies, which informed him that the United States ship of war Connecticut, had had an action with a French national ship of 20-guns; in which the former was successful and had sent the prize into St. Kitts. The Connecticut lost 20 men.

N E W - Y O R K, July 2.

AMERICAN NEGOTIATION.

An arrival at Boston, from Bilbao, brings a report that the negotiations with our commissioners at Paris, had been broken off in consequence of a correspondence said to have taken place between our envoys and Mr. Pitt. This news is not probable.—France will gain much more from America, by fair promises than by such hostile conduct. She is convinced of this from experience. * Witnesses the late captures.

Extract of a letter from Boston, to a house of the first respectability in this city, received yesterday, dated 17th ult.

"A vessel arrived last evening from Bilbao, brings an account that letters received there from Paris to the beginning of May, stated that the treaty with our commissioners had broken off at their second meeting. There was a clashing which ended in this. The reason given by the first consul was—a correspondence with Mr. Pitt!"

B A L T I M O R E, July 5.

Extract of a letter from John Morton, Esquire, American consul at Havana, to the secretary of state, dated Havana, 21st of May, 1800.

"It is with much concern I announce to you, Sir, that since my last, the yellow fever has commenced its ravages among our countrymen at this place. A number of seamen, and several persons, who resided on shore, have already fallen victims to that dreadful disease; and several are now under the hands of the physician.

Annapolis, July 10.

Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, jun. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he shall remove his residence to Baltimore the ensuing fall, and is therefore under the necessity of requesting those, who meant to honour him with their confidence at the next election, to consider his name withdrawn from the list of candidates for the general assembly, as it will not be in his power to serve them with that punctuality, which a representative owes to his constituents.

A meeting, this day, of the trustees of St. John's College, they resolved to appoint, on the first day of September next, an assistant to the professor of English and grammar, who is to receive for his services at the rate of 400 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly.

It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, writing, arithmetic and other branches of the mathematics usually taught in English schools; and to carry young students of Latin through the grammar, the Vocabulary and Catechism.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1800.

In CHANCERY, July 1, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of HENRY GASSAWAY, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property; and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry Gassaway being known to the chancellor to be at this time, and to have been at the time of passing the said act; a citizen of this state, and of the United States, and the said Henry Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Henry Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, before the last day of the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eighteenth day of August next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Henry Gassaway's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix.

July 8, 1800.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond from Mr. JAMES MATTISON to me, for fifty pounds, as the same is mislaid and paid, any person finding it will confer a favour by delivering it to Mr. Mattison.

RICHARD PARROTT.

Annapolis, June 28, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of TALBOT SHIPLEY, deceased, to come and settle their accounts without delay, or they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without respect to persons, and all those that have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be discharged, by

KACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

June 26, 1800.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near WILLIAM STURRIER'S tavern, a bay MARE, supposed to be about ten or eleven years old, with a little white in her forehead; about 14½ hands high, has a large lump on her near side, supposed to be done by the poke of a cow, also a few white saddle spots on her back. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

BASIL SEVOY.

WE, the subscribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH MACKUBIN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, do require all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

MRS MACKUBIN, } Execu-
RICHARD MACKUBIN, } tors.

June 24, 1800.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's, on Severn,

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in his face and legs, nine years old, full 15½ hands high; he is handsomely formed, and equal as to bone, speed and action, to any horse bred in America. He was got by the imported horse Venetian; his dam by Little Figure, out of a fine imported mare. La Fayette will cover mares at five dollars, or two barrels of corn, each mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom, if paid by the first of November next; if not then paid seven dollars will be charged. Good pasturage at 3/6 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

April 10, 1800.