



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

From the Gazette of the United States.

THE present, is a period in the history of this country, at which federalism has strong calls for exertion. Appearances in Europe indicate a state of things in a high degree unfriendly to national repose. Whenever two states, formidable by their resources for war, engage in hostility, no extent of foresight can hope to mark out the limits of its duration or its effects. Each new conflict increases the violence of enmity; and the anger of nations, like that of individuals, will often by irritating collisions, rise above every control. When this becomes the case, events are produced that were not foreseen, and parties, who were strangers to the original ground of hostility, find themselves withdrawn, by the vicissitudes of contest, from their retreats of fancied security and peace. Above all wars, those undertaken to gratify private ambition are most to be feared. The adventurous candidate for fame is not to be impeded in his career, by obstacles of a common nature. In the thirst for power, ordinary estimates of the consequences of action are overlooked, and remote good sacrificed to immediate gratification and temporary renown.

Such a war as this is France now about to enter into. Bonaparte's fame has been already pretty plentifully fed, but it wants a little more to prey upon. He has not yet reached Alexander's title. To say that this country should generally keep clear of the broils that agitate other nations of the globe, is saying what none would be inclined to dispute; but to suppose that without proper precautions the varied contrivances of ambition can be guarded against, is to reject the maxims of common sense and disregard the lessons of experience.

With a view to this subject, let us see for a moment what are the political principles of our present rulers. To the general government alone is committed the management of our concerns with foreign nations. On the proper conduct of that government does our safety as one people depend, and in its miscarriage is involved our ruin. This government has always had its greatest enemies among the present ruling party. By them it was opposed in its origin, and by them every measure tending to add to its importance and energy has been resisted. Its civil institutions, its plans of revenue, with other appendages that secure influence, they have abolished, and are pursuing with steadfastness their favourite maxim of the exaltation of individual states. And hear, what are other principles of their national policy? An ill-grounded apprehension of danger from systems of efficacious defence; a solicitude, of very doubtful sincerity, to save expense; pretended sensibility to the sufferings of their fellow-men; a disposition to acquiesce under insult derived from a careful calculation of dollars and cents; unbounded faith in the sincerity of promises; a contented reliance for safety on their own pacific dispositions; these, with other opinions equally unfounded and illusory, they suffer to mark out the course of their political career.

Different are the principles by which the federalists aim to govern their conduct. As they were the promoters of the national government, so they have ever wished to turn it to purposes of national advancement and utility.—

They have never desired to narrow the sphere of its influence; but bearing in mind the importance of its provisions, they have endeavoured to impart to them activity and vigour.— They raised an army, because justifiable apprehension told them danger was near. They laid the foundation of a navy because they knew our prosperity was connected with the safety of our commerce. They established national courts of justice, because national convenience required it, and because they were willing to add to the instrumentality of the general government in conferring endearing advantages, and in their fiscal calculations, while they manifested a proper regard to the condition of the people, they did not forget the supplies that interior arrangements demanded, or that foreign perfidy might call for.— The points of difference between the federalists and their opponents branch out yet more widely. The federalists do not believe that their own country is no way concerned in the events that take place in other countries. They regard the United States as being one member of the great family of nations, and as being interested in upholding those regulations that tend to preserve established order, and check the enterprises of power. They believe that European ambition may easily cross the Atlantick; and at present they know of no defiles or fortresses that might so readily stay its course. They acknowledge the beauty of our political institutions, but cannot think them placed above violation.— They do not look upon plans of effective armament as being incompatible with republican systems. History, so recent as hardly to have lost the name of diurnal occurrences, tells them that their country must owe its safety to the same means that have been resorted to by other countries; to vigorous preparation for danger and to constant and suspicious vigilance. More than all, the federalists will never believe that the particular complexion of their government excludes all operative force from principles which every where else act so powerfully upon the heart of man. They would nourish with all their care, national honour, and national pride. When these are once infringed, they despair of ultimate safety and even of the show of commanding respect.

The experience of the federal administration is appealed to in verification of the above remarks. The powers of Europe during that administration were in a state of the most dangerous commotion. The phrenzy of revolution had gone abroad, and the safety of states was attacked by secret artifice and by open force.— It will be the province of the historian to recount the instances in which these attacks were successful. In stating the exemption of this land from general calamity, he will not forget the causes by which it was occasioned. He will point to the wary foresight of Washington and to the prompt energy of his wise successor. These enlightened statesmen early saw the danger that threatened their country. Disregarding specious assurances they had recourse to every measure of precaution to save us from the conflict. And when the blow seemed just ready to fall, they presented to the enemy a firm and a commanding front. Their policy will also receive an increase of praise when it is recollected that it made its way through an opposition virulent and unceasing.

We therefore think this a time at

which Federalism has strong calls for exertion. In seasons of tranquillity the machine of government does not so easily go wrong. But the direction of public affairs in perilous conjunctures is a task more difficult, and ought to be entrusted to that class of our citizens who have given a satisfactory earnest of their capability for its execution.

[From the Washington Federalist.]

May 3, 1803.

To STANISLAUS HOXTON, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

Without enquiring into the motives which induced Mr. Paine to address his six extraordinary letters to the people of the United States—it seems to be high time at least, to disclose to the world the effects which this man's general conduct, and these letters in particular, have produced upon our people. Never having seen Paine, I can be actuated by nothing arising from the disgusting egotism which every one complains of in his conversation. My opinions are founded upon his own words and works, and upon a knowledge of the political and religious creed of our native American Republicans.— Since seventy-six it has been my pride to be one of this sect; I shall remain one, so long as our native virtue and strength shall be exerted to protect us against such Foreigners, and the insidious doctrines they avow! Revolution is this man's darling passion.— His ineffable vanity and arrogance have constantly intruded him into scenes of convulsion—and if we could believe his fanatic scribbles, he controls the destiny of the political world!

Not satisfied with this ideal importance upon politics, he has flitted from deistical writers of a former age, the hacknied doctrines of infidels, in hopes also to prostrate christianity, the sweetest consolation of mankind! He has done more—he has set up a standard for infidelity to rally round, and a precedent for ingratitude to skulk into! In his Age of Reason, he has reviled the religion of our country—in his letter to Gen. Washington, he has traduced his benefactor! But we thank God, that the religion of this western world is not to be overturned by the pigmy lucubrations of an unprincipled revolutionist! Our vigilant and enlightened government will frown upon his disorganizing and officious impertinence, and the people will cry out with one voice, “away with such foreign miscreants—Paine has been a Callender towards Washington, and Callender has been a Paine to Jefferson.”— But let us turn this fellow round and see what he has done—he tells us that after he finished the revolution in America he went to Europe! I would ask, for what purpose? If he really considered himself an American citizen, why did he desert his favourite country, and deprive her of his immaculate energies at a time when the constitution was in the infancy of experiment? He has never dared to say, he was sent by the government as an agent of any kind, although he has the audacity to complain, that the executive did not claim him, when he was jeopardized in France by his own folly! No—the actual cause of his leaving this country at that time was the very same which brought him here in the first instance—to partake in more revolutions! And in this movement we see his own maxim verified, “that every vice has a virtue opposed to it,” for so soon as our government assumed

a shape of virtuous energy, he shrunk from its terrors and hastened into the vortex of European infamy! His Rights of Man, addressed to the people of England, is of the same complexion.— It unhinges the fundamental principles of American Independence—the natural rights of every nation to govern itself without the interference of strangers. It goes to sap the foundation upon which every well regulated political institution builds its hope of wealth, peace and happiness! by stirring up discontent among the ignorant—by alarming the fears of the credulous—by misrepresenting the motives and actions of men in power, (and by this means displacing those whom a majority of the nation have declared shall be their rulers) and by inculcating doctrines which go to produce civil war!

This was Paine's employment in England! and Oh! sad to tell—while this political Quixote was busily employed in distributing his Rights to the people of England, but for his sudden disappearance the magistrates would have presented him with one of theirs—the right of hanging a scoundrel! Tom found England would not do for him, and he stole over to France! Here this political volcanary could glut his passion for revolutions! He had been by turns an Englishman, an American—and a French citizen; but so much did he prefer the last, that he honoured their national legislature with taking a seat.— From this dignified stand did he look on without emotion, and witness the shocking massacres of those horrid times! But when his colleague, the tyrant Robespierre, had usurped the power over the Guillotine, and declared that it was the interest of America to arrest Paine, then, and not till then, do we find our hero alive to the miseries of France and his own danger! Poor Tom has exerted all his sophistry and logic to colour over this act in his Tragic Comedy, but it won't do. Every man must ask, why did he go to France at all? Or why did he remain there after Robespierre's execution? There can be but one answer, that to the first, his pride was too much gratified to part with his importance—to the second, he felt free again to renew his former enjoyments, while the same scenes were playing over again, and he could not bring himself to part with such exquisite gratification!— But mark my gentleman! No sooner had Bonaparte stopped the revolutionary excesses, and there appeared something like law and gospel in France, we find him whining to our generous and humane executive, for leave to return in a government vessel, by which he would be protected against Britain, where his life had been forfeited, and enable him too to leave France unmolested. But to secure his departure more certainly, and with some eclat, which his little soul is always panting after, he published (wrongly translated) the President's letter of permission, written in the easy confidence of old acquaintance! Thus did this man avail himself of an indecorous publication to deceive the world as to executive patronage! Mr. Jefferson's enemies have seized the golden opportunity and charge him with advocating all the crimes of this detested monster! Although the President will feel no sort of uneasiness at this twisted inference among the numberless others, yet the friends to the administration cannot suffer Tom Paine, who has capped the

climax of iniquity, to intrude himself into our republican sect—we disclaim the association and despise his principles! He has had the presumption to place himself (uninvited) in the front rank of our party! And our adversaries rejoice, because he is the sure instrument to do us injury! The republicanism of Americans is as opposite to this man's doctrines, as is vice to virtue! I know that mine is, and I believe from every thing I have heard and seen, that such is the universal sentiment.

I am, dear Sir,
your most obt. servant,
WILLIAM BAKER.

[Remarks of the Washington Federalist.]

The above letter, as it respects the principles and conduct of Paine, expresses the natural feelings, the honest, independent sentiments of an American. We cannot however subscribe to the opinion, that the President is untarnished with the irreligious, envious and ungrateful principles of his friend Paine.

Dr. Baker speaks of the President's letter as being improperly disclosed. Part of it was published before Paine left France.—On his arrival here, did Mr. Jefferson express any disapprobation at Paine's thus giving publicity to the letter, or to any of those intemperate writings and abandoned principles which disgraced his correspondent? Did he even treat him with cold indifference or mere formal respect? No. Paine had not been half an hour in George Town, before the President's secretary was dispatched to enquire after his health, and to attend to his accommodation. Mr. Lewis was almost constantly engaged for several days, in performing the Presidential honours to Paine, in shewing him the city and procuring lodgings—for even this was attended with no small difficulty, backed as it was by the whole weight of Presidential influence. There were many who thought and acted as Americans, and would not receive such an inmate as Paine. The day after Paine's arrival, all ceremony being waived, he dined with the President. This familiar and easy intercourse was kept up by these loving friends, and Paine was almost a constant guest at the table of our Chief Magistrate, the successor and professing friend of Washington. He dined with all the heads of the departments, and all those in and about Washington, over whom the President had any influence. With all these facts staring us in the face, can it be called a "twisted interference," to say that there is a cordial friendship subsisting between Mr. Jefferson and Paine, founded on and cemented by the similarity of their religious and political principles? There are, no doubt, many honest men among the democratic party who with Dr. Baker, "disclaim the association and despise the principles" of Paine. But this is no proof that their sentiments accord with those of the government. The variance between professions and actions, between principles and practice, has become so familiar with our rulers, that it ceases to excite wonder. The admirers of Mr. Jefferson and his professed principles, from an anxious desire to approve, frequently suffer themselves to be led away, by the most flimsy pretexts and bold assertions.—Let any man lay aside his prejudices, and calmly reflect on the conduct of Mr. Jefferson and his particular friends and dependants, and then say that they have been entirely uninfluenced by the principles and sentiments of Paine. No individual could have attracted such assiduous and respectful attention, greater than any man in the United States ever experienced from our present rulers, without his having gained their esteem and admiration. They could not have *shared* his influence or talents. By what other motive could they be directed but love?—We will carry this question home, by asking Dr. Baker, if any thing would have tempted him to act the same part? We readily undertake to answer for him, No. Why? Because he despises the man and his principles. What then but love and respect could have influenced the conduct of those who acted differently?

LONDON, May 5.

This morning the following letter was received by the Right Hon. the

Lord Mayor, of which he immediately, with becoming zeal, sent copies to Lloyd's Coffee House and the Stock Exchange:

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

"Downing, street, Thursday Morning, Eight o'clock, May 5, 1803.

"Lord Hawkesbury presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the honour to acquaint his Lordship, that the negotiation between this country and the French Republic, is brought to an amicable conclusion."

The joyful intelligence spread throughout this large city, with the rapidity of lightning, and it is impossible to describe the demonstrations of satisfaction and joy which were every where expressed, though many affected to fear that the honour of the nation had been compromised, & no little degree of ingenuity was exerted to find out the terms that had been agreed upon between the two governments for terminating the differences that had taken place.

At the Stock Exchange, the effect was such as might have been expected from such pleasing intelligence. The 3 per cent. Consols opened at 68, rose rapidly to 71 3/8, and were still looking up when a message came from the Treasury to the Lord Mayor, between twelve and one o'clock, to acquaint him that the former letter was an impudent forgery!

It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by this notice; the Stocks instantly tumbled to 63, 62, 1/2, 62, and the panic was such, that they would certainly have gone lower, had it not been thought advisable to close up the Stock Exchange, which was accordingly done at one o'clock, instead of waiting till the usual hour.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange assembled as soon as they received the Lord Mayor's communication. Several of the brokers went over to the Mansion-house to consult with his Lordship upon the best means of tracing the forgery. He shewed them the letter, with Lord Hawkesbury's seal; by what means it was procured has not yet been ascertained.

The Stock Exchange Committee have, we understand, declared that all bargains made since the imposition was practised, shall be void.

Government, anxious to prevent the public from being imposed on, instantly sent notices to those quarters most likely to give the contradictions a quick and extensive circulation.—Copies of the following were sent to the editors of the different newspapers.

"Treasury, May 5, 1 o'clock.

"Sir,

"I have to acquaint you, that the Message which was supposed to have been sent this morning from Lord Hawkesbury to the Lord Mayor, stating, that the Negotiations with France had terminated amicably, was a fabrication, and totally without truth.

"J. SARGENT."

The Proprietors of the Stock Exchange have offered a reward of 5000l. for apprehending the author of this forgery, and have resolved every one shall give an account of what bargains they had done both yesterday and today. The Lord Mayor has also offered a considerable reward.

The exact amount of the sum, of which Mr. Aslett stands charged of defrauding the Bank of England, is 325,000l.

HARTFORD, June 22.

By letters received in town we have received intelligence of the murder of Capt. William Hildrup, of this place. Captain Hildrup failed from this in March last, in the schooner Catharine, the property of Messrs. Williams and Lawrence, bound on a voyage to the West Indies. He arrived at Antigua and sold part of his cargo, and thence proceeded to Nevis, where he was disposing of the residue. While at this last place, he sold some flour and butter to a Mr. Reap, a clerk of Mr. Nicholson, a merchant at Nevis. The articles being landed, a dispute arose between Captain Hildrup and Reap, respecting the payment for them.—Words ensuing, Captain Hildrup directed his men to remove the articles and carry them on board the schooner. Reap then drew a pistol and swore he would shoot the man who should attempt to remove them, and actually snapped it at one of the hands. The mate of the schooner being present,

when Reap pointed his pistol at him as if to fire upon him. Captain Hildrup instantly attempted to seize the pistol from Reap's hand, when a struggle ensued, and the contents of the pistol were lodged in Capt. Hildrup's breast. He survived the wound about three minutes. Lord Livingston has issued a special commission for a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and a day is fixed for the trial of the offender, who is now confined in irons, and will it is hoped meet with his deserts. Captain Hildrup was an active and enterprising young man, and has left many friends to beavil his untimely fate.

NEW YORK, June 25.

FROM PORT REPUBLICAN.

Captain Burbank, of the brig Lovely Lass, has communicated the following intelligence: that he sailed from Port Republican on the 7th instant, a few days previous to which the brigand troops to the number of between 3 and 4000, (as was reported) marched from Leogane and encamped on the plains within six miles of the town—that a number of French troops, in which were included the marines of the ships of war in port, were sent out to engage them, and that a partial battle had been fought, in which the French gained no superiority. The blacks still held their ground, and the issue was undecided when captain B. sailed. The Americans in the town were stationed in the fort. There were at Port Republican four ships of the line and six frigates cruising in the Bite, which prevented the brigand barges from coming out. About 1000 troops arrived during his stay there, in detached transports from France. Captain B. also states that 25 of the French inferior officers deserted in one night, and joined the blacks.

Three American schooners (whale fishermen) belonging to Nantucket, one of which was commanded by capt. David Folger, have been taken by the French national schooner *Telegraphe*, off Aux-Cayes, carried into Jacmel and condemned. The crews were put into the fort at the latter place, where six of them had died. This intelligence captain Burbank received from Capt. Folger, who came to Port Republican with an appeal to the superior court at that place, but which sanctioned the decree of the court of Jacmel. The plea for condemnation was for trading with the brigands.

NORFOLK, June 18.

Extract of a letter, dated the 18th April, from Copenhagen, to a gentleman in this town.

"An official account has arrived here three days since, from the French government, stating that the First Consul will allow no *neutral power*, but that they must either declare for or against the French Republic." It has caused considerable consternation here, and the result is not at present known."

"Americans, what do you think of this galgonade?—This usurping Tyrant says, that you shall either join his bloody standard, or become the victims of his vengeance and your peaceful disposition.—But we hope that the spirit of '76 is not yet dormant."

BALTIMORE, June 18.

BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

June 16, 1803.

Whereas the good effects produced by lime thrown into necessaries, in destroying the noxious effluvia arising therefrom, is established beyond a doubt.—The Board of Health have authorized Daniel Brown, a coloured man, to supply the inhabitants with that article, in small quantities, for the aforesaid purpose.

Said Brown is to procure good unslacked lime, which is to be pounded small, and with a horse and cart attend therewith at each house during the warm season; the citizens paying therefor at the rate of 15 cents per peck. This will not be thought too high, when it is considered, that besides the cost of the lime, there will be the additional expense of a horse and cart and his attendance.

It is supposed, that about a peck ought to be thrown in at first; and half a peck once a fortnight thereafter; as this will be requisite during the warm weather only. The citizens are

earnestly requested not to permit trifling an expense to stand in their way; no other excuse can have any plea, as the article in question will be brought to their doors, and even deposited.

Said Brown, will commence on Monday morning next, at Market-street bridge, and continue up said street.

By order of the Board,
A. FENORDEN, Sec'y.

LLEXINGTON, June 7.

We are warranted in asserting, that our Indian neighbours are disposed for peace: we have more to fear the consequences of the lawless behaviour of our frontier men, than the hostilities of Indians. A gentleman direct from Natchez, informs that a band of robbers (white men) infest the country between the Indian towns and the settlements; and are generally painted as Chocktaws.

WILMINGTON, June 16.

On Sunday last arrived here the schooner *Caty*, Allen, 7 days from C. Francois.

The revolutionary affairs of St. Domingo, still remain in awful uncertainty; the brigands possess the whole country, except about two miles round the principle sea ports; no troops of consequence had arrived, and of the few that were sent out, two regiments of mercenaries had deserted to the enemy, who have acquired such strength and use such desperate modes of attack that not even the chosen men of Bonaparte will stand before them in the field of action. In this dreadful situation the almost exhausted inhabitants, are the only protection to the country.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, July 3.

DECLARATION OF WAR !!!

The Editor hastens to lay before the public, the following Highly Important Official Document, received in an extra New York Gazette of the 30th ult. by express, at Bryden's Coffee House, Baltimore.

The ship John Morgan, captain Howrad, has arrived in 39 days from London.—She brings news to the 20th May, containing the Important information of war between Eng. & France. Mr. King, late American ambassador at London, came passenger.

At the Court of Queen's Palace the 16th of May.

PRESENT,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, in consequence of the repeated insults and provocations which his majesty has experienced from the government of France, his majesty finds himself compelled to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honor of his crown and the just rights of his subjects: his majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships,

goods, and subjects of the French Republic; so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned, by letters of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise by his majesty's commissioners for executing the commission of lord high admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the French Republic, or to any person or persons being subjects to, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic, and bring the same to judgment, in such courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof; and to that end, his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board; authorizing the commissioners for executing the commissions of lord high admiral, or any other person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his majesty's subjects or others whom the commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the seizure, apprehending, and taking, the ships, vessels and goods, belonging to the French Republic or to any person or persons being subjects to the French Republic; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedent, his majesty's said advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare a draft of a commission and present the same to his majesty at this board authorizing the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great Britain and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate of surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, which shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures prizes, and reprisals, of all ships and goods that are or shall be made, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and con-

demn all such ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to the French Republic, or to any person or persons being subject to the French Republic or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic, and that such powers or clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his majesty at this board a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the said several courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes above mentioned.

From the court of the Queen's Palace, the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and three.

(Signed by all the privy Council.)

The above Declaration makes no mention either of Spain or Holland. It was understood that England had given notice to those powers, that she would respect their Neutrality, as long as they were willing and able to defend it against France. Their peaceful numbers will not last very long, if such be their only security!!!

It is said that Mr. King, who arrived in the John Morgan, has declared that our embassy to France has been successful, and that Louisiana is ceded to the United States. Of this we expect soon to hear more particularly.

Washington, (Ken.) May 26.

Indian hostiles.—Mr. Daniel Wall, who arrived from Natches on Monday last, has been polite enough to give us the following important, though melancholy intelligence.

As one Joseph White, a Mr. Stapleton, and our informant, were passing through the wilderness together, they were fired on by two Indians who lay in ambush by the road side. There must have been two balls in each of the Indians guns, as that number passed through White's breast, which instantly terminated his existence, and the same through our informant's hat. Two other Indians were standing off a few yards who did not fire, but attempted to catch the horses that were following with the packs, and that of the deceased, but did not effect it. The survivors were pursued several miles, the Indians frequently appearing in sight, and among them a white man was plainly discovered. When they arrived at Duck river settlement, about fifteen miles on this side of the place where the attack was made, a party went back and got the money which our informant and his companion had hid, but saw nothing of the Indians, nor could they find Mr. Wall's horse.

A few nights before this attack, which was on Friday the 15th inst. our informant was told, a party had been

fired on 5 times, were drove from their camp, and lost all their money and a gun, but no person was killed or wounded. On the 15th, another party was attacked and pursued 7 or 8 miles by persons on horse back. As our informant passed through the nation, he saw a Mr. Patterson, from near Lexington, who had a few days before been badly wounded in the shoulder and arm by the savages.

A London article of the 2d of May, says—"Toussaint Louverture is dead. He died according to letters from Be-sancon, in prison a few days ago. The fate of this man has been singularly unfortunate, and his treatment most cruel. He died, we believe without a friend to close his eyes. We have never heard that his wife and children, though they were brought over from St. Domingo with him, have ever been permitted to see him during his imprisonment."

Captain Gilman, from Canton, informs us, that just before he sailed, John Tuck, Grand Hoopoo of Canton, (Chief of the Customs) was poisoned by order of the Emperor of China, who sent three Mandareens from Peking for the purpose. The first gave him a poisonous pinch of snuff, the second a pill, and before the third was administered, he was a corpse. This is the mode in which he was punished for squeezing the poor. He took the poison with as much complacency as one friend would take a pinch of snuff from the box of another.

N. Y. Pa.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next Session, for the removal of the Seat of Government from the city of Annapolis to the city of Baltimore.

This being a subject of important consideration to this state, it is requested that the different printers of newspapers in Maryland will insert the above notice in their respective papers for the information of the inhabitants thereof, and be thereby enabled to instruct their representatives accordingly. [Telegraphe.]

DIED.—In England, Mr WILLIAM BELL.—He was a warm 45 and 93 man; and when Wilkes was sentenced to two years imprisonment, he swore he would neither shave himself, nor change his linen, until the object of his idolatry had regained his liberty; and in this brutal state he actually remained until the period was expired.

CHARLESTOWN, June 7.

ANECDOTE.—Awake and read, is the best cure (says Dr. Zimmerman) of prepossession in favor of those whom we do not know.—The truth of this aphorism is abundantly proved in the case of Mr. Jefferson. The partiality of the gentlemen of Virginia made them view all the conduct of this man in a favourable light, and even through a magnifying glass. But the clouds of ignorance respecting his real character are dispelling fast, and the chains of prejudice are loosening by the spirit of enquiry. One of the most enlightened citizens of Virginia, who is an inhabitant of Williamsburgh, was at the Virginia springs last summer, and took occasion to say, very publicly, "all that has been said and written about Mr. Jefferson's patronizing Callender I know to be false—it is a federal misrepresentation. I know that so far from his encouraging the publication of 'the prospect before us,' he expressed his abhorrence of that abusive work. I know he said at that time, 'Gentlemen ought to discourage Porcupine, Callender and Duane, by not reading their papers—if these fellows are encouraged they will poison the fountains of social intercourse and domestic happiness.' A gentleman who was at the springs, and heard all this gargonade, afterwards saw his Williamsburgh acquaintance, and said to him, 'Well Sir what is now your opinion about Mr. Jefferson's having encouraged and paid Callender to vilify general Washington. I learn that when at Richmond you saw at Davis's Office Jefferson's letters to Callender, saying his writings, seconded by the wisest of tax gatherers, must produce the happiest consequences, that he had ordered his henchman to pay him a sum of money. To this enquiry the former advocate

of Mr. Jefferson gave no other answer than a most significant shrug of the shoulder.

A gang of Robbers for some days past have committed considerable depredations in the city and county of Philadelphia. The store of Mr. Stuckert, in Germantown, of Mr. Dorneck in North third street, Philadelphia, and the dwelling house of Mr. J. P. de Haas, in Bustletown, have been recently broken open, & sundry articles of value taken therefrom. The latter gentleman was robbed of a considerable quantity of plate.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday last at Monmouth, while several of the inhabitants were firing at marks, Mr. Daniel Rand was unfortunately shot by the unexpected discharge of a gun in the hands of Mr. Joseph Chandler while priming his gun, which accidentally went off, and discharged its contents into the left breast of Mr. Rand, and instantly put a period to his existence. He has left a wife and several children to lament his untimely end.

Captain Dodge, of the sch'r Paragon, from St. Thomas, informs, that on the 16th inst. near the edge of the Gulph, he saw a ship on fire in the cabin, all the forepart of her having been burnt to the water's edge, except the timbers, which were standing.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Somerset County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of ISAAC HENRY, late of the same county, deceased; all persons having Claims against the said Deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this 5th day of July, 1803.

WILLIAM WINDER,

Adm'r of Isaac Henry.

THOMAS A. FISHER,
FROM BALTIMORE,
GOLD & SILVER-SMITH,
EASTON.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced Business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Bruff, that he means to carry on his business in all its various Branches: Likewise he has on hand a large and general assortment of Jewellery, amongst which are the following articles:

Gold Ear-Rings and Drops.
Gold Watch-Chains, Seals & Keys.
Gold Finger-Rings, plain & beaded.
Gold Necklaces & Bracelets.
Gold Saddle-Rings & Cases.
Elegant Silver & Sett Knee Buckles.
Ladies Fruit knives, Pearl Handles & Silver Blades.
Gilt Locketts & Chains.
Gilt Necklaces.
Gilt Watch Chains, Seals & Keys.
Ladies Pocket Books, Silver Mounted.

Ladies Purse—and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All kinds of Plate-Work made on the most reasonable terms.

••• Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.
May 24, 1803.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Talbot county on the Estate of Robert Ewing, deceased—All persons having claims against the said Deceased, are hereby desired to exhibit the same legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT EWING, Adm'or.

JAMES TROTH,

Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Willemott, intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and from his knowledge in the line of his profession, and a determination to pay the strictest attention to such orders as he may be favoured with hopes to render general satisfaction.

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupied. BENJAMIN WILLEMOTT Easton, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 m. 49.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the order of the Justices of Talbot County Court, the Lands and Tenements of the REV. JOHN BOWIE, late of the said County, deceased, will be exposed to public Sale at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 23d day of August next to the highest bidder.—These Lands consist of a valuable Farm and Plantation, containing about 500 Acres, with a suitable proportion of good Wood-Land, situate on Choptank River, above Dover Ferry, and about five miles from Easton. The residue of these Lands consists of the settlement near Easton, whereon he resided, with about twenty Acres of Lot-Lands attached to the same. The Title is believed to be indisputable. Previous to the time appointed for the Sale, the Lands will be carefully surveyed, and laid off in convenient parcels and allotments for the accommodation of purchasers; and a Plot thereof will be deposited in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH HASKINS for the information of those who may desire to see the Plan. The Lands will be sold on a credit of three months as to one fifth part of the purchase money, and of one, two, and three years as to the residue thereof; so that one fifth of the purchase money be payable at the expiration of three months, and the remainder in three equal and annual instalments at the expiration of one, two and three years from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the money, according to the terms of sale, with lawful interest for the same from the time of sale till the payment thereof. The grounds may be seeded in the fall, and possession will be delivered on the first of January next. Persons desirous of purchasing will no doubt view the premises and form their own judgment of their value.

HENRY NICOLS,
JOSEPH HASKINS,
OWEN KENNARD,
JOSEPH TILFORD,

Easton, 19th June, 1803. 8w75.

RAN away from the Farm called St. Joseph, in Talbot County, on the 8th day of April last, a Negro Man named Tom, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, his wool is uncommonly long; slow of speech when spoken to; but a sly sensible fellow. His Cloathing were such as Negroes commonly wear, but took with him sundry other articles of cloathing which he may occasionally change. A Reward of Ten Dollars will be given if taken within the state, if taken out of the state Fifteen Dollars.

THOMAS MONELLY.

All Persons who are indebted to the Editor of this Paper are very respectfully requested to make their several Payments as early as possible.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be pleased to accept of my most respectful Acknowledgments for their former support and suffrages in my Favor, and for their polite and civil deportment to me ever since I have been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all the Citizens of Talbot that I am a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the ensuing Election, and hereby respectfully solicit the Honor of their Suffrages and Support.—I have endeavoured to conduct myself in such a manner as to be as little oppressive to the Poor as possible, and as indulgent to the People at large as the nature of my Office and Duty would allow me to be: If, Gentlemen, you should think me worthy of a further continuance of your Favors, you will no doubt act as free and independent Men, and will confer on me the Honor of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntingdon.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Prince's Anne in Somerset County. There is on said Lands a large brick dwelling-house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good; The place has been some years rented, and of course out of repair as to the inclosures. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the East, or Shore for the finest timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Weomoto River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 10, 1802. N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will shew the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

H. W.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE: HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, County wharf.
October 7, 1802.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 27th of May last a Negro Woman by the name of RHODEY, 41 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, yellowish complexion, an uncommon bushy head, a bold look, quick and loud spoken; her clothes are unknown, for it is expected she will change her common dress: She left when she went away an infant child about 6 or 7 months old. The aforesaid Woman has a Husband at Hook-Town, who calls himself Scipio Haskins, and other connexions at the honorable William Hindman's; and also a brother-in-law, Richard Haskins, and a sister, in Baltimore, supposed to be living at Col. James Hindman's; and it is thought that she is secreted by some of the above Negroes. Whoever will take up the above Negro and secure her within the state, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive Ten Dollars, or if out of the state, and secured or brought home, shall receive the above Reward and all reasonable Charges paid by me.

JOHN SHANAHAN,
June 14, 1803. 74.

IN CHANCERY, June 17, 1803.

James Jones,

Betsy Jones, of Dorchester County, Levin and Harriot Jones, defendants in the State of Delaware, heirs of John Jones, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the real Estate of John Jones, deceased, father of the said defendants, for the payment of the said John Jones' debts. The bill states that the said John Jones died intestate without leaving personal estate sufficient to pay his debts; that the real Estate of the said John descended to the defendants as his heirs at law; that the said Levin and Harriot Jones are infants, and reside out of the state of Maryland, to wit, in Sussex county in the state of Delaware. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the 20th day of July next, give notice to the absent defendants of this his application, and of the substance and object of the bill, and warn them or their guardian or guardians to appear here in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 20th day of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

(True Copy)

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

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of HENRY ENNALLS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby requested to forward their Demands against the said Estate, with the proper vouchers, to the Subscriber with all possible dispatch, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are also requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

SARAH ENNALLS, Ex'rx.

ANY person having Timber to fall this spring, and no convenience to secure the bark, the subscriber will undertake to save it, and give them a reasonable compensation or the same.—A generous price will also be given for well-cured Tan-Bark.

WM. ATKINSON.

3d 4th mo. 1803. 1f 64

Now in the Press,

AN EXTRACT, NUMBER I.

From the Works of a True Believer Submitted to the World,

AS A TESTIMONY OF THE TRUTH OF PROPHECY AS A WARNING to the IMPIOUS;

AND AS A COMFORT to Those, who are making

Their CALLING & ELECTION SURE. Published and recommended by their FRIEND and SERVANT W. C. G.

The Managers of Chester Church Lottery flatter themselves that the Drawing of said Lottery will commence on the first Monday of August next.—As a proportion of the Tickets are yet undisposed of, they recommend it to the public to make early application, or they may be deprived of the advantage of getting them at the original price.

Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

NOTICE.

AN active young LAD, about 17 years of age, who understands the common Rules of Arithmetic, writes a fair Hand, and of reputable Connections, will hear of a Situation in a STORE in this Town, if speedy application be made to the Printer hereof.

Easton, June 21st, 1803. 4w75

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer.

26th April. 1803.

B L A N K S

Of all kind printed at this Office, with Neatness, Accuracy & Dispatch.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

IBEG leave, Fellow citizens, thro' the medium of the press, to apprise you of my Determination to offer myself a Candidate for your suffrage at the approaching Election for Delegates to the state Legislature. Thus exercising a Right with which the constitution of our State has invested me in common with other Citizens, it is with great deference I rest the issue on that independent expression of the Public will which ought ever to characterize the Elections of FREE MEN.

Unaided by any preconcerted political alliances, I anxiously look forward to no other result than the just influence of Character upon liberal and honest Hearts: I will neither attempt to cajole you with delusive promises or wrest from you your honest opinion by Bribery or Corruption. I venerate the voice of the people when freely and fairly expressed, as the most commanding feature of Republican government; but when it comes forth polluted by passion or Party Spirit, its beauties are all faded, its commanding power is lost, because it ceases to be the genuine offspring of Independent Free will.

Warmly and zealously attached to the Constitution and Government under which we live, and jealous of every privilege enjoyed under their sanction—Opposed to innovation, but friendly to rational and substantial Reform—Bound to the land we inhabit by every Tie which can influence the Human Heart—Possessing a common interest and a common stake with every member of the community, and with them equally exposed to the good or ill effects of Political Regulations or Civil Establishments—I shall cheerfully submit my pretensions to preferment to the justice and candor of my Fellow Citizens, to whose determination I shall bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself

your very obedient Servant.

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Myrtle Grove, June 1803.

AT a Meeting of the president and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington on the 3d day of May, 1803.

RESOLVED,

That a payment of Five Dollars on each Share in this Company be required of the subscribers to be made on or before the first day of September next, to either of the following persons.

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland.
Samuel Chew, Chester Town.

Books of subscription for the remaining shares, in this Company are now in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

JOSEPH TATNALL,

President.

May 24, 1803.—15W—78

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

TO gratify the solicitations of a number of my Fellow-Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. I claim no merit from former services; but if from your knowledge of me, you think I can render you any service, I will cheerfully serve you to the best of my abilities.—If any other person offers, who will serve you with more zeal, or is more attached to your interest, I beg you to elect him; for I assure you that I have no views separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. George A. Primrose, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are hereby warned to produce them, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 1st day of September next; and also all those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN PRIMROSE, Adm'or.
Queen-Anne's county, June 24, 1803.

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DAVID KERR.
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IMROSE, Adm'r.
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EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIVth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1803.

(No. 678.)

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

FROM THE ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

JUDGE CHASE'S CHARGE.

Supposing our readers to have seen Mr. Smith's elegant strictures upon the address of the Hon. Judge Chase, published some time ago in the *National Intelligencer*, we now lay before them the remarks of the editor of the *Charleston Courier*, a dish of a very different kind. Of Mr. Andrews we shall only say, as the strongest mark of approbation, that the sound principles, the great talents and industry displayed in his paper, have drawn down upon him all the abusive vengeance of Duane and his Democratic followers; at the same time that they entitled him to the respect and gratitude of all the friends of order and civil liberty.

Whether it be conducive to the maintenance of civil liberty and to the purposes of justice, or consistent with public propriety and sound sense, to allow to the press the same rights over the decisions of judges, as it allows over constitutional wrongs, is a question at once too difficult of solution, and too important in its consequences to be decided upon hastily. Whatever, therefore, may hereafter be said upon that subject, we shall for the present forbear entering into it; although we feel that the attacks which have been made, first upon the judiciary in general, and afterwards upon the constitutional rights of the judges, call loudly for animadversion. Some observations, however, published in the *National Intelligencer*, printed at Washington, upon the charge of Judge Chase to the grand jury at Baltimore, (which we have copied into the *Courier* of this day) deserve notice, not on account of their value or ingenuity, but because the inconsiderate and uninformed are as liable (often more so) to be beguiled into error by the imbecility and ignorance of bad counselors, as by the subtlest sophisms of the most ingenious logicians.

No dispassionate person will accuse us of want of candor though we say that the extract from Judge Chase's speech, given in the paper alluded to, ought to be taken with caution, as wanting any authority but that of its avowed enemy. And although we conceive it to be, even as it is there represented, to its full real meaning justifiable, yet since it involves an abstract question, founded upon words of a very ambiguous import, without any limitation assigned to them, or any light thrown upon them by context or explanation, we postpone a particular consideration of it till a more full report of the charge, from a less suspicious quarter, shall enable us to consider the judge's opinion in all its parts and with all its relations at once, and to lay it in its proper state before our readers.

That "good laws flow from liberty, and not liberty from good laws," as this writer asserts, is perhaps one of the most nonsensical efforts to play the metaphysician that ever was made by folly and ignorance. If by liberty the writer means natural liberty, the thing is nonsense, because laws are made to check it; if he means social liberty, again it is nonsense, because laws are made for the protection of it—and therefore liberty does flow from good laws; as from its great sanctuary. It is some what remarkable, that the advocates of pure democracy are continually endeavoring to confound the minds of the people on this subject, and to impress upon them the notion

that social liberty is a thing wholly independent of laws and coercion, and not only capable of existence without them, but in some sort contra-distinguished from them. If those gentlemen will stoop to any authority, they will be corrected when they hear that Mr. Locke lays it down, that "where there is no law, there can be no liberty." But the sagacious writer of the article alluded to, insists in the teeth of Mr. Locke, that good laws flow from liberty, and of course, that liberty having pre-existence, may be without laws.

From a notion so ridiculous, & a term so vague, as "the right of self government," flows as a corollary, that ingenious gentleman's conclusion, that "the best laws will soon become the instruments of oppression, unless the nation possesses the right of amending or annulling them." According to these maxims, it would seem as if governments and constitutions were things which being subject to be altered every day to suit the purposes of this or that man, or set of men, may be stitched up in a loose manner to save time and trouble, and the looser the better, considering that they are to be taken to pieces and let out or drawn in just as occasion may require—something like playhouse clothes basted up (to borrow a tailor's technical) for the Hotspur of this evening's performance, ready to be let out for the Falstaff of to-morrow. Communities are treated by this sort of philosophic politician, worse than they imagine. They give them constitutions as nurses give packs of old east cards to children, and teach them to amuse themselves by building up houses and blowing them down again with the breath, till the baby is tired of the sport, when they put the pack in their pockets to play with them themselves; and if possible, cheat and rob their companions.

The writer of the curious article, then selects the following sentence from Judge Chase's charge, "Liberty does not consist in the form of government in any country. A monarchy may be free, and a republic in slavery."—And he breaks out into this novel and elegant expression, "Here we behold the cloven foot." "By such performances as this the public mind is to be prepared for monarchy."

Encountering the advocates of democracy our chief difficulty arises, not from their strength, but their weakness, not from what they write, but from what they have not read; in short, before they can be combated they require to be instructed. Knowing little and writing much, they write from the crude indigestion of their own minds, and of course produce matter which cannot be subjected to any test, because neither founded in any generally received principle, derived from any acknowledged authority, supported by any precedent, nor recognized by any of those superior personages, whose wisdom and virtue have conferred the dignity and the force of law upon their opinions, and sustained for them the general concurrence of mankind. In their minds the histories of Herodotus, Thucydides of Livy, of Hume, Robertson, Ferguson or Gillies are of equal authority with those renowned ones of Giles Gingerbread, Jack Hickathrift or Tom Thumb, and the cunning tricks of Raynard the fox full as instructive as the wise and subtle disquisitions of Locke and Montesquieu. If the writer of the article alluded to, had laid in even a slender substratum of histo-

rical knowledge before he hazarded political discussion, he would have found that Judge Chase was right in saying that "liberty did not consist in the form of government of any country," &c. &c. Liberty has been found to flourish under different forms of governments; it has been also found to wither in one country beneath the very same form of government under which it has thrived in another. Of this abundant instances may be given from history. But it may be taken as a general rule, which, contrary to all other general rules, will admit of no exception, that the constitution of the government of any country in order to be good must be adapted to the temper, opinions, habits, manners and dispositions of the people of that country; since some countries are as unfit for a republic, as emancipated negroes for the functions of civil life, or savages for the obedience necessary to the subsistence of society. It must not only be adapted in theory to the long received principles of the people—those principles which, (to use the words of a too neglected book) *grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength*—but in point of practice also to their habits, customs, manners and feelings—and here it is where the immeasurable gulph lies between the sound politician and the empirical pretender—between the man of genius, wisdom and learning, trained to the science of the human heart, and the adaptation of laws to its purposes, and the poor, shabby, upstart prattler on the common place of porter house politics.

"To the immeasurable and unspeakable power of the Deity, as the being of infinite perfection, alone belongs the omniscience which sees all things in their first cause. While to us poor, weak, incapable mortals there is no rule of conduct so safe as experience."

Mr. Charles Fox, whose opinions when they were against the French revolutionary constitution, may surely be admitted, has himself given evidence against the presumption of constitution mongers. In the violent debate in the house of commons of England, on the 6th of May 1791, he said that he suspected that the French constitution was none of the best, "because (said he) if all the wisest men of all ages could be collected together for the purpose, they would not, I am convinced, be able to make a new constitution of original excellence."

But what the bold, aspiring and unrivalled genius of Charles Fox despaired of, and what all the wise men of all countries and all ages united could not do, there is not a democratic whistperquack in politics but would undertake to dispatch on a sheet of letter paper. Like Horace's bad poet, *Stans pede in uno*.

For our part we are as firmly convinced as we are of any of the common operations of nature, that it would at this moment be as impossible to make France free as to enslave England or America. And that it would be as great madness and wickedness, and as ruinous to both, and we believe as impossible also, to make England an unmixed republic, as to make America a mixed monarchy. England has the government best suited to her. She can be safely nothing but a mixed monarchy—America nothing but a republic—France nothing but a despotism. Long time only introducing gradual, imperceptible change can ever give freedom to the slaves who

have for a long time been chained to the oar of despotism.

It is because the federal constitution did not assume to strain away, or guide, or drive, but contented itself to follow the accustomed opinions, the habits, and dispositions of the people, that it has been pronounced by all the wise men of Europe, & found at home by experience to be good. No new incongruous principles at variance with the received notions and customs of the country were introduced into it. The tinkers of the *Rights of Man*, who have for 12 years past, gone about making ten holes for one they have stopped, had not then crawled forth in swarms over the earth, crying "governments to mend." The venders of political waves had not gone about with their pedlar's packs of constitutions on their backs, rapping at every door to solicit customers. Abbe Seiyes had not then opened his full assorted pigeon holes—and all went well. What may happen hereafter it may, perhaps, be difficult to conjecture—but surely it may be allowable to assert, that if the party entrusted with the care of our constitution continue to carouse, and drink deep, and to make the people pledge them in repeated toasts of three times three, in the *raw spirits of liberty*, unqualified and unbrought down, the country will soon exhibit one disgraceful scene of intoxication, madness, and misery.

What a dilemma, then, would the world be reduced to, if the objection alluded to were well founded. First, if it were so, there could be but one good kind of government upon earth, and all those to whom that kind would not be adaptable, must be fain to be in a state of bad government, for centuries.

But let us resort to facts, and supply our antagonists with something more than they supply their readers; unfounded *ipse dixit*. "A monarchy may be free and a republic in slavery"—so says Judge Chase—and, naugre the opinion of the great politician from whom we differ, so say we also. And we will prove it.

Had the writer of that article even a school-boy's grounding in history, he could not have overlooked the various afflicting instances presented to view by history of the tyrannical power exerted in republican governments. Referring to modern times, in the republic of Venice, which once had its tribunes, its consul, under the name of master of the horse, and its democratic presidents under the title of doge, there existed a political inquisition, which struck terror to every heart, and at last reduced her once gallant and energetic citizens to the most abject degradation. The same too may be said of Genoa.

In ancient history, looking to Athens, it will be found that the most abominable acts of despotism were continually exercised, by majorities of the people against their fellow citizens; and there is this remarkable turpitude in all acts of popular despotism, that they involve in them the most atrocious vices which debase humanity, and make the hearts of all good men recoil with horror from their own species. In gratitude, far prominent & distinguished from the rest. And looking at Rome, it will be seen that the whole history of that republic was one continued tissue of alternate mutual despotism and tyrannical cruelty of party over party.

On the other hand, is it not to a monarchy the world is at this day in-

debted for civil and religious liberty. Is it not to England, Europe and America are indebted, the one for what little, and the other for the great all they enjoy of political knowledge and freedom. Was it not England that first burst the religious fetters for ages imposed by popish priest craft and imposture on the mind. Is it not in England that liberty at this day makes her firm stand against the assaults of despotism on the one hand, and the seductions of vicious licentiousness on the other. But what more need be said on this subject than this, that the monarchy of England lies embalm'd in immortality in the eulogy and recorded admiration of Montaigne, and all wise men, and in the invectives of all stupid and wicked democrats.

Probably that writer is incapable of making a distinction between monarchy and despotism as he is between republicanism and democracy. Let him read Montesquieu's works, and be instructed.

Thus have we proved, by reference to facts, what we undertook to prove, viz. that Judge Chase spoke in strict conformity to truth, when in his charge he said, "Liberty does not consist in the form of government in any country. A monarchy may be free, and a republic in slavery."

That we may never add the more to the afflicting proofs of the latter now recorded in history, is our earnest prayer, and shall be the object of our indefatigable labors.

To Mr. Samuel H. Smith, Editor of the National Intelligencer.

SIR,

Born within the territory of the United States,—Educated under the benign influence of christian revelation, and happy in a society where the affections of men are telled only by the morality of Gospel dispensation, I have reached my fifty fourth year before I found a man living in this country daring enough publicly to question the Divinity of the one, or the superior excellency of the other. It has remained for the wretched Paine, to be this monument of Apostasy; and for you, Sir, our republican printer, to give publicity to his principles. I do not mean to enter into a disquisition upon religion: Christianity stands upon pillars of Adamant; and has flourished "in immortal youth unhurt amidst the war of infidels, wrecks of virtue, and the crash of nations"—and Bishop Watson has "dissolved into thin air the battle fabric" of your Paines "Age of Reason," though culled from the choicest sweets of infatuated disorganizers. Nor will I arraign your motives for thus obtruding upon your readers such offensive writings. I will leave these lock'd up in your bosom; a source of pain or pleasure for your hours of serious reflection. But whilst your parsons among the native Americans will wave this enquiry, they cannot forget the melancholy consequences in other countries which have succeeded such beginnings! Sir, we are not distrustful—but we will be vigilant—we will not be lulled—we will rally around the republican standard, but we will not pass the Rubicon. We will never desert the genuine republican principles of seventy six; but we will arrest at the threshold the blasphemous monster, who has delug'd the old world with the blood of man, even though he assaults us under the signified shield of a Governmental Editor.

The Republicanism of Americans is the happy medium in the political world, between the Iron hand of Monarchy and the licentiousness of unrestrained Democracy. Like the meridian on our globe, it has also its tropics—Cancer and Capricorn are the confines of one—Religion and Virtue the limits of the other. Upon these pillars we have built the constitution upon this ground we find "the point of temperate liberty"—from this post we vanquish heightened Federalism; from the same strong hold we will crush infidelity. The glittering trappings of royalty approached us under the garb of Federalism—the insidious profligacy of fugitives from justice now assail us under a mark of Republicanism, the collision of these imported principles artfully wielded too by imported champions, has unfortunately excited a party spirit among our people! They have each enflamed the minds of their

followers; and seized a monarchy of zealous support to enlist them into measures of destruction. But it will be found that the great mass of our native citizens, whether Federal or Republican, alike abhor the doctrines of both. The honest federalist and honest republican are nearly allied. They will always be found in the same ranks upon the appearance of a common enemy. They will unite at our political meridian where the constitution, religion, and virtue have fixed their empire—from these sources they will derive their happiness. They will learn to forgive errors proceeding from good intentions, and from a column of experienced strength, which intrigue can never more annoy.

Seriously impressed with the truth of these observations we are at a loss to conceive from what policy, what strange insatiation, a man of your understanding should publish the hateful writings of Paine. The friends to the administration "in all assaults of their enemies" have resorted to your columns as an emblem of our moderation—as an evidence of official transaction—and as a fountain of pure principles. How is it then you wrought into daggers our shield of defence, and left them to be grasp'd by the hands of our adversaries? The highway man may urge for his justification the sufferings of a sick wife and starving children—and the cruelties of the savage are extenuated by the customs of his ancestors—but you, Sir, exhibit to the world a phenomenon in the catalogue of crimes which can admit of no plea. Excuse the effusions of an elderly man, who has children, and grand children, whom he tenderly loves; you cruelly endeavour to blight my blossoms with the poison of Dissem; you would float the glazy pellicles of aged eye with tears of misery! I had taught my progeny to be grateful to General Washington for his services recorded in the hearts of his countrymen; and stamped upon the page of faithful history—you published an appendix by Paine, calculated to tarnish his glory and fully paternal influence. But his fame will live through future ages, while there cannot be found even one to chaunt a requiem for his fallen enemies. I had engrained on their tender minds the morning principles of a Christ. You published Paine's letter to Samuel Adams, denying the obligation of his Holy Laws. I had implanted in their innocent bosoms a firm belief that republicanism was founded upon religion and virtue. You have published Paine's seventh letter, where it is marshalled in an opposite extreme. I have always impressed them with the morality derived from christianity only. In the same letter religion and morality are arranged as avowed enemies—what then, in the name of Heaven, I ask, can be the policy of thus blighting the budding virtues of our offspring with the poisonous shafts of infidelity? why now are your publications brought in evidence against republicanism by our adversaries at the bar of public justice? In vain can I look for your apology in the liberty of the press, because you waved the publication of my letter to Mr. Houston, disclaiming Paine—and you availed yourself of it in publishing Paine's attack upon the memory of Washington. In vain too do I resort to the toleration of religious opinions; for the same toleration which protects infidels must surely defend a christian—and as we had left Paine in the quiet enjoyment of his creed; from no power under Heaven, by no rule of justice can he rightfully thus disturb the peace of others—No Sir, the reflecting mind is left to wander through all the dark and dreary mazes of doubt and apprehension—not even charity with its downy bosom can lull into rest its sad forebodings!

Maryland, P. George's County, June 14th 1803.

SAVANNAH, June 23.

IMPORTANT.

The following letters from Col. Hawkins to the governor of this state, announcing the capture of W. A. Bowles, the celebrated son

of mischief, together with the disposition and 'talk' of the chiefs, will be found of the utmost interest and importance to the people of this state; and not unimportant to any part of the union. We presume Bowles has finally terminated his career.

O-chi-wo-jan, on Coosau river, 30th May, 1803.

IN my last communication to your excellency, I apprized you of the state of affairs in this agency. I have now the pleasure to add, that the chiefs of the Creek Nation convened on the 20th at this place, and were joined by a deputation from the Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws; that on the 24th the Seminoles and other chiefs in opposition, with their leader, W. B. Bowles, at their head arrived and that on the 28th he was apprehended, confined in irons and sent under a strong guard of Indians, by order of the chiefs, to governor Tolch of Pensacola, to answer for his crimes against the subjects of his Catholic majesty in East and West Florida.

We are so crowded with Indians and visitors that I must defer going into detail till the national council adjourns.

I have the honor to be very Respectfully Sir, your excellency's Most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

His excellency Governor Milledge, Georgia.

Creek Agency, 8th June, 1803.

I wrote your excellency on the 30th ult. by Mr. Robertson, gentleman of Greenborough, to inform you that Mr. Bowles was apprehended, confined in irons, by order of the chiefs & sent under a strong guard of Indians to governor Tolch of Pensacola, to answer for his crimes against the subjects of his Catholic majesty in East and West Florida—As soon as the event took place a general murmur, for the day only, run through the chiefs in opposition. With the evening, by the prudent conduct of the council of the nation, the whole subsided, and they were brought to take the United States and Spain by the hands in friendship, and to join in a solemn declaration of the national council, "that they were resolved on eternal peace with all the world; that they were dead and gone, their children might grow up in peace, repeat and remember this talk, and take it to the end of the world."

I heard a few days past that my having some pro-

perty near Fort Wilkinson has been a subject of anti-madversion on the part of some members of your legislature.—The place there (Hawkins's Springs) was assigned me by the chiefs of this agency for accommodation as agent six years past, has been occupied generally by the military or myself, for public purposes. As soon as the lines are run, and the military are removed, my property will accompany them, and whether they remove or not as soon as you can take possession of that country I intend my claim to cease, and my property to leave it. The Indians will be ready to run the line as soon as orders can be given for that purpose and communicated to the speaker of the nation.

With assurances of my continued exertions for the prosperity of the state over which you have the honor to preside, and of sincere wishes for your personal welfare,

I have the honor to be Sir, Your Exc'y's most ob't servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.
His Excellency John Milledge, Governor of Georgia.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 12.

On Sunday last, in the morning, the New Church in this town was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Claggett, and solemnly dedicated to Almighty God by the name of CHRIST CHURCH, in Easton, in the Parish of St. Peter, Talbot county, in the presence of a number of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a crowded congregation.

Also, in the afternoon of the same day, the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation, and the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, were both administered by the Bishop, to a considerable number of persons, who were mostly advanced in years, and every way greatly respectable.

OFFICIAL.

The executive have received official information that a treaty was signed on the 30th of April, between the ministers plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the United states and the minister plenipotentiary of the French government, by which the United states have obtained the full right to and sovereignty over New Orleans, and the whole of Louisiana, as Spain possessed the same.

(Hotel.)

We understand that our government has given orders to the different collectors of the customs, to issue sea letters to all American vessels leaving the ports of the United states, after the 25th

inf. This looks as if the late dispatches had given pretty positive information on what was about to take place.

Balt. Anti Dem.

We believe the public are sensible, that the federal editors are as liberal of "pains and expence" in presenting interesting intelligence, as the printers of the Chronicle. We expected Mr. Livingston's "Memorial" would have been longer when translated than it proves to be. It is, however, not very brief.

On Sunday morning a child fell out of the window of the third story of a house near Vine street, and would have been deprived of life had it not been for the providential interference of a man attending at the door holding a horse. He saw the child fall, and instantly stepped under the window and received it in his arms, without its receiving much injury.

[*Post. &c.*]

The new French *livre* pieces with the impression of BONAPARTE's head and instead of the words "French Republic," the words "God protect France."

GRAND CAUCUS.

Act II. SCENE 1st.

Enter Squire Docto Geographo alone, walking across a room in a very thoughtful mood.

"All this world's a stage,

"And all the men and women merely players;

"They have their exits and their entrances; And one man in his time plays many parts."

Yes, this world is a stage, on which we all have our different parts to perform; but, as the divine Mr. Pope elegantly expresses it,—

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,

"As well your part,—there all the honor lies;

"Fortune in man has some small difference made;

"One haunts in rags, one flutters in brocade,

"But 'worth' makes the man, and want of it, the fellow;—

"The rest is all but *leather* or *Prunello*."

I can declare, I have discharged the public duties assigned me with conscientious fidelity. When I reflect on the treatment of the war-worn soldier after the accomplishment of the greatest revolution recorded in history!—when I read of the old meritorious officers now driven from every post of honor and profit, while men are filling their places, who are remarkable only for either their vices, their violence, or their virulence, and, in too many instances, for their "anti-revolutionary addresses to our enemies," I feel more than I can express, and am filled with indignation and disgust for the present ruling Party. Our happy country, by the wisdom of a Washington and an Adams, was attaining the first rank among the nations of the earth; but alas! The Demon of Democracy having gained the ascendancy, our prospects are lowering, and I am really apprehensive, if our *betters* not, we soon shall sink in the estimation of all European nations. There is now scarcely one old officer remaining under our general government, who has not bowed the knee to the friend & advocate of the infamous *Paine* and his *Age of Reason*. In our state government, the "Secd." is making desperate efforts to get every office of *Profit* on floor, and this my little pittance will be wrested from me!

"Angels and ministers of grace defend me!!! I cannot reflect one moment on the subject, or I am driven to distraction. Well, I shall have a motley group of hypocrites and sinners here by and by to dine with me! I'll endeavour to keep up appear-

ances!! Ay! here they come.

Enter Simon Sneak, Squire Mutho-justis, Ralpho Sancho, Sq. Meanwell, and Tiltan Maypole.

My dear friends, I am extremely happy in seeing you. You all seem to be in high spirits, gentlemen.—What's the news?

Ralpho Sancho.—News! oh! glorious news! J—r—n has got two millions of dollars from the treasury, and the renowned M—e will make a great bargain with the great Republic, and stop the mouths of the Aristocrats here, I'll warrant!!!!

Squire Docto Geographo.—Very well! But do, the sovereign people know all this?

Ralpho Sancho.—The Grand Lama can do no wrong, and therefore it is of no consequence what they know or do not know. I shall do my part in keeping secrets of this nature as much as possible from public view, lest the grand cause should undergo an investigation, and our fortunes might be ruined. You must know our party are under good discipline, never complain, but do as they are told. As to the old Tories or Federalists, they may cry aloud and spare not, but all to no purpose. We will go on and never stop until we change every system and constitution to suit them from office, and have given the loves and fishes to our friends.

Sq. M. Justis.—That's right!! A noble sentiment, and worthy of such a cause. Had my advice been followed, we should not have been troubled at this day with the d—d Federalists!! We should all have been great men. I should have been Governor of the State, Ralpho my Secretary, Sneak my Chancellor, Sq. Meanwell my chief-justice, and Squire Quorum my treasurer.

All (excepting Sq. D. Geo.) Huzza for Sq. Mutho Justis!—He is the lad for us!!

Sq. Docto Geographo.—(Aside.) O tempora! O mores!

Simon Sneak.—It makes my mouth water to think of it!

Chancellor of the State of Maryland! The Honorable Simon Sneak, Chancellor of the State of Maryland! It founds well! Pray, your Honour, what's the Salary?

Sq. Mutho Justis.—It is now only \$1200, but when I am Governor, you shall have at least twice that sum! You shall have the weight of the *SD* in Bank Notes.

Simon Sneak.—May the blessing of Heaven attend you in all your glorious undertakings!

Sq. Docto Geographo.—But where is D. Bragwell, Esq.?

Ralpho Sancho.—He was in my office half an hour ago.

Sq. Docto Geo.—I hope he will soon be here to talk about his Daddy and to tell us of the wonderful things which he has done in the Assembly, as well as some of the rest of our renowned Delegates.

Simon Sneak.—Now, my friend, this is the Feast of Reason and of Reason. I was always sure, you would come over to our side.

Sq. D. Geo.—Come, Sir, don't be sure of that yet. Well, my old friend Mutho, ha, ha, ha, how do you find yourself after the wonderful exploit of Tuesday last? No doubt your noble Squire (pointing to Ralpho Sancho) will dress it off handsomely in the Star. I really think, upon honour, it is not inferior to knocking down the old lady. Ha! ha! ha!

I understand you are about to establish a Noble Order of Knighthood!!!

Enter D. Bragwell, jun.—All—How do you do, Mr. Bragwell? How is your Daddy?

Sq. Docto Geographo.—You have been at Annapolis, Mr. Bragwell, and no doubt, have heard a great display of talent there from our renowned Delegates, and as we have only heard a part of the wonderful things which your Daddy has done and said in the old anti-revolutionary time,—such as the disaster of his *Cid* Ram, &c., &c.—we should be glad to hear the whole, or as he does every thing by inspiration, perhaps he has made a display of his talents as an orator this Session Assembly.

Do. Bragwell, jun.—Why, gemmen, have you not heard of my Daddy's *Riddick* at Annapolis? Ay, it was in the sublime! It would have done your heart good to have heard him! He was so full of graceful cadence! I once

thought he was falling into a trance, which is no unusual thing at home after railing and tearing every thing before him!! Then take care, Mamma, and every body else! But after cursing the wind and every thing on the face of the earth, and foaming at the mouth, he is either seized with something like the powers of confit-ence, or falls into a trance!! Then his voice and manner are so fine and harmonious, that you would say he was inspired.

Sq. Docto Geographo.—Then I suppose he is inspired as fundaments, like the Pharaohs of old!

Do. Bragwell, jun.—I know nothing about your *Fundamental Pharaohs*, but I am sure my Daddy was on the right side, and kept Squire Quorum and others from fingerling the strong box. I believe he was never wrong in his life, for he has told me so, and that is enough!! But, Gemmen, such *Riddicks* you never heard in the whole varial world. The house re-founded encore my Daddy! Encore my Daddy!

Sq. Mutho.—Then I presume he had got over his g—s pretty quickly.

Do. Bragwell.—Yes, your honour, a draught or two of the Essence of Democracy, manufactured by our Nobility, wrought wonders on his stomach and bowels; and I tell you what, though the Caucus Men may think otherwise, my Daddy can see as far into a Mill-Stone as you or the best of our Party.

Sq. D. Geographo.—Well, Sir, how comes on our old friend W. Sneakup, Esq.?

Has he made any attempts at rhetoric as well as low Wit?

Do. Bragwell.—Ha, ha, ha! ha, ha, ha! Why, Sir, my Daddy told me as how he made an awkward attempt at *Riddick*, but he looked so wild, just like a Buck, first behind him, then before him, then to one side and then to the other, until all his friends began to fear lest he would do something, which I am ashamed to tell; but to be plain, my Daddy told me he finelt badly, and that he had just time to say "I must, I will," when there was such a roaring and clapping!!

All.—Ha, ha, ha! ha, ha, ha!

Sq. D. Geo.—That put a finishing stroke to the General Court, we may all suppose.

Do. Bragwell.—No, Sir, that was not the subject, but you may enquire of Sq. Quorum at the next Grand Caucus, and ask him, how he or his friends could have the impudence to attempt to make the County accountable for private debts; but I'll be d—d if I do not think he and a few other Democrats would screw the very vitals of the county if they had the sense to do it; and Mr. Sneakup gave a very good proof of his willingness to do any thing for his party, but my Daddy was too close upon him. Squire Mutho, you had better canvass this matter at the next Grand Caucus. I hope you don't call this a Caucus!!!

Do you, Sq. Justis?

Sq. Mutho Justis.—Oh! no; Oh! no: Only a friendly party to rejoice over our friend's conversion, notwithstanding he seems to have too much of the old leaven of honesty about him!!

[The conclusion of this Caucus will appear in our next.]

NEW YORK, July 5.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated 15th June.

"Three American ships with French troops on board bound to St. Domingo, have been detained and sent to Barbadoes and St. Vincents. All our troops are ordered up to Barbadoes."

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Somerset County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of ISAAC HENRY, late of the same county, deceased; all persons having Claims against the said Deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this 5th day of July, 1805.

WILLIAM WINDER,

Adm^r of Isaac Henry.

FOR SALE

THE following Lands which belonged to Col. R. Harrison, deceased, agreeably to his last will & Testament, lying and being in Dorchester county near the town of Cambridge, called and known by the names of Appleby and Willow Vale.

The tract of land called Appleby contains about five hundred acres, fifty acres of which is laid off into six lots, and one hundred and fifty acres is laid off in three fields each containing one hundred thousand corn hills,—the improvements on this tract are equal if not superior to any farm in the State of Maryland, an elegant large dwelling house tastily finished and in good order, a large brick kitchen with two fire places and with a good covered way to the dwelling house, paved with brick, a large brick quaster, an excellent meat house, work shop, granary, two carriage houses, two corn houses, three large barns, stables for a number of horses and also one for Cows and six large Ricks for Hay, a large garden and a young Apple Orchard of excellent fruit,—this farm is handsomely ornamented with trees according to the English style.

The tract called Willow Vale, contains about two hundred and twenty five acres, on which there is a comfortable dwelling house and kitchen with several out houses, two large Apple Orchards of good fruit,—if the above lands are not sold by the first day of August next, they will then be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder in the town of Cambridge upon the terms which will be then made known.

JOHN E. GIST Esq.
ROBT. HARRISON dec'd.
July 11th 1805.

H O R I E

Patent Thrashing (or Ginning) Machine is now in full operation, and may be seen at Sam. Yarnell's Farm near Eufora.

AS it is presumed those who wish to purchase the privilege of erecting Machines, would wish to view this already erected; it is needless to say much in commendation of it, more than as an encouragement to the farmer to pay attention to it; we may mention, that it will with three hands and a horse separate one hundred bushels of grain from the straw in one day.

SAMUEL YARNELL,
ROBERT MOORE.

To whom apply for Patent Rights for Kent, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester, in Maryland; Kent and Sussex in Delaware; and Accomac and Northampton in Virginia. 12 of 7 m. 1805.

THOMAS A. FISHER,
FROM BALTIMORE,
GOLD & SILVER-SMITH,
EASTON.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced Business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Bruff, that he means to carry on his business in all its various Branches. Likewise he has on hand a large and general assortment of Jewellery amongst which are the following articles.

Gold Bar Rings and Drops.
Gold Watch Chains, Seals & Keys.
Gold Finger-Rings, plain & beaded.
Gold Necklaces & Bracelets.
Gold Saddle-Rings & Cuffs.
Elegant Silver & Sette-Knee Buckles.
Ladies Fruit knives, Pearl Handlans & Silver Blades.
Gilt Locketts & Chains.
Gilt Necklaces.
Gilt Watch Chains, Seals & Keys.
Ladies Pocket Books, Silver Mounted.
Ladies Purse—and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All kinds of Plate-Work made on the most reasonable terms. * * Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

May 24, 1805. 3w 7c
BLANK BONDS
for sale
At this Office.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Talbot county on the Estate of Robert Ewing, deceased—All persons having claims against the said Deceased, are hereby desired to exhibit the same legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT EWING, Adm'or.

JAMES TROTH,

Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Wilomott, intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and from his knowledge in the line of his profession, and a determination to pay the strictest attention to such orders as he may be favoured with hopes to render general satisfaction.

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupied. BENJAMIN WILLMOFF
Easton, O.R. 2. 1802. 12 m. — 49.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the order of the Justices of Talbot County Court, the Lands and Tenements of the REV. JOHN BOWIE, late of the said County, deceased, will be exposed to public Sale at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 23d day of August next to the highest bidder—These Lands consist of a valuable Farm and Plantation, containing about 500 Acres, with a suitable proportion of good Wood Land, situated on Choptank River, above Dover Ferry, and about five miles from Easton. The residue of these Lands consists of the settlement near Easton, whereon he resided, with about twenty Acres of Lot-Lands attached to the same. The Title is believed to be indisputable. Previously to the time appointed for the Sale, the Lands will be carefully surveyed, and laid off in convenient parcels and allotments for the accommodation of purchasers; and a Plot thereof will be deposited in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH HASKINS for the information of those who may desire to see the Plan. The Lands will be sold on a credit of three months, at one fifth part of the purchase money, and of one, two, and three years as to the residue thereof; so that one fifth of the purchase money be payable at the expiration of three months, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments at the expiration of one, two and three years from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the money, according to the terms of sale, with lawful interest for the same from the time of sale till the payment thereof. The grounds may be seeded in the fall, and possession will be delivered on the first of January next. Persons desirous of purchasing will no doubt view the premises and form their own judgment of their value.

HENRY NICOLS,
JOSEPH HASKINS,
OWEN KENNARD,
JOSEPH TILFORD,

Easton, 19th June, 1803. 8w75

RAN away from the Farm called St. Joseph, in Talbot County, on the 8th day of April last, a Negro Man named Tom, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, his wool is uncommonly long; slow of speech when spoken to; but a sly sensible fellow. His Clothing were such as Negroes commonly wear, but took with him sundry other articles of clothing which he may occasionally change. A Reward of Ten Dollars will be given if taken within the state, if taken out of the state Fifteen Dollars.

THOMAS MONELLY.

All Persons who are indebted to the Editor of this Paper are very respectfully requested to make their several Payments as early as possible.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be pleased to accept of my most respectful Acknowledgments for their former support and suffrages in my Favor, and for their polite and civil deportment to me ever since I have been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all the Citizens of Talbot that I am a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the ensuing Election, and hereby respectfully solicit the Honor of their Suffrages and Support.—I have endeavoured to conduct myself in such a manner as to be as little oppressive to the Poor as possible, and as indulgent to the People at large as the nature of my Office and Duty would allow me to be: If, Gentlemen, you should think me worthy of a further continuance of your Favors, you will no doubt act as free and independent Men, and will confer on me the Honor of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Prince's Anne in Somerset County. There is on said Lands a large brick dwelling house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good; The place has been some years rented, and of course out of repair as to the inclosures. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore for the finest timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wocomoco River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will shew the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

H. W.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, County wharf
October 2. 1802.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 27th of May last a Negro Woman by the name of RHODEY, 41 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, yellowish complexion, an uncommon bushy head, a bold look, quick and loud spoken; her clothes are unknown, for it is expected she will change her common dress: She lost when she went away an infant child about 6 or 7 months old. The aforesaid Woman has a Husband at Hook-Town, who calls himself Scipio Haskins, and other connexions at the honorable William Hindman's; and also a brother-in-law, Richard Haskins, and a sister, in Baltimore, supposed to be living at Col. James Handman's; and it is thought that she is secreted by some of the above Negroes. Whoever will take up the above Negro and secure her within the state, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive Ten Dollars, or if out of the state, and secured or brought home, shall receive the above Reward and all reasonable Charges paid by me.

JOHN SHANAHAN,
June 14, 1803. 74.

IN CHANCERY, June 17, 1803.

James Jones,

vs.
Betsy Jones, of Dorchester County, Lewin and Harriot Jones, defendants in the State of Delaware, heirs of John Jones, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the real Estate of John Jones, deceased, father of the said defendants, for the payment of the said John Jones' debts. The bill states that the said John Jones died intestate without leaving personal estate sufficient to pay his debts; that the real Estate of the said John descended to the defendants as his heirs at law; that the said Lewin and Harriot Jones are infants, and reside out of the State of Maryland, to wit, in Sussex county in the State of Delaware. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the 20th day of July next, give notice to the absent defendants of this his application, and of the substance and object of the bill, and warn them or their guardian or guardians to appear here in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 20th day of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

(True Copy)
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of HENRY ENNALLS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby requested to forward their Demands against the said Estate, with the proper vouchers, to the Subscriber with all possible dispatch, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are also requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

SARAH ENNALLS, Ex'rx.

ANY person having Timber to fall this spring, and no convenience to secure the bark, the subscriber will undertake to save it, and give them a reasonable compensation or the same.—A generous price will also be given for well-cured Tan-Bark.

WM. ATKINSON.

3d 4th mo. 1803. 1f 64

Now in the Press,
AN EXTRACT, NUMBER I.
From the Works of a True Believer
Submitted to the World,
AS A TESTIMONY
OF THE TRUTH OF PROPHECY
AS A WARNING to the IMPIOUS;
AND
AS A COMFORT to Those,
who are making
Their CALLING & ELECTION SURE.
Published and recommended by their
FRIEND and SERVANT
W. C. G.

The Managers of Chester Church Lottery flatter themselves that the Drawing of said Lottery will commence on the first Monday of August next—As a proportion of the Tickets are yet undisposed of, they recommend it to the public to make early application, or they may be deprived of the advantage of getting them at the original price.
Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

NOTICE.

AN active young LAD, about 17 years of age, who understands the common Rules of Arithmetic, writes a fair Hand, and of reputable Connections, will hear of a Situation in a Store in this Town, if speedy application be made to the Printer hereof.

Easton. June 21st, 1803. 4w75.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer.

26th April. 1803,

B L A N K S
Of all kind printed at this Office, with
Neatness, Accuracy & Dispatch.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I BEG leave, Fellow citizens, thro' the medium of the press, to apprise you of my Determination to offer myself a Candidate for your suffrage at the approaching Election for Delegates to the State Legislature. Thus exercising a Right with which the constitution of our State has invested me in common with other Citizens, it is with great deference I rest the issue on that independent expression of the Public will which ought ever to characterize the Elections of FREE MEN.

Unaided by any preconcerted political alliances, I anxiously look forward to no other result than the just influence of Character upon liberal and honest Hearts: I will neither attempt to cajole you with delusive promises or wrest from you your honest opinion by Bribery or Corruption. I venerate the voice of the people when freely and fairly expressed, as the most commanding feature of Republican government; but when it comes forth polluted by passion or Party Spirit, its beauties are all faded, its commanding power is lost, because it ceases to be the genuine offspring of Independent Free will.

Warmly and zealously attached to the Constitution and Government under which we live, and jealous of every privilege enjoyed under their sanction—Opposed to innovation, but friendly to rational and substantial Reform—Bound to the land we inhabit by every Tie which can influence the Human Heart—Possessing a common interest and a common stake with every member of the community, and with Them equally exposed to the good or ill effects of Political Regulations or Civil Establishments—I shall cheerfully submit my pretensions to preference to the justice and candor of my Fellow Citizens, to whose determination I shall bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
your very obedient Servant,
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove, June 1803.

AT a Meeting of the president and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington on the 3d day of May, 1803.

RESOLVED,
That a payment of Five Dollars on each Share in this Company be required of the subscribers to be made on or before the first day of September next, to either of the following persons.

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland.
Samuel Chew, Chester Town.

Books of subscription for the remaining shares, in this Company are now in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

JOSEPH TATNALL,
President.
May 24, 1803.—15w—7r

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. GENTLEMEN.

IQ gratify the solicitations of a number of my Fellow-Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. I claim no merit from former services; but if from your knowledge of me, you think I can render you any service, I will cheerfully serve you to the best of my abilities.—If any other person offers, who will serve you with more zeal, or is more attached to your interest, I beg you to elect him; for I assure you that I have no views separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.
Easton, 16th May, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. George A. Primrose, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, are hereby warned to produce them, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 4th day of September next; and also all those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN PRIMROSE, Adm'or.
Queen-Ann's county, June 24, 1803.



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

THE LAYMAN.
No. 5.

THE interrupted and desultory manner, in which the publications under this signature have made their appearance, the writer is very sensible must have tended considerably to diminish any little effect they might have had. But this was unavoidable; imperious circumstances which could neither be foreseen, nor controlled, have compelled it, and it could not be otherwise. The reader therefore is requested to carry in his mind the connection between the different numbers, and he will then recollect, that the fourth closed with the authorities of Newton and Locke. Those of Sir Matthew Hale, and Sir William Jones, are next to be adduced.

The character of my lord Hale combines in it every thing that is great and good, and for extent of intellectual attainment, and unspotted sanctity of manners, shrinks not from a comparison with any which the annals of biography have handed down to us. No gentleman of the bar, I presume, will question the strength of his understanding, who has seen what the learned Mr. Hargrave says of him, in his "law tracts," or who has read his "history of the common law," his "pleas of the crown," or his decisions as a judge. But to shew the degree of estimation in which he was held, I shall annex a short extract from his life. The great Selden, says the writer of his life, soon found him out; and took such a liking to him, that he not only lived in great friendship with him, but made him one of his executors. Mr. Selden put him upon a more enlarged pursuit of learning which he had before confined to his own profession; so that he arrived in time to a considerable knowledge in the civil law, in ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, and other mathematical sciences, as well as in PHYSIC, ANATOMY, and SURGERY. He was also conversant in EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, and other branches of philosophical learning, and in ANCIENT HISTORY and CHRONOLOGY. But above all, he seemed to have made DIVINITY his chief study, so that those who read what he has written upon theological questions might be inclined to think that he had studied nothing else. It is incredible says Dr. Burnet, "that one man, in no great compass of years, should have acquired such a variety of knowledge, and that in sciences which require much leisure and application."—It is therefore with infinite satisfaction, that I read in the writings of such a man as this, the following sentence.—"I am now on the shady side of three-score years;—I have been acquainted somewhat with MEN and BOOKS, and have had long experience in learning, and in the world: There is no book like the BIBLE, for excellent learning, wisdom and use; and it is the WANT OF UNDERSTANDING in those, who think or speak otherwise."

The celebrity of Sir WILLIAM JONES is confined to the studious and literary, and is not perhaps generally known in this country, but England is proud of his merits, and he may justly be ranked among the most profound and elegant scholars of modern times. He was one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature in Bengal, and died a few years ago at Calcutta. But though a professional man, and occupied in discharging the arduous duties of a judge, yet Sir William Jones was not a mere lawyer. His ardent mind appears to have ranged

through every region of literature, and to have been satiated with little less than universal knowledge. He was not only intimately acquainted with the ancient and modern languages of Europe, but was profoundly versed in oriental learning. To lawyers he is well known by his treatise on "Bailment," and we are astonished at the various talents of the man, who is at one time investigating intricate questions of law, with all the perspicuity and elegance of a BLACKSTONE, and at another translating from the finest poets of Persia, and Arabia, the most admired productions of their genius.

The muses of Britain have been emulous to pay him their tribute of respect; and his character is thus beautifully delineated in the pursuits of literature, a work which ought to be deeply studied by every young American,

"He too whom Indus and the Ganges mourn;

The glory of their banks, from Isis torn;

In learning's strength is fled, in judgment's prime,

In science temperate, various and sublime:

To him familiar every legal doom,

The courts of Athens, or the halls of Rome;

Or Hindoo Vedas taught; for him the muse

Distill'd from every flow'r hyblean dew;

Firm, when exalted, in demeanour grave,

Mercy and truth were his, he lov'd to save.

His mind collected, at opinion's shock

JONES stood unmov'd, and from the christian rock,

Celestial brightness beaming on his breast,

He saw the star, and worshipp'd in the east."

Mr. Courtenay too a very handsome poet, in his "moral and literary character of Doctor Johnson," speaking of the great men who were formed in the school of Johnson, says,

"Here early parts accomplish'd JONES

sublimes,

And science blends with Asia's lofty rhymes;

HARMONIOUS JONES! who in his splendid strains

Sings Camdeo's sports on Agra's flowery plains:

In Hindoo Fictions, while we fondly trace

Love and the muses, deck'd with attic grace."

But let us now hear Sir William himself. In his anniversary discourse prefixed to the third volume of "Aesthetic antiquities," speaking of the Jews, he says,—"They had the peculiar merit, among all the races of men under Heaven, of preserving a rational and pure system of devotion, in the midst of a wild polytheism, inhuman or obscene rites, and a dark labyrinth of errors, produced by ignorance, and supported by interested fraud. Theological inquiries, he adds, are no part of my present subject, but I cannot refrain from adding, that the collection of tracts, which from their excellence we call the SCRIPTURES, contain, independently of a divine origin more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains both of poetry and eloquence, than could be collected within the same compass from all other books that were ever composed in any age, or in any idiom. The two parts of which the scriptures consist, are

connected by a chain of compositions (meaning the prophetic books) which bear no resemblance in form or style to any that can be produced from the stores of Grecian, Indian, Persian, or even Arabian learning. The antiquity of these compositions no man doubts, and the unstrained application of them to events long subsequent to their publication is a solid ground of belief that they were genuine productions, and consequently inspired.

When I compare, says DOCTOR PRIESTLEY, the decided opinion of such a man as Sir WILLIAM JONES, in which ALL MEN OF LEARNING will concur, with the confident assertions of Mr. Paine, I think of a man either really blind, or wilfully shutting his eyes, and declaring that there is nothing to be seen. A LAYMAN.

From the Trenton Federalist.

[The following Extract of a Letter from a young Gentleman in Georgia, formerly of this State, to his friend in Trenton, is deemed worthy a place in the FEDERALIST.] It was written by a person who entered warmly into the opinions professedly held by the advocates of Jefferson and Democracy, previous to their ascendancy in the General Government. Young and unsuspecting of deceit, the purity of his motives led him to believe that none but the most patriotic intention governed the conduct of those whose specious professions had won his unsuspecting heart and gained the better of his judgment: His native honesty has, however, spurned the deceivers from his confidence on the development of their real characters.—Intrenched in power, they find it no longer convenient to wear the mask of hypocrisy.—Such candour as is here exhibited, while it attests the triumph of virtuous principles, is strong evidence of true greatness of mind.

Extract of a letter from a young Gentleman in Georgia to his friend in Trenton.

"I have, within a week or two, come a cross your paper. 'The American,' I have seen ever since my settlement in this State; but, though the sentiments contained in the 'True American,' once pleased me; though once I had the vanity to think the policy it inculcated would be the only means of saving the country from impending ruin, I now find my mistake; for though the Jefferson Party, as I may with propriety style them, (as it is more men than principles)—more conclusion than government, at which they aim) have done some good acts since they came into power, yet when we balance them with the evil they have done, the evil is far greater. Instead of establishing peace and concord among the people, they have kept us in strife, discord and animosity. When I turn my eyes to my native State, I see her torn by faction, like Switzerland, in every part. The Constitution violated; the Laws set at naught; the State endangered for the want of a governor; good men abused and scandalized: old whigs of 76 termed Tories by mudslooms not older than myself; the grave not suffered to remain in peace; the friends of democracy, whose principles I once delighted in, falling out among themselves; the same men encouraging that infidel Tom Paine, who has taught the people to believe that every thing sacred is an imposition, that the father of our common country, Washington, was a rascal, &c. Gracious Heaven,

I shudder at all this. In Georgia his principles have taken deep root; too many believe Tom Paine the greatest man in the world. We see but few at church, & every thing is different from Jersey. As of late I have ceased to meddle in politics, and wishing to feel my conscience clear from any misfortune that may befall my country, looking with scorn and disdain at the conduct of L. B. and others at home and elsewhere, I say little; yet I hope they may see their errors, and that they may perceive that more harm may result from their conduct than ages can repair."

DOVER, May 19.

General Andreossi failed yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, in the Parfait Union, captain Nescot. Lord Whitworth had a conference with him, before he sent off.

All our English packets are at Calais, waiting to bring over Lord Whitworth's baggage and horses. A ship is in the Road, said to be bound to some part of Holland, with brandies from Certe, sent in by one of the gun-brigs cruising off here.

HULL, May 16.

This morning an express was sent to the collector of the customs here, to prevent the sailing of all ships and vessels whatever until further orders. A general embargo has consequently taken place upon the whole of the trade.—The mayor also received a letter to the same purport at Lord Halkesbury's communication to the lord mayor of London, with the addition, that it was highly probably Mr. Pitt would shortly come into office.

AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is this morning communicated to us, in a manner so direct, and from a source so respectable, as leaves no room to doubt its strict correctness:

A French emigrant preferred residing in this country to hazzarding his safety on the general amnesty; but he afterwards received a special invitation, accompanied with sufficient assurances from Talleyrand, by the direction of Bonaparte, and returned to France. A letter lately received from him contains a passage, of which the following is believed to be a pretty correct translation:—"The Government is not very different from the ancient regime, excepting as to the freedom of speech, as to which, a circumstance will give you some idea.—Having been accustomed while in your country to express myself without much reserve on any subject I pleased, I did give not myself the trouble to place any restraint on my lips here; but judge of my surprise on receiving a card from the First Consul himself, in his own hand writing, containing the following caution:—'Beware how you converse about things that do not concern you; beware how you meddle with the affairs of Government; but above all, beware how you quote as a precedent here the Jacobin Government of America.'"

[New York Evening Post.]

To take Stains out of Linen.

Stains, occasioned by fruit, &c. readily removed from the cloth, by wetting them, and placing them near lighted brimstone; a few matches will answer the purpose. The Sulphurous gas extracts the mark.

Capture of St. Lucia.

BRIDGETOWN, (Bar.) June 28.
At eight o'clock this morning arrived the schooner Supply, 222 tons, from St. Lucia, with dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Grinfield announcing the important CONQUEST of that ISLAND, which is communicated from the Lt. Gen. in a letter to his Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Seaforth, from which the following is an extract.

"ST. LUCIA, 22d June, 1803.
"I am sure it will give your Lordship pleasure to hear that St. Lucia is now, and taken in the most handsome manner within 12 hours after the landing.—We last night drove in the enemy's out posts and took the town of Castries.—I then offered the commandant a capitulation, which he refused as a soldier and a man of honor. This morning at 4 the assault began, and before five we were in possession of Morne Fortune. Our loss in officers wounded, particularly of rank, has been great, but I hope many if not all will be restored to a service, to which they have added lustre."

Without entering into a circumstantial detail of the debarkation of the armament, and its advance to the position of Morne Chabot; suffice it to say, that the greater part of the troops being landed at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon at Choque Bay, immediately proceeded to occupy the post contiguous to Morne Fortune, and about five o'clock having driven in the advanced posts, got possession of the town of Castries.

In this attack the Lt. Gen. himself led the column, and drove the French before him from Morne Chabot to Castries, down to a road that lay open to all the guns of the fort.

The Commander of the Forces, wishing to prevent an effusion of blood, sent a summons to the commander of Morne Fortune, which not being acceded to, it was determined to commence operations against the Morne before day broke the next morning.—The 1st Column, commanded by brig. Gen. Prevost, began its march at half past one o'clock; the 2d Column, commanded by brig. Gen. Bererton moved from the town at half past two; and a Detachment under Lt. Col. Shipley, marched by another road to divert the attention of the enemy by a feint attack.

The Columns nearly arriving at the same time at the several points of attack, immediately pushed forward to storm the works of the Forts, which were carried in less than three quarters of an hour, notwithstanding the resistance of the French (animated by the example of their commandant, General of Brigade Nogous) was most spirited and obstinate.

Great credit must attach to those who, by their prompt and decisive measures, have thus carried into immediate execution the wishes of his majesty's ministers, and gained such an acquisition to their country by the unconditional Conquest of an Island of such importance.

PARIS, May 13.

I enclose you a memorial, which Mr. Livingston, our minister presented to the French government, which was really the primary cause of the cession of Louisiana to the United States. I beg you to have it translated and published, that the tribute due to the exertions of that able negotiator be rendered by every citizen, who is capable of appreciating the inestimable benefit he has obtained. The cession was voted in the council of state the 8th of April. I was at St. Cloud that day.—The 9th, propositions were made to Mr. Livingston to fix on a price. The 10th, the thing was talked over, and the principles agreed upon when news of Mr. Monroe's arrival at Havre got to town. The 12th, in the evening Mr. Monroe did arrive at Paris. The previous negotiations of Mr. Livingston were communicated to him and every thing was closed and signed the 30th—even before Mr. Monroe was presented at court.

"A convention, for the payment of the American debts by France, to our Citizens, HAS ALSO BEEN SIGNED. They are estimated at four millions of dollars;—and are to be paid by the United States, in part of the compensation for Louisiana. Thus, the most important event to our country

since the Declaration of Independence has been effected by a man without authority from his government, and who, to ensure the good he wished to obtain, pledged his fortune for the execution, Merit of such a kind is so rare, that it ought to be well understood and appreciated. Mr. Monroe has the satisfaction of having been commissioned expressly for the purpose, and which to eternity will render him celebrated, without posterity knowing the part he had in the business."

"The British minister went off last evening, but I do not believe in war." The document alluded to is entitled, "A memorial on this question, whether it be advantageous for France to take possession of Louisiana?" It would seem the French Government was, or affected to be, convinced by it. The existence of this memorial was mentioned in a Charleston paper on the 25th ult. It is now in the hands of Mr. Nancrede for translation.

BOSTON, July 2.

Tobias Lear, Esq. is appointed by the president, consul general to the Barbary powers; he, with his secretary and family, are expected here in a few days, to take passage in the frigate Constitution, with commodore Preble.

NEW YORK, July 8.

From the time war was declared between the two great European powers, every possible exertion has been made by both to increase the means of defence. The French ports are closely blockaded by English cruisers, who had captured and sent into Plymouth and the Downs twelve merchant vessels belonging to France and Batavia, one of them a valuable Indiaman. The army intended for Louisiana has been incorporated with the French troops in Holland, and augmented to 20,000 effective men under the command of general Victor.

Masfeda, it is said, will have the command in Italy, Moreau in Germany, and Macdonald in Batavia.

The court of Vienna has addressed a declaration to the English and French ministers in that capital, stating that his Imperial majesty had decided to preserve the most strict neutrality in the event of hostilities between France and England. The emperor of Russia has professed the same sentiments, and has offered to interpose his powerful and pacific mediation to accommodate the differences which have arisen between the two nations.

Extract of a letter from John M. Forbes, Esq. consul of the United States at Hamburg, to a mercantile house in this city, dated 18th May, 1803.

"We have this day by several expresses from Paris, information that Lord Whitworth, the British ambassador, left that city on the night of the 12th inst. This is here understood as the unequivocal signal of war between those two countries. The neutrality of the United States and of this city will undoubtedly be preserved; the latter by the immediate renewal of the line of demarcation established during the late war. It is also highly probable, that the ports of France and Holland will be vigilantly blockaded.—Should this be the case, the intercourse between the United States and this city must necessarily be very great; at the present moment it is impossible to speak correctly of our prices, every article is rapidly advancing."

July 11.

The Treaty.—The arrival of the Treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States, may be hourly expected, as we are informed, from respectable authority that it was to be forwarded by a ship for this port, which was expected to leave Havre four days after the brig lately arrived at Boston, that sailed on the 15th of May. The Oliver Ellsworth, we understand, lay at Havre, ready to sail for this place; by her, probably, the Treaty will be received, when a call of the Senator will be made to take the same under consideration.

A British 74 gun ship, with a number of troops on board, arrived at Barbadoes in 26 days from England, just before the schooner Nabby, which arrived yesterday, left that Island.

During the gulf of wind yesterday afternoon, three small sail boats were overboard, between Governor's Island and the Battery, but no lives were lost.—In one of them was a lady, who re-

mained clung to the boat for upwards of 20 minutes, and was picked up almost exhausted.

BALTIMORE, July 7.

Accounts from La Vendee (says a London paper of the 15th May) state the intentions of the Bourbons, in case of a war, to make a final effort in that quarter for the restoration of royalty, in which they have the promise of being seconded by the ablest generals.

Russia, Austria, and Prussia, according to London accounts, have declared their intentions to preserve the strictest neutrality in the commencing war.

London accounts state that the French are building 6 ships of the line at Toulon, and making other marine preparations.

July 13.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated June 16.

"Two French ships, bound to Martinique, with troops and warlike stores (6000 barrels of powder), are brought in here by the Slam frigates."

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, July 19.

For some weeks past the Herald has not made its appearance so regularly as the Editor could have wished.—But when the customers to his paper are informed that this irregularity was owing entirely to a tedious indisposition, he flatters himself that they will readily accept the cause as an ample apology.—He is now provided with an assistant,—by whose attention to business the Editor will be enabled to execute, within a reasonable time, any professional orders with which he may be favored.

On Monday, 4th July, inst. a very respectable company of federal republicans assembled at the house of Mr. Richard Newman, in Contreville, Queen Ann's county, and after partaking of an excellent dinner, and some good Madeira, captain James Kent was chosen president, and the company drank the following toasts, to wit:

1. The Day that ranked America among the independent nations of the world—May it ever be celebrated by free and independent citizens.
2. The memory of the illustrious George Washington.
3. The president of the United States.
4. The virtuous minority.
5. Union to all parties on constitutional ground.
6. The memory of those heroes that fell in the glorious revolution.
7. The commerce, agriculture and manufactures of the United States.
8. Rufus King, late envoy at the court of St. James's.
9. The constitution of the United States—May it stand the test of time, and receive the United support of all true Americans.
10. The army.
11. The navy.
12. The state in which we live.
13. May the spirit and principles of Washington preside in our army, navy, and all the departments of government.
14. Restoration to the judiciary system of the United States.
15. The tree of rational liberty—May its sacred branches never be blasted by anarchy or tyranny.
16. The true interest of America—May that predominate over the interest of party.
17. The American Fair—The spirit of '76.

The greatest good order, peace and harmony, prevailed through the whole. Capt. JAMES KENT, President. Capt. JACOB SETH, Vice President. 4th July, 1803.

New Orleans, June 13th, 1803.

Bowles was brought here this day a prisoner. He came into town at half after twelve, and was immediately conducted to the government house.—He was accompanied by some Indian chiefs.—The governor sent him to the barracks, where he is under a strong guard.

We are sorry to learn, that the claims of our State upon Great Britain, for provincial funds lodged in the bank

of England before the revolution, has lately come before the Chancellor of the kingdom, and a judgment given against us. Our demand was for about £. 250,000 sterling, or one million one hundred thousand dollars.

Baltimore. Fed. Gazette.

Philadelphia, July 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in this city dated May 17, 1803.

"After a most tedious negotiation we find ourselves again involved, by the mad and unaccountable ambition of the modern Alexander, in a fresh war. Bonaparte seems determined that there shall be no peace for Europe while he lives, or at least while he sways the sceptre of France. We have one consolation in going into this war that we have done every thing that we could to maintain peace, and that at last, appearing impossible, the heart and hand of every Englishman will be united in repelling the unjust and unwarrantable aggression of this ambitious man."

New York, July 11.

Two British frigates, the Bolton and the Andromache, are said to be cruising along our coast.

The snow Rachel from Sligo, was brought to and boarded off the Hook by the British sloop of war Lily, and had 25 persons impressed.

The Antigua Journal of the 21st ult. says, "A ship with troops has arrived at Barbadoes; and we understand eight sail of the line and some frigates are momentarily expected there. A sloop laden with coffee it is said, was this day carried into English Harbor."

The above paper contains the proclamation of lord Lexington, the governor, announcing the commencement of hostilities and assuring the owners of all armed ships and vessels that "his majesty would consider them as having a just claim to the king's share of all French ships and property which they might make prize of."

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURE.

Extract of a letter, received by the John Morgan, from an American gentleman of this town, at present in London, dated 16th May, 1803.

"This letter will go by the same vessel that carries Mr. King to America. He of course will give his fellow citizens a variety of information which the present situation of Europe must render highly interesting. Mr. Williams, the former consul, has been left charge des affairs, and we think that Mr. Munroe is to succeed as ambassador. I am sorry that a fitter gentleman has not been appointed, (if the fact be true) because it is highly necessary that the two powers should be on a good understanding, in opposition to France, and surely Mr. Munroe is too well known for his enmity to England, and devotion to France, besides, if the contest between those powers be destructive to the former, the United States are the next prey; and all our exertions cannot hinder us from falling.—This war will be carried on with great acrimony on both sides. France is eager for the destruction of a mighty monarchy, and the English have every thing to lose, which has proved salutary for centuries: the contest is unequal, and of necessity, I wish not the United States to be too cold towards England; for England is in fact fighting the battles of America against a most dangerous, insidious, and powerful foe.

"The following is a curious and important fact, which I have from good authority, and which I rather think has not reached you. Early this spring a certain gentleman was instructed to negotiate with Lewis the 18th, for a complete renunciation of his right to the kingdom of France, (in favor of Bonaparte,) and for the use of his influence to induce his brothers and relations to sign the same deed of renunciation, the offers held out to him to do it, were powerful and splendid: A full, complete, adequate, and permanent establishment was to have been given him, and he was to be made king of Poland. Russia and Prussia were not to be backward in the plot, they would give up some of their spoils of Poland to the new king, and in consequence Prussia was to be recompensed with Hanover and some few imperial cities. Russia was to have some of the fine fruitful provinces of Turkey, and

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France out of the wreck of the Ottoman Empire, was to take Egypt. The offer was made to Lewis the 18th, and he rejected it with disdain and contempt. This fact shews that Bonaparte does not feel that he is secure on his throne, as long as right is against him; he has power, but he thinks the rightful heir is excluded, and it is a virtual acknowledgment that he reigns not lawfully but illegally. I think you may firmly depend on the main fact, and the circumstances are not far from the truth." [Bolton Gaz.]

On Saturday the 9th inst. a very melancholy accident occurred at Lyme. Captain John Hughes, Latham Smith, and Essex Smith, went on a fishing party, to a place called Burrows' rack, about 2 miles east of the mouth of Connecticut river, and three quarters of a mile distant from the shore. Unfortunately the boat was upset. They immediately caught hold of the boat, as the only measure to preserve their lives. After remaining in this situation a few moments, Latham Smith left the boat, and swam for an oar which was floating at a little distance from the boat, hoping by the assistance of this to make his escape to the shore; but not being able to reach the oar, he was immediately drowned. The other two with the utmost difficulty continued hold of the boat for nearly two hours, when they were fortunately discovered by some persons from the shore, who went and relieved them. When they reached the shore, their strength was entirely exhausted. Essex Smith, with assistance, walked about 15 or 20 rods, when he sat down and expired immediately. To the humane and benevolent exertions of Mr. Thomas Sill and others who went to their assistance, captain Hughes feels himself indebted (under God) for the preservation of his life. He is yet in a very weak and feeble state, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. [Conn. Gaz.]

GRAND CAUCUS.

ACT II. SCENE III.

(Concluded from our last.)

D. Bragwell—I'll be d—d if I'll ever go to another Caucus to be laughed at as I was once before. No, not if my Daddy was to tell me. I had much rather be at home, minding my Daddy's hogs and sheep. For you must know, it grieves my Daddy, as well as myself, if they are not taken good care of. Could you have thought it, the sow-barrow with the spotted back and bobbed tail, together with two or three more, as well as some old rams, died the other day of pure fat; at least my Daddy could account for their deaths in no other way, when I told him of our misfortunes at Annapolis.

Sq. Docto Geographo—(walking across the floor)—Has your Daddy any more old rams for Baalpeor as sacrifices for atonement of his sins of toryism last war?

D. Bragwell, jun.—I wish you would let my Daddy alone. If he was a tory before I was born, I'll be d—d if he is so now, for he curses the British treaty and Washington's legal conceptions, and I am sure that is sufficient proof of his whigism nowadays.

Sq. Musho Justifs—Give me your hand Mr. Bragwell, you are a smart lad. Don't mind that old tory there. He does not know what he is talking about! I'll make honorable mention of you to the Governor and Council! You shall be made a Justice of the Peace!

Sq. D. Geo.—Well, Sq. Justifs, we have been entertained by Mr. Bragwell. We shall be glad to hear something about your order of Knighthood!

Sq. Musho Justifs—Why, Sir, you must know I was always opposed to orders of Nobility from principle, until I began to see lately the necessity of having some privileged orders of our party, to keep the d—d Aristocrats in subjection, for you know a good republican can do nothing nowadays to promote his own interest without drawing down the indignation of the d—d contemptible Federalists, notwithstanding the grand Lama's exertions to humble them!! To be plain, Sir, I am ready for any thing which can exalt us above the d—d Aristocrats!! Unless we take some decisive steps, they will always look down upon us with contempt, though we have assumed the reins of government, and will soon oust them from every office of profit and trust.

All—Bravo! Huzza for Sq. Musho Justifs, Esq.

Ralpho Sancho—Permit me, gentlemen, to address you.—All—Attend, attend! Silence! Sq. Ralpho Sancho is about to open the sluices of his genius! and to display the vastness of his profundity.

Ralpho Sancho—I say, gentlemen, with your permission, and if I have yours, I am sure of the hearty concurrence of our party—I will illuminate the Eastern Shore by a display of my profound knowledge in modern chivalry, which we all know surpasses any thing heretofore known of the renowned and redoubtable Don Quixotte, the essence and quintessence of ancient chivalry. I again say, I will draw up and thoroughly digest such rules and regulations for the government of the order, as shall attract the notice of the Grand Lama, so that you will all have nothing to do but be dubbed knights of the Noble order of *Mush*, and your fortunes are made, my brave republicans.

All—(except Sq. D. Geo.) Bravo! Huzza! Ralpho Sancho shall, in the true spirit of chivalry, make and proclaim the laws of our noble order of *Mush*.

Sq. Docto Geographo—But Sq. Justifs, how will you come off at the next county court in the famous exploit of knocking down Mordecai the Scribe, though no doubt, it was done according to the modern laws of chivalry. But to come more home how will you acquit yourself in the *Court of Conscience*, though you and your party may be privileged to outrage society, or think yourselves authorized to do as you please with the simple ones of the earth.

Ralph Sancho—Make yourself easy upon that subject; my Master, Sq. Musho Justifs, Esq. is incapable of doing any thing contrary to the laws of *Mush*!!! You and yours shall have a safe passport!!

Sq. Musho Justifs—Sir, I had weighed this matter well in my own fertile brain, and thus I satisfied myself, and I trust every sound democrat will be equally convinced by the cogent reasoning of the immortal Hudibras.

Imprimis—

"The Court of Conscience, which in man

"Should be supreme and sovereign,

"Is't fit should be subordinate,

"To every court it's state,

"And have less power than the lesser

"To deal with perjury at pleasure?

"And have no pow'r at all nor shift

"To help itself at a dead lift!

"Why should not conscience have vocation

"As well as other courts o'th' nation,

"Have equal power to adjourn,

"Appoint appearance and return,

"And make as nice distinction serve

"To split a case as those that carve.

"Is not the high court of justice sworn

"To judge that law, which serves their turn

"Make their own jealousies high treason,

"And fix 'em upon whomsoever they please on!

"Cannot the learned council then

"Make laws in any shape appear!

"And yet do nothing in their own sense.

"But what they ought by oath and conscience.

"Can they not juggle and with sight,

"Conveyance play with wrong and right—

"Will not fear favor, bribe and grudge,

"The same case sev'ral ways adjudge!

"As seamen with the self-same gale,

"Will sev'ral different courses sail;

"As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,

"And overflows the level grounds;

"Those banks and dams, that like a screen

"Did keep it out, now keep it in;

"So when tyrannic usurpation,

"Invades the freedom of a nation,

"The laws o'the land, that were intended

"To keep it out, are made defend.

"Does not in chancery ev'ry man swear,

"What makes best for him in his answer!

"Is not the winding up witness,

"A nicking more than half the business?

"For witnesses like watches go,

"Just as they're set, too fast or too slow—

"And when in conscience they're laid,

"Tis ten to one that side is cast.

"Do not juries give their verdict,

"As if they felt the cause, not heard it!

"And as they please, make matter of faith,

"Run all on one side as they're pack'd!

"Nature has made man's breast no windows,

"To publish what he does within doors.

"Nor what secrets there inhabit,

"Unless his own rash folly blab it.

"All this by syllogism true

"In mood and figure" I "can do.

"Whatever sceptic" can "enquire for,

"For ev'ry why" I "have a wherefore.

Ralpho Sancho—There is sound law for you, and reasoning equal to a judge. Did you not hear the fine turned periods? How is it possible we can fail in our schemes, directed by so profound a logician, the polar star of Talbot county?

"He is in logic a great critic,

"Profoundly skill'd in analytic,

"He can distinguish and divide,

"A hair 'twixt south and south west side.

"A wight he" is "whose every sight would

"Entitle him, MIRROR OF KNIGHTHOOD.

"Great on the bench—great in the saddle,

"That can as well bind o'er as swaddle."

Sq. Tiltan Maypole—Gelemen, I am delighted beyond measure with your conversation, and should be highly gratified to have our Party so firmly established as to keep the Aristocrats in proper awe, and always a peg or two below us, lest some silly change should take place in the minds of the sovereign people. Could we establish a privileged order through the profound genius of my dear relative, I should think it one of the most glorious achievements in the present reign of the Grand Lama; but I am afraid it might be considered as a breach of the Constitution!!!

Sq. Musho Justifs—Pish! Constitution! Constitution! Hey! Why, do you suppose we Republicans of the privileged order, when we have got all dominion and power in our own hands, are to be governed by Constitutions? No, no, we know too much LAW for that!! Surely you cannot suppose it reasonable that our party, whose interests are so diametrically opposed to the d—d Aristocrats, are to be shackled by Constitutions! Why, Sir, it is well known our party in Congress shewed themselves above such mean restraints. Whenever the dignity of our party required it, or Mister Duane, organ of the— requested it, all our members acted like men. They spurned the idea.—Besides I have it from very good authority, that the Honorable Bobby Wrong, Esq. who is zealous in our cause, has publicly declared Mr. Burke is a fool for saying, "Chivalry is no more." He is ready to take up the "Target and Shield" in vindication of the Grand Lama, and dares any man to slander my lady, Dulcinea Delatobafa. In consequence of this gallant behaviour, it has been proposed to establish an order of Knighthood, called the most noble and superlative Order of the "Ourang Outang" and to make him the said Bobby Wrong the General of the Order.—Now, pray Sir, who has labored more in the grand cause of mischief than myself, and why may not I have the honor of creating the noble order of *Mush*.

All—(except Sq. D. Geo.) Bravo! Bravissimo! Excellentissimo!

Sq. Musho Justifs—Thank ye, gentlemen, thank ye! Where is Ralpho Sancho, my Squire?

Ralpho Sancho—Here, your honor, at your service!!

Sq. Musho Justifs—Do you mind what you are about?

Ralpho Sancho—Yes, your Honor!!!

Sq. Musho Justifs—Now, Sir, you have an opportunity of displaying your transcendent talents, and with a

little of my assistance and a good deal from your journeyman, you may do wonders. Look big, read the Aurora, the organ of the public will, eat bar-cake to whet your genius, study the renowned Don Quixotte, turn over and over again the learned pages of the sylogistical, and the didactic Hudibras, and don't let Bobby Wrong come half way up to you. In a word, Sir, you must organize and systematize our noble order of *Mush*.

Sq. Docto Geographo—Well, Sir Knight Musho Justifs, as the thing is fixed and determined on, I suppose you are provided with your "Romance," and we shall soon see you mounted on your steed armed cap-a-pee, and your Squire there (pointing to Ralpho Sancho) following at an humble distance on his "Dapple." But if you are not provided with a coat of arms, give me leave to recommend an appropriate one!!

Sq. Musho Justifs—Well, Sir, let me hear your device!!

Sq. Docto Geographo—Why, Sir, you must know the honorable Bobby Wrong, who always sounds big and hollow, has devised for the most noble and most superlative order of the "Ourang Outang," a Mammoth rampant, an Ape, and a she "Ourang Outang" at amorous dallance under a shady oak of the ancient dominion. Now, Sir, for the noble order of *Mush*, I would have one of old Bragwell's rams rampant, and a she Ourang Outang stirring *Mush* in a chimney corner, for Sir Knight Musho. Ha, ha, ha!

Sq. Meanwell—Well, Sir Knight of the noble order of *Mush*, I should be glad to see you dubbed a Knight, tho' I can't aspire to that honor myself. I have been seeking honors and preferments all my life, and could never find them till the fortunate reign of our party; but lo! I have now found them, because the doors of honor have been thrown open by the Grand Lama of democracy!

Sq. Musho Justifs—Ay, ay, my good Sir, you shall not be disappointed; you shall rise higher yet!!

Sq. Meanwell—Thank you, Sir Knight. You shall be the governor or treasurer, or something more than an alabaster judge!!

Enter SERVANT.

Servant—Gentlemen, dinner is waiting.

Sq. D. Geographo—Ha, ha, ha, come Sir Knights all step into the next room, and try if you can digest your dinners as well as this noble order of *Mush*. (All go out.—The curtain drops.)

LITERARY NOTICE.

A specimen of very elegant workmanship has just appeared from the book-store of Mr. J. Morgan, of this city, reflecting great credit on the typographical art, and entitling to high commendation the gentleman who has so successfully called forth the talents of the best artists in our country.—The paper, the type, the engraving, the composition of the work, and the general finish of the whole put this book at the head of elegant publications in America: and there can be no doubt, that the exquisite poet, whose labors it adorns, will see himself flattered by so costly and elegant a dress.—The American edition of Gifford's *Juvenal* is one of the few books that will deservedly supplant the English copy. [Gazette of the United States.]

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of PETER WEBB, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale four hundred and ninety five acres of Land, known by the name of LITTLE BRISTOL, lying and being in the county aforesaid, situated on Great Choptank River, and adjoining the lands of John Dickinson, Esq. The above land is rented the present year for upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds.—If it is not sold by the sixth day of August next, it will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Trappe, in the county aforesaid. For terms apply to JOHN E. GIST, Esq. Cambridge, 14th July, 1803. 79 3

LOTTERY TICKETS.

FEW TICKETS for the benefit of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset county, are now for sale at this Office—Price Five Dollars.—Highest Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars.—In the 2d class, 2000 Dollars.

FOR SALE

THE following Lands which belonged to Col. R. Harrison, deceased, agreeably to his last will & Testament, lying and being in Dorchester county near the town of Cambridge, called and known by the names of Appleby and Willow Vale.

The tract of land called Appleby contains about five hundred acres, fifty acres of which is laid off into six lots, and one hundred and fifty acres is laid off in three fields each containing one hundred thousand corn hills.—the improvements on this tract are equal if not superior to any farm in the state of Maryland, an elegant large dwelling house tastily finished and in good order, a large brick kitchen with two fire places and with a good covered way to the dwelling house, paved with brick, a large brick quarter, an excellent meat house, work shop, granary, two carriage houses, two corn houses, three large barns, stables for a number of horses and also one for Cows and six large Ricks for Hay, a large garden and a young Apple Orchard of excellent fruit—this farm is handsomely ornamented with trees according to the English style.

The tract called Willow Vale, contains about two hundred and twenty five acres, on which there is a comfortable dwelling house and kitchen with several out houses, two large Apple Orchards of good fruit.—If the above lands are not sold by the first day of August next, they will then be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder in the town of Cambridge upon the terms which will be then made known.

JOHN E. GIST, Ex'r.
ROBT. HARRISON dec'd.
July 11th 1803.

H O X I E'S

Patent Threshing (or Ginning) Machine, Is now in full operation, and may be seen at Sam. Yarnell's Farm near Easton.

As it is presumed those who wish to purchase the privilege of erecting MACHINES, would wish to view this already erected; it is needless to say much in commendation of it, more than as an incouragement to the farmer to pay attention to it; we may mention, that it will with three hands and a horse separate one hundred bushels of grain from the straw in one day.

SAMUEL YARNELL,
ROBERT MOORE,

To whom apply for Patent Rights for Kent, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester, in Maryland; Kent and Sussex in Delaware; and Accomac and Northampton in Virginia.
12 of 7 m. 1803.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Somerset County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of ISAAC HENRY, late of the same county, deceased; all persons having Claims against the said Deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this 5th day of July, 1803.

WILLIAM WINDER,
Adm'r of Isaac Henry.

JAMES TROTH,
Clock and Watch Maker.
EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Wilomott, intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and from his knowledge in the line of his profession, and a determination to pay the strictest attention to such orders as he may be favoured with hopes to render general satisfaction.

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupied.
DENJAMIN WILLMOFF
Easton, Oa. 2, 1802. 12 m.—49.

All Persons who are indebted to the Editor of this Paper are very respectfully requested to make their several Payments as early as possible.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the order of the Justices of Talbot County Court, the Lands and Tenements of the REV. JOHN BOWIE, late of the said County, deceased, will be exposed to public Sale at the Court-House in Easton on Tuesday the 23d day of August next to the highest bidder.—These Lands consist of a valuable Farm and Plantation, containing about 500 Acres, with a suitable proportion of good Wood-Land, situate on Choptank River, above Dover Ferry, and about five miles from Easton. The residue of these Lands consists of the settlement near Easton, whereon he resided, with about twenty Acres of Lot-Lands attached to the same. The Title is believed to be indisputable. Previously to the time appointed for the Sale, the Lands will be carefully surveyed, and laid off in convenient parcels and allotments for the accommodation of purchasers; and a Plot thereof will be deposited in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH HASKINS for the information of those who may desire to see the Plan. The Lands will be sold on a credit of three months as to one fifth part of the purchase money, and of one, two, and three years as to the residue thereof; so that one fifth of the purchase-money be payable at the expiration of three months, and the remainder in three equal and annual instalments at the expiration of one, two and three years from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the money, according to the terms of sale, with lawful interest for the same from the time of sale till the payment thereof. The grounds may be seeded in the fall, and possession will be delivered on the first of January next. Persons desirous of purchasing will no doubt view the premises and form their own judgment of their value.

HENRY NICOLS,
JOSEPH HASKINS,
OWEN KENNARD,
JOSEPH TILFORD,

Easton, 19th June, 1803. 8w75
Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Prince's Anne in Somerset County. There is on said Lands a large brick dwelling-house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good; The place has been some years rented, and of course out of repair as to the inclosures. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore for the finest timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wicomico River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will shew the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE: HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, Countywharf.
October 7. 1802.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Talbot county on the Estate of Robert Ewing, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said Deceased, are hereby desired to exhibit the same legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT EWING, Adm'r.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be pleased to accept of my most respectful Acknowledgments for their former support and suffrages in my Favor, and for their polite and civil deportment to me ever since I have been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all the Citizens of Talbot that I am a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, and hereby respectfully solicit the Honor of their Suffrages and Support.—I have endeavoured to conduct myself in such a manner as to be as little oppressive to the Poor as possible, and as indulgent to the People at large as the nature of my Office and Duty would allow me to be: If, Gentlemen, you should think me worthy of a further continuance of your Favors, you will no doubt act as free and independent Men, and will confer on me the Honor of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.

IN CHANCERY, June 17, 1803.

James Jones,

Betsy Jones, of Dorchester County, Lewin and Harriot Jones, defendants in the State of Delaware, heirs of John Jones, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the real Estate of John Jones, deceased, father of the said defendants, for the payment of the said John Jones' debts. The bill states that the said John Jones died intestate without leaving personal estate sufficient to pay his debts; that the real estate of the said John descended to the defendants as his heirs at law; that the said Lewin and Harriot Jones are infants, and reside out of the state of Maryland, to wit, in Sussex county in the state of Delaware. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the 20th day of July next, give notice to the absent defendants of this his application, and of the substance and object of the bill, and warn them or their guardian or guardians to appear here in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 20th day of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

(True Copy)
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of HENRY ENNALLS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby requested to forward their Demands against the said Estate, with the proper vouchers, to the Subscriber with all possible dispatch, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are also requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.
SARAH ENNALLS, Ex'r.

Now in the Press,
AN EXTRACT, NUMBER I.

From the Works of a True Believer Submitted to the World,
AS A TESTIMONY
OF THE TRUTH OF PROPHECY
AS A WARNING to the IMPIOUS;
AND
AS A COMFORT to Those,
who are making
Their CALLING & ELECTION SURE.
Published and recommended by their
FRIEND AND SERVANT
W. C. G.

The Managers of Chester Church Lottery flatter themselves that the Drawing of said Lottery will commence on the first Monday of August next—As a proportion of the Tickets are yet undisposed of, they recommend it to the public to make early application, or they may be deprived of the advantage of getting them at the original price.
Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

BLANK BONDS
for sale
At this Office.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBO COUNTY.

I BEG leave, Fellow citizens, thro' the medium of the press, to apprise you of my Determination to offer myself a Candidate for your suffrage at the approaching Election for Delegates to the state Legislature. Thus exercising a Right with which the constitution of our State has invested me in common with other Citizens, it is with great deference I rest the issue on that independent expression of the Public will which ought ever to characterize the Elections of FREE MEN.

Unaided by any preconcerted political alliances, I anxiously look forward to no other result than the just influence of Character upon liberal and honest Hearts: I will neither attempt to cajole you with delusive promises or wrest from you your honest opinion by Bribery or Corruption. I venerate the voice of the people when freely and fairly expressed, as the most commanding feature of Republican government; but when it comes forth polluted by passion or Party Spirit, its beauties are all faded, its commanding power is lost, because it ceases to be the genuine offspring of Independent Free will.

Warmly and zealously attached to the Constitution and Government under which we live, and jealous of every privilege enjoyed under their sanction—Opposed to innovation, but friendly to rational and substantial Reform—Bound to the land we inhabit by every Tie which can influence the Human Heart—Possessing a common interest and a common stake with every member of the community, and with Them equally exposed to the good or ill effects of Political Regulations or Civil Establishments—I shall cheerfully submit my pretensions to preferment to the justice and candor of my Fellow Citizens, to whose determination I shall bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your very obedient Servant.
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove, June 1803.

AT a Meeting of the president and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington on the 3d day of May, 1803,
RESOLVED,

That a payment of Five Dollars on each Share in this Company be required of the subscribers to be made on or before the first day of September next, to either of the following persons.

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.
Kinley Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland.
Samuel Chew, Chester Town.

Books of subscription for the remaining shares, in this Company are now in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

JOSEPH TATNALL,
President.
May 24, 1803,—15W—71

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT
VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
GENTLEMEN,

TO gratify the solicitations of a number of my Fellow-Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. I claim no merit from former services; but if from your knowledge of me, you think I can render you any service, I will cheerfully serve you to the best of my abilities.—If any other person offers, who will serve you with more zeale, or is more attached to your interest, I beg you to elect him; for I assure you that I have no views separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.
Easton, 16th May, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. George A. Primrose, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, are hereby warned to produce them, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 4th day of September next; and also all those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Queen-Ann's county, June 24, 1803.

citizens, thro' the influence of the press, to offer my suffrage at the election for Delaware. Thus which the Congress invested me as Citizens, it is the right of the press of the State to charac-
FREE MEN. A concerted political look forward the just influence of liberal and honest attempt to the promises or the opinion by I venerate with freely and most command-
 government; h polluted by its beauties are power is lost; the genuine off-
 will.

y attached to government un-
 calous of every their function n, but friendly al Reform—

habit by every the Human mon interest h every mem- with Them good or ill ef- fions or Civil cheerfully sub-
 preference to of my Fellow mination I shall

scribe myself
 servant.
BOROUGH.
 ne 1803.

president and theapeake and y, held at Wil- f May, 1803.

Five Dollars company be re- s to be made y of Septem- following per-

Philadelphia. mington. w Castle. ty Maryland. uester Town. ion for the re- Company are above person, will be receiv-

TNALL,
 President.
 —15W—71

DEPENDENT
T COUNTY.

dications of a Citizens, I of- ce to represent Assembly. I rmer services; ledge of me, r you any ser- ve you to —If any other serve you with re attached to s to elect him; have no views crests.

VID KERR.
 1803.

Claims against George A. Prim- county, deceased. duce them, pro- settlement, on or ember next; and indebted to said make immediate

OSE, Adm'r.
 June 24, 1803.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIVth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1803.

(No. 680.)

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

THE LAYMAN.

No. 6.

CONCLUDED.

THAT the reader may more readily compare the opinions of Mr. Paine with the GREAT AUTHORITIES which I have produced against him, I shall make some extracts from the AGE OF REASON, and contrast them immediately with each other. Let the world then judge between them.

Mr. PAINE.

The Bible is such a book of lies and contradictions, there is no knowing which part to believe, or whether any.

Age of Reason, part 2d, pa. 21.

Edition 1795.

Mr. PAINE.

Of all the systems of religion that ever were invented, there is none more derogatory to the ALMIGHTY, more unedifying to man, more repugnant to reason, and more contradictory in itself, than THIS THING called christianity.

Age of Reason, part 2d, pa. 136.

Mr. PAINE.

It would be more consistent that we called the Bible the word of a DEMON, than the word of GOD. It is a history of wickedness that has served to corrupt and brutalize mankind; and for my own part I sincerely detest it, as I detest every thing that is cruel.

Part 1st, pa. 28.

But Mr. Paine is continually railing at what he calls the frauds and impositions of christian priests and preachers, who he says has imposed the bible on the world as a mass of truth, and as the word of GOD; and he undertakes to prove from the bible itself that there is not a word of truth in it. Let us see then how rigidly he has adhered to truth himself.

Mr. PAINE.

What is it, the Bible teaches us? Rapine, Cruelty, and Murder.

Part 2d, pa. 131.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

I find more sure marks of authenticity in the Bible, than in any profane history whatsoever.

Watson to Gibbon.

pa. 54.

Mr. LOCKE.

Study the holy Scripture, especially the NEW TESTAMENT. Therein are contained the words of eternal life. It is GOD for his AUTHOR; SALVATION for his END; and TRUTH without any mixture of error for its matter. Locke's Works, vol. 9th, pa. 36.

Sir MATTHEW HALE.

Read seriously and reverently the holy Scripture, and acquaint yourself with the history and doctrine thereof; it is a book full of light and wisdom, will make you wise to eternal life, and furnish you with directions and principles to guide and order your life safely and prudently. Hale's Epistle, pa. 4.

Part 1st, pa. 28.

But Mr. Paine is continually railing at what he calls the frauds and impositions of christian priests and preachers, who he says has imposed the bible on the world as a mass of truth, and as the word of GOD; and he undertakes to prove from the bible itself that there is not a word of truth in it. Let us see then how rigidly he has adhered to truth himself.

Mr. PAINE.

What is it, the Bible teaches us? Rapine, Cruelty, and Murder.

Part 2d, pa. 131.

THE BIBLE.
 "Thou shalt not steal."
 "Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another; be pitiful, be courteous, not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing, but contrariwise blessing."

1 Pet. 3d, 8. 9.

"Thou shalt do no murder."

Does this teach rapine, cruelty and murder? Surely Mr. Paine ought to have considered this subject well, before he gave to the public such assertions as these.

I have now brought my little essays to a conclusion, and respectfully take my leave of the public. If I have been enabled in any degree to execute my

intention, I have proved from the opinions and example of some of the greatest men that ever ennobled and adorned humanity, that it is no mark of folly or weakness to believe in our HOLY RELIGION, and that we may safely do so, without risking our reputations for wisdom. The list of believers might if it were necessary, be greatly increased, and there might be added to it some of the most splendid and illustrious talents of modern times. It might be graced with the names of ADDISON, LYTTELTON, JOHNSON, BEATTIE, CUMBERLAND, and BRYANT. But it is unnecessary to swell the catalogue farther. When I read what has been written by the REALLY LEARNED on this subject, by such men as GROTIUS, PASCAL, LOCKE, and BONNET, and when I listen to the wretched cavils which I sometimes hear advanced in conversation, I hope I shall be pardoned if I cannot always suppress a smile of pity, or contempt of pity, for errors which may lead to such serious consequences as the rejection of the SAVIOUR, and contempt at profound ignorance, assuming the semblance of deep wisdom. Since the introduction of christianity by its DIVINE AUTHOR, a period more important than the present, has hardly occurred in the civil and religious history of mankind. Although dark clouds of infidelity now obscure the horizon, yet the believer knows from the "sure word of prophecy" that the SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS, will break forth with redoubled lustre, and again shine upon the nations with healing in his wings. The great events which are now taking place have turned the attention of the learned to the deepest investigation of the SACRED WRITINGS, & this will ultimately be favorable to the establishment of their truth.

The alliance between TRUE LEARNING and TRUE RELIGION, will become more intimate and close. By true learning the reader will at once comprehend that I do not mean that impious and arrogant nonsense, the rant of MODERN DEMOCRACY and MODERN INFIDELITY, which has been propagated by GODWIN, VOLNEY and PAINE; but I mean that SUBLIME PHILOSOPHY, of which some of the sages of heathen antiquity had just caught an imperfect glimpse; which was whispered in the groves of the academy by PLATO, was taught on the banks of the IRTISSUS and the TIGER by SOCRATES and TULLY, but was finally expended and perfected in the GOSPEL OF CHRIST. These sages, who were totally different from our MODERN REFORMERS, existed indeed in times prior to the christian revelation. They could therefore have no knowledge of its peculiar doctrines; their view of TRUE WISDOM was but an imperfect glimpse; but they were filled with the spirit of devotion, and had they lived in "this our day," they would have been among the first to have listened to the lessons of the SAVIOUR, to have imbibed his doctrines, and to have laid their illustrious talents, a voluntary offering, at the foot of the cross.

But it is greatly to be lamented that though christianity descended from Heaven arrayed in celestial purity, yet much has been adulterated by an admixture of human folly. It is difficult to determine whether she has suffered most from avowed enemies, or injudicious friends. If the unbeliever takes his idea of her, from the frantic excesses of wild enthusiasts, or the unbridled extravagance of absurd zealots, he will do great injustice to her, and

great injury to himself. True religion gives no countenance to any thing of this kind. A wild enthusiasm, an ignorant and intemperate zeal, a debasing superstition are certainly unfriendly to her. By the sacred penmen, she is painted in the person of JESUS OF NAZARETH, as indeed of sober aspect & of grave demeanour; but always perfectly calm, sedate and rational.

While therefore we have the new Testament in our hands, we have always an unerring standard to recur to, by which we can distinguish the pure moral from the adulterated ore, the DOCTRINES of our LORD from the COMMANDMENTS of MEN.

When then the UNBELIEVER ridicules your faith, and laughs at your credulity, if your mind has been enlarged by science, and liberalized by learning, tell him that you have investigated this subject to the bottom, and you find that the CHRISTIAN RELIGION rests on the immutable basis of HISTORICAL TRUTH. But if you have not had these advantages, if you are obliged to take your religion upon trust, as many very good and pious persons have done, and as you may very safely do, produce to him these authorities which I have enumerated, and ask him to prove to you that those IMMORTAL MEN were all fools and enthusiasts. If he cannot do this, and you may be assured that he cannot, then retort upon him the charge of weakness and folly. Point out to him the chapter wherein are described in sublime language, the different fates of the religious and irreligious man.— "Then shall the righteous man stand in great boldness before the face of such as have afflicted him, and made no account of his labors. When they see it they shall be troubled with terrible fear, and shall be amazed at the strangeness of his salvation, so far beyond all that they looked for. And they repenting and groaning for anguish of spirit, shall say within themselves, This was he whom we had sometimes in derision, and a proverb of reproach; WE FOOLS, (mark that) WE FOOLS accounted his life madness, and his end to be without honour; How is he numbered among the children of GOD and his lot is among the Saints." Wisdom of Solomon, chap. 5.

A LAYMAN.

From the Washington Federalist.

The letter of Doctor Baker, has attracted much public attention. Many useful reflections may be drawn from it. It is our sincere and firm belief that the principles of the federalists are the best calculated for the prosperity and happiness of the United States. And though subject to human frailties, they may have committed many errors, yet their intentions were pure, their means honourable, and their conduct whilst in office, increased the wealth, the strength and the respectability of their country among foreign nations with a rapidity hitherto unparalleled.—But suppose the measures they pursued were wrong, notwithstanding the peace, happiness and security which they procured to their fellow citizens; do their errors justify those of the present administration? If the federalists were hypocrites, as has been alleged, does it justify their successors in encouraging infidelity? If the federalists wished to introduce Monarchy, does that justify the present rulers in breaking the great bulwarks of the constitution, to admit an overwhelming flood of anarchy and confusion, leading to civil war, and ultimately to despotism? If the fede-

ralists were partial to their own sect does that justify a few upstart demagogues from Virginia, to give law to the union, to tyrannise over their fellow citizens, to dictate the terms on which offices shall be held, and to prosecute our most venerable patriots? Surely this can't be right.

The indignation of Doctor Baker at the conduct and writings of Paine, will find a response in every virtuous bosom. Whilst all feel the full force of his expellive and pointed animadversions on this wretched being; the people naturally attach a portion of his intimacy to his friends and supporters. It appears that Jefferson had been in the habit of corresponding with Paine for many years past. He acknowledges the receipt of four letters in one month. Before Jefferson became President he promised Paine his protection, if he should ever arrive at the high station after which he was aspiring.— Jefferson early discovered that the great obstacle to his ambition was General Washington. Hence arose that opposition to the measures of that great and good man, and to this may we trace the rancorous hatred and persecution, which have pursued his friends from the commencement of the Jeffersonian reign. Is it not then probable that Jefferson was at least the instigator of Paine's letter to General Washington? Even while Secretary of State, under Washington, he gave Freneau a salary of 5 or 600 dollars a year to defame the character, and to undermine the administration of his friend and patron. Duane had been in this country a very short time before he published a letter to Washington under the signature of Jasper Dwight, couched in the most indecent and abusive language. Duane from that time, has been warmly patronised by Jefferson, received a yearly allowance, and is now under his Presidency accumulating a rapid fortune from government. No sooner did Callender attack the same great character, than Jefferson industriously sought him through the streets of Philadelphia, tendered him his patronage and support supplied him with money, and increased his rewards, as Callender increased in the bitterness of his language against General Washington. Need the warm invitation to Paine to come to this country & his reception on his arrival be now mentioned? His letters written under the very eye of the President and published by his official printer, breathe the same spirit of infidelity and hatred to Washington, as his former writings. This instead of forfeiting the esteem of our worthy President, has drawn still closer the ties of affection.

When a native American alarmed for the peace of his country and the morals of his children, attempted to convey his disapprobation of the writings of Paine, through the same medium by which these writings were given to the public, the Impartial Editor of the National Intelligencer refused its insertion. Was he fearful of displeasing the President, or of checking the progress of infidelity? That paper gave free circulation to the calumnies against Mr. Rutledge, and the numerous falsehoods which were invented to cover the disgrace of Mr. Ellery. Yet when Mr. Simmes, an honest and worthy citizen, whose reputation and industry were his only support, endeavoured through the same medium to clear himself from the imputation of perjury, which General Staunton had basely charged against him, his defence was refused admission. It is hoped after this we shall hear less

of the impartiality of that paper. What must we think of a man and his party, who after having set the democratic presses in motion to propagate the charge of corruption against the last administration because the sum of \$500 dollars had been committed to the care of Mr. Ross to be paid out for the service of government without specifying on the books the precise service, can now shut up the doors of Congress for two days together, vote to secret two millions of money to be put into the hands of the President to be laid out as he pleases under colour of defraying "extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," obliging him only to account for the money as soon as may be. Now I remember it used to be a saying among children, "may be never comes."

N. Y. Evening Post.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

Extract of a letter, dated the 18th April, from Copenhagen, to a gentleman in Norfolk.

"An official notification has arrived here three days since from the French government, stating that the first consul will allow no neutral power, but that they must either declare for or against the French republic. It has caused considerable consternation here and the result is not at present known."

LITERARY FAIR.

On Friday last, the members of the Literary Fair, celebrated their origin at New York. The party amounting to upwards of forty, sat down to an elegant dinner at three o'clock. The utmost harmony, good humour and hilarity prevailed. We have been able to obtain but part of the toasts drunk on this occasion, of which the following is a copy:

The Press... May those who prevent it to destruction of morals, reap a plentiful harvest of shame and disgrace.

The American Youth... May they prefer the lasting pleasure of refined literature to the evanescent enjoyments of fashionable dissipation.

The American Fair... May an honest heart, and a cultivative mind, be ever the best introduction to their favour and affection.

The city of New York... May its protection of literature, keep peace with its commercial advancement.

The Bookellers of the U. States... May they never suffer the American literati to feel the chilling influence of parsimony or illiberality.

The American Literary Fair... May it become as useful as the Literary Fair of Germany.

"The Pleasures of Memory" and "The Keys to Paradise" to the fair and honorable bookellers; the "Pains of memory" and "The Scurge of Conscience" to the unfair and dishonorable.

Peace to the world... The best friend to the literature of the world.

The Third Monday of June, 1844... May the pleasures and advantages we anticipate in meeting at that time be fully realized.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Relf, of Philadelphia, attending by invitation... The bookellers and printers of the United States... May their faces, the title pages of their hearts never be marked by the tympan of dissimulation.

By Mr. Webster, of Albany... The memory of honest patriots.

By Mr. Samuel F. Bradford, of Philadelphia... An union of all honest men—for the promotion of sound literature, and the suppression of party spirit. (three cheers.)

By Mr. Andrews, of Boston... Our silent monitor [pointing to a striking likeness of General Washington, which was hanging in the presence of the company.]

By Mr. J. Conrad, of Philadelphia—"The Young Man's Best Companion,"—and no exchange.

June 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, at Montreal, to a merchant in this city dated 10th inst.

"On the 7th, at noon, we were alarmed by fire in the St. Laurence suburbs, when I went, and was sorry to see many inhabitants in distress. The alarm was again rung for a fire in the city; I returned to the city and found the Jesuits and Protestant churches on fire, and in the course of the evening was witness to a terrible scene—two

churches, one college, and twenty-seven houses on fire; the jail burnt to the ground—and I believe, had it not been for the plentiful supply which the Montreal works produced, the greater part of the city would have been laid in ashes. We are now making a collection for the relief of the distressed. The trustees of the seminary are now engaged in providing a suitable house for the purpose of continuing the school."

Extract of a letter from Peterburg, Virginia, dated June 24.

We have received the most lamentable accounts from most of the counties west of this town of the situation of the present crop of wheat. All agree, that from the late unseasonable weather, at least half the crop will be lost.

July 7.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent, we last evening received the following Communications relative to New Orleans.

From New Orleans.

By the brig Fame, captain Grainbury, we have accounts, from New Orleans, to the close of May. The effect of the restoration of the deposit had not been so favorable to the business as was expected. Considerable longer prevailed. The Marquis de C. Calvo was there, waiting the arrival of Captain General Victor and his troops, to whom he was to deliver the province in form. Our correspondent says "that it is well understood that the two Floridas as well as a strip of land on the Eastern bank of the Mississippi, extended from the river Iberville to the American limits, including Baton Rouge, remain under the dominion of Spain."—From this, it will be very easy for every individual to ascertain the boundaries added to the United States by France, if indeed any cession has been made.

By the Fame we have received a file of the "Moniteur de la Louisiane,"—printed at New Orleans, from which we have translated a few articles for this day's Gazette. We have also received a translated copy of the royal order for the delivery of the colony the French which we subjoin.

TRANSLATION.

His Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, under yesterday's date, informs me what follows.

Barcelona, 16th October 1802.

Most excellent Sir,

The French government having requested that in delivering to it the Colony of Louisiana, it be put in possession of the artillery, arms, ammunition, stores, hospitals, sea craft and other effects belonging to the King, that may be found in the colony, and that the Royal order to be expedited to the Captain General of said Province for the delivery of the Colony, be forwarded by an express to Paris, that the captain General Victor, who goes out on that commission, may carry it with him; His Majesty, desirous of pleasing without delay the said government, has determined to expedite through the office of state under my charge, the Royal Dispatch, a copy of which I enclose herewith, adding moreover, that it is his majesty's will, that conformably thereto, you give the necessary orders for the formation of a rated inventory of all the exigencies relative to your department, observing to make a separation of the papers to be delivered to the French, in consequence of the cession, and of those not relative to said affair, which are to be transported to the dominions of his Majesty. I acquaint you of this by Royal Order for your information and government in what respects you.

ROYAL DISPATCH.

DON CARLOS, by the grace of God &c. Having thought it expedient to retrocede to the French Republic the Colony and Province of Louisiana, I order, that when this is presented to you by General Victor or any other Officer duly authorized by said Republic to take charge of said delivery, you put him in possession of the Colony of Louisiana and its dependencies, as likewise the city and island of New Orleans, with the same extent that it now has, that it had when possessed by the French when ceded to my royal crown, and as it ought to be after the various treaties between my state and those of other powers: in order that in future it may belong to said republic, who is to administer and govern it with its of-

ficers and governors, as if it belonged to her without any exception.—I order that as soon as the said troops of the French Republic have taken possession of the said colony, you withdraw therefrom all the officers, soldiers, and persons in my service, and send them to Spain, or any ports of my possessions in America, excepting those who prefer remaining in the French service to whom you will make no objection.

I moreover order, that after the evacuation of said Port and Town of New Orleans, you collect all the papers and documents relating to Revenue and administration of the Colony of Louisiana; in order to bring them to settle the accounts, delivering nevertheless to the French Governor or Officer charged with taking possession, all that may relate to the limits and demarcation of said Territory, as likewise those respecting the Indians and other post, taking necessary receipts for all for your discharge; and that you give to the said governor all the information that may be wanting for him to govern said colony to the satisfaction of the Republic. And in order that the said cession be effected to the satisfaction of both Powers, you will form an inventory, signed by you and the respective Commissioners of the Republic, of all the artillery, arms ammunition, effects, stores, hospitals, sea craft, &c. that may belong to me in said colony, and you will proceed jointly with said commissary to make an exact estimation of all the effects belonging to me in the different parts of the Colony, that their value be reimbursed me by said republic agreeably to their valuation.

We hope at the same time, for the interest and tranquillity of the inhabitants of the Colony, and we promise ourselves from the sincere friendship and close alliance which unites us to the government of the Republic, that it will give orders to its governor and other officers employed in its service in said Colony and city of New Orleans that the Clergy and Religious Houses that serve these may continue their functions, and enjoy the privileges, prerogatives and exemptions which have been granted to them by the titles of their establishment. That the ordinary Judges, as likewise the established tribunals, continue to administer justice according to the received and common laws. That the inhabitants be maintained in quiet possession of their property.—That all the grants of what nature soever issued by my Governors, although not confirmed by me, be confirmed to them.—And having moreover, that the Government of the Republic will show to her new subjects the same proofs of protection and friendship which they have experienced under my dominion. Given at Barcelona, the 15th October 1802.

I THE KING.

Don Pedro Cevallos.

I transmit it to you by order of his Majesty, for your information, and for the fulfilment of the part that relates to you.

God preserve you many years.

SALER.

To the Intendant of Louisiana.

July 15.

FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

Captain Frederick King, who arrived here yesterday in a remarkable short passage of eight days from Cape Francois, informs the editors of this Gazette that just before he sailed letters were received at that place from Cape Nicholas-Mole stating that a French frigate of 44 twenty four pounders, bound from Aux Cayes to Cape Francois, with a number of respectable persons as passengers, fell in with an English 74 gun ship, off the Mole, and poured two broad sides into her before the English had time to open their ports—after which, the 74 having prepared for action returned a broad side, which killed seventeen men and wounded twenty-two. The French frigate then bore away, and sailing faster than the 74, got safe into Cape-Nichola-Mole, from which place this account was received.

We are further informed by captain King, that there had been a general embargo at the Cape, which however had been taken off American vessels; and it was hourly expected that the British would blockade that port.

A French frigate sailed from the Cape in very great haste on the 2d of July. There was still at the Cape three French

frigates two 74's, and a number of privateers, taking in provisions.

From the same source we further learn, that Martinique was closely blockaded by an English Squadron.

The news of war at the Cape, caused the greatest consternation amongst the white inhabitants. The blacks continued to be very troublesome, were daily making encroachments, getting nearer to the town and burning and destroying all before them.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, to a gentleman in this city, dated July 3.

On the first instant a brail took place between an English 74 and a French frigate, between the Mole and Gonaives. The 74 showed her colors and fired a cannon at the frigate, notwithstanding which, the frigate continued her route. The 74 fired a second shot, the frigate then loosed up towards the 74, who fired a broadside, which, fortunately for the frigate, went over her. After which the frigate by a skillful manœuvre got under the 74's stern, poured a broadside into her, damaged her poop considerably, carried away her mizen mast and killed a number of people. The 74 ceased firing, and the frigate made her escape into the Mole. This is all we know of war, having seen no manifesto from either party. It has always been customary for English loyalty to commit hostilities and make captures of French vessels at least two months before declaring war. Hence there must be war.

July 19.

Cowardly attack upon the memory of Washington.

Though Mr. Jefferson's editors occasionally bestow an insulgent compliment upon the name of Washington, they omit no opportunity of slandering the conduct which forms the basis of his fame. There is scarcely a prominent measure of his administration which has not been made the subject of gross abuse. The following malignant paragraph appeared in the National Intelligencer.

"Since the era of independence, heretical doctrines have sprung up, and attempts have been made by an insidious imitator of the measures of other countries gradually to undermine our liberties;—attempts the more dangerous from emanating from some of those who joined our councils and fought our battles during the revolution. These measures principally were the establishment and perpetuity of a great national debt, immense standing armies, extensive navies, dangerous powers invested in the executive, and a still more dangerous invasion of the liberty of the press."

Having thus characterized the administrations of Washington and Adams, this candid, unoffending editor, with perfect consistency, proceeds to the following eulogium upon our present chief magistrate.

"We know there are those among us who would be tyrants if they could. It is theirs unceasingly to traduce a virtuous administration, and as unceasingly to oppose all its means. In the name of liberty, we thank them for their imprudent violence; while their attacks are open she has nothing to fear."

We had hoped that the name of virtue would not again be prostituted by being applied to the present administration, until some rational explanation could be given of the conduct of Mr. Jefferson to the wife of a man who had reposed confidence in him, and to a friend who had supplied him with money in a time of need. Even the editor of the Intelligencer would hardly have the effrontery to talk of our present virtuous administration, had he not artfully withheld from his readers all information upon these two subjects. The Intelligencer, like the Aurora, has observed a profound silence upon the subject of Mr. Jones's letter.—Every body knows that they dare not publish it.

On Tuesday the 13th inst. a public dinner was given in New York to Mr. KING. Two hundred of the most respectable merchants, and public characters of the city were present.

July 20.

A gentleman of the faculty, advises the use of flannel next the skin, as the most certain precaution against complaints in the bowels.

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Barred of a letter from a merchant at
Aux Cayes, to a friend in Baltimore,
dated June 24, 1803.

"We have lately been in great con-
ternation here on account of the ne-
groes; however, not having seen any
of them about the city for some days
past, it is expected they are gone to
the northern or western departments.
We are, therefore, in hopes of enjoy-
ing a little repose in future, as we were
obliged to mount guard night and day.

"There is little business doing here
at present; and the price of provisions
has considerably risen, particularly
flour which is now at 16 dollars per
barrel.

"Many of the inhabitants of this
place wish to leave the country, but
none can obtain passports; except wo-
men and children; and there are not
vessels enough in the harbor to carry
off all those who wish to depart.

"There are now lying in the road
a frigate of 50 guns and 3 brigs, which
cruise between this place and Jacque-
mel, in order to prevent the barges be-
longing to the brigands from molest-
ing vessels trading to our ports.

"Rochambeau has changed his head
quarters to the Cape: he is a man of
very violent disposition. All the offi-
cers, both civil and military, are jealous
of each other, but they are not actu-
ated by a desire to see who shall do
most good, but on the contrary they
are ambitious to excel each other in
wickedness—money appears to be their
only object. Bonaparte is not satisfied
with their conduct. Burnet, who pre-
sides here, seems for the present to pos-
sess better principles. Adieu."

The president of the United States
has issued his exequatur, recognizing
George Hammeke, Esq. as his Di-
nish majesty's vice consul for the State
of New York.

PETERSBURG, June 8.

A few days ago were brought to the
town of Petersburg, by water, from
the Eastern shore of Maryland, in a
vessel named the Susan, commanded
by one Marshall, a number of negroes,
claimed by a William Maghee, who
said he purchased them as slaves, with
the intent of carrying them to the State
of North Carolina. While the ne-
groes were here a negro woman by
the name of Ruth, and her two chil-
dren Harriot and Maria, claimed their
freedom, alleging that they were for-
merly the property of James Ridgeway,
living at Bonina's Point, on the
Eastern shore of Maryland, who had
emancipated them after a certain pe-
riod of years, about five of which, as
it reflected the woman Ruth, remain-
ed unexpired, and in support of her
information she produced a certified
copy of the deed of emancipation from
the clerk of the court of Talbot coun-
ty; the also says that William Wells,
of Talbot County and Carter Hicks
of Dorchester county, aided and as-
sisted in conveying them away. In
consequence of which legal steps were
taken to release the woman and chil-
dren from their impending fate, Mag-
hee asserting that he bought them as
slaves, and held them as such and in
support of his claim produced a receipt
for 350 dollars given by Sam. White of
Dorchester county, as the consideration
for them. An application having been
made to the judge of the high court of
chancery for the district of Richmond
in behalf of Ruth and her children, the
judge directed that a writ of habeas
corpus should issue, authorizing the ser-
geant of the town of Petersburg, among
other things, to take the said woman
Ruth and her children into his custody
and care, until the matter should be
regularly heard before said court. The
negroes were accordingly taken
by the sergeant, and are now in his
possession.

If the claim of this woman and her
children to freedom be just, humanity
and every principle of philanthropy
call aloud for the interference of those
who may be enabled to establish their
right thereto—and as James Ridgeway
appears, from the deed of emancipati-
on, to have been actuated by motives
of benevolence, there can be little doubt
but that he, as well as all others who
have any knowledge of these negroes,
and who have not been instrumental
in conveying them away, will be active
in affording the necessary information
to extricate Ruth and her children
from their perilous situation.

The printers in Maryland are
particularly requested to give the above
a place in their papers.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, July 16.

Norfolk, July 16.
TOBAGO.

By three French gentlemen who ar-
rived in town from Martinique, and
who have brought dispatches for M.
Pichon, the French minister, we are
favored with the following particu-
lars:

That a short time previous to their
falling from Martinique (which was on
the 4th instant) a French transport ship
of 14 guns arrived there after a very
short passage, and brought accounts
that the French troops in Holland, un-
der the command of general Maifena,
had been ordered by the French go-
vernment to take possession of the city
of Hamburg, which was effected, the
shipping and other British property
was seized and confiscated. It was al-
so understood that an army had been
ordered to march into Portugal.

There has been several captures of
English vessels made by the French,
which have been sent into Martinique
and Guadeloupe, particularly a go-
vernment schooner of 16 guns, captai-
ned off Martinique by the Curieux cor-
vette, of 18 guns, and sent into St.
Pierre's—Martinique is blockaded by
two ships of the line, two frigates and a
sloop of war. Admiral Joyeuse, go-
vernor of Martinique, has issued 22
letters of marque previous to their
leaving the island. They mention the
capture of St. Lucia, and state that the
English lost 150 killed and wounded,
and the French 125—the garrison of
St. Lucia consisted of 400, and the En-
glish forces employed of 4000 men—
immediately after the capture, the squa-
dron divided into separate divisions,
and left the island.

A letter received at Peck's coffee house,
dated Cape Francois, July 1st, 1803,
says: "Everything remains tranquil here.
No appearances of hostilities commencing
on this quarter of the island. General
Rochambeau has returned to this port, and
makes it the seat of government. Every
thing wears a more favorable appearance,
and trade revives. The American brig
Success, Capt. Novau, arrived here on the
26th June from the Havanna, with 340
blond bounds, and the brigands who have
been taken have been given to them, whom
they instantly devoured. Troops daily ar-
rive, but the fever cuts them off beyond all
description. There are at present 474's,
164, and 4 frigates here, which are
making preparations to depart for France,
having received orders to depart for there
without delay. A number of brigand
barges are cruising in and about the dif-
ferent parts of the island. Feremie has been
closely besieged. Four French schooners
arrived here from the fall of inhabi-
tants (women and children) but an arri-
val last night brings the intelligence that
the brigands were defeated with loss."

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, July 12.

[On the following we offer no com-
ment; the reader is left to make his
own.]

COMMUNICATION.

"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear!"
Mysterious are the ways of Providence;
and it behooves not man to gain say—
I am neither Alpha or Omega; but the
teacher of things to come.

Three things it is my province to an-
nounce—He that hath ears to hear let him
hear—They are these: Within the term of
three years, from the second week of the
third month, the United States of America
will wage war against two European
powers: The house of Bourbon will be
restored to the throne of France: Mr.
Jefferson will return to private life.

Laugh not, thou infidel! These events
the power of man cannot control. They
are decreed—They are immutable!

LOGOS.

2d week of the 7th month.

New York, July 12.

Captain Irwin, of the sloop Sally,
in 16 days from Antigua, has furnis-
hed us with the following information
—On the 20th June, the British brig
Bully, mounting 16 guns, captured a
French ship from the coast of Guinea,
with 337 slaves, 120 boxes of gold
dust, and 460 elephants teeth, and car-
ried her into Antigua. On the 27th of

the same month, a French sloop laden
with coffee in bulk, and bound for a
port in the United States, was captur-
ed by the same brig, and carried into
Antigua. On the 28th the captain of
the Bully sent his boat, well manned,
into St. Pierre's (Martinique) and cut
out a large French merchant ship, cop-
pered to the bends, and carried her safe
into Antigua. On the 29th, five sail
of the line, 2 frigates, 2 sloops of war,
3 transports, with 7000 troops on board
proceeded from Antigua on an expedi-
tion against Martinique, with the in-
tention of reducing that Island. When
the intelligence of war reached Anti-
gua three or four French vessels were
lying there, put to sea on the following
night, having considerable property on
shore.

Accounts of the capture of Tobago had
been received at Antigua

A fleet of 7 sail of the line and 4 trans-
ports had arrived at Barbadoes, and had
captured 10 French transports on their
passage

The Emerald, Centaur, and Blenheim,
of 74 guns each, and the Venus frigate,
had cut out of St. Pierre's and Port Ro-
yal 32 sail of French merchant vessels.

American flour at Antigua 10 dollars
per barrel, pork 16, beef 13, lumber 55
dollars per thousand.

By the president of the United States of
America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters
claiming the consideration of the con-
gress of the United States, form an ex-
traordinary occasion for convening
them; I do by these presents appoint
Monday, the 17th day of October next
for their meeting at the city of Wash-
ington, hereby requiring their respec-
tive senators and representatives, then
and there to assemble in congress, in
order to receive such communications
as may then be made to them, and to
consult and determine on such mea-
sures, as in their wisdom may be de-
emed meet for the welfare of the United
States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused
the seal of the United States to be
hereunto affixed, and signed the
same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington,
the sixteenth day of July, in the
year of our Lord, one thousand
(1803) eight hundred and three; and
in the twenty-eighth year of
the independence of the United
States.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

By the president,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON, Sec'y.

The following article, as well as the pre-
ceding, is taken from the National In-
telligencer, and may be considered as no
less official and authentic:

Dispatches from the American mi-
nisters at Paris were received by the
executive on Thursday evening. They
were brought by Mr. Hughes, of Bal-
timore, as a confidential bearer, and
contain the treaty, signed on April 30th
which conveys Louisiana to the United
States. The extent of the territory
ceded is defined by a general reference
to that in which Louisiana was ceded
to France. The terms are 15,250,
000 dollars to be paid to France in six
per cent. stock, within three months
after the exchange of ratifications and
the delivery of possession. And an as-
sumpt of the debts due and captures
provided for under the convention of
September 30th 1800, between the
United States and the French republic,
which are to be liquidated by commis-
sioners at Paris, and paid at the trea-
sury of the United States on drafts from
their ministers at Paris.

The assumption is not to go beyond
3,750,000 dollars, and it is conjectured,
that the amount of the debts and
claims will fall short of that sum. 3d
French and Spanish vessels and mer-
chandizes directly from their own
ports, the merchandizes being of the
respective countries, are to pay, in the
ports of the ceded territory, for a pe-
riod of 12 years, no higher duties than
are paid by American citizens, and
this privilege is not to be extended du-
ring that period France and Spain are
to enjoy within the ports of the ceded
territory the privileges only of the
most favored nation. The treaty is to
be ratified, and the ratifications ex-
changed within six months from its

date. This circumstance will require
the convening of congress a little ear-
lier than the first Monday of Novem-
ber. It is understood that the ratifi-
cation of the first consul is on its way
to the United States. Immediately
after the ratifications of the treaty, pos-
session is to be delivered.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

While celebrating the 4th of July at
Rutland (Ver.) one of the cannon
burst with a violent explosion, and
large pieces of 30 and 100 pounds
weight were thrown to the distance of
40 or 50 rods. Mr. William T. Hall,
a young merchant of that town, was
instantly killed, with circumstances pec-
uliarly awful and distressing. His
head was blown from his body, scat-
tered and dispersed in a thousand pieces,
and the fragments found in every di-
rection; a lifeless trunk was all that
was to be seen of this enterprising
young man. Another man, Mr.
George Downs, was much wounded in
the head and breast, and now lies in a
languishing condition, hopes, however,
are entertained of his recovery. Se-
veral other persons were wounded, but
none dangerously. Mr. Hall has left
a distressed widow, and two young
children.

Frederick Town, Maryland, July 13.

We have had no rain for forty days
—the kitchen gardens are burnt up,
and scarcely a vegetable can be procur-
ed in Frederick, or for many miles
round it. The crops of corn, it is
feared, will be poor indeed.

We are informed by a gentleman
from Genesee, that no rain has been
had there for forty one days.

ISLAND OF LAMPEDOSA.

This island, which has lately attract-
ed the notice of the public, is situated
about 20 leagues from Tunis and 45
from the Island of Malta. There is
good anchorage for men of war, where
they are out of danger of the N. W.
winds; they also water their Lamp-
edosa is inhabited by a Maltese Priest,
who there serves a Chapel of the Vir-
gin, where the crews of Christian ships
sometimes bring offerings. A lamp,
which he keeps over the tomb of a
Mussulman Hermit, also draws to him
some presents from the Disciples of
Mahomet. He takes care to have
plenty of provisions, which he sells to
the crews; he sows wheat and barley, &c
feeds oxen, asses, sheep, goats, and
hogs.

The Island is covered with wild olive
trees the Peach there is excellent.
Lampedosa is the ancient Island of
Calypis; it was upon these coasts that
the fleet of Charles the Fifth was ship-
wrecked in 1554.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A PUBLIC Examination of the Scho-
lars belonging to this Institution
will be held at the Court House in Easton,
on Thursday the eleventh day of August
next; at which their Parents, Guardi-
ans and Friends, are invited to attend.
Easton, 25th July, 1803.

TO RENT,

THAT COMMODIOUS

BRICK-HOUSE,
ON WASHINGTON STREET, with
stable, smoke house, &c. now in
the occupation of Mr. JOHN HAR-
WOOD, who will shew the premises to
any person desirous of renting; and
will also make known the terms.—Pos-
session may be had on the 15th De-
cember next.

ELIZA TROUP.

July 26, 1803.

80 3

For Sale,
SEVEN COWS AND
CALVES,
Of the WHITE BREED.

M. BORDLEY.

July 26, 1803.

THIS is to give notice that the
Subscriber has obtained letters
of administration from the orphan
court of Talbot county on the Estate
of Robert Ewing, deceased.—All per-
sons having claims against the said
Deceased, are hereby desired to ex-
hibit the same legally authenticated,
and all persons indebted to the said
Estate are requested to make imme-
diate payment to
ROBERT EWING, Adm'r.

From the Baltimore Weekly Magazine.
TO HER
WHO CAN BEST UNDERSTAND IT.

UNSKILL'D in the language of art,
Fair Eliza, attend to my tale—
To the genuine voice of my heart,
And let my fond wishes prevail.

In silence, tho' long I've suppress'd
The fond passion your beauty inspir'd,
And nurs'd the pure flame in my breast,
And silently gaz'd and admir'd:

Yet love, mighty love now denies
Any longer, in secret to mourn,
But breathes its soft passion in sighs,
In hopes to receive a return.

Tho' fine beaux may speak softer of
love,
In strains more exalted and fine.

Yet believe me they never can prove
A passion so ardent as mine.

Then say lovely maid when remov'd
From all that my soul holds most
dear,
From each object I tenderly lov'd,
And my solace at eve is a tear.

In that pensive hour may I dare
To believe that you still live for me;
That your heart and affections you
share

With your A—Y—who doats upon
thee.

PHILESEMOS.

* He was about to leave the city.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and
Testament of PETER WEBB, Esq.
late of Talbot county, deceased, the sub-
scriber offers for sale four hundred and
ninety five acres of Land, known by the
name of LITTLE BRISTOL, lying and
being in the county aforesaid, situated on
Great Choptank River, and adjoining the
lands of John Dickinson, Esq. The above
land is rented the present year for upwards
of one hundred and twenty pounds.—If it
is not sold by the sixth day of August next,
it will on that day be offered at public
sale to the highest bidder, at the Trappe,
in the county aforesaid. For terms apply
to
JOHN E. GIST, Esq.
Cambridge, 14th July, 1803. 79 3

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW TICKETS for the benefit of
WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in
Somerset county, are now for sale at this
Office—Price Five Dollars—Highest
Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars—in the
2d class, 2000 Dollars.

H O X I E'S

Patent Threshing (or Ginning) Machine,
As now in full operation, and may be seen
at Sir. Yarnell's Farm near Easton.

A to purchase the privilege of erect-
ing MACHINES, would wish to view
this already erected; it is needless to
say much in commendation of it, more
than as an encouragement to the far-
mer to pay attention to it; we may
mention, that it will with three hands
and a horse separate one hundred bu-
shels of grain from the straw in one
day.

SAMUEL YARNELL,
ROBERT MOORE,

To whom apply for Patent Rights
for Kent, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester,
Somerset, and Worcester, in Maryland;
Kent and Suffolk in Delaware; and Ac-
comack and Northampton in Virginia.
12 of 7 m. 1803. 3v.

JAMES TROTH,

Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the
stock and materials of Mr. Benja-
min Wilcott, intends carrying on the a-
bove business, in all its various branches,
and from his knowledge in the line of his
profession, and a determination to pay the
strictest attention to such orders as he may
be favoured with hopes to render general
satisfaction.—

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recom-
mending to the attention of the public, and
his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth
who will continue the Watch and Clock
Making Business in the shop that he oc-
cupied. BENJAMIN WILLMOT
Easton, OR. 2, 1802. 12 m. 49

FOR SALE
THE following Lands which be-
longed to Col. R. Harrison, de-
ceased, agreeably to his last will & Tes-
tament, lying and being in Dorchester
county near the town of Cambridge,
called and known by the names of
Appleby and Willow Vale.

The tract of land called Appleby con-
tains about five hundred acres, fifty
acres of which is laid off into six lots,
and one hundred and fifty acres is laid
off in three fields each containing one
hundred thousand corn hills,—the im-
provements on this tract are equal if
not superior to any farm in the State
of Maryland, an elegant large dwell-
ing house tastily finished and in good
order, a large brick kitchen with two
fire places and with a good covered
way to the dwelling house, paved with
brick, a large brick quarter, an excel-
lent meat house, work shop, granary,
two carriage houses, two corn houses,
three large barns, stables for a number
of horses and also one for Cows and
six large Ricks for Hay, a large gar-
den and a young Apple Orchard of
excellent fruit—this farm is handsomely
ornamented with trees according to
the English style.—

The tract called Willow Vale, con-
tains about two hundred and twenty
five acres, on which there is a com-
fortable dwelling house and kitchen
with several out houses, two large Ap-
ple Orchards of good fruit—If the
above lands are not sold by the first
day of August next, they will then be
exposed to public sale to the highest
bidder in the town of Cambridge up-
on the terms which will be then made
known.

JOHN E. GIST, Esq.
ROBT. HARRISON dec'd.
July 11th 1803.
4w. 72.

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pur-
suant to the order of the Justices
of Talbot County Court, the Lands and
Tenements of the REV. JOHN BOWIE,
late of the said County, deceased, will
be exposed to public Sale at the Court-
House in Easton on Tuesday the 23d day
of August next to the highest bidder—
These Lands consist of a valuable Farm
and Plantation, containing about 500
Acres, with a suitable proportion of good
Wood-Land, situate on Choptank River,
above Dover Ferry, and about five miles
from Easton. The residue of these Lands
consists of the settlement near Easton,
whereon he resided, with about twenty
Acres of Lot-Lands attached to the same.
The Title is believed to be indisputable.
Provisionally to the time appointed for the
Sale, the Lands will be carefully surveyed,
and laid off in convenient parcels and al-
lotments for the accommodation of pur-
chasers; and a Plot thereof will be de-
posited in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH HASKINS
for the information of those who
may desire to see the Plan. The Lands
will be sold on a credit of three months
as to one fifth part of the purchase money,
and of one, two, and three years as to the
residue thereof; so that one fifth of the
purchase money be payable at the expira-
tion of three months, and the remainder
in three equal and annual instalments at
the expiration of one, two and three years
from the day of sale; the purchaser giv-
ing bonds with approved security for the
payment of the money, according to the
terms of sale, with lawful interest
for the same from the time of sale till the
payment thereof. The grounds may be
seeded in the fall, and possession will be
delivered on the first of January next.
Persons desirous of purchasing will no
doubt view the premises and form their
own judgment of their value.

HENRY NICOLS,
JOSEPH HASKINS,
OWEN KENNARD,
JOSEPH TILFORD,
Easton, 19th June, 1803. 8w75

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received
COLOGNE MILL STONES,
from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches;
French and Nova-Scotia Plaster,
which may be had of them ground, or
in the lump. They have also on hand
best Lancaster county clover seed;
brown fagars of the first quality by
the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of
all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE: HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, County wharf.
October 7, 1802.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be
pleased to accept of my most
respectful Acknowledgments for their
former support and suffrages in my
favor, and for their polite and civil
deportment to me ever since I have
been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all
the Citizens of Talbot that I am a
Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE
at the ensuing Election, and hereby
respectfully solicit the Honor of their
Suffrages and Support.—I have en-
deavoured to conduct myself in such
a manner as to be as little oppressive
to the Poor as possible, and as indul-
gent to the People at large as the na-
ture of my Office and Duty would al-
low me to be: If, Gentlemen, you
should think me worthy of a further
continuance of your Favors, you will
no doubt act as free and independent
Men, and will confer on me the Honor
of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.

Valuable Lands for Sale.
I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek,
about four miles from Prince's Anne
in Somerset County. There is on said
Lands a large brick dwelling house, two
stories high, with an entry and three good
rooms on a floor; the out houses are all
good; The place has been some years ren-
ted, and of course out of repair as to the
inclosures. It is among the handiest
situations in that county, and it cannot be
exceeded by any lands on the East, or Shore
for the finest timber. If the lands are
not sold by the 2d Monday of January
next, they will be laid off in lots of about
five hundred acres each, to suit purcha-
sers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wee-
moco River, of about seven hundred acres
of land, with a grist mill, situated by the
upper ferry. To prevent any unneces-
sary application for that, I will not take
less than twenty dollars per acre. A
part of the purchase money will be required
on the sale, that will be small, a long cre-
dit will be given for the balance, on giv-
ing bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.
Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives
near the lands on Mani River, will shew
the same to any person desirous of see-
ing them. H. W.

THIS is to give notice that the
Subscriber, of Somerset County,
hath obtained from the Orphan's
Court of Somerset County in Mary-
land, Letters of Administration on the
personal Estate of ISAAC HENRY, late
of the same county, deceased; all per-
sons having Claims against the said
Deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the twenty-third day of March next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said Estate.—
Given under my hand this 5th day of
July, 1803.

WILLIAM WINDER,
Adm'or of Isaac Henry.

Now in the Press,
AN EXTRACT, NUMBER I.

From the Works of a True Believer
Submitted to the World,

AS A TESTIMONY
OF THE TRUTH OF PROPHECY
As a WARNING to the IMPIOUS;

AND
As a COMFORT to Those,
who are making

Their CALLING & ELECTION SURE.
Published and recommended by their
FRIEND AND SERVANT

W. C. G.

The Managers of Chester Church
Lottery flatter themselves that the
Drawing of said Lottery will com-
mence on the first Monday of August
next—As a proportion of the Tickets
are yet undisposed of, they recommend
it to the public to make early appli-
cation, or they may be deprived of the
advantage of getting them at the ori-
ginal price.
Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

BLANK BONDS
for sale
At this Office.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT
COUNTY.

I BEG leave, Fellow citizens, thro'
the medium of the press, to apprise
you of my Determination to offer my-
self a Candidate for your suffrage at
the approaching Election for Dele-
gates to the State Legislature. Thus
exercising a Right with which the con-
stitution of our State has invested me
in common with other Citizens, it is
with great deference I rest the issue
on that independent expression of the
Public will which ought ever to charac-
terize the Elections of FREE MEN.

Unaided by any preconceived politi-
cal alliances, I anxiously look forward
to no other result than the just influ-
ence of Character upon liberal and he-
nest Hearts: I will neither attempt to
cajole you with delusive promises or
wrest from you your honest opinion by
Bribery or Corruption. I venerate
the voice of the people when freely and
fairly expressed, as the most command-
ing feature of Republican government;
but when it comes forth polluted by
passion or Party Spirit, its beauties are
all faded, its commanding power is lost,
because it ceases to be the genuine off-
spring of Independent Free will.

Warmly and zealously attached to
the Constitution and Government un-
der which we live, and jealous of every
privilege enjoyed under their sanction
—Opposed to innovation, but friendly
to rational and substantial Reform—
Bound to the land we inhabit by every
Tie which can influence the Human
Heart—Possessing a common interest
and a common stake with every mem-
ber of the community, and with Them
equally exposed to the good or ill ef-
fects of Political Regulations or Civil
Establishments—I shall cheerfully sub-
mit my pretensions to preferment to
the justice and candor of my Fellow
Citizens, to whose determination I shall
bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself
your very obedient Servant.
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove, June 1803.

At a Meeting of the president and
Directors of the Chesapeake and
Delaware Canal Company, held at Wil-
mington on the 3d day of May, 1803,
RESOLVED,

That a payment of Five Dollars
on each Share in this Company be re-
quired of the subscribers to be made
on or before the first day of Septem-
ber next, to either of the following per-
sons.

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.
Kinsley Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland.
Samuel Chew, Chester Town.

Books of subscription for the re-
maining shares, in this Company are
now in the hands of the above persons,
by whom subscriptions will be receiv-
ed.

JOSEPH TATNALL,
President.
May 24, 1803.—15w—71

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT
VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
GENTLEMEN,

TO gratify the solicitations of a
number of my Fellow-Citizens, I of-
fer myself as a Candidate to represent
you in the next General Assembly. I
claim no merit from former services;
but if from your knowledge of me,
you think I can render you any ser-
vice, I will cheerfully serve you to
the best of my abilities.—If any other
person offers, who will serve you with
more zeal, or is more attached to
your interest, I beg you to elect him;
for I assure you that I have no views
separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.
Easton, 16th May, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against
the Estate of Mr. George A. Prim-
rose, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased,
are hereby warned to produce them, pro-
perly authenticated, for settlement, on or
before the 4th day of September next; and
also all those who are indebted to said
Estate are requested to make immediate
payment to

JOHN PRIMROSE, Adm'or.
Queen-Ann's county, June 24, 1803.

All Persons who are indebted to
the Editor of this Paper are very re-
spectfully requested to make their se-
veral Payments as early as possible.