



MR. ROBERT EMMET.

In our paper of Saturday we promised to give a more ample detail of Mr. Emmet's address to the court and jury, when called upon to know whether he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. He delivered himself nearly in the following terms:

"I am asked if I have any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon me? Was I to suffer only death, after being adjudged guilty, I should bow in silence; but a man in my situation has not only to combat with the difficulties of prejudice; the sentence of the law which delivers over his body to the executioner consigns his character to obloquy. The man dies but his memory lives; and that mine may not forfeit all claim to the respect of my countrymen, I use this occasion to vindicate myself from some of the charges advanced against me. I am charged with being an emissary of France; 'tis false! I am no emissary; I did not wish to deliver up my country to a foreign power, and least of all, to France. —No! never did I entertain the idea of establishing French power in Ireland? God forbid! On the contrary, it is evident from the introductory paragraph of the address of the provisional government, that every hazard attending an independent effort was deemed preferable to the more fatal risk of introducing a French army in the country; small would be our claims to patriotism and to sense, and palpable our affectation of the love of liberty, if we were to encourage the profanation of our shores by a people who are slaves themselves, and the unprincipled and abandoned instruments of imposing slavery on others. —If such an inference is drawn from any part of the proclamation of the provisional government, it calumniates their views, and is not warranted by the fact; how could they speak of freedom to their countrymen? how assume such an exalted motive, and mediate the introduction of a power which has been the enemy of freedom in every part of the globe. Reviewing the conduct of France to other countries, could we expect better towards us? No! Let not then any man attain my memory by believing, that I could have hoped freedom through the aid of France, and betrayed the sacred cause of liberty by committing it to the power of her most determined foe; had I done so, I had not deserved to live, and dying with such a weight on my character, I had merited the honest execrations of that country which gave me birth, and to which I would have given freedom. Had I been in Switzerland I would have fought against the French. In the dignity of freedom I would have expired on the threshold of that country, and they should have entered it only by passing over my lifeless corpse. Is it then to be supposed, that I would be slow to make the same sacrifice to my native land? Am I, who lived but to be of service to my country, and who would subject myself to the bondage of the grave to give her independence—am I to be loaded with the foul and grievous calumny of being an emissary of France? My Lords, it may be part of the system of angry justice to bow a man's mind by humiliation to meet the ignominy of the scaffold; but worse to me than the scaffold's shame, or the scaffold's

terrors, would be the imputation of having been the agent of French despotism and ambition; and while I have breath I will call upon my countrymen not to believe me guilty of so foul a crime against their liberties and their happiness. Though you, my Lord, sit there a judge, and I stand here a culprit, yet you are but a man, and I am another; and I have a right therefore to vindicate my character and motives from the aspersions of calumny; and as a man to whom fame is dearer than life, I will make the last use of that life in rescuing my name and memory from the afflicting imputation of having been an emissary of France, or seeking her interference in the internal regulation of our affairs. Did I live to see a French army approach this country, I would meet it on the shore, with a torch in one hand and a sword in the other; I would receive them with all the destruction of war! I would animate my countrymen to immolate them in their very boats, and before our native soil should be polluted by a foreign foe. If they succeeded in landing, I would burn every blade of grass before them; raze every house; and contend to the last for every inch of ground, and the last spot in which the hope of freedom should desert me, that spot I would make my grave. —What I cannot do, I leave a legacy to my country; because I feel conscious that my death were unprofitable, and all hope of liberty extinct, the moment a French army obtained a footing in this island."

After some further matter he concluded thus: "My lamp of life is nearly expired; my race is finished; the grave opens to receive me, and I sink into its bosom. All I request then at departing from the world, is the charity of its silence. Let no man write my epitaph; for as no man who knows my motives dare vindicate them, let not prejudice of ignorance asperse them: Let them and me repose in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain unadorned, until other times and other men can do justice to my character." (Dublin paper.)

The Frederick Town Herald, in noticing some of the droll sayings and doings of these merry wags who make laws and fun for us at the city of Washington at the moderate price of six dollars a day, concludes with the following just as well as satirical remarks.

For our own part, we delight at this distance, as through a telescope, to see in the Senate House the democratic "meteors play their corruption." But truly we wonder how Mr. Macon the Speaker can find patience enough to bear with the folly and nonsense of his own party, particularly as we conceive that he is a man of understanding himself, for whose honest and independent conduct in the chair we are happy in an occasion of confessing a considerable respect. True it is that it is no more than his duty to listen and attend. —But that he should always be capable of fulfilling his duty in this respect, serves only to enhance his merit in our opinion. For what could be more insufferably tiresome and disgusting to any rational man, than to be obliged to witness and watch the preposterous behaviour, the perplexities, the frivolous and stupid scenes acted by his own friends during the whole of the last session, which they seem disposed to act over again (we

suppose by particular desire) at their present meeting. The other day, for instance, Mr. Randolph began to talk something about publishing the secret report concerning the *two millions* appropriated last winter under closed doors for the purchase, as it now seems, of New Orleans and the Floridas, —which report he complimented highly as the work of Mr. Nichol's. (By the by, without much opinion of the Report itself, we know Mr. Nichol too well to suspect he could be guilty of such a thing, unless his wicked cousin Gallatin indeed aided and abetted the innocent Narcissus.) Well, after Mr. Randolph had talked about it, and Mr. Gregg had talked about it, and Mr. Randolph had answered "his friend from Pennsylvania," and so forth and so forth, behold on Mr. Griswold's mischievously inquiring of the Speaker "What is the question before the house?" —the Speaker, with great naïveté replied, "There is no question before the house." —When Mr. Randolph rose again, and said, "There is a question before the house;" —notwithstanding which, Matthew Lyon (the oxen pried, wooden sword knight of the spittle) —"Saw no difference between the Speaker and the gentleman from Virginia," —meaning we must apprehend as to their politics: —At which the mighty Caesar Rodney (who has succeeded Mr. Bayard) pronounced an able declaration of war in the words following (to wit) —that "he was very hostile to closing the doors of that House except on important occasions." —Whereupon the doors were shut and "closed for a short time!" —Such, gentle reader, is the farcical manner in which the national business is transacted, and such is the strange waste of time, by your democratic congress folks, every upstart of whom is eager to wield "the rod of empire" and assert his pretensions to the office of Prime Minister, until (Gracious Powers!) even Beau Dawson himself has got to be a great man, and can alter and amend the Constitution of the United States! —Alas, poor Columbia "is it come to this!" Yet we will not weep, nor will we preach, but we will laugh and say, that were we speaker, and such a vapid fellow as this should pounce up and prate and flourish, we could not for the soul of us help thinking at least of Hamlet's reply to the boast of Polonius in their discourse about the Play-ers: —

"POLONIUS. I did enact Julius Caesar, I was killed in 'th' Capitol. — Brutus killed me."

"HAMLET. It was a brute part of him, to kill so Capital a calf there."

Yet a still more comical gentleman had taken into his head to break silence this session and try a new character. His name is Clopton (who succeeded General Marshall!) and his pleasure seems to consist in speaking so wisely that nobody else shall understand him, even if he understands himself; —as thus, (on the subject of amending the Constitution) —"The adoption of this medium in the first report and the adoption of this alternative of a legislative election in the last report were not intended as *disparagements* to the energy of that principle." There is a slight of gibberish for you! —But he soars as much beyond our fight, as a certain great message maker must frequently do beyond the apprehension, perhaps of Mr. Clopton himself and many of his friends. Apropos, it

is certainly unlawful in the president to be puzzling any of his dear "Fellow citizens" of congress, as he is always doing, by interlarding his communications with a touch of the Heroick. For example how many of the ministerial gentry on an average can be supposed to know what was meant in the late message by—"the bloody Arena." Many of them no doubt are sure what was not meant: For we will not deny for instance, that our own general Smith may have found out after due inquiry, that no such vessel as the "Arena" has ever cleared out of Baltimore; —or that both Mr. Cocke and Mr. Smilie may feel confident that there is no such wild beast on the banks of the Tennessee or the mountains of Pennsylvania; —or that general Heister has never heard of any such survey in a Maryland; —or that Mr. Claiborne never drank of a liquor, called the "Arena" in his "whole course of" drinking; —or that Mr. Dawson did not meet with a lady "A-rena" any where in Paris; —or that none of the gentlemen or their comrades equally learned, were ever afflicted with, heard, saw, or read of such a distemper in any quarter of the globe as "the bloody Arena." Possessed of this negative knowledge at least, we take the liberty of recommending this precious half dozen to congress, together with as many more as they please to form a committee not merely for the purpose of inquiring into this affair, but to be a standing committee for all matters of the same sort in future; —the expense to be borne by the President himself, since whoever does an unlawful act is answerable for all the immediate consequences of that act.

MIDDLEBURY, Nov. 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, resident at St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence dated 20th Oct. 1803.

"The chief of this village wishes to have a few lines inserted in your public papers, respecting an event which took place here on the 15th inst. An Indian, of a very bad character, belonging to this village, murdered a pedler coming a cross the river from Cornwall. —The murderer is known by the name of Jacob La France. There is no less than 20 or 30 Indians looking for him; and will exert themselves to make their brethren sensible that such vagabonds will not be harboured among them. They say, that there has been several such instances known among white people, but this is the first happened amongst them. The Indians in general request that the innocent may not be censured with the guilty."

We are informed, by a gentleman direct from St. Regis, that the murderer above mentioned had been taken.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Nov. 5.

Yesterday morning, the Mail from the Eastward, was forcibly taken from the Post Boy, between Paris and Lexington, about three miles from the former place. The robbery was perpetrated by a white man on foot. He rifled the boy's pocket of nine dollars and a half, and took his horse with the mail on it, about three quarters of a mile off the road, into the woods, where the horse was found by some persons that went from Paris, in pursuit of the villain in consequence of information given by the rider; but the mail has not been discovered.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, November 24.

The message and resolution respecting a register of wills for Dorchester county, the supplement to the act for erecting a village at Choptank bridge, and the bill to declare a part of the old road leading from the mouth of Monocacy to Georgetown, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Chapman delivers a bill to compel the register of wills in the several counties herein mentioned to keep each his office at the seat of justice in the county for which he shall be register; which was read.

Ordered that the second reading of the bill for the valuation of real and personal property be postponed until Thursday next.

Mr. Thomas delivers a supplement to the act to establish and regulate a market at Bridgetown, in Kent county, and for other purposes; which was read.

Mr. Van Horn delivers a bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state; which was read.

FRIDAY, November 25.

The bill authorizing the levy court of Cecil county to lay out and open a road in said county, was passed and sent to the senate.

A resolution was propounded to the house and read, directing the treasurer to endorse upon the bond given by Charles Lecompte for lots of Indian land in Dorchester county purchased by him, a credit for a deficiency in quantity, and to deliver up the bond to be cancelled, and empowering the chancellor to execute a deed for the said lands.

A message, agreeing to proceed to the appointment of a register of wills of Dorchester county at the time proposed, nominating gentlemen to join in examining the ballots, and stating, that they do not mean to abandon the principle laid down by them in their resolution; that they cannot join in the recommendation to the governor in favour of any person, unless such person, on the ballot, shall appear to have a majority of the votes of all the attending members of both houses of the legislature; which message was read.

The question, That the house proceed immediately to ballot for a register of wills for Dorchester county? being propounded, the previous question was called for and put. That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being required, appeared, affirmative 27—negative 37.

The following message was then prepared.

Gentlemen,

We agree to proceed immediately to the election of the person to be jointly recommended by the governor, to be by him commissioned, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the register of wills in Dorchester county, but we can never agree to a principle, which, by admitting the right of the senate to negative the person elected by joint ballot of both houses, must necessarily give an equal weight to the senate in all elections directed by the constitution to be made in that manner.

The question being put that the house agree to the said message? The yeas and nays appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Mercer, Harwood, Hall, Stuart, Jones, Chapman, McPherson, Ridgely, Lloyd, Dashiell, Carroll, Cottman, Hyland, Goldsborough, Keene, Bayly, Calvert, Shaff, Muir, Sudler, Sturgis, Wilson, Purnell, Rich, Turpin, Young, Smith, Swearingen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Cresap, Simkins.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Angier, Hatcheson, Thomas, Lemmon, Brown, Rose, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Wood, Van Horne, Lowry, Williams, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Montgomery, E. Davis, Lytle, Dickson, Dugan, Kershner, Yates.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and sent to the senate.

The house proceeded to ballot for a register of wills for Dorchester coun-

ty, and on examination of the ballots it appeared, that John Crapper had a majority of votes. Whereupon, Resolved, That John Crapper be, and he is hereby declared to be, register of wills for Dorchester county.

SATURDAY, November 19.

Mr. Barber appeared in the house. Mr. Ridgely, Mr. Rose, Mr. Swearingen, and Mr. Van Horn, have leave of absence.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

The bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a fire engine and to erect pumps in Easton, in Talbot county, was read the second time, and passed.

MONDAY, November 28.

The bill for the benefit of Edward Montgomery, the supplement to the act for the relief of Hugh Ferguson, and the bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a fire engine and to erect pumps in Easton, were sent to the senate.

The resolution in favor of Charles Lecompte was assented to, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers a report from the trustees of the Easton academy; which was read.

Also the supplement to the act for erecting a village at Choptank bridge, passed by that house.

Ordered to be engrossed.

The supplement to the act to establish and regulate a market at Bridgetown, was read the second time and passed.

Whereas the state having become a stockholder in the bank of Baltimore to the amount of sixty six thousand dollars, is thereby entitled to appoint annually two directors, one to be chosen by the senate, the other by the house of delegates; therefore, Resolved, That this house on Friday next, will proceed to the appointment of a director to the bank of Baltimore in behalf of the state for the ensuing year.

TUESDAY, November 29.

The supplement to the act to establish and regulate a market at Bridgetown, in Kent county, was sent to the senate.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a supplement to the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned; which was read.

Ordered that said bill have a second reading on Wednesday the 7th of December next.

Leave given to bring in a bill authorizing any person prosecuted for a libel to give the truth in evidence.

A petition from Solomon Scott, and others, of Queen Ann's county, and a petition from the proprietors of the Long Marsh, in Queen Ann's county, counter thereto, were read and referred.

WEDNESDAY, November 30.

The following message was read.

We have progressed so far in the business to be acted upon this session as to discover that the legislature may rise by the fifteenth of December next, we therefore propose on that day to adjourn.

On the question being put, that the house agree thereto? it was determined in the negative.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act for the direction of sheriffs and coroners in the return of jurors, and for the better regulation of juries.

Leave given to bring in an additional supplement to the act to regulate elections.

Leave given to bring in a bill to alter, change and abolish such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

MARGATE, September 20.

Mr. Pitt is said to have given his opinion on Tuesday that the enemy would certainly pay us a visit; and this becoming public, has caused much alarm, particularly among the females who believe they actually are coming with the thunder of cannon.

DUBLIN, September 29.

For some days back nothing has occurred here of sufficient importance to make it necessary for me to anti-

cipate the public prints; the country is perfectly quiet, and every thing leads to the conclusion that the late insurrection was to the full as contemptible, and as narrowed in its limits, as from the trial of Emmett it appears to have been. The evidence on the trial of its principal chief and promoter, Emmett, has induced a very material change in the public opinion here; no apprehension is any longer entertained of internal conspiracy on an extended scale, and we are directing our minds with undivided energy to the resistance of a foreign foe. I cannot induce a happier or stronger proof of that disposition of the public mind than the confidence which our monied interest reposes in the government.— You have already heard that, the very morning after Emmett's conviction, Mr. Luke White, who is, I may say, the representative and organ of the monied interest in Ireland, waited upon Mr. Wickham, and offered him half a million on his own terms. The offer, I understand, has been accepted; it is but just at the same time, to state, what is faithfully the fact, that this liberal support of his majesty's government in Ireland is principally owing to the high confidence which is felt by all descriptions of Irishmen in the administration of Lord Hardwicke, and in the dispositions and talents of Mr. Wickham.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Oct. 16.

We feel much pleasure in communicating to the public that another of the principal and most daring ringleaders in the mutiny on board the Hermione frigate is now on board the Shark sloop of war, at port Royal. His name is John Smith, and he has himself declared, that he was captain of the fore-top of the frigate, and was one of the first who forced their way into captain Pigot's cabin. He has been a considerable time employed on board the Shark, and having taken to excessive drinking, in order to dispel the disquietude of his mind, he was a few days ago, threatened to be severely flogged which occasioned a voluntary declaration on his part, of his having been concerned in that mutiny. It is said that he will not be tried here but that he will be sent home in order to be convicted by evidence. Very few of the above miscreants are now in existence, and we cannot sufficiently admire the wondrous working ways of divine providence in bringing them to condign punishment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

By the ship Fame, captain Howland, in 36 days from Liverpool, we received Liverpool papers to the 7th of October, and London prints to the evening of the 5th. Paris papers had been received at London as late as the 23d of September, from which it appears that the most extensive means were adopted to accomplish the invasion of England. One great army, filled the army of England was assembling under lieutenant. Soult, to whose staff general Androssi was attached. It was to consist of 12 demi-brigades, 12 regiments of cavalry two of flying artillery, and ten companies of artillery on foot: the whole force would be about 45,000 men.—Head Quarters were to be established at Ghent where Bonaparte, was expected the latter end of September. There are likewise two great encampments at St. Omers and Ghent, whose united force would be from 80 to 90,000 men. There was to be a third army assembled at Amiens, on the plan of the army of reserve, that was so serviceable at Marengo. It was to consist of thirty thousand men, two thirds cavalry, Bonaparte's military residence was to be with this army at St. Omers.—The drawing of troops from Italy, was corroborated; 5,000 of these troops were destined for the post of the highest honor to fight under the first consul on the grand expedition. The time fixed in France for this great attempt was said to be about the beginning of Brumaire, the middle of November. This however, might be calculated to mislead the English. The building of gun boats, in the several French harbours, proceeded with the utmost activity. The number already built was stated at 3,000. Those of the third class were to be rowed with 36 oars, 3 men to each oar, so that their celerity, even in case of being deprived of their sails, by any acci-

dent, is strongly insisted upon. In England, the public mind seems to be exclusively occupied with preparations to repel the threatened invasion. On the third of October several regiments of militia marched for Pevensey, in Sussex, the identical spot where William the Norman landed with sixty thousand men. The forces in that quarter were to be employed in forming redoubts, and constructing other works; that part being the most accessible of the Sussex coast. Between Beachy head and Portsmouth six line of battle ships and twelve frigates, were constantly cruising. Haffeth Bsfendi, a new Turkish ambassador with a numerous suite was on his way to Paris. The troubles in Egypt appear, by the last accounts, to be in some measure allayed and greater harmony now subsists, between the tottering government of Turkey, and the disaffected Beys. The coalition of the Northern Potentates of Europe, which for some time appeared probable, is quite unlikely to take place. A neutrality it was rationally supposed would be observed by them. Between Great-Britain and Spain an amicable understanding still exists.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

FRENCH AMITY.

The following account of the treatment which two or three American citizens lately received from an armed vessel of "the enlightened government of France," is copied from a New York paper of the 7th inst. It is hard that we should be obliged to pocket such indignities; but perhaps if our rulers were to remonstrate it might offend the enlightened government.

On the 4th inst. the armed French schooner Ocean, commanded by captain Fournier, was boarded by a Pilot of this port 6 or 8 miles off at sea, the Hook bearing W. by N. the captain of the schooner immediately commenced an abusive attack on the Pilot, because he had not been boarded the day before when he was off Fire Island, the Pilot conceived himself treated with much insult, observing that he would not take charge of the schooner if the captain continued to abuse him; to which he replied that he might do as he pleased, it was a matter of indifference to him: the pilot then left the schooner, one of the French officers at the same time making several attempts to strike J. Malcom, who was in the Pilot boat's yawl; immediately after the Pilot's return to the pilot boat, a shot was fired at him from a swivel on board the schooner. The pilot then to prevent being fired at again returned to the schooner, found them under arms, and informed the captain that if he would treat him better he would take charge of the schooner; to which the captain appeared to assent, but when the Pilot directed his boat keepers to return with the yawl to the pilot boat, and leave him on board the schooner, the captain insisted upon their return with the yawl. The boat keepers, however, conceived that they ought to obey the orders of the pilot, refused to return; the captain then ordered his armed men to fire upon the yawl, which was then under the schooner's quarter, the Frenchmen then ran on the quarter deck, pointed a swivel at the yawl, and prepared to fire, on which the pilot ordered the yawl alongside again, when James Malcom was violently seized by 4 armed men forced on board the schooner, and put in irons by the captain's express directions, who declared he would keep him in that situation until he could deliver him up to the French consul. Malcom had been confined about twenty or thirty minutes, when (the pilot refusing to take charge of the schooner unless he was liberated) the captain ordered his irons to be taken off, and permitted him to leave the schooner. It is worthy of remark that Malcom had given no provocation whatever to these lawless wretches: and that he is a man who sustains a very high character for his integrity, industry and urbanity.

November 30.

Extract of a letter from a seaman on board his majesty's ship Charwell, dated St. Maloes, Aug. 13.
"Yesterday morning in company with the Ceberus, Insolent, and Mixx gun brigs, we took a fishing boat off Granville. The fellow in her told us of an expedition fitting out against

Jersey, and in the night would pilot the boats into a creek, where a number of them were lying, and assured us we could either take or destroy. Accordingly, the signal for boats, manned and armed, was made by the Commodore. One large cutter with the first lieutenant, a midshipman, and twelve armed men, were sent on board the Cerberus; seven boats shoved off from her at nine P. M. and rowed towards the shores: at five A. M. they returned with four prizes. After having passed several batteries, and gone two miles up St. Villiere Creek, they boarded them, and brought them away from under the fire of near 500 troops drawn up in a regular line, and keeping a constant fire as our men were making their retreat; but all would not do, for they brought them off without any loss; but the pilot was near paying for his villainy to his country; a musket ball passed through the side of his jacket.

A Natchez paper of Sept. 25, mentions the arrival at N. Orleans, of the French brig Sally, capt. Gilbert, from the river Congo, with 110 human beings as a cargo, dragged from their peaceable homes, by those who call themselves republicans, advocates for universal liberty—friends of mankind, &c.—and condemned to perpetual slavery for the crime of being born with black faces—"O Liberty! Liberty! how art thou abused."

The following very handsome offer has been made to the British government, by Patrick Miller, Esquire, of Dalzwinton, in Scotland, in a letter to the deputy lieutenant for Dumfriesshire:—

Dalzwinton, 24th August, 1803.

"DEAR SIR,
"Having expended, in a long course of hazardous experiments, ten thousand guineas, with a view to benefit mankind, I am now, perhaps, not so rich as I was—but I am more careful of what I have, and I am a greater economist. As such, I wish to insure my property, my share in the British constitution, my family, myself, and my religion, against the French invasion. As a premium, I offer to clothe, and arm with pikes 100 volunteers, to be raised in this and any of the neighboring parishes, and to furnish them with three light brass field pieces, ready for service. This way of arming, I consider as superior with infantry for either attack or defence, to that now in use—but as to this government must determine. I am too old and infirm to march with these men but I shall desire my eldest son to do so.—He was ten years a soldier in the foot and horse service.

"In case of an invasion, I will be ready to furnish, when requested, 26 horses, 16 carts, and 16 drivers; and government may command all my crops of hay, straw, and grain, which I estimate at

16,700 stones of hay, 24 lbs. to the stone.
1,400 bushels of peas.
5,000 bushels of oats.
3,080 bushels of barley.

"You will please to transmit my offer to the lord lieutenant of the country. If the French are rash enough to land on our shores they will find to their cost, that riches acquired by useful and honorable means, have not the effect to enervate a people, on the contrary, riches so obtained, are sure proofs of a happy constitution, and of a mild protecting government, to which all wise and good men must necessarily be attached. I am, dear sir, your's sincerely.

PAT. MILLER."

To David Stain, esq. D. L.

BALTIMORE, December 1.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated the 29th June, 1803.

"I cannot but applaud your resolution not to quit the continent of America, that only country where liberty flourishes, that only free republic that now exists on earth: for with regard to ourselves, we are only nominally free, and in the name of freedom of the sovereignty of the people we are enchained.

"Miraculous escaped from St. Domingo, I am again returned to my native country. But of what horrors, what atrocities have I not been obliged to be a witness during my short stay in that unfortunate colony? The revolution had

there spread the greatest ravages, but you thought with myself that peace was on the point of being there established, and that all would be at an end—but those enemies of all order, those who were in appearance its friends, have again triumphed, and our hopes are dashed to the ground. After surrounding general Le Clerc, after obtaining an insight into his plans that had for object the re-establishment of tranquillity; they went to every length to counteract them, that they might raise up in his place, the man who was the least fitted to fill it, and in which they were but too fortunate; for it is to this partizan of their's alone, that the loss of St. Domingo is to be laid in charge—such conduct as this is a specimen, how far pride will go, when wounded by the progress of human reason.

"You ask me why the French government could have employed men to establish a new administration, who were formed in and rivetted to the ancient order of things. Indeed I cannot tell, but this I can with safety say; that it is impossible for men opposed to the invention and adoption of a new machine really to exert themselves, to point out the beauty and efficacy of its springs. Why then will you ask, could government fix on persons for such great purposes that were essentially attached to the ancient order of things?"

The following prize subjects are proposed by the Maryland Society for promoting useful knowledge:

1st, The history of the state of Maryland.

2d, The best mode of punishing criminals.

A gold medal with an appropriate motto and relief, will be adjudged to each of the best productions on those subjects, received previous to the first of January 1805.

Candidates for the above prizes will be pleased to direct their papers to Dr. John Owen, Secretary of the society at Baltimore, & annexed to them a sealed note containing the authors name and residence, under cover of directions for the disposal of these papers in case they fail to obtain a prize.

The following gentlemen are elected officers of the Maryland society, for the ensuing year:

The right rev. bishop Carroll president.
The rev. Dr. Bond, vice president.
Dr. John Owen, Secretary.
The rev. Geo. de Perrigny, treasurer.
Rev. Mr. Beeson, } Committee.
Mr. Priestley, }
Mr. Granly, }

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, Nov. 8.

On Thursday last the Eastern post rider arrived at this place, without the mail.—He related, that about 8 miles on this side of Paris, a man on foot, called to him and requested him to stop, as he wished him to do some business.—The rider halted, and the man coming a long side and seized the bridle with one hand, and with the other presented a pistol, and ordered him to dismount, which he refused. The villain then dropped the pistol, and pulled the rider off the horse which he mounted, and rode about half a mile from the road, where he tied him, and where the rider found him without the mail bags. On Saturday the bags were found in a hollow log near the place mentioned by the rider, with the strap cut, the contents emptied out, and the seals of about a dozen letters broken. The post master at this place, on behalf of the post master general, has offered a reward of 100 dollars for the perpetrator of the above crime.

IN CHANCERY, October 12, 1803.

ORDERED, that the sale made by James B. Robins, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Levin Wailes, shall be ratified & confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 5th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in Conwan's News-paper at Easton, before the last day of November next.

The report states that part of a tract of land in Worcester County called Giles's Lot, containing by Estimation 175 acres, with the improvements thereon was sold for £ 250.

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

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, December 6.

We learn that the president of the United States has received from Louisiana, specimens of SALT, taken from the extensive mountain of that substance, and of Plaster of Paris, of which article there are said to exist great masses in Louisiana.

[Nat. Intel.

[Poulson's Pa.

Extract of a letter from a militia officer of respectability in Russellville, Kentucky, dated November 13, 1803.

"We are ready and willing to go on the important expedition."

* Russellville lies on the south part of Kentucky, in a populous country, within about forty miles from Nashville, Tennessee.

Telegraphe.

The French privateer 'The Nancy,' which boards, and there is reason to believe, makes prize of American ships, and which chased one into this harbor even beyond the bar, is said to have been manned in this port, and to have received military and other supplies in it. The reasons for being assured of this are, that the boat of a person whose name I am not yet authorized to mention, was seen on the night of the 28th ult. to go along side of her, and in the morning of the 29th to put between thirty and forty men on board. That she has several Americans whose names I am not yet at liberty to mention, on board. That new military stores were observed on board. That the officer commanding her draws on a certain house, which I am not yet but hope soon to be legally authorized to name, for her expenses, and another house, which I am not at liberty to mention, paid certain parts thereof.

The officers of state, whose duty it is, are called upon to look to it.

Charleston Courier.

The Charleston City Gazette, of the 7th ult. says, "We are authorized to state, that the Collector of the Customs has represented fully to the Secretary of state, the very improper conduct of the commander of the French schooner La Nancy, a letter of marque: that he has furnished the district attorney with original affidavits (received by him) with directions to prosecute the case that may come within the act for the punishment of crimes within the United States; and that he has notified, in due form, to the French agent in Charleston, the conduct of the said commander. The collector having, without delay, done his duty, there remains no room to doubt, from the early attention of the general government to the subject, that proper measures will be taken by the government, as well as by the district attorney."

The late regulations of Bonaparte, forbidding American vessels laden with British merchandise to enter any of the ports of France, appears to us a direct and manifest infraction of our treaty of 1801, with the French government.—By the 14th article of that instrument, it was stipulated "that free ships should give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof, shall appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being excepted." We trust that this flagrant breach of faith will produce an energetic and effectual remonstrance from our chief magistrate.

Chas. Cox.

GENERAL DUMOURIER. A report is now circulating, says a London paper of Sept. 29, which has lately engaged the particular attention of the military circles, that Gen. Dumourier has delivered into the hands of his Royal Highness the commander in chief, a most comprehensive and interesting Memoir minutely detailing all the plans that have been formed and adopted during the last 30 years

in France for the invasion of this country, and pointing out, with astonishing ability, the only available points on our coasts, and how these points may be rendered invulnerable. It is likewise said, that in this work a delineation of all the ports from Bayonne to the Texel is given with the greatest accuracy, the number of vessels and their capacities that each harbour can supply; the methods formerly designed for their safe departure & different routes to be pursued by the respective divisions of the invading army, and the orders for their conduct when they had obtained a footing on this side the water.

In a late London paper, is the following whimsical advice with respect to the raising of troops against the apprehended invasion:

"Hitherto it has been the custom to raise regiments in particular counties, and from some county almost every regiment is named. Would it not be an improvement on the present system (better adapted to feudal times than those of commerce and manufactures) to raise regiments from particular trades? For instance, to have a regiment of Taylors, a regiment of Shoemakers, a regiment of Butchers, &c.—This would give more of an esprit du Corps to men than the name of a county. The whole privates of each regiment would feel animated as one man, not only to fight for their country, but to maintain the honor of their corps. How would every cobbler's head rise and his heart swell, when he read in the Gazette that the regiment of Shoemakers, brave souls, put an end to the battle? How would the corps of Hatters fight for the crown? No man in these regiments would dare to be a coward, as he would be scouted during the whole of his life by his shop mates, and could not go to work among them. The renown of the corps too, when they perform any glorious action, as they no doubt would do, would fire every brother tradesman to join them. The Printers would make a great impression on the enemy; the Barber, would be sure to lazier them well; and the Taylors would give them a sound thrashing. The only danger attending this plan would be, that if any corps suffered particularly in action, the shoemakers for instance, shoes would rise to an enormous price, and this to a commercial speculative man, is an object of grave consideration."

The brig Essex, Webster, is arrived at Newburyport in a very short passage from Lisbon. The information obtained is but trifling, owing to the short space of time capt. Webster was in Portugal. He briefly states that the French have required from the Portuguese government, that they shut their ports against the English, or pay 5,000,000 of money annually. Capt. W. contradicts the report brought by capt. Brown at New York, that the English had fallen in with a French fleet, etc. Captain Webster saw a letter at Lisbon, from an American at Tangier, to Mr. Jarvis, consul at Lisbon, stating that the Moors had captured three American vessels, and that one capt. Williams, of Boston, was detained at Mogadore.

40 dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Thursday night the first inst. a negro man named PERRY, twenty one years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made, knock kneed, not very black, has a small foot and a considerable impediment in his speech, he is active and smart, has been used to the farming business and can drive a waggon or carriage.—He is well clothed and probably still attempts to pass for a freeman. A be said negro was formerly the property of Mr. Charles Groves, of Kent county, deceased. The above reward will be paid, if taken out of this state or twenty dollars if taken within the state, and found in any goal so that I get him, and all reasonable charges if delivered to me in this place.

OWEN KENNARD.

Easton Maryland, Dec. 6th 1803, 99

An Overfeer

Wanted by the Subscriber.

JOHN L. ROZMAN.

Dec. 6, 1803. 99 3

LINES.
ADAPTED TO THE AIR OF
"As I thought on my Love."

AS twilight grew pale in the west
I pensive watched its decline;
I thought on the friend I love best,
And wish'd that his virtues were
mine.

Whilst fancy delighted to dwell,
On scenes that to memory were dear;
I knew not alas! that they fell,
Till I felt on my bosom a tear.

A dusky shade stole o'er the scene,
The landscape was hid from my
view,
Its vernal and beautiful green,
Was wrapt in'dun evening's hue.
The moon her faint crescent display'd,
Yet visible scarce to the eye;
It seemed to my fancy it said,
"So brief are thy moments of joy."

And few are the joys I require,
And few are the wishes that rise;
Yet I own I do fondly desire,
The respect of the good and the
wise:
Oh! grant me, kind heaven, but this,
I would not to many be known;
And to fill up my measure of bliss,
I ask the esteem of but one.

Whimsical origin of the word Literary.
A philosopher's wife, whose patience
had been somewhat embroiled at his
deranging and soiling her parlour by
chemical experiments, told him that
philosophers, she believed, were called
literary men, because they were always
making a litter.

The Subscriber being appointed by a de-
cree of the honorable the High Court of
Chancery, Trustee to sell and convey
part of a tract of land called Western
Fields, containing one hundred and
sixty acres, more or less—ALSO; one
other part of a tract of land, called
Ill Neighbourhood, containing one
hundred acres, more or less, formerly
the property of Lewis Daltrew, late of
Somerset county, deceased; for the use
of the creditors of the said Lewis
Daltrew. In pursuance thereof,
WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,
ON THE PREMISES,

On the eighth day of December next,
at one o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not
fair, on the first fair day afterwards,
ALL that part of a tract of Land
called Western Fields, containing

one hundred and sixty acres, more or
less, which is situated lying and being
in Somerset county, near Spring Hill
Chapel, of which there is about ten
acres in cultivation, the residue is well
timbered, and of a good soil. Also,
will be sold on the same day, on the
premises, all that part of a tract of land
called Ill Neighbourhood, containing
one hundred acres, more or less, which
is situated lying and being in the
county aforesaid, and also near the
said Spring Hill Chapel, part cleared
and part timbered. I think it unne-
cessary to give any further description,
as those wishing to purchase may view
the premises. The terms of sale will
be, the whole of the purchase money
to be paid in one year from the day of
sale. The purchaser or purchasers to
give bond with approved security, with
interest from the day of sale. Posses-
sion will be given on the day of sale,
but no deed will be executed until the
purchase money is paid. The credi-
tors of the said Lewis Daltrew, are
hereby directed to exhibit their claims
with the proper vouchers, to the Chan-
cery Court, in three months from the
day of sale.

EVANS WILLING, Trustee
Somerset county, }
Nov. 1, 1803. } 94 8.

Valuable Farm

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for rent for
the ensuing year the farm whereon
he at present resides (Head of Wye) there
are three fields of about one hundred and
eighty thousand corn hills, independent of
the lots, some of which are in a high state of
cultivation; the improvements in good or-
der, with a well of most excellent water
in the yard.

Should I not rent this property by the
1st October, I shall want an Overseer to
reside there. JAMES BORDLEY.
Head of Wye, Sept. 12th 1803, 87

DAVID KERR, Junior,

Has removed his Store to the house lately
occupied by Mr. WILLIAM MELVY,
at the corner of Washington and Dever
Streets, where he offers for sale,

ON MODERATE TERMS—AN

Affortment of Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

CLOTHS, kerimeres, flannels,
Swanstown and molestin vest
patterns—a handsome collection of
fashionable hunter's cord, twilled black
and olive velvets, velveteens, fine bea-
ver and common fustians, bombazettes,
camblets for cloaks, rafinet, poplin,
calimancoes, joans spinning, fine rose
and common blankets, carpets and car-
peting, bed-ticking, fine and coarse
table & toweling diapers, table cloths,
7 8 and 4 4 Irish linens, fine India
and British book and jaconet muslins
and handkerchiefs, white and
glazed cambrick muslins, fine India
cambrick muslin for cravats, dimities,
marilles, chintzes and calicoes, silks,
sattins, modes, peelongs, silk shawls,
and Barcelona handkerchiefs—sattin,
china, and luteffring ribands; silk,
worsted and velvet bindings; white
and coloured camel's hair shawls—
muffs and tippers; silk, cotton and
worsted hosiery, among which are,
Ladies' Love Stockings, and men's gauze
worsted hose—extra long black and
white silk gloves and mitts—ladies'
extra fawn gloves, cotton & silk cords
and tassels, and Bonaparte Belts, thread
lace and edgings—spangled and plain
kid, morocco, Ruff and calfskin shoes
—fine and coarse mens, boys and
childrens hats—common and pic nic
suspenders, and cane umbrellas,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF
Delf, glass, tin, hard-ware and cutle-
ry, among which are waiters, tea cad-
dies, spittoons and block tin wash ba-
sons—sweeping and gilt hearth brushes
—carriage and switch whips and spurs
a la mode d'Angleterre—ALSO—
An assortment of GROCERIES.
Easton, November 15, 1803 96

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE REV. ELISHA RICE hav-
ing rented the house now occu-
pied by the honorable William Hind-
man, Esq. informs the public, that he
intends to remove his FAMILY and
FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the
1st day of January next. He will then
be able to admit several Young La-
dies in addition to the number he al-
ready has. The house is large and
comfortable, and pleasantly situated on
the Talbot County side of Wye Ri-
ver, 13 miles from Easton, and 12
from Centreville.

The branches of Literature at pre-
sent taught in his School, are Reading,
Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-
mar, Geography, and the Elements of
General History. Mr. R. has provid-
ed a complete Map of the World, ex-
hibiting every country on the Globe
at one view, and a separate map of each
quarter of the world, with the several
countries painted in different colours,
which greatly facilitates the acqui-
sition of a correct idea of their relative
positions and dimensions. But to those
branches he intends to add Music,
Drawing, and the various kinds of
Needle Work. A governess, of an
improved understanding, unexception-
able principles, and easy manners, will
shortly be engaged to superintend the
Needle Work, and such other ac-
complishments as belong, peculiarly,
to the Female Character; an advan-
tage to the School, of which Mr. R.
could not heretofore avail himself, for
want of house room. The terms for
board and tuition (music and drawing
excepted) are £. 50 per annum, to be
paid in quarterly payments.

N. B. The Boarders find their own
beds, &c.

Queen Ann's county, }
Oct. 4, 1803. } 90

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Tal-
bot county and State of Mary-
land, intend to petition the legislature,
at their next session, to pass a law to
authorize them to sell the property be-
longing to the poor of said county, and
to levy a sufficient sum of money to
enable them to purchase a situation
near Easton, and to build the necessary
buildings thereon, for the use of the
poor. By order of the Trustees,
JEREMIAH BROMWELL.

November 5, 1803, 95

The Subscriber has just received from the
Patent Ware House of Richard Lee,
& Co. New York, a fresh supply of
Genuine

Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz.

Dr. Hahn's Anti Bilious Pills.

CELEBRATED for evacuating su-
perfluous bile and preventing its
morbid secretion—removing obstinate
costiveness—restoring and amending
the appetite—producing a free perspi-
ration, thereby preventing colds, fe-
vers, and are esteemed a valuable pre-
ventative for the yellow fever.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases
of the Eyes.

Infalible Ague & Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of
this medicine is unnecessary, it never
having failed in many thousand cases—
not one in a hundred has had occasion
to take more than one bottle, and num-
bers not half a bottle.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infalible re-
medy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obsti-
nate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore
throats, approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

Which has performed more cures
than all the other medicines ever be-
fore made public—in rheumatism,
gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable
thro'out Europe as an invaluable cosme-
tic, perfectly innocent and free from
corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions,) and unparal-
leled efficacy in preventing and remov-
ing blemishes of every kind, particu-
larly freckles, pimples, inflammatory
redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-
worms, sun burns, prickly heat, pre-
mature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine German Cornplaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, spee-
dily removing them root and branch,
without giving pain.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent &
mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its
operation, cannot injure the youngest
infant, should no worms exist in the bo-
dy, but will, without pain or griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and there-
by prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable
medicine for the speedy relief and per-
manent cure of the various complaints
which result from dissipated pleasures,
juvenile indiscretions, residence in a
climate unfavorable to the constitu-
tion—the immoderate use of tea, fre-
quent intoxication, or any other de-
structive intemperance—the unskillful
or excessive use of mercury—the dis-
eases peculiar to females at a certain
period of life—bad lyings in, &c.

Various other patent Medicines besides those
enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general
supply of genuine drugs, perfumes,
spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he
will sell at the most reduced prices.

Orders from the country will be
promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.
Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803. 86

LITERATURE.

IN addition to the valuable collection
of BOOKS already on hand, the
Editor of this paper has just received
for sale—The Book of Common Prayer,
as used in the Protestant Episcopal
Church in the United States (with
the thirty-nine articles which have not
appeared in any former American Ed-
ition)—Also, "Sacramental Medita-
tions," together with that choice little
Treatise, entitled "Self Knowledge."

PROPOSALS
By WILLIAM PRYCE, and WIL-
LIAM BLACK, of Wilmington,
Delaware,

For publishing by Subscription,
The History of our Blessed Lord and
SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST,

Embellished with an elegant copper-
plate Frontispiece; with the lives of
the

HOLY APOSTLES,
And their successors for three hun-
dred years after the Crucifixion.

By Ebenezer Thompson, D. D. and Wil-
liam Charles Price, L. L. D.

Dedicated to his Grace the Lord Arch-
bishop of Canterbury.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work shall be printed in a hand-
some quarto volume, with a general
index.
2. It shall be printed on a fine paper,
and new type, embellished with an ele-
gant frontispiece, neatly bound and let-
tered, and delivered to subscribers at
Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, to non-
subscribers the price will be Five Dol-
lars.
3. Subscribers' names to be added as a
testimony of their zeal for the patron-
age of so invaluable a work.
4. The money to be paid on the delivery of
the book.
5. Any person obtaining subscribers for
ten copies, and becoming responsible for
the payment thereof, shall be entitled to
a copy gratis.

NOTICE

I hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscriber intends
to petition to the next General Assem-
bly of Maryland for the condemnation
of a stream to establish a Grift Mill—
the stream is situated on Secretary's
Creek on Great Choptank in the coun-
ty of Dorchester.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.
September, 14, 1803. 88.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

AT a meeting of the President and
Directors of the Chesapeake and
Delaware Canal Company, held at
Christiana Bridge, on the 26th July,
1803—Ordered,

That a second or further payment of
Ten Dollars on each share in this
Company be requested of the subscri-
bers to be made on or before the 15th
of December next, to either of the fol-
lowing persons.

Joshua Gilpin	Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall	Wilmington.
Kinsley Johns	Newcastle.
George Gale	Cecil county, Md.
Samuel Chew	Chesertown.

Books of subscription for the remain-
ing shares are also in the hands of the
above persons, by whom subscriptions
will be received.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH TATNALL, President.
Sept. 20, 1803. 88 i Dec.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Somerset county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of
Somerset county, deceased—All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the 10th day of February next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estate. Given un-
der my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno
Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'or.
with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the
Eastern Shore, of a report circulating
there, that it was my intention to decline
the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg
leave to assure my friends, and the public
generally, that no intimation of the kind
has at any time fallen from me, and that
all those who may be pleased to entrust
their property to my care, may rely on every
exertion being made for their interest,
by their most obedient servant,
RICHARD NICOLS.

Dalimere, July 7, 1803. 81f



EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1803.

[NO. 700.]

BOSTON, November 23.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

London papers have been received via New Bedford, to the 4th October. Though these vehicles are the hot bed of idle rumours, unfounded statements and stock jobbing speculations, they are, nevertheless, our only sources of authentic European intelligence.

At the last dates, though big with expectation, no real events of interest had occurred. The notes of preparation in England cannot be expected to afford much new variety. Whilst the large fleets of Britain were blockading Toulon, Brest, and the other ports of France and Holland—and the light flotillas were amusing themselves in bombarding and cannonading the French coast, (with very little loss on either side, excepting ammunition, shot and shells) the nation continued employed in raising entrenchments, in laying out encampments, in drills, marches, sham actions, and reviews. These from a perfect circle. The spirit of the nation had before reached its aim, of course, any increase was not to be expected. False alarms were frequently made to prove the nerve and discipline of the volunteers and new troops; and if there were any fear amongst them; it was visible, and seemed only confined to the stock exchange, where some marks of anxiety might be discovered in the fall of public paper: October 4, three per cent. consols were at 52½. Every Englishman appeared in earnest, and the expectation of an invasion was general. The government was all vigilance, circumspection and energy. The whole coast was lined with troops; and fire beacons and telegraphs were every where erected, to convey intelligence into the interior. While these unequivocal marks of determined opposition were in daily exhibition, the political caustics were equally busy in making calculations on the chances of invasion, success, defeat, and success. Some asserted, that government had received positive information that the invasion would be attempted, about the beginning of November, when the nights were dark and long, and the mornings and evenings foggy—that the main force of the invading foe, would issue from Holland, in three divisions, one from the Texel, another from Helvoetfluyt, and the third from Flushing—besides these, other divisions would fall from Boulogne, Dunkirk and Ostend—and that England, Scotland, and Ireland, would be attacked in five points at once.—It is so far fact, that the above French places were evidently the ports of rendezvous of the shallops and gun vessels; and notwithstanding the zeal and vigilance of the British look out squadrons, they found but little difficulty in proceeding from the small ports to the depots. In two days 50 gun boats escaped out of Calais, in sight of a British Squadron, and anchored safe in Boulogne harbor, a distance of more than twenty miles.—Whilst some were thus marking their calculations, others said, that Bonaparte did not seriously intend to attempt the invasion; and that his extraordinary preparations and marches, were made solely to harrafs the people, to take them from their usual labors, and to damp the patriotism of the monied interest; thereby to excite the discontent of the nation, and induce the ministry to sue for peace on his terms; or, in the language of admiral

Bruix in his address to the French boatmen, "to conquer with terror the British nation, before it experiences the fate of arms, or sink beneath the blows of French nerves." A third party would have it, that Bonaparte had a two fold object in view. His mind, they said, was capable only of vast enterprises; and that the Turkish as well as the British empire, would be his object. It is known, that he has 150,000 men in Italy, extending along the Adriatic to Oranjo, and commanded by some of his ablest and most experienced lieutenants. A Squadron it was said, would proceed from Ancona, and take possession of the Morea, at the entrance of the Archipelago; which they proposed to hold as an offset to Malta. An expedition, too, had for a long time been in preparation at Toulon, consisting of nine sail of the line and frigates; and it was said, that on the 11th September, it attempted to leave port; but not being able to escape, and unwilling to engage Lord Nelson's fleet, returned to their moorings. We have thus stated the calculations, and facts; and leave our readers to make their deductions.

From the north of Europe we gain nothing which indicates any departure from its gainful neutrality.

There were no accounts that Portugal had been actually invaded. But if it has refused the demands of Bonaparte, as is reported, the next intelligence will inform, that Augereau, with his 30,000 men, which had been some time at Bayonne, on the Spanish frontier, was on his march—and that within 30 days, by easy marches, he could find himself in Lisbon; and the monarchy of Portugal be no more.—The distance is not 500 miles.

Spain still continued neutral. But the last dates stated, that she had been called upon to furnish very large supplies of money, if not of ships and men to France.—These no doubt, she has furnished—and if to these she permits Augereau's army to pass through her territory, to invade Portugal; it cannot be expected that Great Britain will not consider them as departures from neutrality—and will forbear much longer to declare war against her. It is our opinion, England and Spain must be shortly at war.

The French influence, from the foot of Italy to the north Sea is indescribable. The French envoy at Naples lately demanded of his Neapolitan majesty, that gen. Stuart should be ordered to quit Naples,—and gen. Stuart was immediately ordered to quit.

The traces of the late insurrection in Ireland, were daily wearing off.—It has been found to have been very limited; though great quantities of arms, pikes, &c. have been discovered.

The following article, from a late London Paper, appears worthy of perusal.

"The apprehensions of Bonaparte speedily putting in execution his threats against this country, seem (after some cessation) to be again renewed. On this subject we ought neither to be too confident, desponding, nor inattentive. The first consul has every motive to make the attempt. The desire of glory, on the one hand; and on the other, the fear of ridicule, should he relinquish a plan with which he has amused his country ever since the commencement of the war. He is, however, not of a character to engage in it without a prospect of suc-

cess; and nothing will of course be left undone by him to render it effectual. As his preparations must therefore by very great, it is probable that the enterprise will not be so speedily undertaken as some persons are inclined to believe. The accounts which have appeared in some of the newspapers of the number of gun boats, &c. assembled at Rotterdam and other places, we know to be ridiculously exaggerated. It is true, he has a great army, perhaps not less than 450,000 men; but of these more than 200,000 are new levies from the conscription, and will take some time in training. He has also about 150,000 dispersed in the different countries which he holds in subjection, some of which, however, particularly of those in Holland, he will probably be able to render subservient to his designs. He cannot leave France without 100,000 men to keep in awe the disaffected of every class, and to defend the country; so that he cannot at present have a disposable force of much more than 100,000; and with less than 200,000 the attempt would be madness.

He means, as we have been informed, to embark his force from several points, not less than ten, both to save time in their embarkations, and enable him to excite an alarm in several parts at once of Great Britain and Ireland. Some of our co-temporaries talk of his making the attempt before the end of November.

On the other hand the obstacles he will have to encounter are such as none but the most daring spirit would venture to face.—To speak impartially, the nation cannot be too grateful to its present rulers for the vigor and promptitude they have displayed on this momentous occasion—a vigor which has proceeded with method, and promptitude, in every instance, directed by judgment.—No man whatever, not the most inveterate Jacobin, has presumed to assert that the modes which have been adopted for the security of the country, have not been the very best that could be devised. Supposing, therefore, the first consul in every respect prepared, he will, in the first place, have to contend with, or evade our invincible navy, who at present block up every considerable port on the coasts of France and Holland. When a flotilla is assembled at any port, there are many chances that it will be burnt or destroyed by the intrepidity and enterprise of which our gallant seamen have even lately given such illustrious specimens. Supposing then, that by any chance our fleets should not be able to keep the sea, and it is next to impossible that they should not be able to move either in one direction or another, he will have a light flotilla to encounter vastly superior to his own for we have the satisfaction to announce that a plan has been organized, and is now in nearly a state of maturity, new in its principle, and unquestionable as to its efficacy, which will place a very strong bar to any attempt to cross the channel, even should our navy from adverse winds, or any other possible chance, be unable to act.

"Should he, notwithstanding all the impediments, be enabled to effect a landing in any given point, he will find our whole coast lined with troops. The regular army and militia, with the army of reserve, may on a very moderate computation, be stated at 500,000 men; the volunteers including

the cavalry, at a million at least.—There will be from half a million to a million of men ready to turn out as pioneers, and labourers, who are regularly appointed, and who will throw up entrenchments at every pass, and impede and harrafs the march of the enemy. The French will also find regular fortifications at every military post in their route.

"For the security of the metropolis, the precautions are excellent. The Thames will be almost a sufficient security on the southern and western sides; and the whole of the north east will be protected by the immense valley, which is washed by the Lea being overflowed, should there be a necessity. A boom and chain are to be run across the mouth of the Thames, under the direction of the Trinity House volunteers; behind which are to be stationed a line of guard ships with heavy metal, so as to take and sink any vessel that may approach.

"Such are the precautions which have already been taken, and they are such as to enable us to laugh at the menaces of the enemy; but our impregnable fortress is, after all, founded in the hearts of Englishmen; in the confederated efforts of a brave, a loyal, a united people—an armed nation, prepared and ready to contend to the last for their rights and liberties; a nation who detest every form of tyranny; and who, animated by the love of liberty, and by every noble and generous sentiment, must prove superior to any force that can be directed against them."

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

No business, other than the presentation of petitions, was transacted in either branch of Congress, this day, when an adjournment took place to Monday.

MONDAY, NOV. 14.

The report by Dr. Eustis of a bill for the further protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States; whereby the President is authorized to issue instructions to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States, to capture the ships and effects of the emperor of Morocco and his subjects; also to issue letters of Marque to private vessels; read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The passage of the bill entitled "An act to repeal the act entitled an act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, and therein to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

The report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the petition of the inhabitants of Nantucket was substantially adopted, in the shape of two resolutions, the one giving the petitioners leave to withdraw their petition, under an impression that deepening the harbour is impracticable, and the second constituting a committee to enquire generally into such measures as may be expedient to promote and foster the fisheries.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.

A number of petitions were presented, and reports made.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the bill for the further protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States; which authorizes hostilities against Morocco.

The committee having gone through the bill, reported it without amendment to the house, who ordered it to be a third reading to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill, fixing the salaries of certain officers therein mentioned.

The bill leaves the salaries blank.

Mr. Leib moved the recommitment of the bill to the committee of ways and means, under the impression that it had been the intention of the house, in making the original reference to that committee, that they, understanding the resources of the country, should fix the quantum of the salaries, and not report a bill in blank.

Mr. Randolph, the chairman of the committee of ways and means, explained at some length, the reasons which had operated with the committee in reporting the bill in blank.—He observed that he had himself been in favor of making a report, predicated on the previous decisions of the committee, whether the existing salaries should be increased, diminished, or remain unaltered. In this opinion he had been overruled, and the committee not being able to agree among themselves on these points, had directed a bill in blank to be drawn up.

Mr. Nicholson vindicated the report of the committee as perfectly regular and conformable to the invariable practice in analogous cases. In all cases, where a discretion, as to the quantum of money applied to specific objects existed, committees had reported bills in blank, leaving the decision on the proper sums to the determination of the house.

Mr. Leib's motion to recommit was lost without a division, and the bill referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

An engrossed bill for the further protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States was read the third time.

Mr. Crowninshield moved to recommit the bill, for the purpose of so amending it, as to protect the property of neutral powers from capture, by recognizing the principle that free ships make free goods.

Mr. Nicholson supported this motion, on the ground that it became the house to embrace so favorable an occasion of giving their sanction to this important principle.

Mr. Dana observed that the alleged objection did not lie against the bill as the nature of the instructions to commanders of American vessels, was confided to the president, who would no doubt, adopt such regulations as would be proper.

Mr. Eustis opposed the recommitment, on the ground that the provisions of the bill were an exact transcript of those contained in the act passed two years since in relation to Tripoli, and on the ground that the insertion of the proposed amendment might, while it failed to effect the principle of the law of nations, produced considerable inconveniences so far as it related to the Barbary powers.

The motion to recommit was lost—Yeas 35—Noes 69.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Dana observed that it had been hitherto usual to require the yeas and nays to be taken to mark the disagreement of the members of the house; he moved that they should be taken on this question to shew their cordial agreement.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and carried unanimously in the affirmative—Yeas 117.

Mr. Eppes moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that it is expedient to discontinue the offices of commissioners loans in the different States, and to transfer the duties of those offices to the secretary of the treasury, with an allowance of _____ dollars for additional clerks.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. G. W. Campbell offered the following resolution.

Resolved, that so much of the act to establish post offices and post roads in the United States, as charges a postage on the transmission of newspapers ought to be repealed.

Mr. C. on submitting this motion made a number of remarks to shew the importance of liberating from any tax the vehicles for diffusing political information on the prevalence of which so intimately depended the preservation of the liberties of the American people.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, December 1.

The supplement to the act relating to public roads in Queen Ann's county, was passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Wilson delivers a bill authorizing the laying out a road in Worcester county, from Windings landing to intersect the main road leading from Snow Hill to Philadelphia; which was read the first and second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house took into consideration the bill for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, and on the second reading of the said bill, the question was put, That the words "members of the general assembly," be stricken out of the second clause of the said bill? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, "That the words justice of the levy or orphans court," be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative.

On progressing in reading said bill, the question was put, That from the word "every" to the word "return" inclusive in the fifteenth section, be stricken out? Determined in the negative.

On progressing in reading said bill, the question was put, That the words "the first Monday in April" in the nineteenth section be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was put, That the words "The first Monday of June" be inserted in said bill? Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the further consideration of said bill be postponed till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, December 1.

Mr. Rose and Mr. Van Horn appeared in the house.

On the second reading of the bill to empower the judges of the court of appeals to reinstate the cause of Edward Norwood against Charles Ridgely and wife's lessee, the question was put, That the following be received as an amendment to the said bill? "Provided nevertheless that the judges of the court of appeals shall have no power to reinstate the said cause, until the said Edward Norwood shall have paid to the said Charles Ridgely all legal costs of suit that may have accrued in said cause." Determined in the negative.

The bill being read throughout, the question was put, That the said bill do pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared, affirmative 40. Negative 31. Sent to the senate.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill making navigable the river Susquehanna; which was read.

Ordered, That the bill making navigable the river Susquehanna, have a second reading on Tuesday next, and the bill to regulate and discipline the militia, have a second reading on Wednesday next.

Mr. Chapman delivers a bill authorizing any person prosecuted for a libel to give the truth in evidence; which was read.

Ordered, That the said bill have a second reading on Friday next.

Mr. Dickson delivers a bill respecting the religious sect of the people called Jews; which was read.

Ordered, That the said bill have a second reading on Thursday next.

Mr. Chapman delivers a supplement to the bill to prevent excessive gaming; which was read.

Mr. Harwood delivers a bill annulling the marriage of Joseph Bray, of Anne Arundel county, and Ann his wife; which was read.

Mr. Van Horn delivers a bill to authorize the licensing of lotteries; which was read.

The orders of the day are postponed until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, December 3.

Leave given to bring in an additional supplement to the act for the relief of creditors, and to prevent frauds and deceptions occasioned by secret sales, mortgages and gifts, of goods and chattels.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for the valuation of real and personal property, and the question was put, That the said bill be recommitted for amendment? Determined in the negative.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed.

A petition from sundry quakers of Cecil county was read and referred.

The order of the day is postponed till Monday.

The bill to pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government, was read the second time and passed.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

Gentlemen, Believing it would greatly promote the interest of the state to close the session of the legislature as soon as the business of the public will admit, and having nearly finished all the business before us, we propose, with the concurrence of your house, to close the session the 15th instant.

Which was read. And a bill to prevent slaves hiring themselves, or acting as free, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned, passed by that house; which was read.

Mr. Lowrey delivers a bill to repeal such parts of an act for the draining of a marsh and branch, known by the name of the Long Marsh, in Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, and the several supplements thereto, as relate to the unimproved parts of the said long marsh and branch; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill to repeal an act to restrain the ill practices used by sheriffs in taking goods by fieri facias and selling them by venditioni exponas.

Leave given to bring in a bill to repeal the third section of an act to make public the proceedings of the levy courts in the several counties of this state, and to repeal part of an act of assembly therein mentioned.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, and the question was put, That the following be received as an amendment to the said bill? "Provided that no slave or slaves for a term of years shall be subject to the above valuation, but the assessor or assessors shall value them in proportion to the time they have to serve, having reference always to the value of such slave for life." Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the said bill be recommitted for amendment? Determined in the negative.

The bill being read throughout, the question was put, That the said bill do pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, December 6.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the encouragement of the destruction of crows in the several counties therein mentioned.

The bill for making navigable the river Susquehanna was read the second time, agreeably to the order of the day, and the question put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until to-morrow? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 38, nays 30.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to open a road from the town of Emmittsburgh to Caldwell's lane on the Pennsylvania line, the bill authorizing certain lotteries within the city of Baltimore, the bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a fire engine and to erect pumps in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, and the bill authorizing the laying out a road in Worcester county from Windings landing to intersect the main road leading from Snow Hill to Philadelphia, severally endorsed "will pass;" which were ordered to be engrossed.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.

The schooner Penelope, capt. Reed, which arrived a few days ago, was dispatched by a merchant of this city, in ballast, for Cape Francois, for the purpose of bringing away some of his friends, who had returned to that place some time ago, when there was an appearance of peace being restored there; the letters he sent were left open, that if she was stopped by the British squadron, the commander might see the object of her voyage. She fell in with the British squadron, the letters were shewn, and the captain requested leave to go in: but the British commander, commodore Loring, told the captain he would not permit him to stir a foot further, that he would rather see them in the infernal regions, that even a long boat should be refused entering; he then endorsed on the back of capt. Reed's register that he had turned him away, and told him if he saw him put the head of his vessel towards the Cape, or any other part of the Island, he would send him as a prize to Jamaica; captain Reed in consequence of this peremptory language, returned to this place. While captain Reed was detained, a French ship came out full of the unfortunate inhabitants of the Cape; she was brought to by Commodore Loring, who asked the captain where it was his intention to go? He answered the first hospitable shore he could reach: he asked who was to pay the passages of those he had on board? he was told that no person was to pay him, that he had taken them on board through humanity: the commander said she was a good prize and he would send her to Jamaica; but she was still with the squadron when captain Reed left it. Captain Reed learnt from a lieutenant of the squadron, that the accounts they had from the Cape were that there were not provisions for more than a week in the place, that it was supposed the army there would have to surrender at discretion in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

LOUISIANA.

Extra from a letter to a gentleman in this city.

"We have purchased an immense country, which if retained, must induce either a vast military establishment, and thereby convert our government into a military despotism; or it must break a funder the union into various confederacies; for it is impossible that any political system favourable to the rights of liberty and property can embrace so large a sphere. For this we submit to a tribute of 675,000 dollars per annum for fifteen years, and then have to pay to the tune of 3,000,000 a year till the principal shall be discharged. With this France is to be aided in her designs against Great Britain, according to her views heretofore disclosed to Mr. Monroe, now openly prosecuted on her part, and avowedly to be concurred on ours according to the memorial presented by Mr. Livingston. This sum, moreover, is given at a time when France found herself unable to retain that country by which she meant to curb us; and we, by paying it, have purchased a war with Spain, perhaps to preserve a pretext for France on some future occasion to interfere in the contest, and resume the territory under the pretence of an unconscionable bargain extorted from her by us under a dilemma from which she could in no other way extricate herself. The foolish idea of securing important national rights by a submission to tribute presents our national character in an inconsistent point of view of the world. To France whose ambition and rapacity are aiming at the dominion and plunder of the world, we are crouching tributaries:—To Great Britain who is placed in the breach to stay these mighty and mischievous designs, we must appear as perfidious intruders with our advances to promote her destruction:—and to Spain whose embarrased and painful situation may place her in doubt what to do in many respects, it will no longer seem doubtful that whilst to others we are pusillanimous and perfidious we are to her greedy of aggrandizement at her expense, without principles to restrain us in future from the most mischievous designs, if our power shall be commensurate with our spirit of aggrandizement.—What is all this to come to

acting without principle, like Sir Balam in Mr. Pope's Epistle, I fear the Devil and the Chief Consul are to divide the prize."

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, December 13.

DIED, on Saturday last, after a tedious illness, WILLIAM VANS MURRAY, Esq. of Dorset county. In the demise of this excellent man his family have met with an irreparable loss, and his country that of an able and firm PATRIOT.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Union, captain Brown, arrived yesterday from New Orleans. Left there the 4th November, at which time the place was in possession of the Spaniards. It was believed they would not relinquish the government of the country, until the appearance of the American troops. On their arrival a formal surrender would be made to the French, from whom the United States would afterwards receive it.—The procedure is conformable to strict propriety; and the United States, by receiving it from the French, will obviate all possible future demurs of the Spaniards. [Fed. Ark Dec. 7.]

Mr. MERRY, Minister from the court of Great Britain to the United States, arrived at the seat of government on Sunday last, and on Tuesday presented to the president of the United States, his letters of credence as his Britannic Majesty's envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to the said States.

Report says, there are no less than eight hundred applicants for eight offices, in the gift of the President, at New Orleans and in the Louisiana territory. — Alexandria Ad. The cruiser captured by capt. Bainbridge from the emperor of Morocco, has been restored in consequence of an adjustment of the differences between that monarch and the United States.

From a correspondent at Washington, NOVEMBER 21.

The enclosed is a copy of the bill just passed the house of representatives—you will perceive our exclusive patriots have abandoned our boasted system of economy: thus it is supported only when it can answer their purposes, and now when enjoying the leaves and fishes, no expenditure of public money is too great to meet their desires. The democrats have in this debate acknowledged that the officers under the federal administration were men of talents & probity, this is indeed a precious confession, they contend the salaries, as fixed in the bill, are not at present too high, though they insisted they were so in 1799, when first increased, and every article of life was fifty per cent higher than at present; and you will perceive by the parenthesis in the 5th and 6th lines, the unwillingness of our democrats to assume the responsibility of the measure.

A BILL.

Fixing the salaries of certain officers therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That from and after the present year, the following annual compensations (as established by an act passed the 7th of March, 1799) and no other, be, and they are hereby granted to the officers herein enumerated, respectively, that is to say:

	Dollars.
To the secretary of state	5,000
the secretary of the treasury	5,000
the secretary of war,	4,500
the secretary of the navy,	4,500
the attorney general,	3,000
the comptroller of the treasury,	3,500
the treasurer,	3,000
the auditor of the treasury,	3,000
the register of the treasury,	2,400
the accountant of the war department,	2,000
the accountant of the navy department,	2,000
the post master general,	3,000
and the assistant postmaster general,	1,700

Which sums shall be respectively paid quarter yearly, at the treasury of the United States.

Total amount of the various salaries dollars 42,600.

Arguments and actions.—If we are compelled to notice all of the contradictions between the former professions and the present conduct of the ruling party, that subject alone would occupy the whole of our paper. So numerous and so various are these inconsistencies, that we can turn our eyes to no quarter of the Union where democratic artifice has subverted the principles of the American revolution, without seeing some striking instance of their utter disregard of every principle of government with which they have heretofore affected to be enamoured. We all remember the time when the leaders of democracy were so clamorous against the provisional army.—We all remember the principal grounds of their opposition.—It was not because the army was entirely useless that they opposed it—No.—The very men who now profess to believe that, that army was raised to overawe the people, then acknowledged that from the situation of the country it might be necessary to raise an additional force.—But they objected violently to giving the president a discretionary power to raise it in the recess of Congress.—They contended that no power of so much consequence ought to be delegated to the president.—It was dangerous to the liberties of the people.—It was a ruinous precedent, and that whenever the constitution had given any power to Congress that Congress alone ought to exercise it, and ought not in any emergency to entrust it to any other department and last of all to the executive, the most dangerous, as they termed it, of any department of the government. Now reader mark the change.—The very same men have given more extensive powers and a greater latitude of discretion to Mr. Jefferson than any other President ever possessed. They have in one sweeping clause made the president all powerful in Louisiana.—He is there as despot as the grand Turk is in his own dominions.—Every officer in that country is appointed by him—holds his commissions during his pleasure—is amenable only to him.—And thus an immense tract of country, which is soon to become a part of the United States, is to be accustomed to view Mr. Jefferson as their Lord and Master—and not as the servant of the people. With such powers the individual influence which he must acquire in Louisiana is beyond all calculation, and if Mr. Jefferson was a warlike man, there would be no telling where that influence might end. But he, gentle soul hates every thing warlike. So much does he abhor it that he would no doubt even refuse to look on the bloody arena spread before us, unless it was spread at the distance of some thousand miles from the place where he is seated. "Democratic Delusion."—The rights of the people is an expression everlastingly in the mouths of the democrats. In the Herald of last week we presented to our readers some proofs of their sincere regard for them. Wherever the profusions of liberty are loudest, there we may most suspect the sincerity of them. The thirty tyrants of Athens pleased the Athenian people very much, when they put to death the most obnoxious to them without the formality of trial. The rights of the people and liberty were then the cry. But mark the issue: They soon began to exercise such power towards the people themselves and became the most cruel despots.—Our present administration has assumed more power than the former, and such is the infatuation of party, that it would appear, as if the democrats sincerely expected that the extension of executive authority would only more effectually tend to demolish the imaginary aristocracy, which has been for ten years the bugbear of their apprehensions. Every cool, deliberate enquirer, who withdraws himself a moment from the vortex of party politics and dispassionately meditates on the state of our country, must see that the rights of the American people are more in danger now, than they have ever been since the termination of our revolution. The enthusiasm of faction has rendered its votaries in power regardless of the true principles of the constitution. Certain interested end

are aimed at and in the means of attainment the gratification of party spirit directs the choice.

We have reason to regret, that the spirit of '76 is confounded, in the minds of many well meaning citizens, with the principles of the ruling sect. Every one, who will take pains to revert to that period and examine the basis, on which we reared our glorious independence, will be convinced that the principles of the present administration are quite contrary to those our fathers professed and maintained with the risk of their lives. The British government claimed a right to impose laws and taxes on us by acts of the parliament, in which our interests were not at all represented. We claimed it as our birth right, not to be ruled or taxed, but by our own representatives and on this principle is founded the whole fabric of our constitution and liberty. But this is totally disregarded by our present rulers in the establishment of the provisional government of Louisiana, and a spirit of political persecution is introduced, that prohibits men from all participation in government merely for a difference of sentiments.

The doctrine of the rights of man, deduced from the newfangled dogmas of modern philosophy, bears no affinity to the spirit of '76. Atheism, cosmopolitism, and theoretic plans of innovation do not constitute liberty. In France a full display of its effects is exhibited in the prostration of every civil and religious establishment, and the revolution, that promised liberty and the rights of man to 25 millions of souls, after many successive trials of various systems of government, has terminated in the boundless sway of a military adventurer. We ought to take warning in this country and attend to facts and not to sounds.

The infectious tendency of French principles has been exemplified in Holland, Switzerland, Venice, Genoa, &c. and the United States of America have experienced their disorganizing effects in two insurrections, and at this time they leaven the virus of four democratic rulers. The rights of the people have been employed as a ladder by many an aspiring usurper to seize the powers from the hands of legitimate government: but in no age has a false philosophy lent its aid by poisoning the morals and perverting the intellects of the people. The liberty, which our fathers fought for, was a substantial good, but the liberty, so highly extolled by the democrats, consists in a jealousy of the influence of talents, in the envy of wealth and a dread of the austerity of virtue. Its baleful effects have been felt more or less in the walks of private life. The wise and intelligent will strive to draw a line of distinction between these two species of liberty, and if sound judgment and a love of virtue and order predominate we are convinced, they cannot but detect the principles of democracy.

[Fredericktown Herald.]

As an instance of the imperceptible manner in which the language of one's business creeps into the common concerns of life, a shopkeeper lately, in informing his sister of the death of their father, wrote, "Our aged parent died yesterday of an assortment of disorders."

The papers say that Bonaparte has declared that it is his intention to eat his Christmas dinner in England.—The time must be allowed to be well chosen, as that is the season for making mince-meat all over Great Britain.

[Char. Cour.]

The British frigate Phaeton, arrived at this port yesterday from Portsmouth, touched at Norfolk on Sunday last, and landed Mr. Merry, Ambassador of the Court of Great Britain to the United States, and his suit.

ANNAPOLIS, December 8.

Died, yesterday morning, PETER WOOD, Esq. one of the delegates for Prince George's county.

DIED, on Wednesday last, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH HERN, of Talbot county.

An Overfeer

Wanted by the Subscriber.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

Dec. 6, 1803. 99 3

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office,

The following very excellent BOOKS are for sale at this Office.

Elegant Extracts in prose & verse
Pope's Homer
Hayley's Works
Sandford & Mer-
ton
Zimmerman on Solitude
Boswell's Life of Johnson
Cowper's Poems
Romance of the Forest
Fordyce's Addresses
The Looking-Glass for the mind, or the Juvenile Friend
The Girl of the Mountains
Tom Jones
Franklin's Works
Edwards on Affections
The Doubtful Marriage
Count Roderic's Castle
Man of the World
Charlotte Temple
Scott's Lessons
Paul & Virginia
Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Taphus's Farriery
Gibson's Survey
Whole Duty of Man
Raffles, Prince of Abissinia
The Children's Friend
Baltimore Magazine
Gustavus Vassa
Tallmadge, or the world explained
Guthrie's Grammar
Walker's Gazetteer

The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, 3 vols. 8vo.
School for Children
No Cross no Crown
Blair's Sermons
Wesley's Sermons
Crisp's Sermons
Bibles
Psalms of David
The book of common Prayer
Rippon's Hymns
Sacramental Meditations
Psalms
Self Knowledge
Sheridan's Dictionary
Entic's Dictionary
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Introduction to Latin Grammar
Virgili Maronis Opera
Virgil Delphin
Juvenalis Delphin
Terentii
Ovidii Nasonis
The American Tutor's Assistant
Ready Reckoner
Spelling Books
Primers
Blank Books
Sealing Wax, &c.
Ink, &c.
Copies for writing in Schools
The Black Bird, or Songster, together with various small treatises adapted to the juvenile mind
Pen knives, &c.

—ALSO—

All kinds of BLANKS may be had on the shortest notice.
Easton, December 13, 1803.

The Subscriber being appointed by a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery, Trustee to sell and convey part of a tract of land called Western-Fields, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less—ALSO, one other part of a tract of land, called Ill Neighbourhood, containing one hundred acres, more or less, formerly the property of Lewis Daltrew, late of Somerset county, deceased, for the use of the creditors of the said Lewis Daltrew. In pursuance thereof,

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, ON THE PREMISES,

On the eighth day of December next at one o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not fair, on the first fair day afterwards, ALL that part of a tract of Land called Western Fields, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, which is situated lying and being in Somerset county, near Spring Hill Chapel, of which there is about ten acres in cultivation, the residue is well timbered and of a good soil. Also, will be sold on the same day, on the premises, all that part of a tract of land called Ill Neighbourhood, containing one hundred acres, more or less, which is situated lying and being in the county aforesaid, and also near the said Spring Hill Chapel, part cleared and part timbered. I think it unnecessary to give any further description, as those wishing to purchase may view the premises. The terms of sale will be, the whole of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Possession will be given on the day of sale, but no deed will be executed until the purchase money is paid. The creditors of the said Lewis Daltrew, are hereby directed to exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers, to the Chancery Court, in three months from the day of sale.

EVANS WILLING, Trustee
Somerset county,
Nov. 1, 1803. 94 8.

LINE S,
Written at Greenwich Hospital.

COME to these peaceful seats and
think no more
Of cold, or midnight watchings, or
the roar
Of Ocean, tossing on his restless bed!
Come to these peaceful seats, ye who
have bled,
For honor, who have travers'd the
great flood,
Or in the battle's front with stern eye
stood,
When roll'd its thunder, and the bil-
lows red
Oft closed, with sudden flashings o'er
the dead.

O, heavy are the sorrows that beset
Old age! and hard it is—hard to for-
get
The sunshine of our youth, our man-
hood's pride!
But here, O aged men, ye may abide
Secure, and see the last light on the
wave
Of time, which waits you silent to your
grave:
Like the calm evening ray, that smiles
serene
Upon the tranquil Thames, and cheers
the sinking scene.

[English Pa.]

ANECDOTE OF DR. YOUNG.
As the Doctor was walking in his
garden, at Welwyn, in company with
two ladies, one of whom he afterwards
married, a servant came to tell him a
gentleman wished to speak with him.
"Tell him," says the Doctor, "I am
too happily engaged in my situation."
The ladies insisted he should go, as his
visitor was a man of rank, his patron
and his friend. As persuasion, how-
ever had no effect, one took him by the
right arm, the other by the left, and
led him to the garden gate; when find-
ing resistance was vain, he bowed, laid
his hand upon his heart, and in that
impressive manner for which he was so
remarkable, spoke the following lines:
"Thus Adam looked when from the
garden driven,
"And thus disputed orders sent from
Heaven.
"Like him, I go; but yet to go am
loth;
"Like him, I go; for angels drove us
both.
"Hard was his fate, but mine still
more unkind,
"His Eve went with him, but mine
stays behind."

APHORISM.
A good book and a good woman are
excellent things for those who know
how justly to appreciate their value.
There are men however who judge of
both from the beauty of their cover-
ing.

40 dollars reward.
RAN away from the subscriber on
Thursday night the first inst. a ne-
gro man named PERRY, twenty one years
old, about five feet eight or nine inches
high, slender made, knock kneed, not very
black, has a small foot and a considerable
impediment in his speech, he is active and
smart, has been used to the farming business
and can drive a waggon or carriage.—
He is well clothed and probably will at-
tempt to pass for a freeman. The said
negro was formerly the property of Mr.
Charles Groome, of Kent county, deceased.
The above reward will be paid, if taken
out of this state or twenty dollars if taken
within the state, and secured in any goal
so that I get him, and all reasonable charges
if delivered to me in this place.
OWEN KENNARD.
Easton Maryland, Dec. 6th 1803, 99

Valuable Farm
FOR RENT.
THE Subscriber offers for rent for
the ensuing year the farm whereon
he at present resides (Head of Wye) there
are three fields of about one hundred and
eighty thousand corn hills, independent of
the lots, some of which are in a high state of
cultivation; the improvements in good or-
der, with a well of most excellent water
in the yard.
Should I not rent this property by the
1st. October, I shall want an Overseer to
reside there. JAMES BORDLEY.
Head of Wye, Sept. 12th 1803, 87

DAVID KERR, Junior,
Has removed his Store to the house lately
occupied by Mr. WILLIAM MELUY,
at the corner of Washington and Dover
streets, where he offers for sale,
ON MODERATE TERMS—AN

Assortment of Goods,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
CLOTHS, kerfimeres, flannels,
Swansdown and mole skin vest
patterns—a handsome collection of
fashionable hunter's cord, twilled black
and olive velvets, velvetens, fine bea-
ver and common fustians, bombazettes,
camblets for cloaks, rafinet, poplin,
calimancoes, joans spinning, fine rose
and common blankets, carpets and car-
peting, bed-ticking, fine and coarse
table & roweling diapers, table cloths,
7 8 and 4-4 Irish linens, fine India
and British book and jaconet muslins
and handkerchiefs, white and cold
glazed cambrick muslins, fine India
cambrick muslin for cravats, dimities,
marfelles, chintzes and calicoes, silks,
fattins, modes, peelongs, silk shawls,
and B reelona handkerchiefs—fattin,
china, and lutestring ribbands; silk,
worsted and velvet bindings; white
and coloured camel's hair shawls—
muffs and tippers; silk, cotton and
worsted hosiery, among which are,
Ladies' Love Stockings, and men's gauze
worsted hose—extra long black and
white silk gloves and mitts—ladies'
extra fawn gloves, cotton & silk cords
and tassels, and Bonaparte Belts, thread
lace and edgings—pangled and plain
kid, morocco, stuff and calfskin shoes
—fine and coarse mens, boys and
childrens hats—common and pic nic
suspenders, and cane umbrellas,
A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF
Delf, glass, tin, hard ware and cutle-
ry, among which are waiters, tea cad-
dies, spittoons and black tin wash ba-
sons—sweeping and gilt hearth brushes
—carriage and switch whips and spurs
a la mode d'Angleterre—ALSO—
An assortment of GROCERIES.
Easton, November 15, 1803 96

FEMALE EDUCATION.
THE REV D. ELISHA RIGG hav-
ing rented the house now occu-
pied by the honorable William Hind-
man, Esq. informs the public, that he
intends to remove his FAMILY and
FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the
1st day of January next. He will then
be able to admit several Young La-
dies in addition to the number he al-
ready has. The house is large and
comfortable, and pleasantly situated on
the Talbot County side of Wye Ri-
ver, 13 miles from Easton, and 12
from Centreville.

The branches of Literature at pre-
sent taught in his School, are Reading,
Writing, Arithment, English Gram-
mar, Geography, and the Elements of
General History. Mr. R has provid-
ed a complete Map of the World, ex-
hibiting every country on the Globe
at one view, and a separate map of each
quarter of the world, with the several
countries painted in different colours,
which greatly facilitates the acqui-
sition of a correct idea of their relative
positions and dimensions. But to those
branches he intends to add Music,
Drawing, and the various kinds of
Needle Work. A governess, of an
improved understanding, unexception-
able principles, and easy manners, will
shortly be engaged to superintend the
Needle Work, and such other ac-
complishments as belong, peculiarly,
to the Female Character; an advan-
tage to the School, of which Mr. R.
could not heretofore avail himself, for
want of house room. The terms for
board and tuition (music and drawing
excepted) are £. 50 per annum, to be
paid in quarterly payments.
N. B. The Boarders find their own
beds, &c.

Queen Ann's county, }
Oct. 4, 1803. 90

NOTICE.
THE Trustees of the Poor for Tal-
bot county and state of Mary-
land, intend to petition the legislature,
at their next session, to pass a law to
authorise them to sell the property be-
longing to the poor of said county, and
to levy a sufficient sum of money to
enable them to purchase a situation
near Easton, and to build the necessary
buildings thereon, for the use of the
poor. By order of the Trustees,
JEREMIAH BROMWELL.
November 5, 1803, 95

The Subscriber has just received from the
Patent Ware House of Richard Lee,
& Co. New York, a fresh supply of
Genuine

Patent Medicines,
amongst which are the following, viz.

**Dr. Hahn's Anti Bilious
Pills.**
CELEBRATED for evacuating su-
perfluous bile and preventing its
morbid secretion—removing obstinate
costiveness—restoring and amending
the appetite—producing a free peripi-
ration, thereby preventing colds, fe-
vers, and are esteemed a valuable pre-
ventative for the yellow fever.
**Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye
Water.**

A sovereign remedy for all diseases
of the Eyes.
Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of
this medicine is unnecessary, it never
having failed in many thousand cases—
not one in a hundred has had occasion
to take more than one bottle, and num-
bers not half a bottle.

**The Sovereign Ointment for
the Itch.**

Which is warranted an infallible re-
medy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.
A sovereign remedy for colds, obsti-
nate coughs, catarrhs, althmas, fore
throats, approaching consumptions.

**Hamilton's Essence & Extract
of Mustard.**

Which has performed more cures
than all the other medicines ever be-
fore made public—in rheumatism,
gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,
So celebrated among the fashionable
thru'out Europe as an invaluable cosme-
tic, perfectly innocent and free from
corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions,) and unparal-
leled efficacy in preventing and remov-
ing blemishes of every kind, particu-
larly freckles, pimples, inflammatory
redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-
worms, sun burns, prickly heat, pre-
mature wrinkles, &c.

**Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine
German Cornplaster,**

An intallible remedy for Corns, spee-
dily removing them root and branch,
without giving pain.

**The Patent Indian Vegetable
specific,**

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.
**Hamilton's Worm Destroying
Lozenges.**

This medicine, which is innocent &
mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its
operation, cannot injure the youngest
infant, should no worms exist in the bo-
dy, but will, without pain or griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and there-
by prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative
Is recommended as an invaluable
medicine for the speedy relief and per-
manent cure of the various complaints
which result from dissipated pleasures,
juvenile indiscretions, residence in a
climate unfavorable to the consti-
tution—the immoderate use of tea, fre-
quent intoxication, or any other de-
structive intemperance—the unskillful
or excessive use of mercury—the dis-
eases peculiar to females at a certain
period of life—bad lyings in, &c.

Various other patent Medicines besides those
enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general
supply of genuine drugs, perfumes,
spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he
will sell at the most reduced prices.—
Orders from the country will be
promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.
Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803. 86

LITERATURE.
IN addition to the valuable collection
of BOOKS already on hand, the
Editor of this paper has just received
for sale—The Book of Common Pray-
er, as used in the Protestant Episcopal
Church in the United States (with
the thirty-nine articles which have not
appeared in any former American Ed-
ition)—Also, "Sacramental Medita-
tions," together with that choice little
Treatise, entitled "Self Knowledge."

PROPOSALS
By WILLIAM PRYCE, and WILLIAM
BLACK, of Wilmington,
Delaware,
For publishing by Subscription,
The History of our Blessed LORD and
SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST,
Embellished with an elegant copper-
plate Frontispiece; with the lives of
the

HOLY APOSTLES,
And their successors for three hun-
dred years after the Crucifixion.

By Ebenezer Thompson, D. D. and Wil-
liam Charles Price, L. L. D.
Dedicated to his Grace the Lord Arch-
bishop of Canterbury.

CONDITIONS.
1. This work shall be printed in a hand-
some quarto volume, with a general
index.
2. It shall be printed on a fine paper,
and new type, embellished with an ele-
gant frontispiece, neatly bound and let-
tered, and delivered to subscribers at
Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, to non-
subscribers the price will be Five Dol-
lars.
3. Subscribers' names to be added as a
testimony of their zeal for the patron-
age of so invaluable a work.
4. The money to be paid on the delivery of
the book.
5. Any person obtaining subscribers for
ten copies, and becoming responsible for
the payment thereof, shall be entitled to
a copy gratis.

NOTICE
IS hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscriber intends
to petition to the next General Assem-
bly of Maryland for the condemnation
of a stream to establish a Grist Mill—
the stream is situated on Secretary's
Creek on Great Choptank in the coun-
ty of Dorchester.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.
September, 14, 1803. 88.

**CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE
CANAL.**

AT a meeting of the President and
Directors of the Chesapeake and
Delaware Canal Company, held at
Christiana Bridge, on the 26th July,
1803—Ordered,

That a second or further payment of
Ten Dollars on each share in this
Company be requested of the subscri-
bers to be made on or before the 15th
of December next, to either of the fol-
lowing persons.

Joshua Gilpin	Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall	Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns	Newcastle.
George Gale	Cecil county, Md.
Samuel Chew	Chesertown.

Books of subscription for the remain-
ing shares are also in the hands of the
above persons, by whom subscriptions
will be received.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH TATNALL, President.
Sept. 20, 1803. 88 15 Dec.

Notice.
THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Somerset county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of
Somerset county, deceased—All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the 10th day of February next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estate. Given un-
der my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno
Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'or.
with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Information
FROM several of my friends on the
Eastern Shore, of a report circulating
there, that it was my intention to decline
the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg
leave to assure my friends, and the public
generally, that no intimation of the kind
has at any time fallen from me, and that
all those who may be pleased to entrust
their property to my care, may rely on eve-
ry exertion being made for their interest,
by their most obedient servant,
RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 814



Eastern Shore

Intelligencer.

EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1803.

[NO. 701.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

BY THE PACKET.

By the Duke of Cumberland British Packet, Lawrance, from Falmouth, the editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 9th of October.

The Imperial parliament of England was to meet for the dispatch of business on the 17th of October.

The invasion of England was expected to take place within a fortnight. In consequence of Mr. Pitt having declared it as his opinion that the French would land the first dark night, the fashionable inhabitants of Margate packed up in a violent hurry to leave the town.

Private advices from France, stated that Bonaparte, for the purpose of reconciling the European powers in his projected conquest of England, had purposed to partition Great Britain and her colonies between France, Austria, Russia and Prussia. The accounts state, that the invading armies are thus organized: the right wing is in Holland and Hanover, under the command of Generals Victor and Mortier; the centre is in France, and extends from Antwerp to Bayonne, under the chief command of Bonaparte, having under him three commanders in chief, Soult, Lecourbe and Augereau, besides an army of reserve assembling at Amiens, under the temporary command of gen. Duroc; the left wing is in Italy, and commanded by generals Murat and Gouvion; generals St. Cyr, Berthier, Dumas, and Andreossi, are the chief of the staff for the centre of the army of England. It is said, that whilst one attack is made by Bonaparte, Soult and Victor, in England, Mortier is to invade Scotland; Lecourbe to take Jersey and Guernsey; and Augereau to conquer Ireland. For the latter purpose, upwards of 300 merchantmen and 30 privateers, are under requisition and embargo at Bordeaux.

Sir Eyre Coote is to command the northern district of Ireland. Vice admiral Sir C. Cotton, it was said would relieve admiral Cornwallis on the breast station, who was to return to port to rest.

Elifi Bey, one of the principal Mameluke Chiefs, had arrived in England in the experiment man of war. He was received with great distinction. He had come to solicit assistance for himself and associates, with the Porte.

A London paper positively asserts it as true, that Jeremie Bonaparte, with a large quantity of hard cash, had arrived safe at Corunna.

The London Evening Post says—“We are assured, that Ministers are now in possession of intelligence to the following effect: That embarkations of French troops will shortly be made at four different places on their coast; and that an attempt will be made to land them in Essex, Kent and Sussex. They are not intended to conquer the country, nor do they expect to reach the metropolis: but they are to ravage and destroy wherever they come; and when pressed by superior numbers to surrender prisoners of war. These attacks are to cover the principal design of the French government, which is now appears is directed to support the Irish in their attempt to separate themselves from the Crown of Great Britain, and to form an independent State.”

It is also asserted, that, previous to the commencement of hostilities, a depuration from Ireland waited on the first consul at St. Cloud; and, “from that moment a secret intercourse has been carried on, and a powerful insurrection organizing in the Sister Kingdom.”

The serious attack on England is not to take place, until the work is effected in Ireland.

Another paper states that all the troops in the neighbourhood of Paris have received orders to march to the coast, and the number destined for that service, when reinforced by other bodies from the interior, is estimated at no less than 100,000 men. The chief command of the expedition will, it is now said, be entrusted to General Berthier. A new measure to facilitate the threatened descent has been adopted by the French government in the prohibition of the fitting out of privateers in the ports of the Republic.

The French government made very great purchases of hemp, sail cloths, timber, and other naval stores in Russia, in the early part of the year, and having little credit, they were under the necessity of paying ready money for them; yet to this hour they have not been able to get the stores home to France.

The regular regiments are to be marched to the coast, where they are to be “mustered” during the winter; and the volunteer corps are to do duty in their respective places.—General Floyd will be second in command to lord Cathcart in Ireland; and it is said that eight thousand men are to be immediately embarked for that country.

A British privateer, under the expectation of a war with Spain, had detained a Spanish merchantman, of very considerable value; on the intelligence reaching the admiralty, the Lords commissioners, gave immediate orders for her release, and granted permission to the proper officer, to impress every man belonging to the privateer, into his majesty's service.

The much talked of expedition under Sir Sidney Smith and gen. Moore has ended in *fumo*—the 5000 troops, said to have been embarked, have never removed from their station, and Sir Sidney, with his Squadron, has been constantly engaged in watching the movements of the enemy.

The seas are so actively watched by lord Keith, that a single vessel cannot escape his cruisers. And hence we hear of the mighty projects of cutting canals, and opening a communication with Holland by inland navigation all the way to Breft.

Every exertion on the part of the British government, is still made to meet this important event.

Price of Stocks.
On the 8th of October the price of 3 per cent. consols was at 53 wanting a fraction. The American 3 per cent. at the same date were at 57—a circumstance never before known.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, Nov. 18.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill fixing the salaries of certain officers therein mentioned.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.

The bill fixing the salaries of certain officers therein mentioned was read the third time, and on the question “shall the bill pass?” a debate ensued.

Messrs. Taggart and Hastings opposed the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Varnum and Elliott supported it.

When Mr. Holland moved its recommitment for the purpose of limiting its duration; on which motion a wide field of debate was opened, partly on the expediency of limiting the duration of the bill, but chiefly on its merits.

The question on recommitment was then taken and lost—Ayes 13.

Mr. Goddard spoke against, and Mr. Randolph in favor of the passage of the bill; when the question was taken at four o'clock, by yeas and nays, and carried in the affirmative, Yeas 76—Noes 35.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they had passed the bill authorizing hostilities against Morocco.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the resolution, offered by Mr. Newton, for repealing the Bankrupt law.

About 4 o'clock, the debate being closed, the question on the resolution to repeal, was taken and carried in the affirmative—Ayes 94.

The committee rose, and the house immediately took up their report, on agreeing to which the yeas and nays were required and were, yeas 99—nays 13.

THURSDAY, Nov. 24.

A committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the acts of congress for the sale of lands.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating the treaty with the Kaskaskia Indians, as ratified by the senate.

After some conversation on the mode of disposing of this communication, it was on the motion of Mr. J. Randolph committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday; in order to give the house an opportunity to exercise its constitutional right of deciding on the propriety of ratifying the necessary laws to carry this treaty into effect.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill supplementary to an act intitled to an act to prescribe the mode in which acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the states shall be so authenticated as to take effect in each state.

After considerable discussion, developing much diversity of opinion, the committee rose, and the bill was re-committed to a select committee of five members.

An Overseer

Wanted by the Subscriber.
JOHN L. BOZMAN.
Dec. 6, 1803. 99 3

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

Mr. Lowery delivers a bill for erecting buildings for the use of the poor of Queen Ann's county which was read.

Resolved, That the committee claims be and they are hereby required to procure, for the use of the legislature, six copies of the acts of assembly since Kelly's laws, bound in leather.

Resolved, that the printer state be directed to procure and print six copies of the laws of each year as they pass, and have the same for the use of the legislature; the committee of claims allow the same.

Mr. Thomas delivers a bill for the third section of an act to regulate the proceedings of the courts of the several counties of the state to repeal part of an act therein mentioned; which was read.

The following resolution was proposed and read:

Resolved, That if the proprietors of the Susquehanna canal have, on their part, complied with the terms imposed on them, by the third section of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for making the river Susquehanna navigable from the line of this state to tide water, it is expedient that the legislature of this state carry into effect the provisions of the said act, in such manner, and upon such terms, as are expressed and contained in the said third section; and that — be and are hereby appointed a committee to inquire and ascertain, whether the said proprietors have on their part, complied with the terms prescribed by the said section, and to make report thereof to this legislature.

The question was put, That the house dispense with the sixteenth rule thereof? Determined in the negative.

Resolved, That the members of this general assembly wear scarfs and bands during the remainder of the session, in respect to the memory of Peter Wood, who died this day at the seat of government, where he was attending in order to the discharge of his duty as a member of the house of delegates from Prince George's county, and that the funeral expences be placed on the journal of accounts.

The house returned the consideration of the bill for making navigable the river Susquehanna, and the question was put, That the said bill be committed for amendment? Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the bill for the encouragement of learning in the several counties of this state therein mentioned, have a second reading on Wednesday next.

Mr. Dugan delivers a bill to authorize the extending of chains across certain streets in the city of Baltimore during the hours of Divine worship on the Sabbath day; which was read.

On the second reading of the bill to authorize the licensing of lotteries, the question was put, That the words “ten per centum” be inserted in the said bill? Determined in the negative.

On progression in reading said bill, the question was put, That from the

word "provided" to the word "purposes" be stricken out of the said bill? Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill being read throughout, the question was put, That the house reconsider the second clause of the said bill? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the following be received as an amendment to the said bill? "to be by him paid over to the treasurer of his shore for the use of the state within two months after the receipt of the same, for which he shall be allowed the same commission as he is now allowed by law in other cases." Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Wilson delivers a bill appointing commissioners to lay out the divisional road between Somerset and Worcester counties from John Caldwell's to Cox's branch; which was read.

Mr. Bayly delivers an additional supplementary act to the act for the relief of creditors, and to prevent frauds and deceptions occasioned by secret sales, mortgages, and gifts of goods and chattels; which was read.

THURSDAY, December 8.

Mr. Angier delivers a bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for repairing Shrewsbury church, in Kent county; which was read the first and second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of finishing the German Lutheran, and German Presbyterian church, in Shrewsbury, in Frederick county, was read and sent to the senate.

Resolutions from Nicholas Hammond, commissioners, appointed to build a new gaol at Easton, in Talbot county, from sundry inhabitants of that county, from John Griffin, of that county, and from Thomas Anderson, of Somerset county, were referred.

Mr. Montgomery delivers the bill to regulate the river Susquehanna; which was read.

The senate delivers the bill to regulate a market at Bridge-town in Kent county, and for other purposes therein mentioned, endorsed "will not pass."

FRIDAY, December 9.

On the second reading of the bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, the question was put, That the first clause in the said bill, which recites the act of congress with respect to the militia, be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative.

On progression in reading the bill, the question was put, that the following be received as an amendment to the said bill? "Provided that no person shall be exempted from conscientious scruples who shall not produce to the captain of the district in which he resides, a certificate from some licensed preacher or minister of the gospel, or signed by the proper officer of some religious meeting, that such person is a professed and attending member of a society, whose tenets forbid their bearing arms." The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Thomas, Mercer, Hall, Dorsey, Grahame, Gantt, Holland, Carcaud, Stuart, Jones, M'Pherson, Brown, Dashiell, Carroll, Cottman, Hyland, Goldsborough, Frazier, Calvert, Muir, Thompson, Sulder, Sturgis, Purnell, Young, Pearce, Smith, Swearingen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Simkins. 37.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Ireland, Angier, Hatchefson, Harwood, Dorsey, Lemmon, Ridgely, Keene, Veazey, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Van Horn, Lyles, Shaaff, Roberts, Lowrey, Wilton, Shriver, Clarke, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Rich, Turpin, Dickson, Dugan, Kerfner, Zeller, Yates, Cresap. 32.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On progression in reading the said bill, the question was put, That the following clause be inserted in the said bill? "And be it enacted, That all militia officers now in commission shall

continue in their respective offices, anything in this act notwithstanding." The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Harwood, Grahame, Stuart, Jones, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Dashiell, Carroll, Cottman, Hyland, Goldsborough, Frazier, Keene, Bayly, Calvert, Shaaff, Sturgis, Williams, Wilton, Purnell, Young, Zeller, Swearingen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Cresap, Simkins. 34.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Ireland, Angier, Hatchefson, Thomas, Mercer, Hall, Dorsey, Gantt, Holland, Carcaud, Lemmon, Brown, Rose, Veazey, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Van Horn, Lyles, Thompson, Roberts, Sudler, Lowrey, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Rich, Turpin, Pearce, Dickson, Dugan, Kerfner, Smith, Yeates. 38.

So it was determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed till to-morrow? Resolved in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

On the second reading of the resolution relative to the Susquehanna canal company, the question was put, That the blank be filled up with the following names? Mr. Bayly, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Dashiell, Mr. Sheredine, Mr. Shaaff, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Van Horn. Resolved in the affirmative.

The resolution being read throughout, on motion, That the house assent to the first part thereof? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? Resolved in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, and the yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Angier, Mercer, Hall, Dorsey, Grahame, Cantt, Carcaud, Stuart, Jones, Chapman, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Meluy, Rose Dashiell, Cottman, Hyland, Frazier, Keene, Bayly, Van Horn, Lyles, Shaaff, Muir, Sudler, Sturgis, Williams, Wilton, Purnell, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Rich, Pearce, Zeller, Smith, Yeates, Swearingen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Cresap, Simkins. 49.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Ireland, Hatchefson, Thomas, Harwood, Holland, Lemmon, Brown, Veazey, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Thompson, Roberts, Lowrey, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Turpin, Dickson, Dugan, Kerfner. 22.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. The question was then put, That the house assent to the last part of said resolution? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, R. Neale, Hopewell, Angier, Hall, Dorsey, Gantt, Carcaud, Jones, M'Pherson, Meluy, Rose, Cottman, Hyland, Frazier, Keene, Bayly, Van Horn, Lyles, Sturgis, Williams, Wilton, Purnell, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Zeller, Smith, Yeates, Swearingen, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Cresap, Simkins. 36.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Ireland, Hatchefson, Thomas, Harwood, Grahame, Holland, Stuart, Chapman, Lemmon, Brown, Ridgely, Dashiell, Veazey, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Shaaff, Muir, Thompson, Roberts, Sudler, Lowrey, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Turpin, Pearce, Dickson, Dugan, T. Davis, Kerfner. 32.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state be postponed till Monday next.

BALTIMORE, December 7.

PEACE WITH MOROCCO.

Captain Rogers arrived at this place on Friday last. He has brought the important intelligence of the restoration of Peace between the United States and the emperor of Morocco. During the negotiation our frigates were moored in battle array within 300 yards of Tangiers, for the purpose of battering it down in case peace had not been made upon the terms which we had

dictated. Although upon the batteries of Tangiers there were 105 pieces of cannon, our frigates were so stationed that only 15 could be brought to bear upon them.—This peace has been effected without paying one cent for tribute, or as the price thereof. The brig seized at Magadore has been restored. The emperor was himself at Tangiers with an army of twenty thousand men.

In the John Adams, arrived at this place on Saturday, WILLIAM SMITH, our late minister to Portugal.

[Nat. Intel.]

December 8.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, inclosing sundry papers relative to the amicable adjustment of differences between the U. States and the emperor of Morocco.

Read and referred to Messrs. Eustis, Dennis, Conrad, Gillespie & Lowndes, December 5th, 1803.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the act of hostility mentioned in my message of the 4th of November, to have been committed by a cruiser of the emperor of Morocco on a vessel of the United States, has been disavowed by the emperor. All differences in consequence thereof have been amicably adjusted, and the treaty of 1786, between this country and that has been recognized and confirmed by the emperor, each party restoring to the other what had been detained or taken. I enclose the emperor's orders given on this occasion.

The conduct of our officers generally, who have had a part in these transactions, has merited entire approbation. The temperate and correct course pursued by our consul, Mr. Simpson; the promptitude and energy of Commodore Preble; the efficacious operations of captains Rogers and Campbell, of the returning squadron; the proper decision of captain Bainbridge that a vessel which had committed an open hostility was of right to be detained for inquiry and consideration; and the general zeal of the other officers and men, are honorable facts, which I make known with pleasure. And to these I add, what was indeed transacted in another quarter, the gallant enterprise of captain Rogers in destroying, on the coast of Tripoli, a corvette of that power, of 22 guns.

I recommend to the consideration of congress a just indemnification for the interest of the captors of the Mifflona and Mirbaha, yielded by them for the public accommodation.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 5, 1803.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, December 20.

RUMOUR.

We have heard it intimated that Captain Lewis has lately discovered, in the interior of Louisiana, a considerable lake of pure Whiskey, which is said very nearly to resemble good old Irish Uisgebaugh. Should this rumor prove to be well founded it is believed that most of our newly imported citizens will speedily remove to that country for the purpose of securing the free navigation of those waters; and that the consequence will be a federal majority in this state at the next election.

[Gaz. U. S.]

It seems that the president has hard work to make his mountain of solid rock salt go down even with his own parasites, some of whom already affect to consider it as a federal imposition. The Aurora has had the indecency to class this presidential discovery with "plots, clues, Ocean massacres, Tom Paine, Mammoth cheese, and dry docks."—Who can refuse to pity Mr. Jefferson when he thus becomes the laughing stock of the most contemptible of his own partizans?

Ib.

Gabriel Jones.—We have lately perused with much pleasure, a pamphlet published by this venerable old man.—It contains a defence of himself against

some malicious charges that were made against him under the signature of "Veritas," because he would not silently suffer himself to be cheated out of fifty pounds by a philosopher. It seems that an office hunter by the name of Philip Grymes is the author of the peace signed "Veritas." Like his great prototype, he had frequently partaken of Mr. Jones's hospitality, and like him too, he had borrowed money of Mr. Jones—like him too he repaid those favors with the basest ingratitude. It is even said that the scurrilous piece signed "Veritas" was actually written by this Grymes in a coat which a short time before had been given to him by Mr. Jones, upon his (Grymes's) "beggarly intreaties." We expect to see it announced, in the course of a few weeks, that Mr. Jefferson has appointed this Mr. Grymes to some lucrative and important office.

Frederick T. Herald.

It is said.—That Mr. Rodney is "very hostile" to Mr. Randolph's keeping the lead in congress, and that Mr. Nicholson is also jockeying for the tract. But it is said that neither of them can succeed, even if Mr. Randolph were out of the way.—As to him, poor Great Man! one would suppose he must soon be out of the world altogether from his own account;—for he is always—"far from well," and hardly ever able to attend in his seat till a late hour after his morning's ride,—though by the bye, we believe this is for the most part a sham in Mr. Randolph and that he only wants people to think that he has not been studying all the while what he is to do and say in the House!—But were even the worst fears to come true as to him, it is said that neither Rodney nor Nicholson nor any one else but a Virginian would do.—It may therefore have been right not to part with Mr. Dawson, and instead of him to make another Virginian governor of Louisiana:—But if Mr. Dawson could have been spared in order to be governor, and would only have pitched his palace and citadel on Mr. Jefferson's "Salt Mountain," what an interesting subject for the pencil!—Ovid's story of Narcissus open in one hand, a tooth pick in the other, with a French Mirror before him, Gauze, Bergamot and Lotion, Hoyle and Dice upon his table, Chesterfield and Werter under his pillow, with a pretty indispensable at his waist filled with "amendments to the constitution of the United States," or the plan of a new Constitution for Louisiana!

From the New England Repository.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress to a gentleman in this town, dated Washington November 14.

"The present administration have plumed themselves beyond measure on the purchase of Louisiana. But such difficulties now face them in the face as make them wish, if I am not much mistaken, that the bargain had not been struck.—France has really no right to sell the territory, because she had not performed the stipulations on which it was ceded to her by Spain—and if she had, she could not dispose of it to any other power, without a flagrant violation of an express engagement on the part of France not to alienate it. The Spanish minister has remonstrated to our government against taking possession under France, and so apprehensive is our executive of resistance on the part of Spain, that it has been thought necessary to put into his hands eighty thousand militia and two million dollars to enable him to overcome it.

If we obtain a quiet possession of the province and a good title, I am disposed to think the price not very extravagant.—But if we have, as many believe, at the expense of fifteen million of dollars, purchased only a war with Spain, the world will form an opinion of democratic address in negotiation, which will not be very flattering to the party.

"It has been the most dissipated week I ever knew. You have heard of the southern races—but to have an idea of them, you must attend one; for it is hardly possible for words to help you to a conception of the interest the public take in them. For five days past they have engrossed the whole attention of the district of Columbia. The race ground is about four miles from the Capitol.—I walk

We would call subscribers from Louisiana in Salt price; as we understand the American Squadron recalled, and British ships in Louisiana, ordered to Missouri, to remove the neighbourhood of the town, announced by Mr. Jefferson, the expedition, the Lewis will have brethren" of the canal from the base of the mountains may moonlighted with the city, of which, we testimony of the enterprising trade mountain in Louisiana these arrangements have in reducing readers, no doubt

From the C. The following copy from a learned precedence to could offer as We therefore

COMMUN The activity of dispatched a of the public but however to come of equal in they have hither formation of Law the Government territory. The established in the c in many respects, United States o immediate adopt Louisiana would the Spanish law the principles more frequent while ours the Common l erting the o two systems tes were fo late years, of gener lity, civilian ave pretty old prejudi trits as w respective ay the adv jury; m ases; our witnesses onal lib or rejection instrumente the needl ndal institut the English and the technical the fore

Indeed all Congress attended such a collection of people, a mixed multitude, from the United States, the officers of government, and the first ladies and gentlemen of the country; men of all ages, and of all colors, black, white and grey, with all their trimmings, no country but this ever saw—none but this indeed could ever exhibit. The number was rated at from two to four thousand daily—and some gentlemen counted nearly one hundred four wheeled carriages. One day more completes the term, after which the sportsmen and women will return to their respective homes, and Congress to their business—for during the week past, we have done nothing but hear prayers, and the reading of the Journal, and two or three petitions after which we usually sat half an hour, looking at each other, like children playing pass-puss-in-a-corner—and waiting for some daring democrat to move for an adjournment; who to them justice, how little soever they fear their Maker, have more of the fear of man before their eyes than we have. How they will answer to their constituents (at whose expense at the rate of six dollars per day, they have attended this anti-republican sport) for this waste of republican time, is for them to contrive—we being a feeble minority shall certainly wash our hands of it."

We would caution our friends and subscribers from making large speculations in Salt, at its present high price; as we understand the Mediterranean Squadron is to be immediately recalled, and both them and the national ships in Dry Dock at Washington, ordered up the Mississippi and Missouri, to rendezvous in the neighbourhood of the salt mountain announced by Mr. Jefferson. In the interim, the expedition under Captain Lewis will have engaged our "Indian brethren" of that vicinity, in digging a canal from the latter river to the base of the mountain; so that the ships may moor along side and be freighted with that useful commodity, of which, we are assured on "the testimony of several respectable and enterprising traders," this invaluable mountain is composed. The effect these arrangements must necessarily have in reducing the prices of salt, our readers, no doubt, will duly appreciate.

[New Haven Visitor.]

From the Charleston Courier.

The following communication coming from a learned correspondent, claims precedence to any thing that we could offer as a Charleston head. We therefore give it that place.

COMMUNICATION.

The activity of Congress has already dispatched a considerable portion of the public business. There is yet however to come before them a subject of equal importance with any they have hitherto discussed; viz. the formation of Laws and Tribunals for the Government of our late acquired territory. The laws and customs established in the colonies of Spain, are, in many respects, so different from the United States of America, that the immediate adoption of our system in Louisiana would be very impolitic.—The Spanish laws are in general built on the principles of the Roman, or as more frequently called, the Civil Law; while ours have their foundation in the Common Law of England.—Concerning the comparative merits of these two systems, long and rancorous debates were formerly maintained; but late years, since the members of the profession of the law have acquired a more general learning as well as civility, civilians and common lawyers have pretty generally abandoned their prejudices, and freely admit merits as well as the defects of the respective codes. The one does not possess the advantage of our public jury; more especially in criminal cases: our viva voce examination of witnesses; our provisions for the personal liberty of the subject; our rejection of the use of torture as an instrument of justice. The others, on the other hand, have introduced the English law of landed property, and the numerous and often technical niceties and strict forms of our pleadings,

by which, through the ignorance, idleness, or inadvertency of a pleader, the ends of substantial justice are not unfrequently defeated or retarded; and they join with the civilians in admiration of the principal parts of the Roman system of jurisprudence, a structure on the whole the most complete, finished, and elegant of the kind that human wisdom, learning, and talents, have ever formed. In the Spanish tribunals the method of proceeding is not unlike ours in the Courts of Equity. The plaintiff presents to the judge a memorial, in which, with very little of technical formula, he sets forth with as much brevity and perspicuity as he is able, the circumstances of his case; the injury of which he complains and the redress that he requires.—In answer to this, the defendant makes a declaration, stating what he can in opposition to his adversary. Replies and further declarations are sometimes required on the part of the plaintiff and defendant; and as soon as the point in dispute is clearly understood, evidences is taken on both sides by written depositions, on examination of which the judge declares his opinions and makes his decree. But the worst is, that all these proceedings are carried on privately. The judge's chamber is the only court, and none are admitted to it but the litigant parties or their advocates. The natural effect of such a system is to facilitate bribery and corrupt influence; and to such an extent hath custom brought this infamy, that to bribe a Spanish judge is an affair so much in the common course of business, that it may be done without the slightest ceremony.—In the meditated temporary establishment for Louisiana, I would humbly recommend the Federal Legislature to preserve what is good, and abolish every thing that is evil in the existing institutions of that province. Let the simple and intelligible forms of proceeding remain, but let our free and excellent mode of trial by jury and viva voce testimony in open court before the world, be instantly substituted for the iniquitous privacy of the judge's chamber.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this City, to his friend in New York. Washington Nov. 3, 1803.

"Dear Sir,

"At the request of our Chaplain, we had the reverend Doctor Rittoone, formerly at the head of the Greek and Latin departments in your College and now settled in Baltimore, to officiate on Sunday last. The hall was crowded by both houses of Congress. He took for his text, 'Blessed is the man who trusteth in the Lord.'"

"He began with a tender and pathetic address to religion. He reviewed the grounds of christian hope and consolation, derived from the attributes of God; shewed what it was to trust in Heaven; took a wide range throughout creation; and taught the vanity of all our earthly enjoyments. In doing this he appealed to the understanding.

"His next attack was on the citadel of the heart. It was conducted with skill. We praised him with our tears.

"He painted genuine piety, soothing the mind amidst the hard struggles of poverty—the pains of sickness, and in the trying hour of death.

"With a little alteration he then introduced a quotation from Shakespeare, which had the most inimitable effect. At such afflicting seasons, 'He that takes from me religion, robs me of that which no riches him; yet makes me poor indeed.'"

"With an abrupt apostrophe, he then addressed the infidel, as a foe to man—cruel in the extreme—an enemy to human comfort and consolation.

"After appealing to the heart of the unbeliever, he then takes him gently by the hand and leads him to the Christian's chamber.

"The last earthly scene was just closing. We saw heavenly hope beam through the good man's looks. We heard his closing language to his friends whom he was about to leave. The prospect of immortal happiness brightened up his smiles. The curtain dropt and he left the world in peace."

"The Reverend Orator concluded," and delicately left the infidel to his own reflection, but I could not drop the subject.

"I pictured his looks when he approached the bed of death, I beheld him smiling with contempt on christian credulity; but when he saw such reality 'hope swallowed up in victory' his heart was affected, the tear trembled in his eye—he wiped it as it fell—quitted the room abruptly—I heard him say, 'My God, My God; Thy Truth I must adore!'"

Not long since, congress adjourned for several days for the purpose of attending the horse races. The Aurora complains that this matter has been misrepresented in the eastern federal prints:—"They," says he, "attribute it to the influence of the democrats, it ought to be known that the contrary was the fact, an adjournment was opposed by the republicans."—Well said! Mr. Organ,—the adjournment was opposed by the republicans, who compose a majority of more than two to one, and yet was carried!—"So much," exclaims the Aurora in the conclusion, "for the truth of federalists on this subject." A very modest reflection, truly!—We must, perforce, take this statement for truth, strange as it may appear, and we cannot withhold our admiration of the forbearing and accommodating spirit of the democrats, who, though a very great majority, and though opposed to an adjournment, still very quietly submitted to a measure which was forced upon them by the wicked federalists, and which it was, therefore, not in their power to prevent.

[Gaz. U. S.]

If the Federal members in the house of representatives of the United States have become so turbulent and refractory that they will adjourn the house and go to the horse races whenever they please, though their number amounts to but about thirty, and though opposed by the democrats whose number is about eighty, would it not be right and proper that they should be expelled the house for such daring opposition? One of the first principles of a republican government is, that the majority shall govern. Yet on a late occasion the house adjourned, abandoned the public business, and the members, such as chose, betook themselves to the diversions of horse racing. This adjournment, as we are told by one of the papers of the administration, was carried by the little band of Federalists notwithstanding the opposition of twice their number of "republicans."—These things ought not to be.

From the ALBANY CENTINEL. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his friend in this city.

"You will have heard, before this can reach you, of the daring violation of law, by the duel between Robert Swartwout, brother to the Marshal, and Richard Riker, deputy Attorney-General of the state, at Hoboken, on the 14th inst. I have not learned precisely the cause of the quarrel, nor the state of Mr. Riker's wound in his leg, which he received the first fire. It is said to be bad, but some days must elapse before the consequence is certainly known. Mr. Swartwout being a Burrite, little was necessary to call forth the vengeance of a Clintonian; and indeed the latter is grown so haughty, having all power, that no man not of the party, dares to look awry, or so much as to speak.

"The serious and reflecting part of the citizens are greatly affected and alarmed. That an officer sworn to execute the laws should boldly transgress them, and be supported by the Council of Appointment (for it is thought they will continue him in office, if not promote him) is a symptom of an awful degeneracy of manners.—When to this is added the consideration that some men hold important offices who have been guilty of the same horrid outrage on the law of God and man, the prospect is most gloomy.

"The democrats here have lost their election for Charter Officers in six wards out of nine. Their malevolence was principally aimed against the late Alderman Barker, because he would not curse Mr. Burr; and they have actually prevailed in ousting him. The result of the election, however, is, upon the whole, favourable to sound principles in morality and politics—

There is good hope that the eyes of the people are gradually opening to see the unprincipled and inordinate ambition of those who now trample upon all opponents, and seem to be as infatigable as the grave."

MARRIED, on Thursday the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Rigg, WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, Esq. to Miss SALLY DOWNES, both of Queen Ann's county.

Easton Academy.

PARENTS and Guardians are respectfully informed, that an EXAMINATION of the SCHOLARS in the above Seminary will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, at the School Rooms, commencing at 10 o'clock with the Classical Department.

December 20th, 1803.

THE Subscriber being appointed by a decree of the Honourable the High Court of Chancery, to sell and convey a tract or parcel of land, called Morefield's Addition, containing Eighty three Acres and one quarter of an Acre, more or less—Also, part of one other tract of land, called Buckby, containing Twenty-five Acres, more or less, formerly the property of Brooks Thornton, late of Talbot county, deceased, for the payment of the just debts of the said Brooks Thornton. In pursuance thereof, will be offered for sale, at Thimble Town, adjoining the premises, on Saturday the fourteenth day of January next, at twelve o'clock, the real estate of Brooks Thornton, adjoining the lands of John Roberts's heirs.—Morefield's Addition chiefly cleared, and in cultivation, with a dwelling house thereon.—Buckby, chiefly wood land, with a small house thereon. The terms of sale will be, the whole of the purchase money to be paid in fifteen months, with interest from the day of sale; the purchasers to give bond with approved security—the lands to be conveyed when the purchase money and interest thereon is paid. The creditors of the said Brooks Thornton are hereby directed to exhibit their claims, with the proper vouchers, to the Chancellor, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.

December 20, 1803.

01 3

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 5th of January next, at the late dwelling house of Shadrach Keene, late of Dorchester county, deceased, in and to the following tract of land, to wit: A tract of land called Keene's Misfortune, which tract is lying in the county aforesaid, and near the head of Hunga River, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security or sureties for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the time of sale.

RICH'D. C. KEENE, Trustee. All persons having claims against the deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the above sale.

R. C. K. Trustee.

December 20, 1803.

01 3

NOTICE.

St. Thomas's Lodge, No. 37, at Easton, WILL meet on the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. A. L. 5803, at their Lodge Room, for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of St. John. They respectfully invite all free and accepted ancient York Masons of the neighbouring counties, to join in the participation of the same, upon the level.

By order, WILLIAM HARRISON, Jun. Sec. Pro. Tem.

Easton, December 13, 1803.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot County letters of administration on the personal estate of William G. Dawson late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first Monday in June next, when a dividend will be made in the Register's office, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of November 1803.

WILLIAM DAWSON, Administrator.

00 3

WON
P

THE TOKEN—BY DINDIN.

The breeze was fresh, the ship in stays,
Each breaker hush'd, the shore a haze;
When Jack, no more on duty call'd,
His true love's tokens overhaul'd—
The broken gold—the braided hair—
The tender motto written fair
Upon his 'bacco box he views,
Nancy the poet, love the muse,
"If you loves I as I loves you,
No pair so happy as we two"

The storm—that like a shapolese
wre k,
Had strewed with ruins all the deck,
That tars to sharks had giv'n a feast,
Had left the ship a hulk,—had
ceas'd
When Jack, as with his messmates dear
He shar'd the grog their hearts to
cheer,
Took from his 'bacco box a quid,
And spell'd for comfort on the lid,
If you loves I, &c.

The battle—that with horror grim
Had madly sav'd life and limb,
Had sappers drenched with human
gore,
And widow'd many a wife—was o'er;
When Jack to his companions dear
First paid the tribute of a tear;
Then as his 'bacco box he held,
Reitor'd his comfort as he spell'd
If you loves I, &c.

The voyage, that had been long and
hard,
But that had yielded full reward,
That brought each sailor to his friend
Happy and rich,—was at an end:
When Jack, his toils and perils o'er,
Behold his Nancy on the shore;
He then his 'bacco box display'd
And cry'd, and seiz'd the yielding
made.
"If you loves I, &c."

The Ex-Bishops of Rochelle, Blois
and Ales, have been imprisoned in
Spain for political doctrines. It is
strange the French Republicans have
not taught the Spaniards more libera-
lity!

The following very excellent BOOKS

are for sale at this Office
Elegant Brevets
in prose & verse
Pope's Homer
Hayley's Works
Sandford & Mer-
ton
Zimmerman on
Solitude
B. Swell's Life of
Johnson
Cowper's Poems
Romance of the
Forest
Fordyce's Address-
es
The Looking
Glass for the
mind, or the Ju-
venile Friend
The Girl of the
Mountains
Tom Jones
Franklin's Works
Edwards on Af-
fections
The Doubtful
Marriage
Count Roderic's
Castle
Man of the World
Charlotte Temple
Scott's Lessons
Paul & Virginia
Ruchan's Domest-
ic Medicine
Tappin's Parriery
Gibson's Survey
Whole Duty of
Man
Rasselas, Prince of
Abissinia
The Children's
Friend
Baltimore Maga-
zine
Gustavus Vassa
Telliamed, or the
world explained
Guthrie's Gram-
mar
Walker's Gazet-
teer

—ALSO—
All kinds of BLANKS may be had on
the shortest notice.
Easton, December 13, 1803

The Subscriber being appointed by a de-
cree of the honorable High Court of
Chancery, Trustee to sell and convey
part of a tract of land called Western
Fields, containing one hundred and
sixty acres, more or less—ALSO, one
other part of a tract of land, called
Ill. Neighbourhood, containing one
hundred acres, more or less, formerly
the property of Lewis Daltrew, late of
Somerset County, deceased, for the use
of the creditors of the said Lewis
Daltrew. In pursuance thereof,

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,
ON THE PREMISES,
On the eighth day of December next
at one o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not
fair, on the first fair day afterwards,
ALL that part of a tract of Land
called Western Fields, containing
one hundred and sixty acres, more or
less, which is situated lying and being
in Somerset County, near Spring Hill
Chapel, of which there is about ten
acres in cultivation, the residue is well
timbered and of a good soil. ALSO,
will be sold on the same day, on the
premises, all that part of a tract of land
called Ill. Neighbourhood, containing
one hundred acres, more or less, which
is situated lying and being in the
county aforesaid, and also near the
said Spring Hill Chapel, part cleared
and part timbered. I think it unne-
cessary to give any further description,
as those wishing to purchase may view
the premises. The terms of sale will
be, the whole of the purchase money
to be paid in one year from the day of
sale. The purchaser or purchasers to
give bond with approved security, with
interest from the day of sale. Posses-
sion will be given on the day of sale,
but no deed will be executed until the
purchase money is paid. The credi-
tors of the said Lewis Daltrew, are
hereby directed to exhibit their claims
with the proper vouchers, to the Chan-
cery Court, in three months from the
day of sale.

EVANS WILLING, Trustee.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE REV D. ELISHA RIGG hav-
ing rented the house now occu-
pied by the honorable William Hind-
man, Esq. informs the public, that he
intends to remove his FAMILY and
FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the
1st day of January next. He will then
be able to admit several Young La-
dies in addition to the number he al-
ready has. The house is large and
comfortable, and pleasantly situated on
the Talbot County side of W. & R.
river, 13 miles from Easton, and 12
from Centreville.

The branches of Literature at pre-
sent taught in his School, are Reading,
Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-
mar, Geography, and the Elements of
General History. Mr. R. has provid-
ed a complete Map of the World, ex-
hibiting every country on the Globe
at one view, and a separate map of each
quarter of the world, with the several
countries painted in different colours,
which greatly facilitates the acqui-
sition of a correct idea of their relative
positions and dimensions. But to those
branches he intends to add Music,
Drawing, and the various kinds of
Needle Work. A governess, of an
improved understanding, unexception-
able principles, and easy manners, will
shortly be engaged to superintend the
Needle Work, and such other ac-
complishments as belong, particularly,
to the Female Character; an advan-
tage to the School, of which Mr. R.
could not heretofore avail himself, for
want of house room. The terms for
board and tuition (music and drawing
excepted) are £. 50 per annum, to be
paid in quarterly payments.

N. B. The Boarders find their own
beds, &c.
Queen Ann's county, }
Oct. 4, 1803. } 90

Valuable Farm FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for rent for
the ensuing year the farm whereon
he at present resides (Head of Wye) there
are three fields of about one hundred and
eighty thousand corn hills, independent of
the lots, some of which are in a high state of
cultivation; the improvements in good or-
der, with a well of most excellent water
in the yard.

Should I not rent this property by the
1st. October, I shall want an Overseer to
reside there. JAMES BORDLEY.

The Subscriber has just received from the
Patent Ware House of Richard Lee,
& Co. New York, a fresh supply of
Genuine

Patent Medicines, amongst which are the following, viz. Dr. Hahn's Anti Bilious Pills.

CELEBRATED for evacuating su-
perfluous bile and preventing its
morbid secretion—removing obstinate
costiveness—restoring and amending
the appetite—producing a free perspi-
ration, thereby preventing colds, fe-
vers, and are esteemed a valuable pre-
ventative for the yellow fever.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases
of the Eyes.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of
this medicine is unnecessary, it never
having failed in many thousand cases—
not one in a hundred has had occasion
to take more than one bottle, and num-
bers not half a bottle.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-
medy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obsti-
nate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore
throats, approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

Which has performed more cures
than all the other medicines ever be-
fore made public—in rheumatism,
gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable
thru'out Europe as an invaluable cosme-
tic, perfectly innocent and free from
corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions,) and unpara-
leled efficacy in preventing and remov-
ing blemishes of every kind, particu-
larly freckles, pimples, inflammatory
redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-
worms, sun burns, prickly heat, pre-
mature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine German Cornplaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speed-
ily removing them root and branch,
without giving pain.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent &
mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its
operation, cannot injure the youngest
infant, should no worms exist in the
body, but will, without pain or griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and there-
by prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable
medicine for the speedy relief and per-
manent cure of the various complaints
which result from dissipated pleasures,
juvenile indiscretions, residence in a
climate unfavorable to the constitu-
tion—the immoderate use of tea, fre-
quent intoxication, or any other de-
structive intemperance—the unskillful
or excessive use of mercury—the dif-
ferences peculiar to females at a certain
period of life—bad lyings in, &c.

Various other patent Medicines besides those
enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general
supply of genuine drugs, perfumes,
spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he
will sell at the most reduced prices.—
Orders from the country will be
promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.
Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803.

LITERATURE.

IN addition to the valuable collection
of BOOKS already on hand, the
Editor of this paper has just received
for sale—The Book of Common Prayer,
as used in the Protestant Episcopal
Church in the United States (with
the thirty-nine articles which have not
appeared in any former American Ed-
ition)—Also, Sacramental Medita-
tions, together with that choice little
Treatise, entitled "Self Knowledge."

40 dollars reward

RAN away from the subscriber on
Thursday night the first inst. a ne-
gro man named PERRY, twenty one years
old, about five feet eight or nine inches
high, slender made, knock knees, not very
black, has a small foot and a considerable
impediment in his speech. He is active and
smart, has been used to the farming business
and can drive a waggon or carriage.—
He is well clothed and probably will at-
tempt to pass for a freeman. The said
negro was formerly the property of Mr.
Charles Grooms, of Kent County, deceased.
The above reward will be paid, if taken
out of this state or twenty dollars if taken
within the state, and secured in any goal
so that I get him, and all reasonable charges
if delivered to me in this place.

OWEN KENNARD.
Easton Maryland, Dec. 6th 1803.

PROPOSALS

By WILLIAM PRICE, and WIL-
LIAM BLACK, of Wilmington,
Delaware.

For publishing by Subscription,
The History of our Blessed Lord &
SAVIOUR.

JESUS CHRIST,

Embellished with an elegant cop-
plate Frontispiece, with the lives of
the

HOLY APOSTLES.

And their successors for three hun-
dred years after the Crucifixion.

By Ebenezer Thompson, D. D. and Wil-
liam Charles Price, L. L. D.
Dedicated to his Grace the Lord Arch-
bishop of Canterbury.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work shall be printed in a hand-
some quarto volume, with a general
index.
2. It shall be printed on a fine paper,
and new type, embellished with an el-
egant frontispiece, neatly bound and let-
tered, and delivered to subscribers at
Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, to non-
subscribers the price shall be Five Dol-
lars.
3. Subscribers' names to be added as a
testimony of their zeal for the patron-
age of so invaluable a work.
4. The money to be paid on the delivery of
the book.
5. Any person obtaining subscribers for
ten copies, and becoming responsible for
the payment thereof, shall be entitled to
a copy gratis.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscriber intends
to petition to the next General Assem-
bly of Maryland for the condemnation
of a stream to establish a Grist Mill—
the stream is situated on Secretary's
Creek on Great Choptank in the county
of Dorchester.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.
September, 14, 1803.

Notice

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Somerset County, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the es-
tate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of
Somerset County, deceased.—All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the 10th day of February next,
they may otherwise by law be exclud-
ed from all benefit of said estate. Give
under my hand, this 26th day of July,
Domin 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Ad-
with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Informa-

FROM several of my friends, that
Eastern Shore, of a negro man
there, that it was my intention to
the COMMISSION BUSI-
ness, I leave to assure my friends, and
generally, that no intimations
has at any time fallen from
all those who may be placed
their property to my care, and
by their most obedient servants,
RICHARD LEE.

Baltimore, July 30, 1803.

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Office.



Eastern Shore

Intelligencer.

EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1803.

[NO. 702.]

STATE OF IRELAND.

OCTOBER 6.

Mr. Curran, in his speech on the recent trial of the rebel Kirwan, drew a striking and animated picture of the present state of Ireland; and in the most true colors contrasted the different lines of conduct adopted in that country with respect to the late and the former rebellions:—Alluding to the circumstances of his being appointed a counsel for the prisoner, he could not, he said, but confess he felt no small consolation when he compared his present with his former situation upon similar occasions. In those sad times to which he alluded, it was frequently his fate to come to the spot where he then stood with a body sinking under infirmity and disease, and a mind broken with the consciousness of public calamity, created and exasperated by public folly. It had pleased Heaven that he should live to survive both those afflictions, and he was grateful for its mercy. "I now, said he, come hither through a composed and quiet city: I read no expression on any face, save those that mark the ordinary feelings of social life, or the various characters of civil occupation. I see no frightful spectacle of infuriated power, or suffering humanity; I see no tortures; I hear no shrieks; I no longer behold the ravages of that odious bigotry by which we were deformed, and degraded, and disgraced; a bigotry against which no honest man should ever miss an opportunity of putting his countrymen of all sects and descriptions upon their guard—it is the accursed and promiscuous progeny of servile hypocrisy, of remorseless lust of power, or insatiate thirst of gain, laboring for the destruction of man, under the specious pretences of religion; her banner stolen from the altar of God, and her allies congregated from the abysses of Hell. She acts by votaries to be restrained by no compunctions of humanity—for they are dead to mercy—to be reclaimed by no voice of reason, for refutation is the bread on which their folly feeds. They are outlawed alike from their species and their Creator. The object of their crime is social life, and the wages of their sin is social death; for, although it may happen that a guilty individual should escape from the law that he has broken, it cannot be so with nations: their guilt is too extensive and unweildy for such escape. They may rest assured, that Providence has, in the natural connexion between causes and their effects, established a system of retributive justice, by which the crimes of nations are sooner or later avenged by their own inevitable consequences. But that hateful bigotry has fled at last, and I trust forever.—Even in this melancholy place I feel myself restored and recreated by breathing the atmosphere of justice, and mercy, and humanity. I feel I am addressing a jury of my countrymen, my fellow subjects, and my fellow Christians, against whom my heart is waging no concealed hostility, from whom my face is disguising no latent sentiment of repugnance or disgust. I have not now to touch the high raised strings of any angry passions in those that hear me, nor have I the terror of

thinking that if those strings cannot be snapt by the stroke, they will be only provoked into a more intigated vibration." Mr. C. then proceeded to observe, that this happy change in the minds and feelings of all men was the natural consequence of that system of mildness and good temper which had been recently adopted: and which he strongly exhorted to the jury to imitate and to improve upon, that they might thereby demonstrate to ourselves, to Great Britain, and to the enemy, that we were not unworthy of friends which we had been alleged to be—unworthy of the ordinary privilege of regular justice, or the lenient treatment of a merciful government. He said it was of the utmost importance to be on their guard against the wicked and mischievous representation of the circumstance which called them together, they ought not to take from any unauthenticated report those facts which they could have directly from sworn evidence. He had heard much of the extent of the dreadful conspiracy against the country, of the narrow escape of the government from a danger permitted to increase from a want of vigilance and caution. They now saw the fact as it was; by the judicious adoption of a mild and conciliatory system of conduct, what was six years ago a formidable rebellion, had now dwindled down to drunken riotous insurrections, disgraced certainly by some odious atrocities; its objects, whatever they were, no doubt highly criminal, but as an attack upon the state, of the most contemptible insignificance. He did not wonder that the patrons of burning and torture should be vexed that their favorite instruments were not employed in recruiting for the rebellion. He had no doubt but that if they had been so employed, the effect would have followed, and that an odious drunken insurrection would have easily been swelled into a formidable rebellion. Nor was it strange that persons so mortified, should vent themselves in wanton exaggerated representation, and in unmerited censure; in slandering the nation in the person of the viceroy, and the viceroy in the character of the nation; and that they should do so without considering that they were weakening the common resources against common danger, by making the different parts of the empire odious to each other, and by holding out to the enemy, and falsely holding out, that we were too much absorbed in civil discord to be capable of effectual resistance: in making this observation, he said his wish was merely to refute a slander upon his country, he had no pretension to be the vindicator of his excellency, whose person he did not know that he had ever seen.

At the same time he said, that when he was necessarily forced upon the subject, he felt no disposition to conceal the respect and satisfaction with which he saw the king's representative comport himself as he did at a crisis of no little anxiety; though of no considerable danger, if we may believe the evidence we have heard. He thought it was a proof of firmness and good sense not to discredit his own opinion of his confidence in the public safety by any ostentatious display of an unnecessary open preparation; and he thought he did himself equal honor by preserving his usual temper, and not suffering himself to be exasperated

by the event, when it did happen, into the adoption of any violent or precipitate measures. Perhaps he might even be excusable if he confessed that he was not wholly free from some professional vanity, when he saw the descendant of a great lawyer was capable of remembering, what, without the memory of such an example, he perhaps might not have done that even in the moment of peril, the law is the best safe guard of the constitution.—At all events he felt, that a man, who at all times had so freely censured the extravagancies of power and force as he had done, was justified if not bound, by the consistency of character, to give the fair attestation of his opinion to the exercise of wisdom and humanity, wherever he found them, whether in a friend or a stranger.

Mr. Curran, in his speech on the late trial of the rebel Kirwan, gave the following admirable description of the views of France and the evils which would not fail to result from the subjugation of that country by the common enemy:—"I have not (said he) had much opportunity of knowing the actual opinions of the lower order of the people; but if they be other than I think they ought to be, I would ask them, do you think you have made no progress to civil prosperity within the last twenty years? Are your opinions of modern and subjugated France the same that you entertained of popular and revolutionary France 14 years ago? Have you any hope that if the first consul got possession of your island, he would treat you half so well as he does those countries at his door, whom he must respect more than he can respect or regard you? And do you know how he treats those unhappy nations? You know that in Ireland there is little personal wealth to plunder—that there are few churches to rob. Can you then doubt that he would reward his rapacious generals and soldiers by parceling out the soil of the island among them, and by dividing you into lots of slaves to till the respective lands to which they belonged? Can you suppose that the perfidy and treason of surrendering your country to an invader, would to your new master be any pledge of your allegiance? Can you suppose, that whilst a single French soldier was willing to accept an acre of Irish ground, that he would leave that acre in the possession of a man, who had shewn himself so wickedly and so stupidly dead to the suggestions of the most obvious interest, and to the ties of the most imperious moral obligations? What do you look forward to with respect to the aggrandizement of your sect? Are you protestants? He has abolished protestantism with christianity. Are you catholics? Do you think he will raise you to the level of the Pope? Perhaps, and I think he would not—but if he did, could you hope more privilege than he has left his holiness? And what privilege has he left him? He has reduced his religion to be a mendicant for contemptuous toleration and he has reduced his person to beggary and to rags. Let me ask you a further question—Do you think he would feel any kind hearted sympathy for you? Answer yourself by asking—what sympathy does he feel for Frenchmen, whom he is ready by thousands to bury in the ocean, in the barbarous gambling of his wild ambition? What sympathy then could bind him to you?

He is not your countryman; the scene of your birth and your childhood is not endeared in his heart by the reflection, that it was also the scene of his. He is not, therefore, bound by any similarity of duty in this world, or by union of hope beyond the grave.—What then could you suppose the object of his visit, or the consequence of his success? Can you be so foolish as not to see that he would use you as slaves, while he held you; and that when he grew weary, which he soon would become of such a worthless and precarious possession, he would carry you to market in some treaty of peace, barter you in some more valuable concession, and surrender you to expiate by your punishment and degradation, the advantage you had given him by your follies and your crimes?"

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

The bill for erecting buildings for the use of the poor of Queen-Anne's county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Ordered, That the bill to establish pilots, and regulate their fees, have a second reading on to morrow.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, and, on motion, the question was put, That the following clause be received as an amendment to the said bill? "And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall vacate commissions that have been granted under the act passed at November session, 1793, entitled An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, and the supplementary acts thereto, and that all officers now in commission, whether in the general militia, select or infantry companies, troops of horse or artillery, shall continue so, any thing in this act notwithstanding." The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell Harwood, Hall, Grahame, Gantt, Stuart, Jones, Chapman, McPherson, Lloyd, Dashiell, Cottman, Hyland, Goldborough, Frazier, Keene, Bayly, Van Horn, Lyles, Shaaff, Sturgis, Wilton, Purnell, Turpin, Pearce, Kerthner, Swearingen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Cresap, Simkins. 37-

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Ireland, Angier, Hatcheson, Thomas, Dorsey, Holland, Carcaud, Brown, Rose, Veazey, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Thompson, Roberts, Sudler, Lowrey, Shriver, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Dicklon, Dugan, Smith, Yates. 25-

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed till the next session of assembly? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Ireland, Thomas, Holland, Rose, Hyland, Bayly, Sheredine, Alexander, Shaaff, Sudler, Williams, Purnell, Hawkins, Shriver, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Dickson, Dugan, T. Davis, Tomlinson, Cresap. 23-

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Angier, Hatchefon, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Grahame, Gantt, Carcaud, Stuart, Jones, Chapman, M'Pherson, Lemmon, Brown, Dashiell, Cottman, Goldborough, Frazier, Keene, Veazey, Miller, Van Horn, Lyles, Muir, Roberts, Lowrey, Sturgis, Rich, Turpin, Pearce, Smith, Yates, Swearingen, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard. 40.

So it was determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the house reconsider the second section of said bill? Determined in the negative.

Ordered, That the further consideration of said bill be postponed till tomorrow.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to the act authorizing the trustees of Charlotte Hall school to lay off a town in St. Mary's county, &c. the bill to restrain the ill practices used by sheriffs in taking goods by fieri facias and selling them by venditioni exponas, the bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned, the bill to pay the civil list, and the bill to authorize the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, severally endorsed "will pass;" and the resolution in favor of William Gardiner, endorsed "assented to." Which were ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill for the relief of Samuel Nicolls, endorsed "will not pass" the bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for repairing Shrewsbury church, in Kent county, the bill for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, several endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read.

A bill to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, endorsed "will pass;" which was read.

And a letter from his excellency the governor, enclosing a letter from William Pinkney, Esquire, relative to the bank of this state in the bank of England, which was read and referred to a committee.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

Mr. Rose delivers a bill to enable the levy court of Talbot County to assess and levy a certain sum of money for the respective purposes therein mentioned, which was read.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, and on further progression in reading said bill, the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed till the next session of assembly? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, W. Neale, Ireland, Thomas, Mercer, Grahame, Gantt, Holland, Stuart, Jones, Lemmon, Ridgely, Rose, Dashiell, Hyland, Goldborough, Keene, Bayly, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Shaff, Thompson, Sudler, Sturgis, Williams, Wilson, Purnell, Hawkins, Shriver, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Turpin, Pearce, Dickson, Dugan Zeller, T. Davis, Tomlinson, Cresap, Simkins. 43.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, Hopewell, Angier, Hatchefon, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Carcaud, Chapman, M'Pherson, Brown, Lloyd, Cottman, Veazey, Van Horn, Lyles, Muir, Roberts, Lowrey, Rich, Smith, Yates, Swearingen, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard. 26.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill authorizing any person prosecuted for a libel to give the truth in evidence, was read the second time and passed.

The following resolution being propounded to the house was read.

The bill entitled, An act authorizing any person prosecuted for a libel to give the truth in evidence, having been passed, and so declared by the chair, without any formal decision having taken place by rising. Resolved, That in order to express the sentiments of each individual member upon the subject, the yeas and nays be taken and

declared on the passage of the said bill.

On the second reading thereof, the question was put, that the word "formal" be stricken out of the said resolution? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 37 nays 34.

On progression in reading the said resolution, the question was put, That the words "by rising" be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the words "and no member objecting to the passage of the said bill," be inserted in the said resolution after the word "place?" Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 44 nays 15.

The question was then put, That the following words be inserted at the end of the preamble in the said resolution? "But one member having objected to the passage of the said bill being entered as unanimous, as being out of order, on account of the speaker having declared the bill passed before it was moved to enter it unanimous?" Determined in the negative, yeas 28 nays 37.

The resolution being read throughout, the question was put, That the house assent thereto? Determined in the negative, yeas 34 nays 38.

The question was then put, That the house now adjourn? Determined in the negative.

The following resolution was propounded to the house and read.

Resolved, That it be entered on the journals that the bill, entitled, An act authorizing any person prosecuted for a libel to give the truth in evidence, passed unanimously.

The resolution being read the second time, on motion, That the house assent thereto? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? Determined in the negative, yeas 34 nays 35.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

Ordered, That the bill to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, have a second reading on Tuesday next.

The bill to establish pilots, and regulate their fees, was passed and sent to the senate.

The bill authorizing any person prosecuted for a libel to give the truth in evidence, was sent to the senate.

Leave given to bring in a bill authorizing the drawing of a lottery to raise a sum of money for the improvement of the streets of the city of Annapolis, and for other purposes.

Agreeably to order, the house took into consideration the bill for the encouragement of learning in the several counties of this state therein mentioned, and, on motion, the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed till the next session of assembly? Determined in the negative, yeas 28 nays 42.

On progression in reading the said bill, the question was put, That the words "Saint-Mary's county" be inserted in the said bill? Yeas 33 nays 33.

The house being divided, it was declared in the negative by the speaker.

The question was then put, That the words "Kent county" be inserted in said bill? Determined in the negative, yeas 33 nays 38.

The question was then put, That the words "Calvert county" be inserted in said bill? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the words "one hundred and seventy-five dollars" be inserted in said bill? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed till the next session of assembly? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 38 nays 35.

On motion, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill to withdraw the several sums of money which have been granted by this state to the colleges and schools therein mentioned? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Gantt, Lemmon, Brown, Frazier, Keene, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Van Horn, Roberts, Lowrey, Sturgis, Williams, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Rich, Turpin, Pearce, Kershner, Zeller, Smith, Yates. 23.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, R. Neale, W. Neale, Ireland, Angier, Hatchefon, Mercer, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Grahame, Holland, Carcaud, Stuart, Jones, Chapman, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Lloyd, Meluy, Rose, Dashiell, Carroll, Cottman, Hyland, Goldborough, Bayly, Calvert, Lyles, Shaff, Muir, Thompson, Wilson, Purnell, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Dickson, Dugan, Swearingen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Cresap. 46.

So it was determined in the negative.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for deepening and widening a well in Taney town, the bill to prevent swine and geese going at large in Taney town, the bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to levy annually a sum of money for the support of Aaron Foskey, &c. severally endorsed "will pass;" which were ordered to be engrossed.

And an additional supplement to the act, entitled An act to regulate elections, endorsed "will pass," which was read.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 14.

The Committee of Ways and Means who were intrusted to enquire into the expediency of discontinuing the Office of Commissioners of Loans, in the different states,

REPORT:—

That conceiving this establishment may be considered as a part of the contract between the public and its creditors, which is contained in the act, "making provision for the debt of the United States," passed the 4th of August, 1790; believing that the abolition of the loan offices, by impeding the facility of transferring the debt, may tend, in some degree, to impair its value; unwilling to advise a measure which may, in any manner, however remote, affect the public credit, or which may be construed into a breach of the public faith, the committee respectfully recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to discontinue the office of commissioner of loans in the several states.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means on the expediency of discontinuing the office of COMMISSIONERS OF LOANS in the different states.

The report of the committee of the whole was a disagreement to the report of the committee of ways and means, and a recommendation to the house to adopt the resolution that it is expedient to discontinue the office.

After a debate of considerable length, the report of the committee of the whole was agreed to by yeas and nays—Yeas 58—Nays 55.

THURSDAY, December 15.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States, within the territory ceded by France to the United States.

Dr. Latimore moved an amendment, the object of which was to preserve the Mississippi district, as it had been heretofore, in relation to the entry and delivery of merchandise, instead of making, as the bill provides, New Orleans the only port of entry for the Mississippi territory, and to give time for the information, moved that the committee should rise.

Agreed to, and leave given to the committee to sit again.

FRIDAY, December 16.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had passed the salary bill with sundry amendments—also that they had resolved to postpone till the first Monday of September, the amendment to the constitution sent to them by the house of representatives.

[This is the amendment, in lieu of which the amendment agreed to by the two houses was passed.]

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill giving effect to the laws

of the United States, in the territory ceded by France to the United States.

The amendment of Mr. Latimore having for object the preservation of a port of entry in the Mississippi territory, was again taken into consideration.

Mr. Latimore moved that the committee should rise, to allow further time for obtaining information.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Latimore and Sandford; and opposed by Messrs. J. Clay, and J. Randolph; and lost—yeas 48—nays 50.

Messrs. Latimore, Gregg, Sandford and Griswold then spoke in favor of the amendment; and Messrs. J. Randolph, S. L. Mitchell, J. Clay, Eustis, Macon and Varnum, against it. When the question was taken on it, and carried in the negative—yeas 25.

Mr. Lyon offered a motion to exempt from duty goods exported from Louisiana, to the ports of the United States, since the 22d day of October last.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. J. Randolph and J. Clay, and rejected without a division.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with several amendments, which the house immediately considered, and agreed to with other amendments, when the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Dec. 5.

A bed of Gold Ore has been lately discovered in Cabarrus County, in this State, in a Creek running through the land of Mr. John Reed, a native of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, which promises to be a source of great riches to the proprietor. The metal was first found by two or three children of Mr. Reed, who were fishing. They brought a few pieces home to their father, as a curiosity, ignorant of its value. On examination, the ore was found not only to be Gold, but Gold of a very pure quality. Since this discovery, these little boys have picked up daily from 100 to 120 penny weights, (worth upwards of 20l. sterling,) but the proprietor has lately found a lump of the ore twenty eight pounds weight which it is supposed, when fluxed, will yield twenty-seven pounds of pure Gold, and is worth upwards of five thousand six hundred dollars! These facts are attested to us by one of the Members of our General Assembly from Cabarrus, now in this city, who has in his possession two specimens of this precious metal, one as it is found and the other as purified.

We are informed by a gentleman, whose situation enables him to be accurate, that there is now in the harbor of New York 231 ships—96 brigs—146 schooners—and 354 sloops—total 727, exclusive of mill, market, pleasure, and ferry boats, pettiangers, &c. a greater number than has been in it at any time since the Revolutionary War.

STAUNTON, Dec. 2.

MURDER.

On the night of the 27th of October last, a certain Mr. James Howard in conjunction with myself, were travelling down the Ohio river with a number of negroes bound to the Natchez; unfortunately some of the negro men meditated the sanguinary intention of killing us as we were lying a sleep, and accordingly attempted to carry their object into execution—one of them with an axe and another with a loaded whip terminated the life of the said Mr. Howard; I fortunately got overboard, receiving a stroke on my wrist, and swam ashore. The fellows were all caught and committed to the jail of Kenawha county, two of whom have received sentence of death, the others have been ordered to be hired out, and will be detained until the friends of Mr. Howard come forward; and as the conveyance of letters are uncertain, I deem it most expedient to convey the melancholy intelligence through the medium of newspapers.

Printers generally are requested to give the above an insertion.

FIRE!

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon the citizens of Philadelphia were called from their dwellings by the cry of Fire! An alarm of this kind is at all times distressing, but this was rendered

petuliarly the wind at commenced in a brick house of Sanson's. Although the paired to the fort in their it was not fud the house and seven of the same size ing shingles of the wind, tion, several and they w oned other houses been derable rain nearly tena ther of them ly. We un property of Bricklayers are not in a a loss. Non ed.

T H E

E

TUESDAY

By the lett, from I papers to t five.—The not been e ened and e sures, howe pedition w There wer oldiers ha tomed bo prize, and the first co sonableness ordered the paring oth the soldiery extended.— merely be the troops luctance.— menting th recent pro vernment nuance of Spain and crisis.—Ei seems, mul tively agre involved in the Dutch though t audible.— to obtain gether fail ent of req but it is h been proce fters certa the contin the north pone to lo of their f chanmen, gate, fail part of O in that sea French an from the I ly capture can priva those whi Spanish p

Extra fr Wabing 1803.

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Extra of sou in ember.

Every take possi bout six h Wilkinfor In six or and gener commissio country, a vernor for sition is e son of th

in the territory of the United States. Mr. Latimore, in preservation of a Mississippi territory, considered that the commission allow further information. supported by Sandford; and J. Clay, and J. —ayes 48—noes 25. Gregg, Sandford, spoke in favor of Messrs. J. R. J. Clay, Eustis, against it. When on it, and —ayes 25. a motion to the exports of the United States of Oct. 10, proposed by Messrs. J. Clay, and rejected.

peculiarly so from the violence of the wind at that time. The fire commenced in an unfinished three story brick house, situated on the south side of Sanson-street, near Seventh street. Although the citizens immediately repaired to the place, and used every effort in their power to stop its progress it was not subdued until it had destroyed the house in which it originated, and seven other new brick buildings, of the same size, adjoining it. The burning shingles were carried by the force of the wind, in a south westerly direction, several squares from the place, and they would probably have occasioned other conflagrations had not the houses been previously wet by a considerable rain. These buildings were nearly tenanted, but fortunately neither of them were occupied by a family. We understand that they were the property of industrious Carpenters and Bricklayers—some of whom, it is said, are not in a situation to bear so heavy a loss. None of the houses were insured. *Poulson's paper, of Dec. 14.*

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, December 27.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of Captain Bartlett, from London, we have received papers to the 22d of October, inclusive.—The invasion of England had not been essayed; but was still threatened and expected. No recent measures, however, indicated that the expedition was very near its departure. There were rumors that the French soldiers had pronounced the flat bottomed boats unsuitable for the enterprise, and refused to embark; that the first consul acquiescing in the reasonableness of their objections, had ordered the builders to desist from preparing others.—The requisitions of the soldiery, if once indulged, will be extended.—Perhaps those reports can merely be considered as shewing that the troops have manifested some reluctance.—The British continue augmenting their means of defence. The recent proceedings of the English government evince a belief in the continuance of the war. The affairs of Spain and Portugal had arrived at a crisis.—Either neutrality of both, it seems, must, ere this, have been definitively agreed to, or both have become involved in the war.—The situation of the Dutch has not been improved, although their complainings are less audible.—An attempt of the French to obtain a loan in Holland has altogether failed; and the useful expedient of requisition has been adopted; but it is hardly possible that can have been productive.—The British ministers certainly have reason to expect the continuance of the neutrality of the northern powers, if they have none to look for particular evidence of their friendship.—A fleet of merchantmen, under the convoy of a tri-gate, sailed for the Baltic the latter part of October.—They must remain in that sea during the winter.—Many French and Dutch merchant vessels from the East Indies have been recently captured.—The prizes of the galli-can privateers are generally retaken; those which escape commonly enter Spanish ports. [Pal.]

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated Washington, Saturday, December 10, 1803.

"The resolution for altering the Constitution passed the house of Representatives last evening, by the casting vote of the Speaker."

Fed. Ark. Dec. 17.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Natchez, dated 22d of November.

Every preparation is making to take possession of New Orleans—about six hundred men under general Wilkinson will leave this for that place in six or eight days.—C. C. Claiborne and general Wilkinson are appointed commissioners to receive the ceded country, and Mr. C. C. Claiborne governor for the time being. No opposition is expected to the taking possession of the country."

Extract of a letter from Washington, to the editor of the Baltimore American, dated Dec. 9 1803.

"This day gen. Smith brought forward in the Senate, the following resolution; viz.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire, whether any and what further protection ought to be given to the navigation and seamen of the United States."

"General Smith stated that by the resolution he had two objects in view; the one to prevent foreign ships from bringing into the United States, goods wares or merchandize, other than those of the nation to which such goods may belong.—The other to take measures to check the unjust practices of impressing seamen from on board the vessels of the United States on the high seas."

Much consternation took place on Friday the second inst, at the firm opposition of Mr. Butler, in the Senate, to a favorite presidential measure, viz. the alteration of the constitution [so as to secure the re-election of Thomas Jefferson.] The main question went to the designation on the ballots of the electors, of the person voted for as president, and the person voted for as vice president. The subject was taken up by the Senate nearly six weeks ago; but as it was discovered by the democratic party, that they could not muster their whole phalanx on the occasion, and as Mr. Butler could not at that time be prevailed upon, as a representative of a small State, to join hands with them in pulling down the great mound between consolidation and state sovereignty, or rather between the omnipotence of a few great states and the dependence of the small ones, the discussion of the question in the house was postponed from time to time, till seeing no prospect, perhaps that any inducement would stifle the independence and integrity of this formidable opponent, the subject was at length resumed on Thursday last. On that day the debate was very animated, but on the next it became highly interesting indeed; and the house continued sitting from 10, A. M. till near 10, P. M. Mr. Butler, in particular, one of the most influential opponents of the federal administration, drew great attention, both from the Senate and the lobby, which was filled a great part of the time with members from the lower house. On this important subject he stood up, an honest able champion of the small states, against the designs of the administration. His stand was bold and independent and his language suited to his part. Being necessarily drawn to a view of the conduct of the present ruling party, and comparing it with that of their predecessors, his expressions were such as no time will eradicate from their or the public mind. Having been, he observed, for many years, a decided opponent of the federal administration, he had used his best exertions to effect a change, in the sincere belief that the evils then so grievously complained of would all be remedied: "but (said he) to use the language of a member of the convention, it was PORK still, but with a different SAUCE." Nay, he was disposed to consider their real views as more pernicious, and their measures more oppressive, than those of their predecessors.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

Result of a FEDERAL administration.

[OFFICIAL.]

Claimants under the seventh article of the British treaty, are informed that lists of their claims, as decided by the board of commissioners in London, have, for their information, been transmitted to the collectors of the customs in the principal ports of the United States.

Department of State,
Washington, 15th of Nov. 1803.

Result of a DEMOCRATIC administration.

[NON-OFFICIAL.]

Claimants for property taken by the French are informed that by calling at any office, where the convention between the republics of America and France, they will find a proviso, attached to that convention, dated July 31, 1803, and signed Bonaparte, which proposes that the American government renounce all pretensions to claims

on France for depredations; ratified at Washington by president Jefferson, December 21, 1803. And by reviewing the journals of congress, said claimants will find, that on the 11th of March 1802, Mr. Griswold brought forward the following resolution.—

"That it is proper to make provision by law, towards indemnifying the merchants of the United States, for losses sustained by them, from French spoliation, the claims for which losses having been renounced by the final ratification of the convention with France as published by proclamation of the president of the United States."

This resolution was supported by every federalist, in congress; but the majority being Democrats, the resolution was rejected by a silent vote, and no reasons assigned. Claimants under Jay's treaty, please to walk into the custom house, and learn the amount of your awards for prime loss, dangers, interest, &c.

The above pertinent remarks are from the New England Repertory. The editor (says the Gaz. U. States) might have added under the last head:

Claimants for property taken by the Spanish are informed, that by calling on the president of the United States they may learn (unless it should be deemed a secret of state) that during the last session of congress Mr. Jefferson received from our minister in Spain, a treaty which had been negotiated between him and the Spanish court, and which provided, on the part of Spain, for the payment of the claims of our citizens. He might learn further, that Mr. Jefferson, for reasons best known to himself, has hitherto withheld this treaty from the senate and of course prevented it from being ratified.

Fed. Ark.

From the NEW YORK HERALD.

Cruel Prosecution and shameful inconsistency.—It has not yet fallen to our share to record a transaction of Mr. Jefferson's political life, so utterly odious in all its features as the one now to be mentioned. We are informed by a gentleman of respectability direct from Marietta, that just before he left that place, he happened to be present at the house of General Rufus Putnam, when the old gentleman received a letter from the president dismissing him from the office of surveyor general of the United States, and appointing one Jared Mansfield in his place. This removal is not to be passed over without making the public acquainted with all the particulars necessary to enable them to appreciate the action as it deserves.

General Rufus Putnam is one of those revolutionary officers who served under Washington during the whole American war;—from the first battle to the close of the last campaign. He was one of those whom his General embraced at his leave-taking interview, on the banks of the Hudson, when tears choked his utterance, and a squeeze of the hand was all the expression his emotions permitted him to bestow on the faithful companions of all his toils, the sharers of all his dangers. It is well known that when the unanimous suffrages of his country, afterwards placed him on an elevation, where he had honors and profits to dispose of, he never neglected an opportunity to reward the brave veterans who had fought by his side, without even enquiring what shades of difference might exist between them and him as to the politics of the day. Among others he sought out the subject of this article.—He found him retired to the western wilderness, where no inhabitant had ventured before him. There, covered with the scars, received in his country's cause, he was engaged in subduing wild lands, to make provision for a young family growing up about him, and which his slender circumstances had not been sufficient to provide for, without devoting his old age to all the severities of a first settler. The good and generous Washington endeavoured to render the remainder of his days comfortable by appointing him surveyor general in the territory north west of the river Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. This he had been suffered to enjoy till now. Our present executive had not before perhaps discovered the residence of the victim, or had not arrived at him in the regu-

lar course he had marked out for himself. If we follow Mr. Jefferson's track of persecution, we shall claim with the eloquent Bayard, "in this path we see the real victims of stern, uncharitable, unrelenting power. It is here we see the Soldier who fought the battles of the Revolution; who spilt his blood and waited his strength to establish the independence of his country; deprived of the reward of his services, and left to pine in penury and wretchedness. It is along this path that we may see helpless children crying for bread, and grey hairs sinking in sorrow to the grave. It is here that no innocence, no merit, no truth, no services can save the unhappy sectary who does not believe in the creed of those in power."

We speak with confidence, for we speak from personal acquaintance with General Putnam, when we say, that though indeed he was no democrat, he was by no means what is called a party man; he was extremely mild in temper and amiable in manners, and must, at least, have turned the frosty corner of fifty. Is it not then inhuman to drive him from his bread at this period of life, to serve a party by providing for another, without a shadow of those claims which so eminently mark the case of this veteran officer?—We have taken some pains to learn the history of Mr. Mansfield's life and services. The result of our enquiries furnishes another cause for reproach on Mr. Jefferson for his abominable inconsistency, his shameful self-contradiction, his disgraceful departure from all that he has publicly professed. He has informed us, as we all well remember, that his vengeance should fall, as much as possible, on those who adhered to our enemies during the American revolution. Be it told that Jared Mansfield was a known and determined toy during the whole war and even was concerned in committing violence on some books in the college library in New Haven, because they were supposed to contain sentiments favorable to liberty. Yes; while General Putnam was engaged in fighting the battles of his country, and was generously spilling his blood in her service, this Mr. Mansfield was siding with those very enemies, wishing them success, and doubtless yielding them all the aid in his power. How must this conduct of our executive give an edge to the taunts of those who still sneer at the "blessings of our revolution," as they call it in derision? but if we understand Mr. Jefferson's character, he is not to be influenced by any considerations of this sort.—Power has so long been the object of his fondest dreams, that having by some means attained it, he is determined by every means to keep it. All therefore that he thinks stands in his way, or are not well disposed towards him must be sacrificed without regard to circumstances, age, or services.

And should every revolutionary officer with Washington at their head, were he now alive, present an impediment to his ambition he would quickly destroy them all, "all at one fell swoop." But it is not, nor cannot come to good." When his

"May of life
"Is fallen into the fear, the yellow
"And which should accompany old
"As honor, love, obedience—troops
"of friends,
" [He] must not look to have, but in
"their stead,
"Curfies not loud but deep."
"And an hour will assuredly arrive,
"when he, in vain, will wish for
"Some sweet oblivious antidote,
" [To] cleanse the foul bosom of that
"perilous stuff,
"Which weighs upon the heart."

Extract of a letter from Knoxville, to a gentleman in Augusta, dated Oct. 26.

"I am at Knoxville, on my way to New Orleans, on public service. I am happy to be able to inform you that the road so much desired, from S. W. point, and from Tillico block house to Georgia, has this week been granted by the Indians. The commerce of Georgia and the agriculture of Tennessee, are equally benefitted by this measure. I think a wagon road may be made from hence to Petersburg, in Georgia. —In less than two hundred and fifty miles."

Telegraph.

From the NATIONAL REGIS.
TO LAURA.
HEATH the sun's meridian ray
The flow'et droops and dies away;
Yet evening's cool, refreshing dew
Gives it to live, and bloom anew.

Not so, when Winter's gelid blast
Invades the young and tender shoot;
No more its bloom or fragrance left,
The "killing frost has nipt its root!"

So, lovely LAURA, when the rays
Of thy too fierce resentment burn;
I droop—but still, ere hope decays,
The dew of favor may return.

But stern, disdainful, proud neglect
My bosom with despondence fills;
The heat of ANGER only wilts—
The frost of cold indifference kills!

From the New England Repository.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Money saved to the mouth of labor by
new economies.

Having observed with great satisfaction that the President and Congress of the United States have devoted their principal attention of late to the sublime and patriotic amusement of the RACE—I, the subscriber, take the liberty to "o'erstep the bounds" of foolish New England baldfishness, and propose myself a candidate for a seat in Congress. I have devoted a great part of my life to sport—I am versed in the whole history of horse racing from its first institution among the Greeks and Romans, thro' the dark ages until it was publicly patronized by king James I. I have studied with delight its progress through the reigns of Charles I. and II. and fought out the errors of calculation by which so many of the nobility lost their stakes. I have been initiated in all the secrets of the sportsman. I can tell to the "hundredth and thousandth" part of an ounce, what weight will reduce the swiftest courser to a level with the truck horse. I am indeed quite the thing. Now, not doubting but I should be able to "manage my own affairs in my own way," to my very great advantage, it is entitled to notice on the Race Ground, by right to sit in Congress, if I did not prefer the Races, I do publicly and voluntarily consent to be elected, next term, and promise on my part to attend punctually every race within ten miles of the Capitol, for the reduced salary of THREE DOLLARS A DAY—A saving to the public of the same sum daily, with a prospect of my acquitting myself to the greatest advantage, in the duties of my trust. I am with the homage of my highest respect, the public's most obsequious
TOM SWEEPSTAKES.

"A gentleman some time since ascended in an Air Balloon, accompanied by a lady: after having risen to a considerable height, he proposed to salute her; this the lady refused, adding, "that at any other time she should not have the least objection upon earth!" [London Paper.]

THE Subscriber being appointed by a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to sell and convey a tract or parcel of land, called Morefield's Addition, containing Eighty-three Acres and one quarter of an Acre, more or less—Also, part of one other tract of land, called Buckby, containing Twenty-five Acres, more or less, formerly the property of Brooks Thornton, late of Talbot county, deceased, for the payment of the just debts of the said Brooks Thornton. In pursuance thereof, will be offered for sale, at Fhimble Town, adjoining the lands of John Roberts's heirs.—Morefield's Addition chiefly cleared, and in cultivation, with a dwelling house thereon.—Buckby, chiefly wood land, with a small house thereon. The terms of sale will be, the whole of the purchase money to be paid in fifteen months, with interest from the day of sale; the purchasers to give bond with approved security—the lands to be conveyed when the purchase money and interest thereon is paid. The creditors of the said Brooks Thornton are hereby directed to exhibit their claims, with the proper vouchers, to the Chancellor, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.
HENRY DOWNES.
December 20, 1803.

NOTICE.
BY Virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 5th of January next, at the late dwelling house of Shadrach Keene, late of Dorchester county, deceased, in and to the following tract of land, to wit: A tract of land called Keene's Misfortune, which tract is lying in the county aforesaid, and near the head of Hunga River, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security or sureties for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the time of sale.
RICHD. C. KEENE, Trustee.
All persons having claims against the deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the above sale.
R. C. K. Trustee.
December 20, 1803.

NOTICE.
St. Thomas's Lodge, No. 37, at Easton, WILL meet on the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. A. L. 5803, at their Lodge Room, for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of St. John. They respectfully invite all free and accepted ancient York Masons of the neighbouring counties, to join in the participation of the same, upon the level. By order,
WILLIAM HARRISON, Jun.
Sec. Pro. Tem.
Easton, December 13, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Talbot County letters of administration on the personal estate of William G. Dawson late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first Monday in June next, when a dividend will be made in the Register's office, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of November 1803.
WILLIAM DAWSON, Administrator

The following very excellent
BOOKS
are for sale at this Office.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Elegant Extracts in prose & verse | The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, 3 vols. 8vo. |
| Pope's Homer | School for Children |
| Hayley's Works | No Cross no Crown |
| Sandford & Meriton | Blair's Sermons |
| Zimmerman on Solitude | Wesley's Sermons |
| Boswell's Life of Johnson | Crisp's Sermons |
| Cowper's Poems | Bibles |
| Romance of the Forest | Psalms of David |
| Fordyce's Addresses | The book of common Prayer |
| The Looking-Glass for the mind, or the juvenile Friend | Rippon's Hymns |
| The Girl of the Mountains | Sacramental Meditations |
| Tom Jones | Plasters |
| Franklin's Works | Self Knowledge |
| Edwards on Affections | Sheridan's Dictionary |
| The Doubtful Marriage | Entic's Dictionary |
| Count Roderic's Castle | Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary |
| Man of the World | Introduction to Latin Grammar |
| Charlotte Temple | Virgili Maronis Opera |
| Scott's Lessons | Virgil Delphin |
| Paul & Virginia | Juvenalis Delphin |
| Buchan's Domestic Medicine | Terentii |
| Taplin's Farriery | Ovidii Nasonis |
| Gibson's Survey | The American Tutor's Assistant |
| Whole Duty of Man | Ready Reckoner |
| Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia | Spelling Books |
| The Children's Friend | Primers |
| Baltimore Magazine | Blank Books |
| Gustavus Vassa | Sealing Wax, Waters, Ink Stands, and Ink Powder |
| Tellamed, or the world explained | Copies for writing in Schools |
| Guthrie's Grammar | The Black Bird, or Songster, together with various small treatises adapted to the juvenile mind |
| Walker's Gazetteer | Pen knives, &c. |

—ALSO—
All kinds of BLANKS may be had on the shortest notice.
Easton, December 13, 1803.

The Subscriber has just received from the Patent Ware House of Richard Lee, & Co. New York, a fresh supply of Genuine

Patent Medicines,
amongst which are the following, viz.
Dr. Hahn's Anti Bilious Pills.

CELEBRATED for evacuating superfluous bile and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, and are esteemed a valuable preventative for the yellow fever.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of this medicine is unnecessary, it never having failed in many thousand cases—not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one bottle, and numbers not half a bottle.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

Which has performed more cures than all the other medicines ever before made public—in rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable thro'out Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions,) and unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine German Cornplaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent & mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in a climate unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c.
Various other patent Medicines besides those enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general supply of genuine drugs, perfumes, spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices.—Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
JOHN STEVENS, Jun.

VALUABLE FARM FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for rent for the ensuing year the farm whereon he at present resides (Head of Wye) there are three fields of about one hundred and eighty thousand corn hills, independent of the lots, some of which are in a high state of cultivation; the improvements in good order, with a well of most excellent water in the yard.
Should I not rent this property by the 1st. October, I shall want an Overseer to reside there.
JAMES BORDLEY.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE REV'D. ELISHA RIGG having rented the house now occupied by the honorable William Hindman, Esq. informs the public, that he intends to remove his FAMILY and FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the 1st day of January next. He will then be able to admit several Young Ladies in addition to the number he already has. The house is large and comfortable, and pleasantly situated on the Talbot County side of Wye River, 13 miles from Easton, and 1 from Centreville.

The branches of Literature at present taught in his School, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the Elements of General History. Mr. R. has provided a complete Map of the World, exhibiting every country on the Globe at one view, and a separate map of each quarter of the world, with the several countries painted in different colours, which greatly facilitates the acquisition of a correct idea of their relative positions and dimensions. But to those branches he intends to add Music Drawing, and the various kinds of Needle Work. A governess, of a most improved understanding, unexceptionable principles, and easy manners, will shortly be engaged to superintend the Needle Work, and such other accomplishments as belong, peculiarly, to the Female Character; an advantage to the School, of which Mr. R. could not heretofore avail himself, for want of house room. The terms for board and tuition (music and drawing excepted) are £. 50 per annum, to be paid in quarterly payments.
N. B. The Boarders find their own beds, &c.

Queen Ann's county, }
Oct. 4, 1803. } 90

PROPOSALS

By WILLIAM PRYCE, and WILLIAM BLACK, of Wilmington, Delaware.

For publishing by Subscription, The History of our Blessed LORD and SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST,

Embellished with an elegant copper-plate Frontispiece; with the lives of the

HOLY APOSTLES,

And their successors for three hundred years after the Crucifixion.

By Ebenezer Thompson, D. D. and William Charles Price, L. L. D.

Dedicated to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work shall be printed in a handsome quarto volume, with a general index.
2. It shall be printed on a fine paper, and new type, embellished with an elegant frontispiece, neatly bound and lettered, and delivered to subscribers at Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, to non-subscribers the price will be Five Dollars.
3. Subscribers' names to be added as a testimony of their zeal for the patronage of so invaluable a work.
4. The money to be paid on the delivery of the book.
5. Any person obtaining subscribers for ten copies, and becoming responsible for the payment thereof, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno Domini 1803.
JOHN WIEKINS, Administrator.
with a copy of the will annexed.

BLANK BONDS

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