



Eastern Shore

Intelligencer.

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[NO. 720.]

From the Correspondent.

Sir,

To him who has yet preserved the exercise of his judgement, unshackled by devotion to a party; who safe and retired from the tumult, can contemplate the passing scene as an unprejudiced spectator, the present condition of this state affords ample matter for deep and serious reflection.—If he attentively considers the situation and temper of the contending parties—If he penetrates into the secret views of governing faction, and observe the means, which without scruple they employ to attain their ends, he will be forced to confess, that the present is a crisis, which menaces the constitution of the state, and the liberties of the people, with new and peculiar danger. If he be attached from principle, to a republican form of government, conceiving it above all others the best suited to the dignity of our nature, and calculated as far as human wisdom can provide, to promote and secure the happiness of mankind, how shall he controul his indignation when he perceives, that even the guards and sanctions of our free constitution, are insufficient to repel the inroads of ambition, and unable to protect us from the violence of oppression.—If he picture to his imagination what might be our happy and flourishing condition were our rulers studious to discharge their duties to the people, what must be his resentment against those, who prevent to the purposes of private aggrandizement, the powers that were given them to establish the security and extend the prosperity of the state; who, basely betraying their high trust, and careless of the duties it imposes, seek only the advancement of their selfish interests, or the gratification of their criminal ambition; when he remembers that it is the conduct of such men, which furnishes the adversaries of liberty with their most plausible arguments, who delight to present their evils as the necessary consequences of popular government, what mingled emotions of shame and indignation, must agitate his breast.

He whose confidence has been deceived, who has been disappointed in expectations he had fondly cherished, naturally gives loose to his resentment: callous indeed must he be, to the best feelings of our nature, and lost to all generous sentiment, who on such an occasion could refrain the expression of his feelings. Such is our conduct in private life, and such are our sentiments. When we hear of ingratitude and treachery to a benefactor, who to the last had remained unsuspecting of the villain that effected his ruin, how warmly we sympathize with the sufferer, how perfectly do we approve his desire for vengeance, and how cheerfully would we contribute all in our power to the exposure and punishment of the criminal. But what is his guilt compared with the crime of those who betray the confidence of the people? Is there any ingratitude, any treachery, that can equal this? From the black catalogue of villainy, could we select a crime, more corrupt in its motive, pernicious in its examples, or fatal in its consequences? Such are the reflections, and such the feelings of every genuine republican, who has compared the confident expectations of the people of this state with the conduct of our present rulers.—This comparison, Sir, I have made, and it is the conviction of my duty as a citizen, that has deter-

mined me thus publicly to declare the result. Whatever may be the case under other governments, it cannot be denied, that from the nature of ours, each citizen is in a manner constituted guardian of the laws and censor of the administration, when it appears to him that the sacred principles of the constitution have been rashly profaned and violated.—When he perceives that laws are enacting not having for their object the general prosperity of the whole, but solely designed to promote the petty interests, or gratify the selfish passions of individuals: When he observes it to be the constant endeavor of the administration, systematically to deceive and delude the people; in all these and in all similar cases, if he fail to represent the abuse and to call down the national indignation on its authors; who can doubt that he is guilty of treachery to himself and to his country? Such a man is unworthy to be a freeman, since he understands or values not the ennobling distinction.

But few and vernal will appear the errors of the federal party, if we contrast to them the crimes of those, who for some time past have directed the affairs of this state. I would not be understood to speak of our venerable governor, No—may the laurels he gathered in his youth, unwithered shade his aged temples, and consecrate his tomb! It is well known that he has frequently expressed in strong and pointed terms, his disapprobation of the measures into which he has been hurried by the violence of those who call themselves his friends. I can allow something to the partiality of an uncle, and something to the imbecilities and inderision of age; I can ponder (when confined within the bounds of moderation) the resentment of disappointed ambition.

I pledge myself to prove to the people of the State of New York, the following facts.

That to engross the emoluments of office, and establish themselves and their adherents in power, a coalition aristocratic in its principles, and in its operation, destructive of the rights and liberties of the people, has been formed between two leading and powerful families of the state.—That the framers of this conspiracy, well knowing that the disinterested patriotism of Mr. Burr could never be won to their views; on the contrary, that this gentleman would obstruct and (if not timely prevented) would undoubtedly defeat their designs; they from the beginning marked him out for destruction.—That to effect this purpose, a plan has been laid, and has been pursued with diabolical constancy, by a series of infamous slanders and atrocious calumnies to blast his reputation, and to wrest from him the well merited confidence of the people.

That a system of universal unrelenting persecution, by exciting and perpetuating personal and family resentments has inflamed political animosity, to a most alarming and dangerous height, and has perhaps prepared the way for a civil war.

That in the distribution of offices, generally speaking, no regard has been had to the qualifications and just claims of the candidates. Men whose services deserve the gratitude, or whose talents might illustrate the glory of their country, have been passed by in contemptuous neglect, while the preference has been given to others, whose pliancy of disposition and total exemp-

tion from principle, promises the most perfect obedience to the will and the most slavish subservience to the designs of their employers.

And lastly, that the late proceedings of the coalition with respect to the Merchant's Bank, tends directly to destroy the security of property, and involve a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of our constitution. I address myself to my fellow citizens with the sincerity of an honest man: and with the earnest warmth of a republican; I solemnly declare I have no engagement to any man, or to any set of men. I have not regaled my imagination, nor invigorated my industry with the expectation of office, or with the hopes of patronage. I expect to be believed in those assertions because they are true. If I receive from the public that calm and patient attention to which I feel myself entitled, so easy is the proof and so manifest the tendency of the measures which I denounce, that I cannot doubt for a moment the success of the cause which I glory to defend—the cause of truth, of virtue, and of liberty. The people will assert their rights, and maintain their independence. They will no longer permit themselves to be sold and transferred like a herd of cattle, from the Livingstons to the Clintons; and from the Clintons to the Livingstons. They will no longer be deluded by men who whilst they affect a clamorous regard for their liberties; indulge in all the excesses of tyranny.—Men who in their sentiments and professions, mock the austerity of ancient Rome; and in their conduct and manners surpass the profligacy of modern France. To reverse the phrase of a celebrated writer, let us preserve the good sense of the people from being deceived, and they are naturally endued with a spirit of resistance which will not submit to be oppressed.

But I must confess Sir, when I consider how open and shameless have been these proceedings, and yet in how complete a delusion still remains so great a portion of the people, I almost sink into despair. Nor can I support myself at such moments, even with the miserable selfish consolation of Junius: For unless the principles and measures of our administration be materially altered, unless the people be speedily recalled to a sense of their dignity and be brought to discern their real interests; I fear I must live to witness (if not released by a premature death) the extinction of civil liberty, and the establishment of despotism.

CELIUS.

New York Politics.—The New York papers present us with a melancholy spectacle of political dissention and party rage, unequalled in any other state in the union. This state, during our revolutionary war was afflicted with the scourge of foreign invasion and intestine broils, and is now doomed to be the victim of the intrigues of idle demagogues and the sport of contending factions. The schism that has broke out among the democrats there, evinces that their union was a forced state and the mere effect of personal views, and their mutual jealousy and distrust had only been hushed for a while through the policy of party. They have now, however, torn asunder their slender ties of union, and we think it high time for the people of that state to be convinced that their welfare and happiness have never en-

tered the minds of those demagogues.

In almost every other state two parties are only recognized, and the decided line of distinction which has always existed from their beginning, completely separates one from the other. But in New York the dissensions of men who have been in the habits of concerting together their schemes of disorganization, have engendered the most implacable spirit of hostility.—There is no knowing where this will end, and if the good sense of the people does not interpose to check the private views of interested individuals, it must ultimately terminate in the most shameful oligarchy.

The Clinton and Livingston families are the nobility of that state, and it is a matter of policy with them to get rid of Mr. Burr, who standing upon elevated ground, is the only rival they dread. He is the stumbling block and lies in the way of all their plans of aggrandizement, and the violence of their attacks evinces of what importance they conceive the contemplated objects to themselves.

The federalists have not indifferently looked on the scenes, that these two parties were acting around them, nor altogether with silence. The conflicts of a divided faction which still unites in one common end of disorganization, it may be hoped, will develop the real characters of their leaders more fully to the people; but hitherto very little ground perhaps has been afforded, to the friends of order and public weal, to expect that much good will result from it. In every part of the state exertions are making to support the Clintonian nomination, under the pretence of genuine republicanism, while Mr. Burr is held up in the most presumptuous manner, as an apostate and traitor. His opponents have linked themselves with Mr. Jefferson, and whatever superior pretensions Mr. Burr may have to the governorship of the state, this circumstance will operate very much in favor of his competitors at the election. In one paper we have observed the publication of no less than 10 meetings of the citizens in different parts of N. York for the purpose of supporting the Clintonian nomination. This argues an active warmth in the cause, and also betrays apprehensions as to Mr. Burr's influence, which they affect to disregard.

The spirit of party however has not confined its operation to political views, but it has intruded itself even into mercantile concerns. In a letter from Albany, published in the Morning Chronicle, a democratic print, it is mentioned that they (meaning the Clintonian party) say that the Merchant's Bank is owned by federalists and Burrites, who are equally odious to them, and some of these genuine republicans have been heard to say that now "they have all the offices of the state in their hands, they ought also to have the monied institutions." And a bill was actually voted for by the legislature for the purpose of supporting the Merchant's Bank. We know not whether it has passed into a law, but it is certain that such a measure must lean very strongly towards a violation of the sacred rights of private property. That it is clear that expediency, utility or propriety are modified to the selfish plans of cabal. A new criterion of public rights is about to be introduced, by which honesty, integrity and honor are to be tried by a man's political creed. In

fect by which all those qualities so highly prized by our forefathers are reduced to a nullity, in the scale of public estimation. If this is not something like French corruption we are very much mistaken.

LONDON, March 2.

HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION BULLETIN CONTINUED.

March 2—His Majesty is going on favourably.

March 3—There is no material alteration in His Majesty since yesterday.

March 4—His Majesty is better to day than he was yesterday.

March 5—His Majesty continues to make a very favourable progress towards recovery.

March 6—His Majesty is going on in a favourable way.

March 7—His Majesty continues gradually to recover.

March 8—There is no material alteration in His Majesty since yesterday.

March 9—His Majesty continues to go on in a favourable way.

March 7.

An embargo has been laid at the custom house upon all vessels bound to any ports than the undermentioned viz. Spain and Portugal, Mediterranean, America, Africa, East and West Indies.

March 8.

The embargo which we mentioned yesterday as having been laid on the port of London, extends to all the outports, except upon the convoys bound down channel—Various causes have been assigned for this measure, but the real one remains a secret with government. This embargo is not expected to last above ten days.

It is no longer to be doubted, that the French fleet have quitted Toulon. It would, indeed, be most desirable to the first consul to collect the whole of his ships from L'Orient, Rochefort, Ferrol, and Toulon, in the harbour of Brest. They would then form a respectable fleet, not fewer than from 37 to 40 sail of the line, besides frigates. It is said, that the Toulon fleet sailed from thence on the 28th January. Its force is variously stated; but it is generally supposed to comprise ten sail of the line. Lord Nelson is stated to have been off Brest on the 29th January, and that on the 23d he was off the cape of Roses, the North East point of Spain, and the direct line in which the French fleet will steer, should it be destined for the Atlantic.

It is said that Mr. Grey will, in the House of Commons to day, give notice of his intention to submit on Wednesday next, a motion upon the state of the country. Such a debate will, of course afford as wide a field as could be wished, for the fullest development of the principles and views of the different parties.

General Moreau has been taken up, and the police are in pursuit of Pichegru and Georges.

The public curiosity has been excited not a little since the news of the recent plot against the consular government, to know the result, and to learn whether the intelligence was correct that state Generals Moreau and Pichegru to have been guillotined. Till farther accounts be received from France, the present anxiety cannot be removed and it must be considerably heightened by accounts received this morning from Brest, which state that

ANOTHER REVOLUTION

Has taken place in France inimical to Bonaparte. The news is said to have been brought over by a Royalist general. How far it may be correct, we cannot take upon us to determine; but the thing is far from being improbable. We shall not indulge in conjectures, but content ourselves with subjoining the information that has reached us.

"DEAL, MARCH 8:

"We have just received intelligence of a very important nature, which added to the last news from France, carries with it some degree of probability, especially as great bustle prevails here at present among the shipping in the Downs. A general and his suite attached to the monarchical party in France, who was some days ago received on board one of our cruisers from the heights above Dieppe, brings an account that a counter revolution has taken place in that country,

prejudicial to the interests of the Corsican Usurper.

"The whole naval department here are in the highest spirits; in consequence of this sudden change of affairs all the ships, cutters and brigs ready for sea in the Downs have received orders to get under weigh immediately. Most of them have already sailed. Wind S. E. and by S.

"The firing heard the other day was a salute at Boulogne; but on what occasion we have not yet learnt."

Last night dispatches were sent off expressly by a messenger from the Admiralty to Plymouth, for Admiral Lord Cornwallis, to be forwarded to him from that place by a fast sailing vessel. An express was likewise sent off to Ireland.

All ships of every description have been ordered to be got ready for service as fast as possible. Every thing seems to shew that some secret expedition is in contemplation.

Last night we received Dutch papers to the 28th ult.—The most important piece of information they contain is an open acknowledgment in The Merchant, that the Dutch officers who had been applied to, to take commands in the flotilla of Flushing, destined for the invasion of this country, have refused to accept of the appointments. This shews in what a hopeless light they view the whole undertaking.

The Moniteurs are filled chiefly with addresses to the First Consul, to congratulate him on his escape. Further mention is made of the conspiracy or of the conspirators in the official papers.

Accounts from Vienna of the 4th Feb. state, that the greatest bustle prevails among the ministers of that court; that the troops were in motion, and that every thing indicated an approaching change of affairs.

We announced on Tuesday the preparations which were making for an expedition against Boulogne, and some other ports of the enemy. These preparations have been followed by an embargo in our ports, and the execution of a vigorous and decisive measure is at hand.

The plan of the intended expedition originated with Mr. Richard Phillips, of St. Paul's Church Yard. That Gentleman has, for a considerable time, proposed to government to close up and permanently blockade the ports of the enemy, by sinking at their entrances old ships of various burthens, filled with chalk or stones. By varying the number and size of those vessels, and by other contrivances adapted to the circumstances of the enemy's ports, he considers it to be in the power of this country to render every harbour of France, Holland and Flanders unnavigable and totally useless.

After mature investigation, the idea has been adopted by government, and a number of old ships, filled with Maidstone rag stone, are immediately to be sunk at the entrance of the harbour of Boulogne, so as to render it impossible for the enemy's vessels to come out, which have rendezvoused in that port; consequently nothing further will be to be apprehended from an invasion in that quarter!

The shallow and intricate navigation of the ports of Holland will afterwards be more easily choked up and ruined, exactly in the same manner, and by chaining numbers of heavy ships together. Mr. Phillips deems it equally practicable to choke up the harbour of Brest, and all the larger ports of France, so that no ship of war can come out or go into them.

During the war, these sub-marine blockades will be rendered permanent by sloops or small ships being stationed off each port, to destroy the machinery with which the enemy may endeavour to raise the sunken ships.

In short, the plan is as efficacious as it is simple, and the power which we exclusively possess to avail ourselves of it, results from the peculiar circumstance of our being the Masters of the Ocean; a dominion which this plan alone will enable us to perpetuate during any number of ages.—We have, singly, to maintain our naval superiority, and the ports of every country, which may dare to insult us, are at our mercy. The malice and the rivalry of France will henceforth be harmless—we shall have nothing to dread from invasion, and the genius of Britain may enable her to bid defiance to a world in arms opposed to her!

March 11.

The bulletin of to-day is as follows:

"Queen's House, March 14.

"His Majesty recovers daily."

[Signed as usual.]

This morning we received a series of the Moniteur to the seventh inst.

The account which we yesterday inserted relative to the apprehension of general Pichegru, is genuine. We find it given verbatim in the official journal of the 29th ult. There is not the slightest notice taken of Gen. Moreau's arrest, nor have any measures been adopted that tend to shew the line of conduct which the first consul intends to pursue with respect to the illustrious victim of his jealousy and despotism. The grand object of the French government is to implicate, by every possible means this country in the conspiracy imputed to Pichegru, and we already discover the activity of his researches in looking for proofs from a recollection of rumours, reports, conjectures, and surmises, in various parts of the world. Letters and extracts of letters to this effect are given in the Moniteurs, for the purpose of shewing that the assassination of Bonaparte had been long determined.

BOSTON, April 13.

FROM LONDON.

On Wednesday, London papers to the evening of the 9th ult. were received by the arrival of the ship Minerva, capt Clement, from London. It appears that his majesty's health was nearly restored.—The French account of the late revolutionary occurrence at Paris has been published.—Moreau with a number of obscure individuals, have been arrested. The official accounts say, that Pichegru and Georges were complotters with Moreau, and have been at Paris; but the London papers say the former has remained in England, and that Georges has not been in France lately.—The Gallic rulers, as usual, assert that the conspirators were employed and encouraged by the British. On this an English editor remarks: That there never has been in any one plot alleged to have been discovered in France since the revolution, the slightest proof that any English administration was ever concerned, directly or indirectly, to take off any of the revolutionary leaders by assassination. In every plot that has been framed or fabricated from Bristol to Bonaparte, from the assassination of that virtuous patriot Marat to the last forged conspiracy against Bonaparte, England has been charged as the prime mover, instigator, and paymaster; and yet we will assert, in the most positive & unequivocal manner that the archives of France do not afford the slightest written evidence, & that the population of France & Eng. does not furnish the slightest parole evidence in proof or justification of the charge. We have not observed any mention that La Fayette, Latour Maubourg, the Prince of Peace, or any of the French bishops have been accused of being concerned in the plot. Moreau's brother dared to pronounce in the tribunate, that the general was innocent, and that the charges against him were calumnies. Mr. Moreau was arrested, but sometime afterward, released by order of the first consul.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

The arrival of the British Packet Duke of Cumberland, capt. Lawrence, puts us in possession of News to the 11th ult. The following extracts are made in haste. To-morrow we shall be more copious.

LONDON, March 10.

The Royal Assent was, last night, given by commission, to several bills in the House of Lords.

On this occasion Lord Fitzwilliam expressed some doubts as to the regularity of the proceeding, the necessary information with respect to the state of his Majesty's health not having yet been obtained. The Lord Chancellor with much apparent agitation, said, he was perfectly aware of the caution and circumspection which so grave and important a subject required, and under that impression he assured the Noble Earl, that in venturing to procure the assent of his Majesty to the commission, he had proceeded with fear and trembling. Not confiding entirely in the reports of the Physicians, he had solicited and obtained a personal interview with the monarch, which

had been repeated; and in the course of which he held much conversation with his Majesty relative to the nature of the bills included in the commission; the result of which was, that the whole of them obtained the Royal Assent.—Of the responsibility attached to his official situation, his Lordship professed himself fully aware, and feeling the entire force of that responsibility, he had acted upon it on the present occasion. After this unequivocal assurance of the competency of his Majesty to the exercise of his kingly functions, no reasonable doubt can be entertained of the favourable progress made by his Majesty.

Saturday afternoon, March 10—"We continue to entertain a favourable opinion of his majesty's recovery." [Signed by the four physicians.]

On the 8th March, the Russian ambassador is said to have waited on Lord Hawkebury, to know the cause of the embargo; which was explained to his satisfaction.

His Majesty's sloop of war Wolverine, of 16 guns, was appointed on the 9th inst. to convey out the Newfoundland trade.

Dover, March 8.—The loudest firing heard here this war has prevailed all to day on the French coast. Some of the houses shake with it, and it is not doubted to be chiefly bomb firing. It continues as I write this, but no intelligence relative to it, has arrived.—Probably a large squadron of vessels of all descriptions, which went out of the Downs yesterday evening, are engaged with the enemy, and as the wind is off the French coast, and very light, there cannot be a more favourable opportunity for vessels to stand in with the tide. Whether they are trying to sink any vessels or not, this is not a trifling engagement.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) April 16.

On Wednesday evening last, the Saw and Grist Mills of Mr. Isaac Hunter, in the neighbourhood of this city, were burnt to the ground.

NEW-YORK, April 23.

Our Bordeaux papers by the ship Commerce are to the 13th of March, and are wholly uninteresting. The captain confirms the intelligence in our last number, that General Pichegru had been arrested. He adds, that the police had apprehended Joyan, the companion of Georges; and that the latter would not, in all probability, escape the vigilance of Government. The embargo which had been laid on all vessels in the French ports, on the promulgation of the conspiracy against Bonaparte, was taken off a few days previous to the sailing of the Commerce.

The gale.—On Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, the most violent gale we ever witnessed, commenced from S. E. and continued about 24 hours, without much variation or intermission. An unusually high tide was thrown in yesterday morning which filled the cellars in low situations; but little property, however, was damaged. Some of the vessels on the east side of the town were injured by chafing.—The coppered brig Charlotte from Cayenne in ballast, coming to J. P. Durand, drifted ashore on Staten Island, and from her anchorage at the quarantine ground, and went to pieces; and the schooner Friendship, capt. Lane of North Carolina, in 23 days from Port Antonio, (Jam.) with 18 puncheons rum, consigned to Samuel Jackson, went ashore on Robin's Reef near Staten Island, and also went to pieces.—The crews of each vessel saved.—The weather during the gale was thick and foggy, and continued to last night when this paper went to press, with the wind at S. E. Much damage we fear, has been done on the coast.—During the gale, the Chimney of the house in which Adam Ackerman lives in Skinner street, blew down and fell through the roof, which broke Mr. A's leg, and killed one of his children. Capt. Holland, who arrived here yesterday, left Cork on the 13th ult.—He informs, that there is an astonishing unanimity in Ireland in favour of repelling any attempts which might be made to land French troops in that country. All disquietude among the people had subsided, and every man was prepared to fight for his country.

We have received Cork papers to the 17th, but they contain but little

news. His Britannic Majesty's Ship Ardent had just arrived at Bechaven from Fero, where she left six ships of the line under command of capt. Sutton, of the Mars, blockading that port, in consequence of several French ships of war being at that place. The embargo ordered in England, extended, and was laid in Ireland.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, May 1.

Commodore Preble has forwarded dispatches to our government, announcing a proposition on the part of Hamet Basha, the rightful Sovereign of Tripoli, to co-operate with the United States against his brother, the reigning usurper. *Boston pap.*

A Paris paper of late date, mentions that Mr. Thuro is appointed minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and that Mr. Petrie (supposed to be the gentleman formerly consul in the state of South Carolina) is to attend him as secretary of legation. *N.Y. pa.*

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in London, to his correspondent in Boston, received by the *Minerva*.

"In consequence of the very short imports by the two last fleets from Jamaica and the leeward islands, sugars have risen very rapidly, and are still on the rise. It is singular enough, that though the continent is principally supplied from hence, they are much dearer here than in most places there. From the small stock on hand throughout Europe, both of sugar and coffee, these articles promise to maintain better prices than for some time past they have done." *Phil. pa.*

Mediterranean Squadron.

The Squadron fitting out for the Mediterranean consists of the following frigates, the United States and President, of 44 guns each; Congress and Constellation, of 36 guns each; and the John Adams, of 32. The commanders are, capt. S. BARRON, J. BARRON, RODGERS, CAMPBELL and Lt. CHAUNCEY.

ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

The following article is taken from Barclay's English Dictionary:

GEORGE III. eldest son of Frederick Prince of Wales, was proclaimed King of Great Britain, October 26, 1760, was married September 8, 1761; crowned September 22, 1761, and has issue:—

1. George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, born August 12, 1762.
2. Frederick, born August 12, 1763.
3. William Henry, born August 21, 1765.
4. Charlotte, born September 29, 1766.
5. Edward, born November 2, 1767.
6. Augusta Sophia, born November 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.
8. Ernest Augustus, born June 5, 1771.
9. Augustus Frederick, born January 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus Frederick, born February 24, 1774.
11. Mary, born April 25, 1776.
12. Sophia, born November 3, 1777.
13. Octavius, born February 23, 1779.
14. Alfred, born September 22, 1780.

The defenceless state of the coast again presses itself upon public consideration with irresistible force. The port of Charleston is at this moment blockaded by a French pirate-cruiser which stops the vessels as they go out, and actually lies in wait at the mouth of the harbour to catch the British vessels as they go to sea. We believe this is the only country of the same commercial consequence in which such a violation would be allowed. But how can it be helped. If the Port officers, or persons in power, were ever so willing to prevent these insults offered to our ports and commerce, they have it not in their power. The mischief is too deeply rooted to be remedied for a long time. It has its root in the cajoling parsimony, the economies of the party in power, which for a miserable saving, stripped the country

of its only means of maritime security.

During the Federal administration, this coast was guarded against pirates and smugglers by a cutter, which, if it were now where it ought to be, would soon scour those plunderers away from our seas. But the Anti-Federal administration would not allow such a thing to remain. Knowing, however the necessity our commerce stood in, and conscious that to dismantle the coast all at once would be reprobated by every man of common sense, they would not venture to do it openly, but pretended that the vessel was too large for the shallow waters on this coast, and that drawing too much water it ought to be replaced by a lighter one. On this pretext it was got rid of. But no vessel has since been put in its place, though three years have elapsed since. Thus is our commerce crippled, our country insulted, and our imbecility exposed to the world. *[Charleston Courier.]*

When VICE prevails and IMPIOUS MEN BEAR SWAY, the post of honour is a private station.

How long before the conduct of the present administration, in distinguishing the most consummate infamy, with the smiles of patronage, will excite the universal indignation of the public! The rising generation is invited to enlist under the banners of immorality—to violate every principle of virtue—every dictate of decency, as the means of rising in civil life, where office depends on the will of our present rulers. We have adduced many facts to prove this statement, disgraceful to our country, but too public to be concealed—too flattering to villainy to be tolerated. But in the vile catalogue of promotions and appointments, we have marked no one so insulting to the feelings of every person, who has the least reverence for decency, not to mention religion, as a late appointment at Portland. The favourite, who has been selected for office, shall be nameless, for the sake of his connexions—his crimes shall be nameless, for they would pollute our pages with terms, not admissible—the cheek of modesty would burn with indignant blushes.—Be it enough to say, this favoured wretch has been guilty of the basest treachery to parents, who had unknowingly confided the instruction of their tender offspring to a monster in disguise.—The delicacy of childhood has been violated by insults of the most brutal kind—the tears of helpless resentment have flowed at propositions and practices, which we suggest with reluctance, and must leave to conjecture. To make room for this prodigy of baseness, a man respected, beloved, and truly exemplary, has been thrust from office. Mr. Freeman, of Portland, late post-master, was a man who did honour to society, and to him who gave him his office. His successor is what the reader will suppose him, by the above intimations. Such is the triumph of Democracy! *[Repository.]*

Aristides.—A new edition of the pamphlet of Aristides, revised and corrected, with additions, has just made its appearance in New York.—Some ideas of this edition may be formed from the following.

PREFACE.

In compliance with repeated and earnest solicitations, the public are here presented with another edition of a work, which their partiality has allowed to possess a portion of merit above the ordinary level of similar productions. That the reader might have an entire view of the whole controversy, I have interwoven an answer, to such parts of the Clintonian pamphlet, entitled, "A Reply to Aristides, by James Chestnut," as could be thought in the least deserving notice. In revising my work, it will be seen, I have not only methodized it throughout, which was much wanted, but I have descended to a minute and elaborate refinement in the style, to a degree, which nothing but my respect for the public, and a desire to render the composition more worthy of their favour, could have induced. The comparison of the two editions in this particular, may afford some amusement to the young student and the verbal critic.

The characters have all of them been left or more retouched; some sparing-

ly, others with greater freedom; but care has always been taken that this should not be done at the expense of similitude. One portrait has been wholly withdrawn from the exhibition—this arose not from a sudden and capricious partiality, but is intended as the best reward in my power for very honorable conduct on a late important occasion. Another, however, has been added, though only a sketch; it is the representation of one whose insignificance the present agitation of things has brought up from the bottom to the surface.

If the first edition of Aristides was entitled to the flattering reception it met with, it is with some confidence hoped, this will not be found less deserving the same honorable distinction.

THE AUTHOR.

The pamphlet concludes with two short addresses on the subject of the election now pending in that state, one "To all real Republicans," the other "To candid Federalists." The following extracts are from the latter.

TO THE CANDID FEDERALISTS.
I shall not attempt to persuade you that Mr. Burr is a federalist, nor shall I give myself the trouble of making his eulogy. To come at once to the point; without setting up Mr. Burr as a perfect character, allow me to observe that the question which now presents itself for your consideration, is, where can you find a man at this juncture, with purer views, more capable of opposing the detestable faction which rules this state? Individuals were sometimes found who were willing to sacrifice themselves to a cause, but nature never formed men for voluntary martyrdom; nor can it be expected that any party not absolutely insignificant and contemptible, will continue to submit in silence to an intolerance and oppression whose direct object is to crush and destroy them. Without some speedy and effectual change of men and measures, therefore, I hesitate not to say, a train of evils the most frightful and alarming, must soon take place. How this state has been governed for three years past, it is unnecessary here to describe; how it would be governed the next term, a tolerable conjecture may be formed, if we reflect, that to the influence of a De Witt Clinton and a Spencer, is to be added that of Mr. Madison Livingston, the hopeful son-in-law of Mr. Lewis.

It is not that I ask your support of the vice president, but I ask your opposition to a set of people who are determined to sacrifice every man, and every thing that for a moment stands in the way of their ambition or their avarice."

Gaz. U. S.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

THE RECONCILIATION.

It was with much pleasure we yesterday announced the reconciliation which had taken place between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. At such a momentous crisis as the present, the idea of the august personage, perhaps too likely to be called to the exercise of the executive authority, not being upon speaking terms even with the commander in chief of the imperial armies, must have been a source of deep regret to every reflecting mind. The report among the first political circles state the manner of this reconciliation to have been greatly to the credit of the Prince's magnanimity, and public and private feeling. The interview between the Royal Brothers we understand, took place on Saturday at a small house in Pall Mall, at which his Royal Highness resides during the necessary repairs going on at Carlton house. The only person present beside, was Lord Paget. The Prince with that frankness which belongs to his character, is stated to have advanced and thus addressed himself to the Duke:

"Brother, here is my hand: I give you sincerely, and only desire neither discussion nor explanation respecting the past. The times require an oblivion, either of real or imaginary evils, among those who can have but one common object. I wish to be the first to set an example of a determination to sacrifice every private feeling to the duty which we all owe to our Sovereign, and to our country!"

The Duke, we are further informed, made a very appropriate reply, and the Royal Brothers parted with mutual tokens of affection, highly creditable to the feelings of both.

FOR THE HERALD.

To Miss—E—of C—r—c—.

Wherever my thoughts are commissioned to roam,
Free as air when abroad, or fetter'd at home;
Whether rais'd to the sky, fix'd on earth or the sea,
Their last dearest object, my Delia, is thee.

The power that scatters the clouds as they fly,
And shews the bright orbs that illumines the sky;
In thy eyes, dearest Delia, displays to our view,
A radiance more brilliant than stars ever knew.

If the mountains I climb, or descend through the vale,
Where roses their colours expand to the gale;
Those blushing around me this truth will disclose,
That nature's more partial to thee than the rose.

If near the green waves of the ocean I go,
And think of the goddess they foster'd below,
I cry, let them boast of their offspring divine,
No Venus I ask if Delia be mine.

Or when with more solemn intent I repair,
When penitence points to the mansion of prayer;
From the altar to her, meditation will rove,
For the altar both smiles on religion and love.

Or when my sad footsteps by chance have been led,
To join the procession that follows the dead,
I've sigh'd when I thought such a train must convey,
To the same dreary regions her beautiful clay.

If my mind in life's softest connexions attend,
And image the mistress, the wife and the friend;
My Delia to each of their claims I prefer,
For all their perfections are blended in her.

Life's morning in love would Delia employ,
Nor yield at its noon a less sensible joy;
From its evening her presence would banish the gloom,
And cheer its dark night on the verge of the tomb.

Delia — but time! be thy summons obey'd,
In silence the tribute of affection be paid:
But painful! how painful! that moment will prove
That blasts every hope of DELIA and LOVE.

AMINTOR.

Easton, 1st May, 1804.

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, proprietors of Waggon in the town of Easton, taking into consideration the advanced price of provender, &c. are compelled in duty to ourselves to raise the price of Waggonage. Notice is hereby given that in conformity thereto, that from and after the present date, all hauling done by either of us, will be charged at the rate of five dollars per diem.—

Robert Bruff,
Solomon Lowe,
John Stevens, jun.
John Goldborough,
Nicholas Valiant,
James Earle, jun.

Easton April 27, 1804.

FOR SALE.

A HEALTHY Young Negro Woman, with two children—she is a good cook, and will be sold with her children on reasonable terms. Apply to the printer hereof.
April 12, 1804.

The Comforts of Religion. An Ode.

O blest religion, heav'nly fair,
Thy kind, thy healing pow'r
Can sweeten pain, alleviate care,
And glid each gloomy hour.

When dismal thoughts and boding
fears,
The trembling heart invade;
And all the face of nature wears
An universal shade:—

Thy sacred dictates can assuage
The tempest of the soul;
And ev'ry fear shall lose its rage
At thy divine controul.

Through life's bewilder'd, darksome
way,
Thy hand unerring leads;
And o'er the path thy heav'nly ray
A cheering lustre sheds.

When feeble reason, tir'd and blind,
Sinks hopeless and afraid;
Thou blest supporter of the mind!
How pow'rful is thy aid!

O! let my heart confess thy pow'r,
And find thy sweet relief;
To brighten ev'ry gloomy hour,
And soften ev'ry grief.

VULGAR PREJUDICE.

A few weeks since, a lady in Dublin, who labored under an acute and obstinate fever, was attended by an eminent physician, who found it necessary to exert his utmost skill, and prescribed the most powerful medicines, but without any apparent effect; and with some astonishment saw his patient exhausted, almost to death, in despite of all his skill; at length some slight symptoms of a crisis appearing, he ordered some draughts to aid exhausted nature, and calling in the evening to know how they had operated was informed his patient was dead!

On entering the chamber, he saw several women occupied in washing the body, and preparing it for the lift of the obsequies; and accidentally casting his eyes towards the window, observed in the casement of one of the shutters not only the bottles which he had ordered that day in the state they came from the apothecary's untouched, but all the medicines he had prescribed for a fortnight before!

On interrogating the nurse-tender, the answer was, "that she thought it a sin to waste the poor lady with such nauseous trash, or make a putrescent shop of her belly."

On a closer inspection of the body, the vital warmth did not seem quite extinct; a very faint pulse almost imperceptibly throbb'd at her temples and wrists, and the application of a mirror before her mouth and nostrils evidently shewed that respiration was not gone.

The body was instantly put into a warm bed, and by the application of proper cordials, restored to life in less than three hours, and to perfect health in less than a month, to the inexpressible joy of the lady's family and friends; but the poor lady had the mortification to find herself deprived of a most beautiful and luxuriant head of hair, which the witches of death had shorn off, in their hurry to fit her for the coffin.—London Pa.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

Shentone makes the following witty applications of a quaint though ungallant rule of grammar with which every latin scholar is acquainted.

If a man be of superior dignity to a woman, a woman is surely as much superior to a man that is effeminated. Lily's rule in the grammar has well enough adjusted this subordination. "The masculine is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter."

The only kind of revenge which a man of sense need take upon a scoundrel, is by a series of worthy behaviour, to force him to admire and esteem his enemy, and yet irritate his animosity by declining a reconciliation. As Sir John Falstaff might say, "turning even quarrels to commodity."

It is possible, by means of glue, to connect two pieces of wood together; by a powerful cement, to join marble; by the mediation of a priest, to unite a man and woman; but of all allusions

tions the most effectual is betwixt an idiot and a knave. They become in a manner incorporate. The former seems to be framed to admire and idolize the latter, that the latter may seize and devour him as his proper prey.

A writer who pretends to polish the human understanding may beg by the side of Rutter's chariot who sells a powder for the teeth.

The proverb ought to run, "a fool and his words are soon parted; a man of genius and his money."

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Sir, Being on Cape Hatteras, on the 25th of January last, with two other persons, we found there a drowned man a boat, a trunk, and a brass compass. The trunk contained about fifty four dollars, a pair of pistols, some clothes, and some papers, amongst which was a journal book, purporting to be the property of John O'Brien. It states that he was charged with dispatches from the President of the United States to the government at New Orleans that he bought sea stores, and took passage on board the schooner Lydia, captain William Watson; that they were in the Gulf on the 21st; and that a sea struck them on the quarter-deck, stove away their companion, and obliged them to bale the vessel. Here the journal ends;—and we supposed that soon after this time she must have foundered, and it is probable every person on board perished. After taking an account of the private marks, we had the body respectfully interred, and delivered the journal book and the remainder of the goods to Squire Farrow, chief magistrate at Cape Hatteras, where they remain for the inspection of the owners of the vessel or the friends of the deceased.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
DUGAN GRAY.

New York, April 7, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the late Col. JAMES BRUCE'S Lands, in Cecil county, advertised for the 23d of May next, is postponed till the 8th day of October next, at which time it will positively take place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, } Trustee
NICHOLAS BRICE, }

The sale of the personal property is also postponed till 8th October next.
N. BRICE, Adm'r. J. B.
Baltimore, 20th April, 1804. 19 8

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gabriel Slacum, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this tenth day of April, 1804. 19 3
GEORGE LAKE, Adm'r.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the Ground lying on Harrison street, from the Old Market House up to the street opposite to Mr. Hammond's, on a credit of one, two and three years.

This property, from its central situation, is as valuable as any now offered for sale in the town of Eafon.—And if the purchaser is disposed to let it out on a ground rent, he may immediately clear 25 per cent. on the terms that will be offered by

ROBERT LLD, NICOLS.
March 4, 1804. 12 8wuc.

JUST RECEIVED.

And is now for Sale at this Office,
[PRICE 31 CENTS.]

AN EXAMINATION
Of the various charges exhibited against

Aaron Burr, Esq.

Vice President of the United States, and a development of the characters and views of his

POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

BY ARISTIDES.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

On the 23d day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, all that very valuable body of LAND, usually called the White Marsh, lying in Sassafras Neck, in Cecil County, containing about 1075 Acres, part of the real estate of Col. JAMES BRUCE, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased.

THIS Land is esteemed by those who are best acquainted with it, to be equal, if not superior, in quality and situation, to any in that county, and is peculiarly well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and other grain. It is at present divided into three handsome farms, each of which has abundance of wood, and a suitable proportion of meadow lands. The improvements on the middle farm consist of a good dwelling house, barn, stables, and other out houses. Those on the other two consist only of negro quarters, built of logs. On a corner of the middle farm is a store house, granary, and a comfortable dwelling house, situated at the intersection of two public roads. The store, &c. with about three acres of ground, is at present under rent at 60l. per annum, and is esteemed an excellent stand for business, especially in the Grocery line.

The above land is situated about six miles from Frederick Town, on Sassafras River, and about thirteen miles from Appoquinimink, the latter of which is a steady good market for Wheat. It is probable that the Canal, which it is in contemplation to cut between the Chesapeake and Delaware, will enhance its value. This property will be sold on one body, or divided into such parcels as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale will be, one half of the purchase money to be paid in 15 months, the residue in two years; the whole to bear interest from the day of sale; and bonds, with approved security, to be given for the same.—Mr. Gafaway Watkins, manager, residing on the middle Farm, will shew the Lands to those inclined to purchase.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, } Trustee
NICHOLAS BRICE, }

N. B. At the same time will be sold on terms then to be made known, a number of fine Horses, Sheep, Hogs, &c. and all the farming utensils, but none of the Negroes.

NICHOLAS BRICE, Adm'r. of
James Brice.
April 3, 1804. 16 6w

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

March 27, 1804.

The Visitors and Governors having determined to enlarge the Plan of Education in this Seminary, to the extent authorized by their original Charter of Incorporation;

hereby give notice,

THAT they have engaged Miss HENDERSON, to open a School for YOUNG LADIES, on Wednesday the 4th of April next, in that large and commodious house in Chester-town, heretofore occupied for the same purpose by Mrs. Mansell.

In this School, which will be under the direction and control of the Visitors, Young Ladies will be taught Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing, Marking on Samples, Tambouring, Embroidery, Lace Work, Flowering on Muslin, Chinelle, Fillagree and Fancy Work.—And at stated and appropriate Houses, the professor of English and Oratory in the College will attend to instruct the Young Ladies in writing English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and the use of the Globes. Miss Henderson will take Young Ladies to board on such terms as she and their parents may think reasonable. 16 6w

By order of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College,
DANIEL M'CURTIN, Sec'y.

A BOY, from 14 to 15 years of age, is wanted in the HERALD OFFICE as an Apprentice to the Printing-Business.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES

For sale at this office.

Shrewsbury Church Lottery. By Authority.

AN Act for raising by Lottery, a sum not exceeding Four Thousand Dollars, to be paid to the Vestrymen of Shrewsbury Parish, and by them applied to the repairing the Church, completing the wall, and discharging the debts of said Church.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	dols. 3000
1 do. of dols. 2000 to be paid to the possessor of the last drawn ticket.	2000
1 prize of	1000
1 do.	800
1 do.	600
2 do. of 500 dols.	1000
4 do.	200
10 do.	100
12 do.	50
20 do.	40
40 do.	30
25 do.	20
2882 do.	6
3000 tickets at 10 dols.	dols 30,592

NO BLANKS.

Five Dollars only for each ticket will be demanded at time of sale.—Provided a sufficient number of tickets are sold, the drawing will commence on the second Tuesday in May next.

All prizes shall be payable 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 13 per cent.—If not demanded in twelve months will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the church.

The subscribers have given bond to the state for the due execution of the trust and payment of the prizes.

Tickets to be had in Baltimore of Benjamin and John Comegys, Samuel & L. Wethered.

Philadelphia—John Lorain, senior, John Lorain, junior, & Robert Hodgson.

Wilmington—Rev'd William Pryce, Middletown—Robert Maxwell.

Elkton—Samuel Briscoe.
George-Town Cross Roads—John Ireland, Doctor Edward Scott.

Dover—William Wilmer.
Duck Creek—George Kennard.

Chester-Town—Edward Anderson, Isaac Cannell, junr.

Head Chester—William Gilbert, Groom Osborn, & Edward Rubanks.

Centreville—James Wilmer.
Easton—John Kennard junr.

Salisbury—Rev'd William Stone.
Snow-Hill—J. H. Handy, & of each of the Commissioners.

James Blackington,
William Briscoe,
Edward Wright,
James Salisbury,
Oliver Smith,
Jacob Freeman,
George Yeates.

April 17, 1804.

IN CHANCERY, March 26, 1804.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Richard C. Keene, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Shadrach Keene, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 25th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers of Easton before the 18th day of April next.

The report states that a Tract of Land in Dorchester county, called Keene's Misfortune, containing 1292 acres, and the interest of the said Shadrach, in two tracts called Keene's Inclosure, and Keene's Pasture, were sold subject to dower for Dols. 1210.

True Copy.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

18 3^d Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Newbold, late of said county, deceased, and having progressed in the administration so far as to be able to settle with the creditors of said deceased, therefore the said creditors are hereby requested to attend at Berlin, in said county, with their vouchers, on the fourth day of May next, in order to receive their distributive part of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of April, A. D. 1804. 18 3^d
NANCY KERBY, Adm'r.



Eastern Shore

Intelligencer.

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

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1804.

[NO. 721.]

From the New England Palladium.

A WARNING VOICE.

Accident may give rise and extent to Republics, but the fixed laws that govern human actions and passions will decide their progress and fate. By looking into history and seeing what has been, we know what will be. It is thus that dumb experience speaks audibly; it is, thus that witnesses come from the dead & testify. Are we warned? No. Are we roused? No. We lie in a more death-like sleep than those witnesses. Yet let us hear their testimony, though it should not quicken our stupidity but only double the weight of our condemnation.

The experiment of a republic was tried and tried out, by the Romans. While they occupied only one city, and a few miles of territory near its walls, they had all the virtues and sustained all the toils and perils of a camp. Every Roman was born a soldier, and the state entrusted arms to the hands of those only who had rights and rank as citizens. But when Rome extended her empire over all Italy, and then over all Louisiana, (we mean Asia Minor,) her size rendered her politics unmanageable; and power in her town meetings, where the rabble at length out-voted the real citizens, corrupted all virtue, extinguished all shame, and trampled on all right, liberty and justice. Our constitution, as WASHINGTON left it, is good, but as amendments and faction have now modelled it, it is no longer the same thing.

We now set out with our experimental project, exactly where Rome failed with her's. We now begin where she ended. We think it wise to spread over half of this western hemisphere, a form, and it is only a form, of government that answered for Rome only while Rome governed a territory as narrow as the district of Columbia. The Romans were awed by oaths and restrained by the despotism of a camp; for in every camp where there is not mutiny, there must be despotism. We Americans who laugh at the difference, if difference there be, between twenty Gods and no God! we, who have lost our morals, prate about our liberty. We think that what the Romans, with their SCIPIOS, and CATULUSES, and CATOS, could not keep, we, with our JEFFERSONS, and CHARLES PINCKNEYS, and DEWITT CLINTONS, and DUANES, and ABRAHAM BISHOPS, cannot lose. Those great Romans thought it better not to live at all than to live slaves. But we care more for our ease than our rights.—We can bear injustice better than expence, and we dread war infinitely more than dishonor. Hence, when we had our election, we chose infamy, and paid fifteen millions for it. We compensated the aggressor for the fatigue of kicking us, and we celebrate, as a jubilee, that treaty that has made our debasement an article of the law of nations. If Rome had ever tamely borne the wrongs that we took, not merely patiently but thankfully, joyfully, from Spain and BONAPARTE, Rome would never have been more than a walled town, where valiant robbers secured their booty.—But we, who take insults from slaves, and think it victory and glory to buy the forbearance of a tyrant, we talk of Roman liberty as if we were emulous of it. The Romans honored virtue, and loved glory, and thought it cheaply purchased with their blood. We love money, and if we had glory we should

joyfully truck it off for more money or another Louisiana. With such a difference of spirit, or rather so much without any, are we to hold the republican sceptre that is to sway a million square miles of territory. If we resemble any thing Roman, it is such a domination as SPARTACUS, and his gladiators and slaves, would have established if they had succeeded in their rebellion. The government of the three fifths of the Antient Dominion, and the offscourings of Europe, has no more exact antient parallel.

The Plebeians of Rome asserted their right to serve in the highest offices, and at length obtained it. But the people still chose the most able and eminent men, who were Patricians, and rejected their worthless Tribunes. But we see our Tribunes successful. The Judges are at the bar, and the whiskey-leaders sit in judgment upon them. Surely that people have lost their morals who bestow their votes on those who have none; surely they have lost their liberties, when their Judges tremble more than their culprits.

The Romans maintained some barrier about popular rights as long as the Tribunes were sacred. But when TI-BERIUS moved the people to depose OCTAVIUS, a fellow Tribune, then violence ruled the assembly, and even the shadow of liberty was lost. We have seen the Judiciary law repealed, and the judges, though made sacred by the constitution, in like manner deposed.

The Romans, in the days of their degeneracy and corruption, set no more bounds to their favor than to their resentments. While POMPEY was their idol they conferred unlimited authority upon him over all the Mediterranean sea and 400 stadia (about 45 miles) within land. We, in like manner, devolve on Mr. JEFFERSON the absolute and uncontrolled dominion of Louisiana. It was thus the Romans were made, by their own vote, familiar with arbitrary power.

In the contests of their factions, the conqueror inflicted all possible evils on the fallen party; and thus they tasted and liked the sweetness of revenge.—Except in removals from office and newspaper invectives in this point our experience is yet deficient. But from the spirit of ardent malice apparent in the dominant faction, it is manifest that we have men who, though sparing enough of their own blood, would rival MARIUS or ANTONY in lavishing that of their enemies.

The Romans were not wholly sunk from liberty till morals and religion lost their power. But when the THOMAS PAINES & those who recommended him as a champion against "the presses" of that day, had introduced the doctrines of EPICURUS, the Roman people became almost as corrupt as the French are now, and almost as shameless as the favored patriots of our country, who are the first to get off.

Gradually all power centered in the Roman populace, while they voted by centuries, (the comitia centuriata,) property had influence and could defend itself. But at length the doctrine of universal suffrage prevailed.

The rabble, not only of Rome, but of all Italy, and of all the conquered nations, flowed in.

Tiberim, defluxit Orontus.

Rome could no more be found in Rome itself, than we can see our own countrymen in the DUANES, and GAL-

LATINS, and Louisianians, oft he present day. The Senate of Rome sunk to nothing, the owners of the country no longer governed it. A single assembly seemed to govern the world, and the worst men in it governed that assembly.

Thus we see the passions and vices of men operate uniformly. What remains, and there is not much of this resemblance that remains unfinished, will be completed.

The chief hazard that attends the liberty of any great people lies in their blindness to the danger. A weak people may destroy ruin before it overwhelms them, without any power to retard or repel its advance. But a powerful nation like our own, can be ruined only by its blindness, that will not see destruction as it comes; or by its apathy and selfishness, that will not stir, though it sees it.

Our fate is not foretold by signs and wonders. The meteors do not indeed glare in the form of types, and print it legibly in the sky. But our warning is as distinct, and almost as awful, as if it were announced in thunder by the concussion of all the elements.

MONITOR.

LONDON, March 9.

LORD CAMELFORD.

This unfortunate young nobleman was alive at twelve o'clock last night, but his dissolution was hourly expected. Mr. Heavyside, the family surgeon, had yesterday been called in, in addition to the other surgeons. But all their efforts were in vain to extract the ball.—His lordship had vomited much blood in the course of the day, from which it was evident that the lungs had been wounded. His agonies were so great that he frequently wished that another shot could be directed against him to deliver him from his misery.

Mr. Best, one of the combatants in the late unfortunate duel, we are informed never was in the army. He is a native of Barbadoes, in which island he possesses a considerable estate. His connection with Lord Camelford took place about three or four years ago, through Mrs. Symmons, whose husband was the near relation and countryman of Mr. Best.

March 10.

Lord Camelford is just the same; he has totally lost the use of his lower extremities. He continues resigned to his fate; and a mortification is expected to terminate his existence. He did not see lady Grenville, his sister; her ladyship attended at Mr. Ottey's, but he requested that she would not press so distressful an interview.

The ball has not been extracted—his pulse flagged progressively through the day: deemed a bad prognostic.

Lord C. was convinced of his erroneous opinion of his friend Mr. Best, on Wednesday morning; but a false notion of honor compelled him to proceed, though Mr. Best on the ground repeated, that the false tale of a base and artful woman had deceived his lordship; and requested that he would, on that assurance, retract the very harsh expressions with which he had so publicly addressed him. "Camelford," says he, "we have been friends, and I know the unsuspecting generosity of your nature. Upon my honor you have been imposed upon by a strumpet. Do not persist in expressions under which one of us must fall." And yet we can state upon undoubted

authority, that the noble lord, reflecting on the whole matter, had in his heart acquitted Mr. Best, and had confidently stated to his second, that he knew he was in the wrong; that Mr. B. was a man of honor; but that he could not bring himself to retract words which he had once used. In going to the ground, which was a field behind Holland-house, he repeated to his second, that he was the aggressor; that he knew well that as Mr. Best and he were two of the best shots in England, one of them must fall; but whatever might be the issue of the affair, he begged him to bear testimony that he acquitted Mr. Best of all blame.

It was Mr. Nihell, who was second to Mr. Best, and with whom, at the special request of lord C. he immediately absconded.

Mrs. Symmons, who appears to have been the brutal instigator of lord Camelford's fall, discovered a dissoluteness of manners from her earliest days; she cohabited with the person whose name she bears some years before she married him, and afterwards varied her connections as best suited her abandoned inclinations; she is of the lowest extraction, being the daughter of a penny barber; of such a woman from her noble paramour unfortunately became a fatal victim as well as the dupe!

At the particular request of the relations of lord Camelford, all the surgeons who have attended his lordship met at little Holland House yesterday morning at nine o'clock, for the purpose of having a consultation, previous to an operation which had been proposed; but having examined lord Camelford's wound they found it in such a state that they deemed it improper to perform any operation. This determination was sent off by express to the marquis of Buckingham, lord Grenville, &c. and we have since learned that Mr. Heavyside states, as his opinion, that lord Camelford is in such extreme danger that he cannot survive many hours.

Lord Camelford and Mr. Best were both reckoned very expert shots, as the following anecdote will evince:—The parties were a few days since at the coffee house in Conduit-street, where the quarrel originated. After dinner Mr. Best proposed to shoot with a pistol at a mark, and to pitch his blood mare against a sum of 100 guineas. Lord Camelford agreed; he was to fire three times at a lighted candle, placed on a table at ten yards distance, & if his lordship put it out once in three times, he was to win the mare. Lord C's second fire took off the snuff of the candle, and in the third he broke the candle, but not succeeding in putting out the light, he lost the wager.

PARIS Feb. 29.

Pichegru was arrested yesterday morning in the street Chobanais: he had slept the preceding night in rue Vivienne. Some days before, he was near the Pantheon; he changed his lodgings frequently. Several of these places of abode cost him from 10 to 15,000 francs. Six gens d'armes and an agent of Police, entered his room so unexpectedly, that he had no time to make use of the pistols or the dagger which lay on his table: he endeavored, however, to defend himself, and wrestled with the gens d'armes for a quarter of an hour. He tried to excite their compassion for his fate; but one

of them replied (according to the official journal) "Go, we know you no longer—you arrived loaded with English gold—you have become the hired assassin of the English—he that betrays his country, ceases to be a Frenchman."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London Papers to the 14th March, received at New York.

ARREST OF MOREAU, &c.

The following particulars of this affair are given in a letter, dated Paris, Feb. 20, in a Hamburg paper:

"Gen. Moreau has been transferred from the Abbey to the Temple, where nobody is allowed admittance to him. Even his wife has not yet been permitted to see him. When Gen. Moncey, inspector of Gen-d'armee, at the head of fifty troops, met him on the road from Grolbois to Paris, he stopped the coachman, went into the carriage, and told him that he was extremely sorry for the task imposed on him, but that he had orders to arrest him, and carry him to the Abbey.—Moreau, without giving an answer, thrust his head out at the window, and called to the coachman, 'Drive to the Abbey.'"

"The coachman leapt from the box, and coming to the door said, 'General, let who will drive you to the Abbey, I won't.' On which one of the troopers took his place."

Madame Moreau is pregnant; but the reports that she had miscarried, that she had fallen down and hurt herself severely, on hearing of the arrest of her husband, are unfounded. It is said that Bonaparte is infinitely affected at Moreau's being involved in this business.—It was long ere he would believe any thing against Moreau. Madame Bonaparte, it is likewise said, is much touched, and has repeatedly declared that she would give every thing she has in the world if Moreau could be found innocent.

It is said one of the causes of difference between Pichegru and Moreau, was that the latter refused to act directly for Louis XVIII. Others say, but without sufficient authority, that a letter of Moreau exists, in which he says; "I will not murder Bonaparte; the plan must be pure, I must see what I have to do."

"It is said that Moreau has been examined by the grand jury, in presence of the first consul. Moreau denied all the charges brought against him, and particularly insisted on the improbability of his being connected with Pichegru, whom he had formerly denounced."

"It is said that Angereau played some part on the occasion. He suddenly came to Paris from Brest, and spent four hours in conference with the first consul, at Malmaison."

"Madame De Damas, it is said, has been arrested; and likewise general Delmas."

"A person of the name of Roland, was arrested at the opera, and carried before the Counsellor of State, Real, charged with the police department. Real asked him if he knew why he was arrested. He answered no.—He was asked if he had not lodged in his house certain suspicious persons. He admitted that Pichegru had lately paid him a visit, and that he had entertained him as an old friend. He at first denied that he lent Pichegru his carriage to visit Moreau; but on being told that his coachman had confessed, he admitted it. He said, however, that Pichegru used to take a sacre daily, and drive to St. Magdalene's church, in the neighbourhood of which Moreau lived. He then went on foot to Moreau's, in the rue d'Anjou, and returned to the sacre."

"As Roland thought every thing discovered, he told all he knew. Among other things, he said that Pichegru was much dissatisfied with Moreau, who had written him that every thing was ready for a coup de main; that he had a great party in the army, in the senate, and the legislative body: "When he arrived, however, he found no party, and nothing prepared."

"Madame De Damas, it is said, has been liberated on the application of Madame Bonaparte."

NEW YORK, April 21.

Mr. Andrew Smith, who with his family arrived here yesterday, has favoured the editors of this Gazette with Madras papers to the 4th Dec. They

contain official accounts of an important victory gained by Gen. Lake, near Callowly, in Hindostan.

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

On Wednesday last, a Royal Salute and three Volleys of Musquetry were fired by the garrison of Fort St. George in honour of the glorious and important victory obtained on the 1st November near Callowly in Hindostan, by the army under the personal command of his excellency Gen. Lake.—The account states, that 172, including officers, were killed, and 952 wounded. Major General Ware's head was carried off by a cannon ball. There were also killed in the battle 277 horses, 154 wounded, and 122 missing.

April 24.

WAR WITH SPAIN.—It is reported in the political circles at the west end of the town, that this event is at no great distance. Indeed we have been confidently assured that letters of marque and reprisal are now preparing to be issued against the ships and vessels belonging to that power.

Dispatches were yesterday received from admiral Sir James Saumarez, the 9th instant—the fleet all well.

Price of Stocks at one o'clock this day:—Consols for money 56½—ditto for account 57½—old five per cent. 89½

The lords commissioners of appeals yesterday ordered farther proof to be made within 9 months of the Danish ship Mandenfels, captured on her voyage from Philadelphia to Amsterdam on the 13th of June, 1800. In the case of the ship Sally, Campbell, master, two district claims were given; one in the behalf of William Gibson, merchant, in Charleston, for the ship and part of the cargo; the other on behalf of Messrs. Johnston & Co. of New York, for the remainder. Their lordships restored the ship, and that part of the cargo claimed by Mr. Gibson, and condemned the captors in the cost of the appeal, but directed farther proof of the national character and residence of the several persons composing the firm of Messrs. Robert Johnston & Co. of New York.

YARMOUTH, March 14.

Yesterday a great deal of firing was heard here from the South East, which has continued great part of the day; it is supposed that an attack has been made by Sir Sidney Smith on the gun boats in Flushing.

NEW YORK, April 27.

Election.—Yesterday afternoon the polls in this city closed, we having "passed through an animated contest" of three days. The whole number of governor votes may be estimated at 2,600, the result was a majority of one hundred and one for Mr. Burr.—This majority, though not a very important item in relation to the whole number of governor votes in the state, is yet, as we understand, a very interesting number to the pockets of the Lewisites. Having betted first on a majority for their favourite in the city and county of New York, and then on an even number, they at length straggled about all yesterday afternoon to catch bets against one hundred majority, and as they were satisfied they had lost the two first bets, they seemed determined to make all whole on the last. This hundred will cost them a good many hundreds.

The precise result as to the assembly ticket is not yet known, as soon as it is, it shall be published; it is, however ascertained, that the aristocratic ticket prevailed. [N. Y. Herald.]

BROOKLYN.

MAJORITIES FOR THE BURR TICKET.

For Governor,	17
Senator,	5
Assembly,	11

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held on Friday, April 20th, 1804, the following gentlemen were elected honorary members of that institution:

Samuel Webster, A. M. Hollis Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts. His excellency The Prince of Peace, Generalissimo of the Spanish Monarchy.—Madrid.

His excellency Don Pedro Ceylanos, First Secretary of State, and Patron of the Royal Botanic Garden, Madrid.

Don Antonio Joseph Cavanilles, Professor of Botany, and conductor of the Royal Botanic Garden, Madrid.

Edward Jenner, M. D. F. R. S. London.

JOHN REDMAN COX,

Sec'y. of the Amer. Phil. Soc.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated 8th January, 1804, received by a house in this city.

"The quarantine imposed on all vessels coming from America, is severely and rigorously enforced—46 days is the time fixed on all those from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore."

"The fact is we are imposed on, because we have no one here that attends to our commercial interests, or any regard paid to them whether we have 40 or 400 days quarantine. The American schooner, the Adventure, sent as a dispatch boat by the Spanish minister, performed only 15 days, while other vessels that failed later in the season by a month and six weeks, are obliged to remain 40. The Spanish government have sent within these few days, some troops to America, destined, it is said, for Louisiana."

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) April 10.

On Thursday afternoon the fifth instant, the apprehensions of the spectator were sensibly awakened by the alarming appearances of a heavy and menacing cloud, that seemed to have received its origin (suddenly) southwardly, directing its course north-eastward, displaying itself irresistibly & portending destructive consequences. The misfortunes entailed on individuals by this hurricane are but partially received; and we fearfully apprehend that a general account will produce a catalogue not before witnessed in the southern hemisphere. We have been enabled to trace it as far back as Hancock county, through which it passed with great violence, taking Warren's county in its course, assuming in its progress a more horrible aspect. In Warren the wife and child of major Chandler fell victims to its violence, the major himself having one of his arms twisted off and all his houses demolished; from thence to where it crossed the Savannah river above Augusta, nothing very particular hath been received. The first and most signal evidence of the resistless influence of this storm that happened on the Carolina shore, was a piece of hewed timber 45 feet in length 14 by 12, taken from its basis and carried up or round a hill, a perpendicular of 20 feet.—The consequences were soon sensibly experienced by col. Hammond, who had three of his negroes crippled, and his plantation greatly injured—but they were but two fatally experienced in passing on or about three miles; at the house of Mrs. Butler; it was here that several travellers, discovering the impending danger, convened for the purpose of taking shelter from the storm; but no sooner had they entered the house, than it received the violence of a shock that totally carried away every log belonging to the house—three persons were killed, several seriously crippled, and not one escaping without some injury; several horses killed and wounded standing before the house, belong to the travellers. A waggon loaded with corn was entirely broken to pieces and a great part of it blown away.

Mr. Ashton's plantation, contiguous to this house, sustained very considerable damage in the loss of horses, fences, and other improvements; fortunately, no lives were lost, and but one negro injured. Col. Carter also received considerable damage. We can trace this storm down as far as Mr. Richardson's, laying waste every thing before it; but here again the result proved fatal to the family of Mr. R. a woman with three children were killed, Mr. R. being the only survivor to witness the misfortunes that were but too suddenly felt. The hail stones that fell in several places, are said to have measured from 9 to 10 1-2 inches in circumference; which, independent of the injury sustained by the wind, must have occasioned considerable damage to owners of cattle and other stock.

From the appearances exhibited by this storm, and from its assuming additional violence and force, so far as accounts have been received, we are fearful that it has continued for a greater distance.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, May 8.

ECONOMY.

The Beacon Lights at Sandy Hook, at the entrance of New York harbor, have been suddenly discontinued, because government would not purchase the land on which they were erected at such price as intelligent citizens of N. York, mutually chosen by government and the proprietors, might fix on.—Three vessels have since got on the Hook in the night.—\$50 dollars have been recovered of government by the proprietors for the trespass in the erection and continuance hitherto, of the beacons, without leave. Double this sum would probably have purchased the land. It were better government were extravagant, if such are the consequences of economy.

There are letters in town which state that the Emperor of Russia has by his ambassador at Constantinople interfered with his good offices to the release of the officers and crew of the United States frigate Philadelphia. Aurora.

A work is now preparing for the press, which promises to become not only a rare and valuable book, for the use of schools; but a very entertaining and instructive family companion. It is intitled a *Compendious History of New-England*, from its first settlement to the present period—to be compiled by the reverend JEDEDIAH MORSE, and the reverend ELIJAH PARISH. We think it may be predicted, that this work, if executed with the accustomed talent and research which these gentlemen have exhibited and bestowed in many other valuable productions, will have the greatest sale of any similar work ever published in this country.

Boston Gaz.

R. B. Sheridan, Esq. is appointed by the Prince of Wales to the office of Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, in the room of the late Lord Elliott. This is considered the very first office in the gift of the Prince.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning last, between the hours of 8 & 9 o'clock the house of Mrs. Heath; (late Mrs. Morse) of Plymouth, was discovered to be on FIRE; every exertion was made to save it, but in vain—the house with a new store adjoining it, a great part of the household goods, and about 1000 bushels of grain were consumed. Thus at one unfortunate blow, is the sufferer reduced from affluence, almost to poverty. Thus has she lost in one hour, the product of many years unremitting industry. It is hoped that the usual benevolence of the inhabitants of Wyoming will be exercised in relieving her misfortunes.

[Lancaster Federalist.]

We have not witnessed so great a fresh in the river Schuylkill as there was on Sunday last, for a number of years past—the damage sustained by many of the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, by the sudden rise of the river is considerable—the farmers' fields along the shore are nearly all laid open; the fences together with a quantity of lumber, have all been taken down the stream.

We judge from the quantity of stuff seen floating down the river, the damage along the shore has been considerable.

[Norristown Herald.]

By the politeness of Mr. James Hemphill, of this place, we were favoured with a file of Calcutta papers to the 19th of November last. The most material news is the decisive victory obtained by the British forces over Scindiah's army, on the first of November last.—The number of the British killed and wounded are as follows:

Killed.—1 major-general, 1 colonel, 2 majors, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 3 quarter-masters, and a number of inferior officers and privates. Total 172.

Wounded.—1 colonel, 2 lieutenants, 2 colonels, 2 majors, 7 captains, 12 lieutenants, and 3 quarter-masters, with a

number of inferior officers and privates, amounting in all to 652. They had 277 horses killed, 157 wounded, and 122 were missing. The number of killed and wounded in Scindiah's army was not stated; but it appears that his losses are immense, as it is said that his army, consisting of fifteen regular battalions, which had been sent from Deccan, under the command of Monsieur Duderne, and two battalions of the same description, which had escaped from Delhi, were annihilated. [Ark.]

In a late view of the "STATE OF FRANCE," published by order of Bonaparte, besides a large quantity of trash in the usual French style, we find the following paragraph. On this impudent production of the Corsican usurper we shall say nothing, but subjoin some correct remarks by the Editor of the Repository.

"Louisiana is henceforth United to the American States; in that quarter we shall preserve friends, whose remembrance of a common origin will always attach them to our interests, while favourable commercial relations will unite their prosperity with ours. The United States are indebted to France for their independence—they will henceforth owe to us their strength and grandeur!!"

Here is a sweet sentence for the free-born sons of America, glorying in the dignity and independence of their country, to repeat. Here is ample credit for that prowess which made Burgoyne and his army prisoners, before France, even France, anxious as she was to separate us from her natural rival; our mother country, dared to shew us countenance. No, vain Corsican—it is false!—and there is in degraded America, a remnant still remaining who would struggle as hard to force you to retract the contemptuous expression, as they did to resist the overbearing pretensions of that power which now holds you at defiance. We owe you nothing. For the services received, we have amply paid, and were it otherwise, it is not for the murderers of our Ally Louis, to claim our gratitude.

But unhappily we are not to consider this expression as the mere ebullition of vanity.—It is an opinion which governs the policy of France towards us; an opinion which is tolerated, nay more, supported in America; echoed by the minions of the Great Republic, and most of all, in the newly acquired country, that promising bond of future union. It was the glad tidings of great joy that citizen Lausbat proclaimed to the camoleon inhabitants of Louisiana: It was predicted in that preponderance which they were to obtain in the national councils, and that eternal love and gratitude which was to be cherished for France.

But this sentiment, so derogatory to our nation, is not confined to Frenchmen; it advocates the policy of the present administration! Hence every ministerial print in the United States, seems to glory in the assumed ascendancy of France, and repeat the insult offered to us with evident satisfaction. It is likewise manifest in the conduct of our representatives abroad. Why has Mr. Munroe exhibited a disposition to delay negotiation with Great Britain at a time when it was absolutely necessary, but to flatter the cabinet of the Thulleries? In base subserviency to the wishes of France, our treaty with her rival is suffered to expire. Are we not only to assent to a "preponderating influence" at home, but to assume a tone of indifference towards any negotiation with a power, a connexion with whom is of the greatest importance to America; merely because this neglect will be grateful to a nation before which, as Mr. Livingston very diplomatically said, all Europe had bowed the knee?

But to return. Bonaparte has officially proclaimed America dependent on France. To tolerate this language is to assent to it. It is now brought to a point; and we wish to see whether that disposition which has been evident in the party dominant in America, to prostrate the honour and freedom of this country, at the shrine of French ambition, will submit to a declaration which deprives us of the rank, which the blood of our heroes was spilled to obtain.

BOXING.

The town has not been known for

these many years to be so full of amateurs and patronizers of boxing as it is at present. After the famous battle between the Chicken and Burke on Monday se'nnight, they caused it to be published amongst the fighting sword, that a purse of twenty guineas, would be ready in a few days for any two heroes of the fist, to fight for, who on due examination should be considered as qualified to engage. Among the numerous candidates on the occasion, Tom Blake, alias Tom Tough, and Jack Holmes, a Knights-bridge coachmen, were selected. These men, tho' not much mentioned of late in the fighting world, were nevertheless considered as in the front rank of pugilists. The coachmen acquired great celebrity from a terrible battle which he fought in Harley fields about twelve years ago which he won, after an hour's severe contest. As for Tom Tough, fighting has been his trade for three years past, during which time he has seen a little service on board one of his majesty's ships. The money being deposited in proper hands, on Sunday evening, the time was also fixed for the battle to take place the next morning, behind St. George's row, near Paddington Canal. At eleven o'clock, an immense crowd had assembled, anxiously waiting for the arrival of the combatants, who were prevented from meeting at the time appointed, in consequence of receiving information that the owner of the field had sent for the Bow-street officers to clear the ground; & that they might be shortly expected. A consultation was therefore held amongst the subscribers; and it was agreed that the champions should adjourn to Wildfenn Green, a distance of about four miles from town. The cavalcade immediately repaired to the spot, and at half past twelve o'clock the ring was formed and the two combatants entered it, "eager for the fight." When stripped the opponents seemed equally paired, in point of size and apparent strength; they produced one of the best fought battles that has taken place for upwards of twenty years; not excepting the celebrated and memorable battle fought between Big Ben and Johnson.

The Coachmen took the lead at starting; he put in a blow with his right hand on his antagonist's left side, which staggered him, then following up with his left hand, whipped him down. The odds, which were at the commencement 6 to 4 against the Coachman, were now the same in his favour.

The 2d to the 7th Round inclusive, consisted of the most severe hitting we ever witnessed. During the time neither of the combatants tried to evade the other's blow, but stood up manfully, and fought with desperation. On setting to at the commencement of each round, no attempt was made at shuffling; but a blow was given by one or the other immediately, and then continued fighting right and left till a blow brought one of them to the ground. No attempt whatever was made to close and throw each other. During the last rounds the coachman fell at the end of each, and the odds were about four to one against him.

The 12th and 13th Rounds were decidedly in favour of Tom, who knocked his opponent down each round at one blow. The next four rounds were fought if possible, with more determined bravery than the former—neither exhibiting any signs of distress.

The 19th Round was fought with so much spirit that it appeared as if the whole battle depended upon it. It ended in favour of Tom. The spectators applauded from every quarter.

From the 20th to the 26th Round the combatants fought with unabated fury; the odds varying, during the time, 6 to 4 on both sides. Shouts of applause almost every round.—Tom's left side, at this time, exhibited the marks of many a hard blow, appearing as raw as a piece of beef. Odds 3 to 1 on Tom.

The 27th and 28th Rounds had well nigh proved fatal to Tom; the coachman gave him such a blow each round that nearly carried away Tom's bow-sprit. On his receiving the last blow, he twisted around, did not fall, but tacked about and caught the coachman in the lardboard side, when Tom fell from the violence of his blow. Odds 3 to 1 in favour of the Coachman.

The 29th Round.—Tom came up quite lame; it appeared that he had

sprained his knee desperately, and could scarce point his feet to the ground.—His seconds wished to take him away, and all the spectators expressed their opinion it ought to be so. Tom insisted on another broadside, and was indulged. He was obliged to wait for his opponent's coming up, when he threw in his left hand, and hit the Coachman a violent blow on the temple, which brought him to the ground. As it was supposed to be a chance thing, and that he could not recover the sprain, 10 to 1 was offered against Tom.

From the 29th Round to the 34th, Tom observed the same line of conduct: he remained firm, and suffered his opponent to come up to him.

From the 34th to the 41st Round, Tom invariably had the best of it. On the 45th Round he seemed to be better of his lameness, and any odds were now offered in his favour. When on the ground together, Tom would often pat the coachman's cheek and say, "thou art a good fellow, but must be beat."

Forty first Round.—the coachman rallied again, knocked down Tom, and had evidently the best of the round.—The fight continued desperate, beyond any former example, to the 48th round, and appeared throughout in favour of Tom; they both hit as hard as at starting. The coachman's face was even worse beat, and more shocking to behold, than Burke's during any of his various combats, while Tom's side exhibited a sight horrid in the extreme.

The 49th Round was decidedly in favour of the coachman, having knocked down Tom. Tom took the lead the 50th round, and continued it till the 55th. The coachman shewed signs of being faint and weak, but never shrunk from a blow, or fell without being hit. Tom fought more sprightly, and having hit his antagonist a violent blow the last meeting, any odds were offered that the coachman would not touch collar again; they were, however, all deceived, as the coachman rallied again. The next round he made a wonderful effort to beat down his opponent, in which he succeeded: every amateur stared with amazement.—The last round, it appeared, was that on which the coachman chiefly depended for the success of the battle; for though he struggled hard for superiority the remaining rounds, to the 60th, (which was the last) he failed in his attempt; but the coachman's defeat was considered more glorious by the amateurs, than any victory that has occurred for many a day. [Lon. p.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION is earnestly desired respecting a certain MARY CRONEN, who long since resided at, or near South Ward, Philadelphia.—It is supposed she left England or Ireland with her mother, Mrs. Cronen, more than 25 years ago, and is since married in America, though to whom is unknown. If she be yet living, or her mother, or her next of kin, it is desired that a very satisfactory account may be sent to the subscriber, describing the person of her father, who lately died, his occupation, &c. as a sum of money is left to the said Mary Cronen, provided her claim is clearly identified.

It is hoped whoever pretends to the above bequest, will be most explicit and clear in their relation of facts and circumstances to prevent the trouble and vexation, which must otherwise naturally occur.

If any persons answering to the above description, be yet living, in or near Philadelphia, they may apply to the subscriber. If at a distance a letter addressed to him containing the requisite proof will be attended to.

JOHN REDMAN COXE,
51, north 3d st. Philadelphia.

The printers of newspapers in the different states are requested to publish this advertisement a few times.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the late Col. JAMES BATES'S Lands, in Cecil county, advertised for the 23d of May next, is postponed till the 8th day of October next, at which time it will positively take place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, Trustee.

NICHOLAS BRICE.

The sale of the personal property is also postponed till 8th October next. N. BRICE, Adm'r. J. B. Baltimore, 20th April, 1804. 19 8

Patent Machine

FOR SHELLING CORN.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of congress, entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. PAUL PILSBURY, of Newbury, in the state of Massachusetts, hath obtained letters patent for a machine for shelling Indian corn on a new and improved method, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1803. And whereas the said Paul Pilsbury, hath assigned all his right, title, and interest, of and to the said patent machine to Paul Adams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham, Joseph Swasey, and Joseph Lord, Esquires, of Ipswich, and state of Massachusetts, and thereby giving to them the exclusive right of constructing, using, and vending to others to use the said machine for fourteen years from the date of said letters patent, with full power to receive all benefits and profits accruing therefrom, and to perform and execute all such acts relative to the same as the said Paul Pilsbury might have legally performed or executed.

NOTICE.

That by virtue and authority of the above assignment, the aforesaid Adams, Burnham, Swasey, and Lord, hath given, granted, and assigned unto James Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the exclusive right, liberty, and authority, to construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the aforesaid shelling machine, during the whole unexpired term of fourteen years (for which the exclusive privilege has been secured as aforesaid by letters patent) for the state of Maryland, and all that part of the district of Columbia lying on the north side of the river Patowmack. Said Williams has one of the machines, which may be seen at Annapolis at any time, and is now ready to furnish any person or persons with one or more of the said machines, with licence to make use of the same, or to grant licence to make use of them without furnishing the machine, one machine might serve four or five persons in a neighbourhood, by each person getting licence to use it, which will not exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and much approved of by the president, and most of the members of congress, as well as by a great number of gentlemen farmers and others from different parts of the United States. The cost of a machine, with licence to work it, will not exceed thirty dollars. I will sell the exclusive right of making use of this machine for one or more counties, on very moderate terms. A man and a boy with this machine worked by hand, may easily shell one hundred bushels of corn in a day. The machine may be easily fixed to be turned by a horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other in this or any other state can grant licence to use this machine within the state of Maryland, or part of the district of Columbia; any person making use of it without a proper licence will be prosecuted, if known.

21 8 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Union Bank of Maryland.

APRIL 25th, 1804.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE transfer books will open on the 25th instant, and will close on the 25th day of May next, and remain closed until further notice.

The execution of letters of attorney for transferring stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, must be either proved by a witness or acknowledged by the parties thereto, before a judge, justice of the peace, mayor, or notary public, and in all cases where the proof or acknowledgment is made before a notary public or mayor, the same must be certified under seal of office.

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.
The different editors in this city and throughout the state, who published the articles of association of the Union Bank of Maryland, are requested to insert the above advertisement till the 20th of May, and to forward their respective accounts immediately to the cashier of the said bank, stating to whom payment shall be made.

May 1, 1804.

21 2

A BOY, from 14 to 15 years of age, is wanted in the HERALD OFFICE as an Apprentice to the Printing-Business.

From the Utica Patriot.

A GENUINE SONG.

[To the genuine tune,—"BLACK SLOVEN."]—

All ye genuine dupes of the genuine breed,
Ope your genuine ears to this genuine creed,
Of genuine worth, quite a genuine thing,
And of genuine virtue, we merily sing.
Huzza! Huzza!
This virtue, 'tis true,
Makes a genuine shew,
Huzza!

RELIGION.

Twenty genuine Gods, twenty, ten, or
but one;
This genuine faith never broke a man's
bone;
Besides sir, this creed, is a genuine proof,
That a genuine Chief, has religion e-
nough.

Huzza! Huzza!
This genuine creed,
No mischief can breed.
Huzza!

FRIENDSHIP.

'Twas genuine sympathy, nought is
more plain,
That fought out relief for a genuine
PAIN,
Whose genuine labour, in foul-mouth'd
abuse,
To a genuine cause, was of genuine use.
Huzza! Huzza!
Who would not commend,
A genuine friend.
Huzza!

STABILITY AND SINCERITY.

We've heard that your Luol's a genuine
"trimmer,"
(Or a certain old man is a genuine
dreamer)
We've heard that this genuine heart is
replete
With that genuine stuff, democratick
deceit.

Huzza! Huzza!
'Tis the genuine part,
Of a democrat's heart.
Huzza!

HONOUR AND SENSIBILITY.

A genuine debt, may, with genuine pay,
Be discharged by a friend in a genuine
way;
And a genuine tear, from a genuine chief,
Is a genuine proof of genuine grief.
Huzza! Huzza!
'Twas a genuine tear,
Shed o'er Washington's
bier.
Huzza!

CHASTITY AND COURAGE.

With genuine art, to assail a friend's
wife,
Is genuine chastity—'tis on my life;
'Tis genuine courage, when danger is
near,
For a genuine Hero to skulk in the rear.
Huzza! Huzza!

A genuine CAVE,
Is a shield for the brave.
Huzza!

Herkimer, March 20 1804.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

There is nothing so disagreeable in
works of humor as an insipid, unsup-
ported vivacity; the very husks of
drollery; bottled small beer; a man
outriding his horse; lewdness and im-
potence; a hery actor in a phlegmatic
scene; an illiterate and stupid preacher
discouraging upon grim and thummin,
and beating the pulpit cushion in such
a manner, as though he would make
the dust and truth fly out of it at once.

A man of a merely argumentative
cast will read poetry as prose; will on-
ly regard the quantum it contains of
solid reasoning; just as a clown attacks
a desert, considering it as so much vic-
tuals, and regardless of those lively or
emblematical decorations, which the
cook, for many sleepless nights, had
endeavoured to bestow upon it.

The following humorous account of
a political and allegorical drama is
from the pen of Sir Richard Steele.
The author of the play has repre-
sented *Absolute Power* in the person of
a tall man, with a hat and feather, who
gives his first minister, that stands just
before him, a huge kick; the minister
gives the kick to the next before; and
soon to the end of the stage. In this
moral and practicable jest, you are made
to understand, that there, is in absolute
government, no gratification but giv-

ing the kick you receive from one be-
bove you to one below you. This is
performed to a grave and melancholy
air; but on a sudden the tune moves
quicker, and the whole company fall
into a circle and take hands; then, at
a certain sharp note, they move round
and kick as kick can. This latter per-
formance he makes to be the represen-
tation of a free state, where, if you all
mind your steps, you may go round
and round very jollily, with a motion
pleasant to yourselves and those you
dance with; nay, if you put yourselves
out, at the worst you only kick and
are kicked like friends and equals.

An author who had studied well the
human heart, and knew in what man-
ner it is most likely to be operated up-
on, observes, in the character of guar-
dian to a young lady, that having had
women before under his care, he trem-
bled at the approach of a man of sense
who could talk upon trifles.

We see a world of pains taken and
the best years of life spent in collecting
a set of thoughts in a college, for the
conduct of life; and after all, the man
so qualified shall hesitate in his speech
to a good suit of clothes, and want
common sense before an agreeable wo-
man.

He that can keep handsomely with-
in rules and support the carriage of a
companion to his mistress is much
more likely to prevail, than he who
lets her see that the whole relish of his
life depends upon her. If possible,
therefore, divert your mistress rather
than fight for her. The pleasant man
she will desire for her own sake; but the
linguishing lover has nothing to hope
from but her pity.

There is no country in the world
where the task of a school-master is so
slavish as in America. In the univer-
sities of Oxford and Cambridge, the
wife liberality of the founders of the
seats of learning made abundant pro-
vision for the teachers of science, and
supposed that misery and oppression
did not contribute to strengthen a tu-
tor's mind. On the contrary, here,
where Dr. Franklin has taught men to
lay great stress upon the saving of pins
and needles, and where five-penny-bit
calculations are made with elaborate
accuracy, the occupation of a school-
master has a striking resemblance to
that of a scavenger. Dr. Goldsmith
very humourously says, "If you are
for a genteel easy profession, bind
yourself seven years as an apprentice
to turn a cutler's wheel; but, avoid a
school by any means."

[Charleston Courier.

It has long been a desideratum in
the art of painting in miniature, or
with water colours, to find something
to fix the colours upon, which should
possess the smoothness and durability
of ivory, but be of greater extent than
the breadth of an elephant's tooth.—
Mr. Archibald Robertson, a distin-
guished artist of New York, has dis-
covered that certain hard and well po-
lished marbles possess the two-fold
quality of receiving water colours per-
fectly well, and of being made as long
and as broad as the artist pleases.—
Conceiving this to be a valuable im-
provement in this polite art, Mr.
Robertson has secured to himself the
advantage to be derived from it, by a
patent under the United States.

[Nat. Intel.

New application of the Steam Engine.

The American Engineer Fulton,
who invented the sub marine boat, ex-
hibited on the 10th of August a novel
machine for the entertainment of the
Parisians. For some time before, there
appeared at the quay de Chailloit a boat
wearing an odd appearance, having a
large wheel on each side fastened to
an axle like that of a chariot, behind
was a large stove, which was under-
stood to be a small steam engine. On
the 10th, he, with the assistance of
three persons only, put this machine
in motion, drawing two other boats in
her rear. The wheels, which moved
regularly, were made effectually to
take hold of the water. Against the
current of the Seine it went at the rate
of 2500 toises (three miles) the hour.
With the stream its progress was much
more considerable. It manœuvred to
the right and left with facility.

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, proprietors of
Waggons in the town of Easton,
taking into consideration the advanced
price of provender, &c. are compelled
in duty to ourselves to raise the price
of Waggonage. Notice is hereby gi-
ven that in conformity thereto, that
from and after the present date, all
hauling done by either of us, will be
charged at the rate of five dollars per
diem.

Robert Bruff,
Solomon Lowe,
John Stevens, junr.
John Goldsborough,
Nicholas Valiant,
James Earle, junr.

Easton April 27, 1804. 20 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained
from the orphan's court of Dorches-
ter county, in Maryland, letters of admi-
nistration on the personal estate of Ga-
briel Slacum, late of Dorchester county,
deceased.—All persons having claims a-
gainst the said estate are hereby warned
to exhibit the same with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the
first day of June next; they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit
of said estate. Given under my hand this
tenth day of April, 1804. 19 3w
GEORGE LAKE, Adm'r.

Shrewsbury Church Lottery. By Authority.

A N Act for raising by Lottery, a
sum not exceeding Four Thou-
sand Dollars, to be paid to the Vestry-
men of Shrewsbury Parish, and by them
applied to the repairing the Church,
completing the wall, and discharging
the debts of said Church.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	dols. 3000
1 do. of dols. 2000 to be	
paid to the possessor of	
the last drawn ticket.	2000
1 prize of	1000
1 do.	800
1 do.	600
2 do. of 500 dols.	1000
4 do.	800
10 do.	1000
12 do.	600
20 do.	800
40 do.	1200
25 do.	500
2882 do.	47,292

3000 tickets at 10 dols. dols 30,592

NO BLANKS.

Five Dollars only for each ticket
will be demanded at time of sale.—
Provided a sufficient number of tickets
are sold, the drawing will commence
on the second Tuesday in May next.

All prizes shall be payable 30 days
after the drawing is finished, subject to
a deduction of 15 per cent.—If not de-
manded in twelve months will be con-
sidered as relinquished for the benefit
of the church.

The subscribers have given bond to
the state for the due execution of the
trust and payment of the prizes.

Tickets to be had in Baltimore of
Benjamin and John Comegys, Samuel
& L. Wethered.

Philadelphia—John Lorain, senior,
John Lorain, junior, & Robert Hodg-
son.

Wilmington—Rev'd William Pryce.

Middletown—Robert Maxwell.

Elkton—Samuel Briscoe.

George-Town Cross Roads—John
Ireland, Doctor Edward Scott.

Dover—William Wilmer.

Duck Creek—George Kennard.

Chester-Town—Edward Anderson,

Isaac Cannell, junr.

Head Chester—William Gilbert,

Groom Osborn, & Edward Eubanks.

Centreville—James Wilmer.

Easton—John Kennard junr.

Salisbury—Rev'd William Stone.

Snow-Hill—J. H. Handy, & of each
of the Commissioners.

James Blackington,
William Briscoe,
Edward Wright,
James Salisbury,
Oliver Smith,
Jacob Ferman,
George Yeates.

April 17, 1804.

BLANK BONDS

Per Sale at this Office.

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

On the 8th day of October next, will be
exposed to public sale, on the premises,
all that very valuable body of LAND,
usually called the White Marsh, lying
in Sassafras Neck, in Cecil County,
containing about 1075 Acres, part of
the real estate of Col. JAMES BRICE,
late of the City of Annapolis, de-
ceased.

THIS Land is esteemed by those
who are best acquainted with it,
to be equal, if not superior, in quality
and situation, to any in that county,
and is peculiarly well adapted to the
cultivation of wheat, corn, and other
grain. It is at present divided into
three handsome farms, each of which
has abundance of wood, and a suitable
proportion of meadow lands. The
improvements on the middle farm con-
sist of a good dwelling house, barn,
stables, and other out houses. Those
on the other two consist only of negro
quarters, built of logs. On a corner
of the middle farm is a store house,
granary, and a comfortable dwelling
house, situated at the intersection of
two public roads. The store, &c. with
about three acres of ground, is at pre-
sent under rent at 60l. per annum,
and is esteemed an excellent stand for
business, especially in the Grocery
line.

The above land is situated about six
miles from Frederick Town, on Sas-
saras River, and about thirteen miles
from Appoquinimink, the latter of
which is a steady good market for
Wheat. It is probable that the Ca-
nal, which it is in contemplation to
cut between the Chesapeake and De-
laware, will enhance its value. This
property will be sold on one body, or
divided into such parcels as may best
suit the purchasers. The terms of sale
will be, one half of the purchase mo-
ney to be paid in 15 months, the resi-
due in two years; the whole to bear
interest from the day of sale, and
bonds, with approved security, to be
given for the same.—Mr. Gafaway
Walkins, manager, residing on the
middle farm, will shew the Lands to
those inclined to purchase.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, } Trustees
NICHOLAS BRICE, }

N. B. At the same time will be sold
on terms then to be made known, a
number of fine Horses, Sheep, Hogs,
&c. and all the farming utensils, but
none of the Negroes.

NICHOLAS BRICE, Adm'r. of
James Brice.

April 3, 1804.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

March 27, 1804.

The Visitors and Governors having de-
termined to enlarge the Plan of Educa-
tion in this Seminary, to the extent au-
thorized by their original Charter of
Incorporation,

hereby give notice,

THAT they have engaged Miss
HENDERSON, to open a School
for YOUNG LADIES, on Wednesday
the 4th of April next, in that large
and commodious house in Chester-
town, heretofore occupied for the same
purpose by Mrs. Mansell.

In this School, which will be under
the direction and control of the Visi-
tors, Young Ladies will be taught
Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing—
Marking on Samples, Tambouring,
Embroidery, Lace Work, Flowering
on Muslin, Chinelle, Pillagree and
Fancy Work.—And at stated and ap-
propriate Houses, the professor of En-
glish and Oratory in the College will
attend to instruct the Young Ladies in
writing English Grammar, Arithmetic,
Geography, and the use of the Globes.

Miss Henderson will take Young
Ladies to board on such terms as she
and their parents may think reasona-
ble. 16 6w

By order of the Board of Visitors
and Governors of Washington College,
DANIEL M'CURTIN, Sec'y.

JUST RECEIVED,

And is now for Sale at this Office,
[PRICE 31 CENTS.]

AN EXAMINATION

Of the various charges exhibited against

Aaron Burr, Esq.

Vice President of the United States, and a
development of the characters and
views of his
POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

BY ABSTIDDA.

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Eastern Shore

Intelligencer.

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

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1804.

[NO. 722.]

From the New York Spectator.

"Even names are not indifferent.—When the multitude are to be dealt with, there is a charm in words." History exhibits striking examples of the truth of this sentiment. Rex became so odious at Rome, after the expulsion of the Tarquins, that it would have been more safe to have usurped the sovereignty of a despot, under the appellation of Dictator or Emperor, than to have assumed the title of King, though destitute of the least shadow of power. Julius Cæsar was invested with kingly authority. His countrymen calmly beheld his increasing power: nay they even co-operated in gratifying his aspiring ambition. He wanted only the splendid trappings of royalty, to consummate his felicity—yet, for suggesting the wish of a diadem, he was assassinated by those very friends, who a little before contributed to load him with honor and with power.

Modern history furnishes us with similar examples. Oliver Cromwell, feared to assume the title of king, though possessed of regal power. We have recently witnessed the inhabitants of a great nation, actuated, perhaps, more by the magic of "words," than by realities, butcher their king.—In consequence of this sanguinary deed, we have seen the tyrant *Anarch*, desolating and destroying one of the fairest countries on this side heaven. Through that enlightened region where science had spread its benign influence and where refinement had made progressive strides, anarchy scattered ruin and devastation. If in France, anterior to the late revolution, despotism had slain his thousands, anarchy has since slain his tens of thousands. After an eight year's reign of this *uncouth guff*, we have seen a foreigner usurp the throne of Lewis, grasp the reins of government, and hold them with a tyrant's hand.

The citizens of France have been infatuated with "names" and with the "charm" that there is in "words." What else could have infligated this change in their government? If this be admitted, yet I contend that it was the *sound*, the *phantom*, and not the reality. As a proof of this, look at their inconsistent conduct. They have sacrificed the life of a good prince, and his amiable family, to the vindictive malice of an infuriated mob; and under the specious name of republicanism, they now yield quietly to the heavy pressure of iron-handed tyranny.—The only consolation which the people of France can experience from their present government, is that the title of King has been exchanged for that of Consul. Napoleon Bonaparte exercises despotic power, whilst he gratifies his deluded subject by relinquishing the mere ensigns of sovereignty. He gives up the shadow—at the same secures the substance.

But you need not search the page of history—you need not turn your attention to Europe—our own country, yes, my fellow citizens, our own native state, is a voucher for the truth of my position. The change of rulers, which this state, and the United States have experienced, within a few years past, may be ascribed more to "names," and to the "charm" of "words," than to any conduct or measure of the federal administration. It is probable, that nothing has tended so much to alienate the affections, of the people,

from the federal administration, as the malicious insinuation, that the federalists are friends to monarchical government. This is a pitiful stratagem, suggested by ambitious demagogues, to bewilder and mislead your minds.—It is ingeniously calculated to produce this effect. It was foreseen, that the Americans, after a long and tedious war—after enduring a series of cruel indignities, and after obtaining liberty at the expence of blood and treasure, would revolt at the very idea of a violation of their freedom. The authors of impuration have been challenged to produce their proof. The attempt has never seriously been made. This is conclusive testimony, that they believe it to be unfounded; for if it were capable of being supported, they would, at least, have attempted to gain a point, which, if once established, would destroy the federal interest.

Thus, by a sort of political flight of hand, *federalist* (which literally signifies a friend to the federal constitution) has become synonymous with *royalist*. These Machiavelian politicians, by the same magic, have annexed a peculiar property to the word *republicanism*. They would induce us to believe, that *republicanism* implies every thing that is desirable in government. The axiom, that "the king can do no wrong," which has long since become obsolete in America, they have, with a little variation, revived. It now stands thus—*republicans can do no wrong*. But, let us not forget, that the tyrant of France, and his wretched subjects, are all republicans; and let us learn from this example, that it is not the *name* of government that renders it free or despotic. Compare the present with the late administration of your government. The friends to the constitution will gain, and the ruling party will immensely lose, by the comparison.—Mildness, liberality and integrity, are the characteristics of the former; but cruelty and intrigue are the prominent features of the latter. How many of our hoary-headed veterans, just sinking into the grave, have been persecuted for their political creed! How many of our revolutionary characters have been wantonly driven from office, because they were the friends of Washington; and how many of these victims of political inquisition, are now destitute of the conveniences, and even the necessities of life.

The examples which have been adduced, prove irrefragably, however humiliating the truth, that mankind are often made dupes, by *verba et uerba et prætoria nihil*. How important, therefore, is it to my fellow citizens, that you examine every opinion, that you scrutinize every argument, and resist every delusive art. Beware of error—seek indefatigably for truth. This is an object worthy the eternal researches of the human mind. In its very nature it is unchangeable—it is fixed as the throne of omnipotence.

AURELIUS.

REMARKS

ON THE MEDITERRANEAN FUND BILL.

From the New York Evening Post.

The above very extraordinary bill is found in the Aurora of this morning. We do not hesitate to pronounce this the most audacious attempt to impose an oppressive burden on the commercial states which we have yet witnessed and to render it the more intolerable,

it is imposed under false and insidious pretences.

At the commencement of the session, it will be remembered, Mr. Jefferson informed Congress of his land speculation with Bonaparte, to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars. Well aware that the northern states would not readily consent to the increase of the already heavy import duties, to purchase *salt mountains, prairies, arches, and wide spread for the blessings of freedom* near the antipodes, he took special care to mention that "the *economies which would still be introduced into our public expenditures, and the extraordinary progression of our revenue would be sufficient to meet the intermediate interest of this additional debt, without recurring to new taxes.*"

Every man of sense and reflection knew all this was mere *philosophy*, or, in other words, that *political quackery* which so eminently characterizes every measure of the present administration. Since that time we have waited to see whether the public credit would be put at hazard, or whether the expence would be provided for by a suitable and equal tax.

It has happened that our president's "gestions" in his mode of warfare in the Mediterranean with the *least possible force*, has already been attended with the loss of his only blockading frigate. This disaster more particularly affects the commercial states, and the sensibility of the community is deeply excited by the unhappy condition of our brave countrymen reduced to slavery. Now, says Mr. Jefferson, now is the time to increase the revenue without loss of popularity. Eight hundred thousand dollars per annum* must be raised to pay the *interest of the great land speculation*—we will take this opportunity to raise this sum, by calling it a "*Mediterranean fund.*" We will impose this tax, as a mere *temporary* tax in the first instance; but when the yoke is once about the neck, we will fasten the rivets at leisure.

But what is to be the effect of this scheme? Simply this. Because we have lost a frigate, an addition is to be made to the already heavy duties on manufactured articles of 24 per centum, *ad valorem*. It appears from Mr. Gallatin's report of this session that the articles now subject to these duties, amount to 31,706,161 dollars; the new duties proposed by this bill, will therefore raise the sum of 792,654 dollars.

It is in vain to say that these duties will be *temporary*; they are only *nominal* so; the money will be wanted to pay interest on the Louisiana debt. Besides, are our duties on consumable articles, to vary with every momentary exigency of government. The effect of such a system will be to reduce all our merchants to poverty and ruin.

We now ask those who are not wilfully dumb, to answer a few questions.

Can it be true that an addition to our debt of fifteen millions of dollars could be safely funded on our existing revenue, and that the loss of a single frigate can require a new tax of 792,000 dollars per annum?

Is not this nick-named "*Mediterranean fund*," which is to be created by a tax of 24 per cent. on our cloathing and other necessary articles of foreign consumption, in fact a *Louisiana fund*; is it any thing more or less than a fund

* See Gallatin's Report of O. G. 24th, 1803.

on our trade, to buy "*prairies and salt mountains*?"

If these questions are answered in the negative, which they will not be, except by the Duanes, and Cheethams, and Pasquins, then we have to ask whether, as our commerce has already been burdened with the interest on the Louisiana debt, amounting by Mr. Gallatin's own statement, to *seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars*, it would not be proper that the *Mediterranean fund* should be created by laying on the *southern whiskey* the tax from which the mouth of labour has been so pleasantly relieved.

We are fast approaching to a new state of things. It is impossible, we repeat it, that the present partial, persecuting, oppressive, insincere and paltry system of administering the government can last. The tricks of the political jugglers are understood; and however dexterously they may think they manage their affairs to deceive the community, already the blind begin to see—the deaf to hear—and the most credulous to doubt. If more regard is not paid to truth and justice; if the public burdens are not more fairly equalized; if one part of the country and class of our citizens are thus made to pay all the taxes, while another part, another class, are to be exempt from their share of the public burden, and still to receive a full proportion of all the advantages, no possible consequences that can follow need occasion any surprize.

CORK, March 15.

The London papers received since our last, contain several interesting articles of intelligence together with a variety of reports, the greater part of which are undeserving of credit. Among the latter we class the accounts of a Counter-Revolution in France, an account evidently springing from the impression made on the Public mind by the late events which have happened in that Country. The report of the French having taken possession of Elsinour appears, on examination, to be equally destitute of foundation, and originated, evidently, in the Embargo laid on all vessels bound to the Northern ports of Europe. The intelligence of the Toulon Fleet having got into Carthagena, we are unable to trace to any authentic source of information. The cause of the Embargo we find to have been an expedition which had been planned for the purpose of sinking large ships, which have been of little use in other respects, at the mouth of the enemy's harbours, and particularly that of Boulogne. On Thursday evening last two sixty-four, some frigates, and bombs, with several gun-boats, sailed for the West of France; a very heavy firing was heard at Dover during the course of Friday, supposed to be an engagement between our ships, in endeavouring to accomplish their object, and the gun-boats and batteries of the French. The large ships are stated to have been filled with stones, united together by means of iron bars and chains so as to form a solid mass; and these vessels are to be scuttled side by side, so as to lay a foundation for an embarkment of land. It is supposed that our ships will, in consequence of the increased depth of water, be enabled to approach much nearer the batteries than formerly, and to annoy, or destroy the gun-boats.

The Paris papers which have been received to the 26th, and the Dutch to the 28th ult. do not furnish us with any additional information relative to the Conspiracy. Massena and Carnot are stated to have been arrested; but the report requires confirmation.

It will be evident to those who peruse this singular report with attention, how little there is in it to criminate General Moreau; and we may infer that the Consular Agents have no serious charges against him, when they are obliged to have recourse to imputations, which would scarcely be listened to with patience in a British Court of Justice. Moreau is charged with having been reconciled to Pichegru; this might, under such a government as that of Bonaparte's, have been imprudent, but could never be held criminal except by a Revolutionary Tribunal. An Agent who was the medium of the correspondence of the two Generals is stated to have been seized at Calais, and in his possession were found papers which disclose—not the reality of a Conspiracy—but the reality of this Reconciliation. In short if we admit the truth of every word of this report it will only prove that Generals Moreau and Pichegru had laid aside their former animosity and had some conferences together, at which Georges, formerly a Chouan chief, was present. The existence of a conspiracy is barely hinted at, not a single overt act is asserted to have happened.—It may however be supposed that Moreau will be tried by a criminal tribunal. We will venture to assert that he will not. In that military code, which has been called the constitution of France, there is an article of which Bonaparte will doubtless avail himself on the present occasion; it runs thus: "The Senate determine the time, within which persons arrested, in virtue of the 46th article of the constitution, are to be admitted to trial; when they have not obtained a trial, within ten days from their arrestation." This article, which is a permanent suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, is perhaps one of the most flagrant outrages on individual liberty that ever was committed; it robs the French nation of personal security, not for a limited period or during a moment of exigency, but for ever: it allows the first consul to seize and imprison, without any motive alleged, those who may be obnoxious to him; for who constitute the Conservative Senate?—The creatures of Bonaparte. Who elect them? Bonaparte—who pay them? Bonaparte.—The Orators of government inform us that this Senate and the council of state were deliberating in secret on the papers: the conclusion is obvious, Moreau, like Toussaint, will be doomed to expiate his virtues in a Dungeon. A plot was also fabricated against the negro chief, in order to send him to France;—the consequences of this act of treachery, are well known. Toussaint's companions in arms foresaw their own fate in his; they once more took the field, and the French soldiers atoned for the treachery of their chiefs, with their lives; what the feelings of Massena and the other Generals who fought with Moreau, may be, it is not difficult to guess; they must perceive that their fate is involved in his, and that if he falls, they cannot be secure.

Dublin papers say Cullinan, alias General Clarke, lately arrested near Castel, escaped out of the tower in Dublin Castle, on Thursday evening, by clambering up the funnel of his prison chimney. He was, however, challenged by a sentinel on the terrace, whom he knocked down; but the latter recovering himself, struck Cullinan so severe a blow with the butt end of the muller, as to fracture his skull, and he is since dead.

A horrid plot was discovered in the goal of Kimmagh, on Sunday evening. A number of prisoners had been concerned in it; they were to have risen at a certain time, and murder all before them to escape. It was discovered before the time the attempt was to have been made.

A private letter from Dublin states that one of the emissaries of France, the notorious John Swiney, escaped a few days since in an open boat, from Cork, with plans of that and other harbours, and of various fortifications, &c. His father and other accessories

to his escape, together with the boatmen who took him to France, are in custody.

A letter dated Cove of Cork, January 6, received in town on Saturday, mentions that "the noted Arthur O'Connor made his escape from Crosshaven about three weeks ago. This place is in the mouth of Cork harbour. It is said he was in Dublin on the night of the 23d July last, and has been concealed ever since. The people of the boat which carried him to France, as soon as they landed him, set sail with his baggage, in consequence of which he wrote to government, describing the people. Lord Gardner, on this station sent for all the Crosshaven people, and soon picked them out; they are now in irons on board the guardship in this harbour."

Professor Sedgwick, the celebrated botanist, who had been absent eight years at the head of a party of naturalists, has returned to Spain. He had been over all the Spanish possessions of North America, and the islands on the coast. It is said he has enriched botany with 2500 species of unknown plants, and has also discovered 80 fishes not yet described.

INVASION.

The Courier de Londres, of Tuesday, under the head of Paris, contains the two following letters, which, it says, have excited a great sensation in the military circles:

Gen. Moreau, to lieut. gen. Duroc.

PARIS, Sept. 8.

GENERAL,

I have received the letter which you have done me the honor to write to me in the name of the first consul, offering me a command in the expedition against England. I thought that my opinion of that enterprise was sufficiently known to have saved me from the unpleasantness of rejecting such a proposition. I shall, however, answer with the frankness of a soldier who can explain himself the more easily, without reserve, upon the present occasion, as he has given some proofs of courage; and done his country some important services; and besides, general, I consider your letter as being rather intended to sound my intentions, than as transmitting to me orders. I have never been the advocate of maritime expeditions, particularly since I have seen the remnant of our marine; and the choice of our armies, swallowed up in them with astonishing rapidity. I think that, in forming enterprises, the issue of which is very uncertain, and the result of which may give a mortal blow to the government which conceives them and to the nation which seconds them, one ought to be forced to them by circumstances so imperious, that the safety and honor of the state would be compromised, if one should make a retrograde step that should discover weakness or irresolution.

But I do not see that the present circumstances obliged us to risk, against a thousand unfavorable chances, the greatest part of our land forces; and the regenerating marine, which is beginning to be created, as it were by magic, by an enthusiastic and industrious people. I have asked myself when I saw the considerable armaments that were making for the re-occupation of the acquisition of our colonies, whether the peace was so solid that we should hope to be able to preserve what we had recovered or acquired, and if the restoration of our commerce were so necessary or so certain that we ought to employ in it so much treasure and so many soldiers. Let the first consul permit a soldier, who feels a lively attachment to his old companions in arms, to express here some regret for the unfortunate events in the two bold combinations which have destroyed so great a number of them.—This regret will explain to him my present opinion of the expedition that is preparing, and my refusal to take in part the direction of it. We had the best army in Europe, the best means of recruiting our forces weakened by eleven years war. In its place we have now corps almost entirely composed of conscripts, among whom we no longer observe the veteran soldiers. But like those ruins which attest the grandeur and magnificence of those edifices which time has overthrown.

At present, if we may judge from the immense preparations that are making, from the concentration of our forces, upon points near the coast, recollecting the declarations made by government, and the reports which it accredits, the business in hand is nothing less than a desperate enterprise, the improbable success of which would be the ruin of England, but whose almost certain result will weaken us as a continental power, and be our total destruction as a maritime nation. I may be permitted to ask upon feeling interests of such great magnitude hazarded or compromised, whether we were in a situation so critical with respect to England, that we were obliged to swear its destruction, and to prepare our own ruin. We were powerful and respected upon the continent; we directed (with too much impetuosity perhaps) all its political transactions; we were safe from the power of the English navy, and for a long time, no doubt, above the intrigues of the ministers of England; and it is in this situation truly strong, energetic, and imposing, that we attempt an enterprise which could only be excused by a despair that left us no choice of measures. I am far from disapproving of the enthusiasm excited in the nation against a nation eternally its rival, and almost always its enemy; from blaming the efforts and the sacrifices which it inspires; but I think that the action of government ought to confine itself to the development of these dispositions for the purpose of preparing, through it, the restoration of our marine; but to go farther, to devote to such great perils, our armies, still in the labour of their re-organization; this, general, be assured, is to expose us to be assailed by those continental powers who are jealous of us, and have their eye upon us. This is to replace us in the disastrous circumstances, from which we were only extricated by the miracle that brought back Bonaparte from Egypt, and made him triumph on the 18th Brumaire. May I be now permitted, general, to make an observation, which a wise and regular government is worthy to hear and to appreciate; but which I should not have hazarded in the time of disorder and anarchy, when the law of nations was scarcely more respected among us than the liberty of individuals. We are told every day that we are restored to civilization, that we are replaced in the first rank of social order; and yet an expedition is announced worthy in its principles, of those unsettled colonies who contend with their neighbours for enjoyment, which they do not find at home; or of those savage hordes who see, in the end of war, nothing but the booty which they may acquire, and its relit the total annihilation of the adverse horde.

Such, however, are the strange ideas that have been propagated among the soldiers to excite them to obtain, from their cupidity, a devotion expected in vain from real courage. I do not pretend here to discuss the rights of conquest; nor to examine whether they can be extended in proportion to the perils which have been run to obtain them; but it is politic to announce beforehand every thing that is meant to be derived from it. Is it fit to present it to the eyes of those who are to undertake it, only as a vast scene of pillage and assassination? It is, no doubt, contrary to the first consul that such means should be employed to corrupt the minds of our brave warriors, and to substantiate the love of gain for the honor of glory; but it is to you, general, I commit the honorable task of illustrating to him those intrigues, and telling him how much they afflict military men, who are faithful to the laws of honor. They all see, as I do, with inquietude, that every day is suffered to deprecate that spirit which in the early period of our military glory had no other impulse but the thirst of glory, the love of the country, I might almost say the enthusiasm of liberty, and surely that spirit will not revive, in which nothing is demanded of them but a blind temerity—in which nothing is prescribed to them, but the abuse of victory.—I speak with liberty, with confidence; I do not think it a proof of courage.—It would be shewing a want of esteem for the head of the government to see any danger in telling him what is just and true. I have the honor to be, &c.

Lieut. Gen. Duroc to Gen. Moreau.

One o'clock in the morning.

Mr. COMRADE, I have laid before the first consul the letter which you have done me the honor to write to me the 8th instant. It is with pain that I send it back to you by his orders.—The gen. first consul charges me to inform you that he does not recognize in it the language of a Frenchman, nor the character of a distinguished soldier. He has sent it back to you for the purpose, that by destroying this evidence of an error which he wishes to forget, you may be sure that it will never be made use of to tarnish your glory, nor to impeach your intentions. The general first consul orders me to acquaint you, that he wishes to have some conversation with you in private, the 25th inst.

I am, with respect, your comrade, Duroc.

FROM SCOTCH PAPERS.

The following curious receipt for curing fresh provisions to carry abroad, has been tried by a gentleman who has twice made the experiment in a voyage to Archangel, and one to the West Indies. Let the meat, whether beef or mutton, be fresh killed, and when hung to be perfectly cold, let it be cut up in quarters; lay each on a block, and sprinkle it over with ingredients prepared in the following manner: lignum vita fine chips one pound; common salt four ounces; coarse sugar four ounces; salt prunella half an ounce; when it has been well sprinkled, inclose the whole in sheet lead; which done, lay it in a chest, and as each lot is laid in, cover it with fresh saw dust; ram it well down and cover the whole close.

Meat (particularly fine fat beef) has been ate fresh so prepared, six weeks or two months after sailing from England; the beef must be in fine order, and when taken for dressing (it roasts best) it should be wiped and scraped clean; and put down to the fire as quick as possible.

From London papers of March last. MILITARY DISCOVERY.

An invention of infinite importance to the present system of military tactics, it is said, has just been made, which is intended to perfect a young beginner in all the minutiae of cavalry movements, without having once recourse to the field. The invention is so simple and easy, that the whole may be fully comprehended in two or three hours; even the movements by three, which is considered the most difficult to learn, is explained and put in practice in a moment. This is the theory of general Sir David Dundas, reduced to practice by, we understand, a private in the West Kent Yeomanry.—About a fortnight since, the whole of the arcanæ was laid before the Duke of York, and several general officers at Whitehall, and after an inspection of about an hour, it met with their unanimous approbation.

An action was to have been tried in February, in the court of king's bench, in which Mr. Harriot, proprietor of the *Sun*, was plaintiff; and Mr. Cobbett, the proprietor and editor of the *Weekly Register*, was defendant; it was for an assault alleged to have been committed in August last.—Mr. C. was to have made his own defence; but before the cause came on, the record was withdrawn.

GENOA, Feb. 15.

A letter received at Salonic, from an Armenian merchant, gives the following account of the present state of the Persian Empire:

"The sons of the last Sophi, who were murdered by his wives, in his seraglio last year, are combining against each other for the succession to the throne. There are three of them; two by the Sophi's sister, the third by Zirza, famous for her beauty, whom the Sophi had carried off from her father, a Bonze of Tibet.—She is still in the full bloom of her beauty, and is kept a prisoner by the two elder brothers, her enemies, who watch her closely. Mevakeh, her son, is master of Ispahan, and of three inland provinces.—He has a great many elephants, and has an intelligent general, who has served under Faisan Oglou. The two other brothers have nearly an equal force."

PARIS, Feb. 21.

About the Conspiracy!

The conspiracy lately discovered was

much more dangerous than was at first supposed. We are assured that one hundred and fifty men were to assume the uniform guides, to seize Bonaparte at Malmaison, while he was hunting or wherever else he might be to be found, and carry him off into a foreign country.—The uniforms were discovered in consequence of the information of one of the conspirators of the name of Grell, who is now in confinement in the temple. The chief of the Chouans, Georges, only escaped by a quarter of an hour. He had slept in village of Taverny, in the valley of Montmorency, in the cottage of a peasant, and his bed was found still warm.

In consequence of the information of the above mentioned Grell, the officers of the police repaired to the mistress of an inn here. The sign of the conspirators was an English piece of gold. She pretended not to understand the sign; at length they drew off her glove, and found in it a similar piece of English gold. They then opened her commode and found in it a letter, directing her on a day specified, to carry to a certain house in the Rue de Bourgoyne au Marais, 20 bottles of wine, and to ring to many times at the door. The officers of the police took the 20 bottles, and repaired to the house appointed, where they rang as many times as the letter directed, and found there a number of persons assembled, who defended themselves in a very desperate manner.—A pistol was fired, which, however, hurt no person. Among those arrested were Jean Marie, a confidant of Georges, and a notorious robber, one Victor, who had been concerned in the plot of the 3d Nivose, and the cook of Georges.—Fourteen of the foreigners who have lately arrived on our coast have been likewise arrested on suspicion. The police here has taken the most active measures on this occasion. A certain lady has been in confinement for some time, because one Hyde, who had taken part in the conspiracy of the 3d of Nivose, had lodged in her house.

The number of persons arrested in consequence of the late conspiracy, and who now are imprisoned in the temple, amount to forty. The rumour that a general visitation of the Castle of the Thuilleries, to find out concealed Chouans, took place the night before last, is by many regarded as unfounded. An English lady, who occupied in the wood at St. Germain, a small isolated house, has not only concealed Georges in her house, but procured him lodging at Paris. The house of this lady is situated in a neighborhood often frequented by the first consul in his hunting parties, and has been often desired by him as a hunting lodge.

BALTIMORE, April 25. MELANCHOLY.

During the high tide on last Sunday evening, a child aged seven years, the daughter of Mr. Richard Tucker, of Sumner county, Eastern Shore, leaving its parents but a few minutes, unfortunately fell into the cellar of the house where they resided, on Dugan's wharf, which was then overflowed and was drowned. Strict search was made but no tidings could be heard of the child until yesterday evening, about four o'clock, when, by accident, she was found.—The jury of Inquest sat upon the body, and their verdict was—"accidental death, by falling into the cellar, and there drowned."

A singular circumstance occurred about one o'clock on Sunday morning last.—As two gentlemen were returning late from a party in the city to their homes in Westminster, they met a man on Temple Bar, without any article of clothing on except his shirt; he was walking on the middle of the coach road at a very quick pace. The gentlemen called to him, but receiving no answer, they laid hold of him, supposing him to be a maniac, or some person endeavouring to escape from justice. On the gentlemen insisting to know where he was going in that situation, they received for answer that he was walking for a wager, and desired not to be detained (his feet were moving all the time.) The gentlemen supposing at first that it might be the case, and that he might be deciding some whimsical bet, were about to let him go, when they discovered that his eyes were closed, and that he held a candle in his hand; this induced them to take him to a watch house.

In forcing him thither he suddenly exclaimed, "good God! where am I?" and followed up the exclamation by saying, he was afraid he had been walking in his sleep. The gentlemen hearing this observation, no longer doubted the fact, and explained to him the manner in which they found him.—The poor fellow, all shivering with cold, informed them that some years ago he was much addicted to walk in his sleep, but not having experienced any thing of the kind lately, he supposed himself no longer liable to it. A watchman furnished him with a coat, and saw him safe to his lodging, in the vicinity of Drury Lane.

[London Paper.]

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, May 15.

Died, on Friday morning last, Mr. THOMAS GOLDSBOROUGH, of Talbot county—and on the day following his remains were interred at White Marsh.

Died, on Saturday last, Miss MARIA CHAMBERLAINE, daughter of Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq. of Talbot county.

NEW YORK, May 4.

Last evening between eight and nine o'clock, the turpentine manufactory, in the rear of the colliery took fire and was entirely consumed. This is the fourth building on the same spot that has been destroyed by fire within a short time.

May 5.

IMPORTANT!

The brig Two Brothers just arrived at quarantine, in 24 days from St. Jago de Cuba, spoke, on the first instant, the ship John, captain Howard, 35 days from London, for Charleston, who positively assured him that the KING OF ENGLAND WAS DEAD!

There are letters in town which state that the Emperor of Russia has by his ambassadors at Constantinople interfered with his good offices to the release of the officers and crew of the United States frigate Philadelphia.

Aurora.

From a late German Magazine.

On the Utility of Frost Conductors.

Conductors, or lightning rods, are very well known to our readers. We have often spoken of the Utility of this invention without success: We may, perhaps be fortunate in mentioning the Frost Conductor, as the expense of this experiment is but trifling, a tub of water and rope of straw being all that are necessary, for preventing the blossoms of our trees in the spring, from being killed. The first who discovered it, was Baron Van Blenheim, a Bohemian; and he gives the following description of it:

The Frost Conductor is made either of straw or hemp. It is to be twisted round the trunk in a tub, or some other vessel, filled with well water; by sinking a small stone or weight to the end of the cord. One tub will serve a number of trees, standing nearly together. For those running up a wall, be careful to place the tub free, and in such a position as not to be sheltered by the limbs of the tree, so that the frost can have ready access to, and operate on the water in it, without any hindrance.

It is particularly of great advantage to those trees which are in blossom early in the spring, before the leaves appear, and are therefore more exposed to the frost. The inventor, Mr. Van Blenheim, has made several trials particularly in the year 1777. His apricot trees began to blossom in the month of March; he immediately applied the aforementioned conductor; there were six or eight very severe frosty nights, notwithstanding which the blossoms were not hurt, and he afterwards gathered from seven small trees, 900 extraordinary large and good apricots; whereas, at the same time, in other gardens, all the blossoms having been killed by the frost, there was not one apricot to be seen.

To be fully convinced of the effect of the aforementioned conductor, the inventor put several tubs, filled with water, in different parts of his orchard, which he examined daily and found that the ice in the tub without conductors was only as thick as a straw, when that of the tubs with conductors was as thick as a finger.

We learn (says the Boston Gazette) that Mr. Eaton, is to go out to Tripoli, to negotiate peace with that Regency: or to bring the war to a prompt issue.

Captain Coleman arrived at Nantucket, from Salouy, touched at Gibraltar, on his passage, and there saw a letter from Commodore Preble, informing of his having taken a very valuable Tripolitan ship and another prize, with 30 gentlemen and as many ladies, on a party of pleasure; with which it was expected he would be able to exchange the officers of the Philadelphia frigate.

The following extracts of letters from Tripoli, with which we have been politely furnished by a gentleman of this city, afford some more particular information relative to the treatment of our captured countrymen, than we have hitherto received. We have still another letter from one of our officers there, which shall be inserted in our next. Want of room compels us to omit it to day.

United States Gazette.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 11

Soon after our colours had been struck we got out one of the boats to tend to the gun boats to inform them that we had surrendered and should make no further resistance, I went with the first lieutenant in this boat.—As soon as we had got near them all hailed us, each ordering us to their vessel, one of them fired a shot at us to bring us to them. We lay upon our oars and one of them came out. We were prepared to deliver up our swords in a very graceful manner, but we found no time for that, for as soon as they were near enough, about twenty fellows, armed with sabres, pistols and muskets jumped into the boat.—They seemed to have marked out and divided the prey among themselves. Two of them snatched my sword from me, pulled off my coat, and got fighting between themselves who should wear it, till at last to decide I supposed their dispute, they give it back to me. They searched my pockets and took every thing out. They got all the money except twenty dollars in gold which I had put down my boots.—All our men in the boats were robbed of every thing except what they had on their backs, and even part of that stripped off.—We were then carried on shore, conducted amidst the shouts and acclamations of the rabble crowd to the palace and there ushered into the presence of the mighty Bashaw, who, seated in state with his great council about him, was ready to receive us in the audience chamber, he asked us a variety of questions, principally about our ship and our squadron.

The place assigned for us to live in, is the house formerly occupied by Mr. Cathcart—it is large and convenient.—Captain B. has one room, the ward room officers another, and the midshipmen one to themselves, with two large rooms, a dining room and a sitting room.—We all eat together.—We have our own cooks and servants, and purchase our provisions. The ship's company are kept at work and are supported at the expense of the Bashaw.—They are treated tolerably well.

TRIPOLI, Dec. 6.

There has been a very violent gale of wind these several days past. Three Tunisian vessels were driven on shore near this town, one of which went to pieces and every soul perished.—we were in hopes that our ship which was moored in the harbour would have drifted on shore and gone to pieces—but her anchors held.—However she can never be of any service to the Tripolitans. She is much injured in her bottom, and they are unable to repair her. They most certainly will never be able to send her to sea.

Last week makes a century since a Newspaper was published in America. The Boston News Letter, we find, was emitted from the press, April 24th 1704. Andrew Bradford of Philadelphia,

published the American Weekly Messenger, Dec. 22d 1710.

The third was the Boston Gazette, first number J. Franklin, and then S. Kneeland. The Franklins published another paper called the American Courant.

In the year 1774, there were only 25 published in various parts of America.

In 1801, more than one hundred and eighty.

Boston Magazine.

MARSHALSEA COURT.

A curious action was tried on Friday, in which a Mr. Stuart, of Purney, was plaintiff, and Mr. Wood, of the same place was defendant. It was brought to recover damages for an assault. It appeared the parties had been at a vestry dinner, and that the plaintiff made use of sedition expressions, which provoked the defendant in such a manner, that he got up, took him by the collar, and shook him violently.—The plaintiff threw out some gross reflections against the Royal Family.—He also said, "if Bonaparte was to come to this country, and be successful, I have no doubt but many rich people would join him to save their property." Wood in a strain of irritation said, "Would you do so?" Stuart replied, "I don't know, but I should." Wood then got up, and said he was a scoundrel, a villain, and jacobinical rascal. The judge said, that a verdict must by law be given for the plaintiff, whose conduct he reprobated in the strongest terms, as the most traitorous, wicked and abominable that could possibly be conceived. The jury expressed their regret that they were obliged to give him any damages; as they must, they gave him one farthing.

London paper.

Earl Moira, who was represented in some of the papers at being about to lead in an expedition to Holland, remains in town to attend the St. Patrick's meeting on Saturday, and on the following morning set off for Edinburgh.

Chesapeake and Delaware CANAL COMPANY.

A GENERAL Meeting of the proprietors of the said Company will, be held agreeably to law and appointment, on Monday the fourth day of June next, in the borough of Wilmington, at which time and place a president and nine directors are to be elected, as the time for which the present president and directors were elected, will have then expired.

By order of the President,

EDWARD ROGHE, Sec'y.

May 9th, 1804.

22 4

THE partnership hitherto subsisting under the Firm of Ferguson and Reid, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to settle their respective accounts with Peter Ferguson.

PETER FERGUSON,
JOHN REID.

Cambridge, May 1, 1804.

N. B. The business will be carried on at the same stand, by

JOHN REID.

WAS committed to the goal of Dorchester county, on the 29th day of March last, a negro woman named Henny Roberts, who has a child about three months old—she appears to be about twenty years old, and says she was raised near Salisbury, in Somerset county, and alleges she was free born. If the owner of said negroes (if any) does not release them, they will be sold for their goal fees according to law.

THOMAS JAMES PATTISON,

Sheriff of Dorchester county.

May 1st, 1804.

22 4

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gabriel Slacum, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby summoned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1804.

GEORGE LAKE, Adm'r.

From the Federal Gazette.

Having observed in your paper, (dated November 5th, 1803,) a relation of the success of an *alkali* given internally as an antidote for the bite of a *poisonous snake*, and as it is similar to a circumstance that came within my own observation about thirteen months before, of which I then made a memorandum, I now transmit it to you for publication, if you think proper; hoping, that the knowledge of such concurring cases may in some measure tend to relieve the afflicted.

9th mo. 13th, 1802.

"This evening, about 9 o'clock, I was called into my porch in a great hurry to see James Sullivan, (about 23 years of age;) when I first saw him, he was rolling on the floor in great agony! his brother coming with him, I inquired what was the matter; the history which I received of his case was as follows: "They were together in the evening, between sunset and dark, setting up corn tops in the field which had been cut and lying on the ground two days. While they were employed, James felt a severe sting on the right shoulder; he immediately put up his hand, and thought he brushed off a large spider. He was much incommoded by pain, but continued at work until dark; and then went to the house, and after sitting a few minutes he felt a like sting on the same arm, a little above the elbow: he rubbed again with his hand, but felt nothing; they had no candle, and by fire light they could not discover what gave the sting. By this time the first wound became considerably more painful, and very acute pain at times down the spine. He supposes it was about half an hour from the time he felt the first wound, that the pain in the small of his back was extreme: it increased so rapidly, that he determined to endeavor to get to my house (about a mile distant) in order to apply for relief. When they were about half way, as they walked briskly along, James complained of great weakness in the back, and in a few minutes was unable to keep himself erect, and fell prostrate on the ground." His brother (being a stout strong man) took him on his back and brought him to my house.

"When I first came to him his pulse was hurried, but not tense; all his complaint was his back. I requested him to sit up; but he was unable to rise, and was not still a moment; we helped him up, and he could not support himself with his body erect. The first medicine I made use of was about half a pint of new milk and two table spoonfuls of the juice of green plantain mixed, which he drank; a poultice of bruised onions and common salt was then put to the wounds, which upon examination I found were a little swelled, about the size of a dollar, and in the centre a purple speck about as large as a pin's head.

"I waited half an hour, but there was no mitigation in his pain and weakness; I then repeated the milk and plantain juice, and waited three quarters of an hour without any relief. He then complained of a severe pain in his belly, which in about ten minutes extended to the stomach. His complaints now were very great; and, to use his own expressions, "his stomach was drawn up into a small knot." I was at a loss what to do; his agony appeared greater than I ever saw a man suffer. After a few minutes I recollected it was doctor Mead's opinion "that all animal poisons were acid," and still believing that his sufferings were occasioned by the bite of a spider, as I have several times heard some of the same symptoms spoken of as attendant on persons who were known to be bitten or stung by a spider; likewise I have very often seen large spiders under corn tops, that have lain on the ground several days; and as his case appeared desperate, I determined to try the effect of an *alkali* taken into the stomach, therefore mixed forty grains of the salt of tartar, in as much water as would dissolve it, and gave it him to drink, likewise washed the wounds with a strong solution of salt of tartar. In fifteen minutes he said his stomach and wounds were a little easier. I waited half an hour, when the cramp in the stomach increased; finding no inconvenience from the large dose of salt of tartar given, I gave him a repeated dose of forty grains, which entirely removed

the pain in the stomach in twenty minutes.

There were now some intervals of ease of short duration; the pain and weakness in the back was still very distressing at times. At half past 11 o'clock, observing that he was relieved in some measure, and in times of ease, which now frequently occurred for 5 minutes at a time, he was disposed to sleep, I gave him 40 drops of laudanum. At 12 I found him likely to sleep, therefore leaving 40 drops of laudanum mixed, for his mother (who sat up with him) to give in case of great restlessness or pain, I went to bed. In the morning I was informed that about two o'clock he complained much of his back, when the laudanum was given him, after which he rested tolerably well, though at times moaned much while asleep. I found him this morning free from pain, but a total loss of strength in his back, and a full tense pulse; I took 16 ounces of blood from his arm, and gave in the course of five hours, four ounces of castor oil before it operated; after four or five evacuations he was quite relieved, and the day following was able to go to work again."

The above being a statement of facts, which I had no view in writing down but for my own satisfaction, and the benefit of those to whom I might relate them occasionally; but seeing the publication of the case alluded to, am induced to throw in my mite for the comfort and the relief of the afflicted part of mankind.

WM. STABLER.

Montgomery county, Maryland,
3d mo. 18th, 1804.

V I R T U E.

Virtue is the highest exercise and improvement of reason, the integrity, the harmony, and just balance of affection; the health, strength, and beauty of mind. The perfection of virtue is to give reason free scope; to obey the authority of conscience with alacrity; to exercise the defensive passions with fortitude; the private with temperance; the public with justice; and all of them with prudence; that is in a due proportion to each other, and an entire subserviency to a calm delusive benevolence; to adore and love God with a disinterested and uncivalled affection; and to acquiesce in his providence with a joyful resignation. Every approach to perfection and happiness; and every deviation from it, a deviation to vice and misery.

N O T I C E.

INFORMATION is earnestly desired respecting a certain MARY CRONEN, who long since resided at, or near South Ward, Philadelphia.—It is supposed she left England or Ireland with her mother, Mrs. Cronen, more than 25 years ago, and is since married in America, though to whom is unknown. If she be yet living, or her mother, or her next of kin, it is desired that a very satisfactory account may be sent to the subscriber, describing the person of her father, who lately died, his occupation, &c. as a sum of money is left to the aforesaid Mary Cronen, provided her claim is clearly identified.

It is hoped whoever pretends to the above bequest, will be most explicit and clear in their relation of facts and circumstances to prevent the trouble and vexation, which must otherwise naturally occur.

If any persons answering to the above description, be yet living, in or near Philadelphia, they may apply to the subscriber. If at a distance a letter addressed to him containing the requisite proof will be attended to.

JOHN REDMAN COXE.

51 north 3d st. Philadelphia.

The printers, of newspapers in the different states are requested to publish this advertisement a few times.

N O T I C E.

THE sale of the late Col. JAMES BRICE'S Lands, in Cecil county, advertised for the 23d of May next, is postponed till the 31st day of October next, at which time it will positively take place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, } Trustee
NICHOLAS BRICE, }

The sale of the personal property is also postponed till 31st October next.
N. BRICE, Admr. J. B.
Baltimore, 20th April, 1804.

Patent Machine

FOR SHELLING CORN.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of congress, entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. PAUL PILSBURY, of Newbury, in the state of Massachusetts, hath obtained letters patent for a machine for shelling Indian corn on a new and improved method, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1803. And whereas the said Paul Pilsbury, hath assigned all his right, title, and interest, of and to the said patent machine to Paul Adams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham, Joseph Swasey, and Joseph Lord, Esquires, of Ipswich, and state of Massachusetts, and thereby giving to them the exclusive right of constructing, using, and vending to others to use the said machine for fourteen years from the date of said letters patent, with full power to receive all benefits and profits accruing therefrom, and to perform and execute all such acts relative to the same as the said Paul Pilsbury might have legally performed or executed.

N O T I C E.

That by virtue and authority of the above assignment, the aforesaid Adams, Burnham, Swasey, and Lord, hath given, granted, and assigned unto James Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the exclusive right, liberty, and authority, to construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the aforesaid shelling machine, during the whole unexpired term of fourteen years (for which the exclusive privilege has been secured as aforesaid by letters patent) for the state of Maryland, and all that part of the district of Columbia lying on the north side of the river Patowmack. Said Williams has one of the machines, which may be seen at Annapolis at any time, and is now ready to furnish any person or persons with one or more of the said machines, with licence to make use of the same, or to grant licence to make use of them without furnishing the machine, one machine might serve four or five persons in a neighbourhood, by each person getting licence to use it, which will not exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and much approved of by the president, and most of the members of congress, as well as by a great number of gentlemen farmers and others from different parts of the United States. The cost of a machine, with licence to work it, will not exceed thirty dollars. I will sell the exclusive right of making use of this machine for one or more counties, on very moderate terms. A man and a boy with this machine worked by hand, may easily shell one hundred bushels of corn in a day. The machine may be easily fixed to be turned by a horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other in this or any other state can grant licence to use this machine within the state of Maryland, or part of the district of Columbia; any person making use of it without a proper licence will be presented, if known.

21 3 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Union Bank of Maryland.

April 25th, 1804.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE transfer books will open on the 26th instant, and will close on the 25th day of May next, and remain closed until further notice.

The execution of letters of attorney for transferring stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, must be either proved by a witness or acknowledged by the parties thereto, before a judge, justice of the peace, mayor, or notary public, and in all cases where the proof or acknowledgment is made before a notary public or mayor, the same must be certified under seal of office.

R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

The different editors in this city and throughout the state, who published the articles of association of the Union Bank of Maryland, are requested to insert the above advertisement till the 20th of May, and to forward their respective accounts immediately to the cashier of the said bank, stating to whom payment shall be made.

May 1 1804, 21 2

A BOY, from 14 to 15 years of age, is wanted in the HERALD OFFICE as an Apprentice to the Printing-Business.

Shrewsbury Church Lottery.

By Authority.

AN Act for raising by Lottery, a sum not exceeding Four Thousand Dollars, to be paid to the Vestrymen of Shrewsbury Parish, and by them applied to the repairing the Church, completing the wall, and discharging the debts of said Church.

S C H E M E.

1 prize of	dols. 3000
1 do. of dols. 2000 to be paid to the possessor of the last drawn ticket.	2000
1 prize of	1000
1 do.	800
1 do.	600
2 do. of 500 dols.	1000
4 do. 200	800
10 do. 100	1000
12 do. 50	600
20 do. 40	800
40 do. 30	1200
25 do. 20	500
882 do. 6	17,292

3000 tickets at 10 dols. dols 30,592

N O B L A N K S.

Five Dollars only for each ticket will be demanded at time of sale.—Provided a sufficient number of tickets are sold, the drawing will commence on the second Tuesday in May next.

All prizes shall be payable 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.—If not demanded in twelve months will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the church.

The subscribers have given bond to the state for the due execution of the trust and payment of the prizes.

Tickets to be had in Baltimore of Benjamin and John Comegys, Samuel & L. Wethered.

Philadelphia—John Lorain, senior, John Lorain, junior, & Robert Hodgson.

Wilmington—Rev'd William Pryce, Middletown—Robert Maxwell.

Elkton—Samuel Briscoe.

George-Town Cross Roads—John Ireland, Doctor Edward Scott.

Dover—William Wilmer.

Duck Creek—George Kennard.

Chester-Town—Edward Anderson,

Isaac Cannell, junr.

Head Chester—William Gilbert,

Groom Osborn, & Edward Eubanks.

Centreville—James Wilmer.

Easton—John Kennard junr.

Salisbury—Rev'd William Stone.

Snow-Hill—J. H. Handy, & of each of the Commissioners.

James Blackinton, }
William Briscoe, }
Edward Wright, }
James Salisbury, }
Oliver Smith, }
Jacob Freeman, }
George Yeates, }
April 17, 1804. 18

N O T I C E.

WE the subscribers, proprietors of Waggon in the town of Easton, taking into consideration the advanced price of provender, &c. are compelled in duty to ourselves to raise the price of Waggonage. Notice is hereby given that in conformity thereto, that from and after the present date, all hauling done by either of us, will be charged at the rate of five dollars per diem.—

Robert Bruff,

Solomon Lewis,

John Stevens, junr.

John Goldborough,

Nicholas Valiant,

James Earle, junr.

Easton April 27, 1804. 20 37

J U S T R E C E I V E D.

And is now for Sale at this Office,

[PRICE 31 CENTS.]

A N E X A M I N A T I O N

Of the various charges exhibited against

Aaron Burr, Esq.

Vice President of the United States, and a

development of the characters and

views of his

POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

BY ARISTIDES.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office,

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Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

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

[VOL. xvth.] TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1804. [NO. 723.]

From the Repository. THE NEW ENGLAND MAN. No. 1. "Blows to the Trumpet in Zion."

Ita—The citizens of the States North of the Chesapeake have been so much occupied, with the dissensions of the Federalists and the Democrats, that they have overlooked the aggrandizement of the Southern States, and their accumulation of power.—Even the purchase of Louisiana at an immense price, for the sole purpose of adding to the Southern interest, seems to have excited little emotion among us. The curious have been amused by the tales of "salt mountains" and "salt rivers," of "mines of platinum" and "rocks of native silver;" while the indolent regard but little the future, and less the burthens they may now throw upon their posterity. Distracted by our internal dissensions, which we owe to the artifices of our enemies we have pursued a shadow that mocks our resentment. It is not that the administration of Mr. Jefferson is really inclined to Democracy—No Sir! his supreme power in Louisiana—the withholding the Treaty with Spain from the Senate for two years—his disposal of the public money without any approbation by Congress—his appointment of officers without the consent of the Senate—his admitting foreigners into the national councils—his services to Bonaparte—all prove that Mr. Jefferson can scarcely be considered, either in principle or conduct, a *Democratic*. The import of this title forbids us to connect it with his character. But by his *pretensions* he has gained every object which Virginia and her Southern allies wished for. He has brought to co-operate with him, in the Northern States, all the enthusiasts of a good cause, and all the levelling, blood thirsty ruffians of a bad one.—The herd of foreign renegades echo his success, and his triumphal car, drawn by a million of enslaved negroes, drive over the necks of those who have not bent the knee to Baal.—And are WE to submit to the guidance and the tyranny of the South? Are the States from the Chesapeake to the River St. Croix, to be only the satellites of Virginia? The fact is, that our representatives yield with feeble resistance to the current that carries them away, and as they recede from their port, they see in silent despair our native right sink under the horizon. Where is the impressive eloquence of Dana and Tracy? Even Mr. Griswold appears exhausted by his continued efforts. Dr. E. has his private sentiments to gratify.—*Quis talia fando temptat a lacrymis?*—No. There was not found one man in Congress, when that fatal alteration of the Constitution was conjured up, who had the spirit to bring forward an amendment by which the aristocratical influence of the Southern States should be checked—by which their millions of negro slaves should cease to be represented in Congress. Is there any thing more scandalous in the abuses of the British constitution, than this mockery of representation? Are the rotten boroughs of England more infamous than our negro boroughs? Why should their slaves be represented if denied the rights of suffrage, in preference to our horses and oxen?—There is this principle adopted in all republics: The representatives are always taken from the

people represented. Let us then have at least, their members in black—real negroes. Will Mr. Jefferson, who has certainly no scruples, when he wishes to debauch the wife of a friend—defraud his creditor, or recompense a flatterer, or get rid of an enemy, will he make any delicate objections? or are we to believe the account of the French traveller in the Southern States, who mentions that though a planter would have no objection to sleep with a slave, he would disdain to see her sitting at the same table.

The time will come when a foreign enemy will menace this country. Perhaps the day is not far off; for the people are rich enough, and the government pusillanimous enough to invite an invader. How shall we then be protected?—By the Southern States? Take away those whites who must remain to watch over the Slaves and how many will there be, to act against the enemy?—Officers enough.—Yes, the South is the seat of our privileged orders. But soldiers? As before, in the yeomanry of the Northern States.—Who taught the battles of independence? Who freed Virginia and the Carolinas from the British troops when aided by their slaves?—It was by the men of the North—the now destined vassals of the South. But I will not dispute.—The purchase of Louisiana at the expense of 25 millions of dollars for the augmentation of the Southern interest, must finally convince the States North of the Chesapeake, that they must unite in the common Northern interest. The mock administration of Mr. Jefferson and his friends of the South, will then crumble away faster than the mouldering monuments of the Capitol. Let therefore the disinterested among our Federal and Democratic Republicans, lay aside their fatal dissensions, which have served no purpose but the purpose of their enemies. We shall then be able to fix a just BALANCE of POWER in the United States, and no longer realize the fable of the Serpent, whose head is directed by his Tail.

FROM THE BALANCE.

A Philosophical Deduction from the Doctrine of Materialism.

Every man in a free country, whether he be gentle or simple, has an undoubted right to offer his wares at public market, and even though they should appear unfashionable and bungling, if they had been wrought according to his best skill, it would be cruelly hard to hiss him out of the market house.—Just so it ought to be respecting intellectual manufactures. If a man is persuaded that he has started a good thought, or made an important and useful discovery, and is conscientiously constrained to disburden his mind, he seems entitled to indulgence & civil usage, even though the thought should prove to be false, or the discovery trivial and useless.

Without further prologue, information is respectfully given to the public that a discovery in natural philosophy has lately occurred to their humble servant, which he verily believes to be in a manner new. Even Newton, in all his profound researches, had probably overlooked it.—After adjusting a simple preliminary, I will proceed to the main subject.

The dignified pride of a philosopher's mind on originating a discovery in the principles or operations of na-

nure, and the lusciousness of his ideal while fondly anticipating immortal fame are truly indescribable: but I will not dissemble it, hat however elevated my own mind had been in the first instance—however, in the moment of new born rapture, I might instinctively have clapped my hand upon my forehead and fancied that I perceived immortal laurels budding and growing there, my towering hopes have been in no inconsiderable measure, blighted by the following ominous incident.

Filled with the thoughts of my own growing importance, and constrained to give some vent to my delicious sensations, I could think of no one so proper for a confident and adviser, as my uncle Richard Sober, Uncle Richard has had excellent advantages of education—he has a strong mind, but his conceptions are singular; and though a warm friend, within a very narrow circle, he seems to be disgusted with mankind generally, and his remarks upon them are, I conceive, much too severe.

Well, uncle Richard, there has occurred to me a wonderful discovery in natural philosophy, and I confidently presume that it will make my fortune and immortalize my name. I then proceeded to state to him minutely the nature of my discovery and its probable importance to the human race; and in the fullness of my heart, I could not help mentioning that my mind had fluctuated whether to transmit it to the English Royal Society, whether to communicate it to some learned society in this country, or whether to publish it in a newspaper;—and that I had almost concluded to publish it in the Balance, believing that from thence it might catch the notice of some of the literati & obtain a general circulation. In further opening the secret recesses of my mind, I frankly declare that I had deliberated, whether to honour my production with my real name, or to publish it under a fictitious signature; and that the latter method, all things duly considered, had been preferred, because it might afford me a fund of amusement: as some would impute this new philosophical discovery to some Fellow of the Royal Society in England, or to some academician in Paris; others to some distinguished character in this country, who has reaped the first honours from several Universities: finally I remarked that, after a thousand conjectures had been made and a hundred pamphleteer and newspaperial battles had been fought in vindication of the opposite prevailing opinions concerning the person of the author, I would then, to the astonishment of both parties, come forward with my proper name, and fix the attention, as well of Europe, as of America, on myself. This harangue which, from a kind of preternatural flow of animal spirits, I had delivered with uncommon fluency, was succeeded by a long pause.—I had fixed my eyes upon uncle Richard, and soon perceived in his countenance such symptoms of disapprobation, as stung me to the very heart: at length, after I had urged him to his opinion, he thus began:

"Dear nephew, quoth uncle Richard, I thought you had more sense than to be a philosopher. Whip me any son of mine, that should pretend to philosophy. Why, philosophers are more plenty now a days, than potatoes, but are much less valuable.—Time was, when philosophy was held

in deserved veneration; when philosophers were rare, profound, and highly esteemed; but now any empty fellow who has dived into a few superficial books, instantly dubs himself a philosopher, and deals out his dogmas with much more pomposity than did Descartes or Newton. Formerly, philosophy was usefully and laudably employed as a hand maid to religion: but now there stalks over the world a hideous monster called philosophy, that furiously attacks the most venerable, the most sacred institutions, and threatens to demolish the great pillars of morality and social order. And how many do we behold opening warehouses of philosophy, whose whole stock consists of scraps, shreds and gleanings from infidel publications? How many do we see neglecting the proper business of their callings demoralizing their neighbours, and wasting their time, in what their vanity calls philosophical disputes and disquisitions? Take my advice, nephew, & never affect to be more knowing than your neighbours:—the world has become too wise to be instructed.—If you have knowledge in any superior degree, keep it to yourself, as you would keep your watch in a private pocket. But, especially don't set yourself up for a philosopher: I had rather see you honestly pursuing even the lowest useful calling that can be named."

A new idea in a philosopher's cranium is like new wine that ferments and must have vent, or it will burst the frail vessel that contains it: and to this powerful cause it is owing, that I am constrained, as it were, to obtrude myself upon the public, notwithstanding the solemn remonstrance and the severe rebuke of my venerable old friend. In the mean time, I wish to be well understood, that, whatever of an author's vanity, whatever of an aspiring ambition after literary fame, had formerly possessed and infatuated my mind, it has all been given to the winds—that looked around me on every side, I feel myself lost in an immense crowd of philosophers, all running the same race, all vying with each other for the laurel crown; and that I make this publication principally to relieve my head of the burden of pondering ideas, and without any interested views of patent or privilege, of university honours or pecuniary reward. But to the point.

There is a well known political phenomenon, of an awfully portentous nature, that has frequently baffled the theories of seeming wisdom and the plans of benevolence. The thing is this—in free republican governments, during the usual uproar of party agitations and violent conflicts, it has been always found that craft, hypocrisy and dark destructive ambition, have gotten the ascendancy over integrity and patriotism. History, both ancient and modern, bears solemn testimony to this fact: yet it has never been accounted for on the noble principle of modern philosophy.—Theologians and other superstitious classes of people have imputed it to human depravity; but this solution of the enigma is inadmissible, by reason that in the late glorious "march of sentiment," the notion of human depravity is entirely excluded. Be it mine to explore a new road, by philosophically accounting for the aforementioned phenomenon, from the doctrine of materialism.

Modern philosophers, to the unspeakable relief of guilt haunted mor-

vels, have logically annihilated the phantoms called *Spirits*, and have abundantly proved that men are neither more nor less than mere lumps of matter, different in size and specific gravity, and curiously organized. While considering and admitting this sublime philosophy, the offspring of genuine illumination, the lucky thought struck me that combining it with the laws of gravitation, it would completely solve the political problem in question. It cannot have escaped the notice even of the lowest class of philosophers, that lighter matter has an uniform tendency to raise above that which is more ponderous. Air that by being heated becomes lighter than its neighbouring fluid, instantly rises, and proudly mounts high in the atmosphere.

When any two kinds of liquid, of a different specific gravity, are poured together into a vessel, the lighter rises to the top. Whenever the sea is violently agitated, the froth and foam gallantly rides above the heavier bodies of water. These laws or operators of nature regarding fluids or liquids, have been steady and uniform at all times and all places.

I am aware that critics may object, that as *man* is neither a liquid nor a fluid, but a *solid*, no conclusions can be fairly drawn from the premises, which, even on the principles of materialism, will be applicable to the human species: sensible too that there is some weight in this objection, I candidly yield the point, and proceed to consider the laws of gravitation respecting solid substances. Even in *solids*, when they are shaken together, there is a natural tendency for the lightest bodies to take the highest position. It must be known to farmers in a particular manner, that mixing together wheat, partly blighted and partly found and shaking the mixture in a sieve, the lightest kernels will rise above the others. On the same principle, if a measure were partly filled with cents and guineas promiscuously thrown together, and were violently shaken for a long time, the cents being lighter, would ascend and overtop the gold. These instances, and an hundred others which might be mentioned, do I conceive directly apply to the case in hand. Allowing the doctrine of materialism to be true, (and where is the philosopher that has the hardihood to dispute it?) two things clearly follow: firstly, that men, being nothing more than pieces of matter curiously modified, will always under any given circumstances, rise or sink, according to the uniform laws of gravitation; and therefore, secondly, that in times of violent agitation, when a whole nation is thoroughly shaken by any party feuds, the lighter and more frothy parts of the species naturally mount upwards, and fix themselves in a position above those who are more solid. On this philosophical principle, it is easy to account for innumerable incidents, otherwise mysterious, in ancient histories of Greece and Rome, and also in that of the late revolutions. On this principle, we may likewise account for a variety of incidents which have happened, and are still occurring in our own country; and which, but for the friendly aid of philosophy, would be utterly inexplicable.

Our subject, in all its details and ramifications, might be made to fill a volume;—the useful might be blended with the agreeable, by enlightening philosophy with anecdotes; but this I leave to the pens of others; and retire well satisfied with having rid myself by this communication, of the jarrings of the *philosophick incubus*, and at the same time, opened a mine, that peradventure may furnish many a student with an exhaustless fund of intellectual treasures.

ZENO.

Progress of democracy and judicial infurrection in Georgia.

The following extraordinary relation is taken from the Savannah Museum. Such has been the caution of the publishers, that, from the narrative itself we were quite at a loss to conjecture what was the particular nature of Judge Bowen's charge which had excited such commotion. From knowing, however, that Judge Bowen is a violent democrat, and from the known respectability of several of the gentlemen men who opposed the cause of the grand jury in opposition to the

judge, as well as from the official documents published, we concluded that his honor had been in some way inculcating the doctrines of the "holy right of infurrection."—Since perusing the article we have seen the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah to the Editor of the New York Morning Chronicle, which throws much additional light upon this diabolical, or rather democratical transaction. —*Query:* Whether those magistrates and other officers who have manifested "anti-republican tendencies" by opposing Judge Bowen and the progress of republicanism, ought not to be impeached or otherwise removed from office?

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, to the editor, dated Savannah, April 27.

"This city for several days past, has been in as great a commotion and uproar, as it is possible for you to conceive—the circumstance that gave rise to it, has been the misconduct of Jabez Bowen, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of this State. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he recommended the emancipation of the blacks, and went so far as to say, that if the legislature did not do it, he would head them himself, and assist in cutting the throats of the white inhabitants. The Grand Jury protested against such alarming conduct, on which the judge committed them to jail. This circumstance roused the indignation of the citizens—a meeting was immediately called, and such measures adopted as to relieve the Grand Jury. The uniform companies were ordered out, and in the evening Judge Bowen was seized and put into prison. Had it not been for the military, he would have been torn to pieces, for every one without any exception, was exasperated at him."

SAVANNAH, April 28.

The citizens of Savannah were thrown into a serious state of agitation and alarm the past week, from the very reprehensible nature of some sentiments contained in a charge to the grand jury of this county, delivered on Monday last by Jabez Bowen, jun. Esq. Judge of the Superior Court for the eastern district of this State and which was increased by a number of observations that had fallen from the judge antecedent and subsequent to the delivery of a charge, still more highly inflammatory.

The inexpediency of more particularly animadverting upon the subject, induces us to proceed in the detail to our readers of the papers analogous to the business, and which of themselves will be found sufficiently explanatory. The grand jury continued to meet the court until Wednesday morning, when they delivered to the Judge the following presentment:

We the grand jury for the body of the county of Chatham, having taken into consideration the political situation delivered to us yesterday as a charge, by his honor Judge Bowen, do upon our oaths present, That it is injudicial, insulting to our government, and repugnant to the general interest of our country, by disseminating principles that may tend to involve the community in the horrors of domestic insurrection. We, therefore, without violence to our consciences, and a total disregard of the dearest ties of society and its welfare, cannot further proceed with business. And we are of opinion from the reasons above mentioned, that the charge should not receive publication; but recommend that a copy of the charge, and this our presentment, be forwarded by the clerk of the Superior Court to his excellency the Governor, and be laid before the next session of the Legislature for their consideration.

William Smith, foreman; B. Gibbons, William Blogg, Jas. McIntosh, S. Shad, Wm. Lewden, Jas. Alger, Jas. Cline, John Gibbons, Isaac Minnis, Wm. Brown, Saul Simmons, Jas. Belcher, J. Y. White, Jos. Rice, Jos. Machin, John Pettibone, Sampson Neyle, David Ogell, T. Bernard, jun. Henry Putnam.

Indignant at this temperate and yet dignified conduct of the grand jury, the judge instantly ordered the sheriff to take them to goal. They were proceeding, when there arose a peevish cry of "we will not go!" which was

immediately silenced by the determined deportment of the grand jury.—At this cry the judge pulled from his pocket a brace of pistols, impassionately exclaiming, "Where is the damned rascal who dares say no to *me*?" and "I'll blow his brains out!" The grand jury, however, proceeded to goal, accompanied by most of the gentlemen of the bar, who rose in a body and left the court house directly on their departure. This took place about 9 o'clock in the morning.—The bar immediately had a meeting, and the following are the minutes of their proceedings on the occasion.

At a meeting of the attorneys of the bar of Savannah, held at the court house on Wednesday the 25th of April, 1804, at 11 A. M. Present General Mitchell, Charles Harris, John Y. Noel, Thomas Gibbons, Joseph Welscher, James E. Houston, Richard Leake, Charles Baldwin, Morris Miller, Jeremiah Cuyler, Jno. M. Berrien, George Allen, Alexander M. Allen, William B. Bullock, John Lawson, Richard M. Stites, Fingal T. Fleming, Joseph Stoops, Thomas Nether Clift, James Townsend, and William Davies, Esquires.

General Mitchell in the chair.

On motion, *Unanimously Resolved*, That an entertainment be provided for the grand jury of this county, now confined in goal, at 4 o'clock this day, at the expense of the bar; and that the attorneys will dine with the jury. That Messrs. Lawson and Cuyler be a committee to carry the foregoing resolution into effect; and that Messrs. Bullock and Berrien be a committee to wait on the Grand Jury with a copy of the foregoing resolution.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That Messrs. Harris and Gibbons, be a committee to wait on the printers; and request that the charge of Judge Bowen, delivered to the grand jury at the opening of the court be not published.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That General Mitchell, and Messrs. Noel and Berrien, be a committee to wait on the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, and advise with them, on the most constitutional and legal mode of procuring their discharge from prison.

On motion, *Resolved*, That it is the unanimous sense of the bar, that the charge delivered by Judge Bowen, at the commencement of the present term of the supreme court of this county, does contain principles, in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the good people of this country; and tends to endanger their lives and their properties, and subject them to the horrors of domestic insurrection. That the members of the bar, do in the most ample manner, approve of the conduct of the grand jury, as well in this expression of their sentiments on the charge of the judge, as in their determination to recede from further attendance of the court. That they view with the utmost abhorrence, the profanation of judicial dignity in Judge Bowen's drawing and presenting a pistol against a multitude of the citizens, and using the most profane and indecent language, while on the bench, and during the sitting of the court; and thereupon *unanimously resolved*, that they will not take their seats at the bar during the present term, nor answer to their names when called; but will attend without the bar at all times, when the grand jury shall be brought up before the court, for the purpose of affording such counsel and advice as their circumstances may require.

D. B. MITCHELL, chairman. Copy of the proceedings.

WM. DAVIS, Secretary. A meeting of the citizens was also called, at one o'clock, P. M. who came to the following resolves:

At a meeting of the citizens of Savannah, publicly convened, and held at the exchange, on the 25th day of April, 1804:

JOSEPH CLAY, Esq. in the chair. *Resolved unanimously*, That the citizens of Savannah do highly applaud the firm, dignified, and patriotic conduct of the present grand jury of Chatham county, for which they have been committed to goal by Judge Bowen, the judge of the superior court, and that the thanks of the citizens be presented them for their very proper demeanour on the occasion, and that a committee consisting of John Bolton, Edward Telfair, and Samuel Howard, Esqrs. be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the several printers in this city, to request in the name of the citizens, that the charge of his honor Judge Bowen, to the grand jury of Chatham county, should not be printed, and that Edward D. Davies and George D. Sweet, Esqrs. be that committee.

Resolved unanimously, That a subscription be opened for the support and maintenance of the grand jury of Chatham county while in goal and for furnishing them with every convenience—and that a committee be appointed to receive the subscriptions, and invest the money for their benefit while in goal, and that Messrs Richard M. Stites, Joseph Arnold, John I. Gray, Norman McLeod and Samuel H. Brackhouse, be that committee.

Resolved unanimously, That the Representatives of this county to the Legislature, be requested and instructed to exert themselves to procure a legislative inquiry into the official conduct of the Judge of the Superior court for this circuit, in committing to goal the Grand Jury of the county of Chatham, who are constitutionally bound to preserve the rights of the people, and who in a court of judicature are there lawful Representatives, and also into the other official misconduct of the said Judge.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of seven be appointed for carrying into effect the foregoing resolution, and that the said committee be empowered to procure such testimony as may be necessary to substantiate the charges, and that General D. B. Mitchell, and Charles Harris, William Davis, F. T. Fleming, John M. Berrien, Morris Miller, and Thomas P. Williams, Esquires, be that committee.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to confer with the committee of the Bar, upon the most proper measures to be pursued for the discharge of the Grand Jury of Chatham county from their present confinement, and to use every lawful means to procure their enlargement, and that the Hon. Wm. Stephens, Joseph Clay, and Matthew McAllister, Robert Mackay, and Joseph Miller, Esquires, be that committee.

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens of Savannah view with abhorrence the conduct of Judge Bowen this day, while on the bench of the superior court, and during the sitting of the same, in drawing and presenting a pistol against a number of citizens of this place, and in using the most indecent and profane language, whereby the dignity of his office and respectability of his government are prostituted.

Resolved unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the newspapers of this city, and that a copy be presented to the foreman of the grand jury; also that extra sheets thereof be published this evening.

[Signed]

JOSEPH CLAY, Chairman. A true copy of the original proceedings.

SAMUEL HOWARD, Sec.

Thus guaranteed, and taking into view the heinously flagitious language of the judge, a warrant was issued against him for an attempt to excite domestic insurrection; and he was apprehended in the evening about nine or ten o'clock; but before he was taken he attempted to make his escape, and flashed a loaded pistol at the sheriff.

The next morning (Thursday) the grand jury, through their counsel, petitioned the justices of the Inferior Court for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which was granted. The grounds upon which the Inferior Court acted, will be found detailed in the following document of their proceedings:

Chambers, April 26, 1804. Present, the Hon. Edward Telfair, Edward Harden, John G. Williamson, Esqrs.

State of Georgia, vs. *Habeas Corpus*.

William Smith, Sec. In this case Messrs. Mitchell, Noel, Miller and Berrien, attorneys in behalf of the prisoners, aided by a committee appointed by the citizens of this county for that purpose, applied for the enlargement of the prisoners.

After arguing, it appears that Wm. Smith, Daniel Gibbons, William

Blogg, James M'Intosh, Richard Turner, Solomon Shad, William Lowden, James Alger, John Gibbons, Isaac Minis, William Brown, Saul Simons, James Belcher, John Y. White, Joseph Rice, Joseph Machin, John Pettibone, Sampson Neyle, Timothy Bernard, David Gugel, Henry Putnam and Jonathan Cline, composing the grand inquest, for the body of the county of Chatham were in the forenoon of yesterday committed to the common goal of this county by Judge Bowen under and by virtue of a precept in these words:

"You are hereby required and commanded to keep safe in your custody those members of the grand jury committed to your safe keeping this morning by the sheriff in obedience to the order of the judge of the Superior Court until you receive from under my hand an order for their liberation."

(Signed) JABEZ BOWEN, Jus. (L. S.) Which said commitment appears to be vague, informal, and assigns no specific charge or reason for the commitment wants precision, naming no particular persons, and contains this unlawful restriction, that the jailer shall keep them until he should receive from under the said judge's hand, an order for their liberation, and without a date.

It further appears that since the above commitment, Judge Bowen has been confined and in close custody in the common jail of this county which has thereby suspended his judicial functions, created a virtual absence and legal disability of the judge of the Superior court, as appears by the jailer's Certificate in the following words:

George, To the keeper of the Chatham county, common goal of said county.

Receive the body of the honorable Jabez Bowen, junior, brought before me on a warrant, charging him with an attempt to excite a domestic insurrection in this state, and him safely keep, until hence delivered by a due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal, 25th April, 1864.

(Signed) JOHN FOOLER, J. P. (L. S.) I do certify that the above is a copy of a summons in my possession under which I have the body of the person therein named now in the common goal of Chatham county.

J. P. OATES, Goslar, cc.

Savannah, 26th April, 1864. And the 7th section of the Judiciary act of 1799 giving unto any two or more of the justices of the Inferior court in the absence of the judge of the Superior court, full power and authority to issue writs of Habeas Corpus, and in all cases to discharge, admit to bail or remand to goal, any prisoner according to their discretion, and the law of the land—And the sheriff of the county of Chatham having the said William Smith, and the other prisoners named in the said Habeas Corpus before us as commanded, together with Judge Bowen's commitment, as the only cause of their caption and detention.

The court thereupon addressed them:

YELLOW CITIZENS. It will be difficult to find a precedent to meet your case, at the same time we feel no hesitation in declaring your commitment, now before the court, illegal.

Because, that it strikes at the root of jurisprudence, and consequently puts a period to the present term; without you, the lives and the rights of your fellow citizens are in danger—it is the grand jury of inquest they look up to for protection, and without your body, the laws of our country cannot be executed. The patriotism, firmness and dignity with which you have conducted yourselves, together with the patience and fortitude you have displayed, will hand your names with applause to posterity.

The arbitrary and illegal confinement under which you have labored for twenty four hours, is hereby declared to cease, & therefore, you are discharged from your confinement.

A true copy from the Minutes.

JAMES BULLOCK, clk. The grand jury have made the following address to their fellow citizens, through the medium of their Clerk:

Savannah, April 26th 1864. To Joseph Chay, Esq. chairman of the meeting of the citizens of Savannah, publicly convened at the exchange the 25th April, 1864.

We the subscribers, late members of the grand inquest for the body of the county of Chatham, are happy at finding that the conduct we, from duty to our country and to ourselves, were constrained to adopt towards Jabez Bowen, Junr. Judge of the eastern district, on the 25th inst. has been so generally approved by our fellow citizens.

The attention paid the liberal vote and offer for maintenance while in confinement, by our fellow citizens, are deeply impressed upon our feelings.

We present, through you, Sir, our sincere thanks to them for the lively interest exhibited towards us on the occasion.

Wm. Smith, Barrack Gibbons, Wm. Blogg, James M'Intosh, Richard Turner, Solomon Shad, Wm. Lowden, James Alger, Jonathan Cline, John Gibbons, Isaac Minis, Wm. Brown, Saul Simons, James Belcher, John Y. White, Joseph Rice, Joseph Machin, John Pettibone, Sampson Neyle, David Gugel, T. Bernard, Junior.

[An address similar to the preceding was presented to general D. B. Mitchell, Chairman of the Bar Meeting.]

In closing our account of this occurrence, the pain in detailing which is only equalled by that excited in looking to what might have been its consequences, we are compelled to a few remarks touching the cause which thus exposed the state to danger. We perfectly recollect the observations to gentlemen of the first legal talents, at the time of Mr. Bowen's appointment stating the impropriety of that appointment—when, in the extenuation it was urged, that such was the paltry compensation attached to the office, that no gentleman of acknowledged judicial abilities would accept it—and justice must not be impeded—courts must be held—and that the best of those who would accept, must be selected!! The eyes of our legislators we hope will be opened to the danger that is leagued with such economy, and not again suffer a principle so rotten in practice to jeopardize the lives and best interests of our citizens.

THE HERALD.

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, May 23.

IMPORTANT!

By the politeness of captain Calver, of the ship Maria, arrived last night from Cadiz, we are favored with the copy of the following important letter from Commodore Preble to John Gavino, Esq. our Consul.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION. Syracuse Harbour, February 7, 1864. JOHN GAVINO, Esq.

Captain of the United States.

DEAR SIR. I have the pleasure to announce to you the pleasing intelligence of the capture and destruction of the Tripoline frigate of 40 guns and 70 men, commanded by captain Decatur, of the Enterprize, who volunteered his services on the occasion—it is to be regretted that she was so treated, that it was impossible to have brought her out.

On the night of the 3d January, the brig Syren, capt. Stuart, and ketch Intrapid of 4 guns, fitted for the purpose, commanded by captain Decatur, with several volunteers, from the squadron sailed for Tripoli, with orders to burn the frigate in the harbor—they this day returned, having executed my orders much to my satisfaction.

On the night of the 10th ult. capt. Decatur entered the harbor of Tripoli, with the Ketch, and her along side the frigate, and in a gallant and officer-like manner, boarded and carried her against all opposition. After gaining complete possession, he proceeded to fire her with success, and left her in a blaze, in which the continued until she was totally consumed. He had won a battle, and only one wounded. The Tripolitans had be-

tween twenty and thirty men killed on the deck. One large boat load made their escape—some men ran below and perished in the flames; but the greater part jumped overboard. She was moored close to the batteries, with all her guns loaded, and two of their corsairs full of men, laying within half musket shot of her. A fire was kept upon the ketch by the batteries, but she was not hit. Not a musket or pistol was fired by our men, every thing was settled by the sword.

The Syren anchored without the harbor to cover the retreat of the ketch, and sent her boats to assist, but unfortunately they did not arrive in season, as the business was accomplished, and the ketch on her way out, before the boats met her. Had they got in sooner, it is probable some of the Tripolitan corsairs would have shared the fate of the frigate.

Very respectfully, I am, Dear Sir, Your obedient servant, EDWARD FREBLE.

Captain Calver informs, that a demand had been made of the Tripolitan governor, by the Emperor of Russia, for the enlargement of the crew of the Philadelphia frigate.

The Bar of the 8th instant says, that by the returns from twenty two counties of the State of New York, Chief Justice Lewis has a majority of upwards of 6000 over Col. Burr, as governor—but that ten counties were yet to be heard from.

SUICIDE!

Yesterday between the hours of three and four o'clock, P. M. Benoni Pelham Esq. a young gentleman of considerable abilities in the law, and had for some time practiced at the bar, deliberately put an end to his existence by discharging a loaded gun through his head. He was usual dined with his friends, and was cheerful. After dinner he departed from them, and betook himself to his chamber, where in a few minutes after he committed the rash act. Nothing that we have yet heard has been found, which in any manner relates to the reason of his committing an act, which at once strikes the mind with horror mixed with pity, for the loss of (in other respects) an amiable young man, who was well respected by those who knew him.

Telegraphic.

Last Wednesday the American minister, Livingston, gave a most splendid ball in honour to the discovery of the conspiracy against the consul. The whole diplomatic corps, with the exception of the Neapolitan minister, and the Russian charge d'affaires were present.

MORE COUNTERFEITERS.

Four persons more have been committed to Amherst jail, besides those mentioned in our last—there are now seven in close confinement. Among these we find the hoary head, just ripening for the grave, and youth, who were in the full tide of successful experiment, in the ranks of iniquity. Father and son are lodged in the same prison, and brothers here meet to join in fraternal embrace. Several others have been arrested in Boston, Danvers, &c. and committed to jail.

N. Ham. pap.

The scenes of deception, or rather the art of counterfeiting has within two or three of the last years been reduced to a complete system. Several of a gang, which we believe, is very extensive, have been taken up on strong suspicion. Some that have heretofore borne respectable characters, it is said are implicated.—*Farmer's Museum.*

Died, yesterday morning, after a short illness, Samuel Dickinson, Esq. of Talbot County.

Chesapeake and Delaware CANAL.

THE Stockholders in this company, residing in Talbot and the neighbouring counties, are requested to hold a meeting concerning its important objects at Mr. Prince's tavern in Easton on Monday the 28th instant at 6 o'clock.

Hackney Stage to Hire.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Talbot county, and the public in general, that he has a Light Stage and Horses, which he intends holding in readiness for such as may wish to hire, by the day or journey. He intends running it to Akers's Ferry once a week, every Thursday morning—to commence running on Thursday the 24th inst. and return the same evening, so that persons going or coming from the lower counties, may depend on a passage by applying either at his house in Easton, or at the Ferry.

Horses and Carriages to hire as usual.

N. B. Mrs. Holmes has on hand a number of Ladies Bonnets, of the newest fashions; and will thankfully receive the orders of such Ladies as may think proper to employ her.

JAMES HOLMES.

Easton, May 15, 1864.

IN CHANCERY, May 16, 1864.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Jeremiah D. Nicols, of Caroline county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Jeremiah D. Nicols, hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Jeremiah D. Nicols, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times before the end of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, at ten o'clock, on the seventeenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Jeremiah D. Nicols, then and there taking the oath prescribed for discharging up his property.

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

A Bargain.

FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, situated in Dorchester county, on Chickasawcon River, near the Bridge, and within four miles of Middletown, and five from Vienna.

There are the following improvements on the premises, to wit: A comfortable dwelling house, two rooms below and three above, a good kitchen, barn, stable, and other out houses, also, an excellent peach orchard and nursery.—The estate consists of a light black mould, particularly favorable to the growth of corn and clover.—There is a large body of timber land, consisting of large red and white oaks, and such other trees as usually indicate a naturally strong, rich soil.—Any one disposed to buy may have a bargain, if he will apply soon.—Terms of sale will be as follows, with one third in six months, another third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months. Mr. William Tripp, near the premises, will show the land to any one disposed to view it. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, near St. Michael's, Talbot county.

JOHN ROLLE.

May 18, 1864.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES JONES, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor to the subscribers, at or before the first day of June next—they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 25th day of August, 1863.

ANN JONES, [Adminr.] JOHN JONES, [Adminr.]

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FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman.

A BOY, 20 years of age, with a child about two years of age.—For further information inquire at the Herald Office.

Extraneous retreat from Death's travels in Egypt.

"I had often heard speak of the *Kanah*, which may be termed the hurricane of Egypt, and the desert; this equally terrible by the frightful spectacle which it exhibits when present, and by the consequences which follow its ravages. We had already passed with security one half of the season in which it appears, when in the evening of the 28th of May, I felt myself entirely overcome by a suffocating heat; it seemed as if the fluctuation of the air was suddenly suspended. I went out to bathe in order to overcome so painful a sensation, when I was struck on my arrival at the bank of the Nile, with a new appearance of nature around me; this was a light and colors which I had not seen. The sun without being concealed had lost its rays—it had even less lustre to the eye than the moon, and gave a pale light without shade—the water no longer reflected its rays but appeared in agitation—every thing had changed its usual aspect; it was now the flat shore that seemed luminous and the air dull and opaque; the yellow horizon showed trees on its surface at a dirty blue—flocks of birds were flying off before the cloud, the frightful animals ran loose in the country, followed by shouting inhabitants, who vainly attempted to collect them together again—the wind which had raised this immense mass of vapour, and was urging it forward had not reached us;—we thought that by plunging our bodies in the water, which was then calm, we could prevent the baneful effects of this mass of dust, which was advancing from the S. West; but we had hardly entered the river when it began to swell all at once, as if it would overflow its channel, the waves passed over our heads and we felt the bottom heave up under our feet, our clothes were conveyed along with the shore itself which seemed to be carried off by the whirlwind which had now reached us; we were compelled to leave the water; and our wet and naked bodies being heat upon by a storm of sand, were soon encrusted with a black mud, which prevented us from dressing ourselves—enlightened only by a red and gloomy sun, with our eyes smarting, our noses stuffed up, and our throats clogged with dust, so that we could hardly breathe, we lost each other on our way home, and arrived at our lodgings at last only by one, groping our way, and guided only by the walls, which marked our track. We could not easily conceive the dreadful situation of those who are surprised with such a phenomenon of nature, when crossing the exposed and naked deserts, and we were so accustomed to the serene sky of Egypt, that we could hardly bear with patience such a sudden transition.

"The next day the same mass of dust attended with similar appearances, travelled along the desert of Lybia, it followed the chain of the mountains, and when we flattered ourselves that we were entirely rid of that pestilence, the west wind brought it back, and once more overwhelmed us with that scorching torrent, the flashes of lightning appeared to pierce with difficulty through this dense vapour and all the elements seemed to be still in disorder; the rain was mixed with whirlwinds of fire, wind and dust, and in this time of confusion the trees and all other productions of nature seemed to be again plunged in the horrors of chaos.

"If the desert of Lybia had sent us these clouds of dust, those on the east on the contrary had been inundated with water, for the merchants who came from the borders of the Red Sea told us they had the water up to the middle of their legs.

"Two days after this disaster, we were told that the plain was covered with birds, which were passing on from east to west, like the close files of an army—and indeed we saw at a distance the fields appear to move, like a broad torrent passing through the country. Thinking that they might be some foreign birds we hastened out to meet them; but instead of birds we saw a cloud of locusts, who just skimmed the soil, stopping at each blade of grass to devour it, then flying off to new food. If it had been the season in which corn was young and tender, this would have been a serious plague; for these children of the desert are as mean, as active

and vigorous as the Bedouins in Arabia—it would be interesting to know how they live and produce such a multitude in so arid a desert; perhaps it was the rain that had fallen in the valleys which had suddenly harried them and had produced this emigration, just as certain winds bring swarms of gnats. The wind changed again on a contrary direction to their march, they were once more driven back to the desert. The locusts are of a rose colour, speckled with black, very strong, shy, and difficult to catch."

THE CARDINAL YORK.

"Few princes," says *Voltaire*, speaking of *James II.* were more unhappy than *James*; and there is no instance, in the history of any family more unfortunate for so great a length of time. The first of his ancestors, that bore the name of *James* and was king of Scotland, after being detained prisoner in England eighteen years, was assassinated by his own subjects. *James II.* his son, was killed at nineteen years of age. *James III.* after being imprisoned by his subjects, was slain by the rebels in an engagement. *James IV.* perished in a battle, which he lost. *James V.* in persuasion his nobles and generals had betrayed him, died of grief seven days before the birth of the unfortunate *Mary*, after losing two sons in one day. *Mary Stuart*, his daughter, driven from her throne, and a fugitive in England, after having languished eighteen years in prison, was condemned to death by English judges, and lost her head on a scaffold. *Charles I.* grandson of *Mary*, king of England and Scotland, was sold by the Scotch, sentenced to death by the English, and died on the scaffold before the people. *James* his son the seventh of the name in Scotland, and the second in England, abandoned his three kingdoms, and died a fugitive at St. Germain. His son, in attempting to regain the throne of his ancestors, only brought his friends under the hand of the executioner. *Charles Edward*, the grandson of *James II.* made the same attempt, with no better success, and escaped under difficulties almost incredible. "If any thing," adds *Voltaire*, "could justify those who believe in an unavoidable fatality, it would be the continued succession of misfortunes which have befallen the house of *Stuart*, during the space of about three hundred years.

If *Voltaire* had lived to this day, he might have witnessed the same severity of fortune in the instance of the only survivor of that unfortunate house, with whom the direct male branch will be extinct.

Chesapeake and Delaware

CANAL COMPANY.

A GENERAL Meeting of the proprietors of the said Company will be held agreeably to law and appointment, on Monday the fourth day of June, next, in the borough of Wilmington, at which time and place a president and nine directors are to be elected, as the time for which the present president and directors were elected, will have then expired.

By order of the President,
EDWARD ROCHE, Sec'y.
May 31, 1804. 22 3

THE partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Ferguson and Reid, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle their respective accounts with Peter Ferguson.

PETER FERGUSON,
JOHN REID.

Cambridge, May 1, 1804. 22 3
N.B. The business will be carried on at the same stand, by

JOHN REID.

WAS committed to the goal of Dorchester county, on the 30th day of March last, a negro woman named Henry Roberts, who has a child about three months old—she appears to be about twenty years old, and says she was raised near Salisbury, in Somerset county, and although she was free born. If the owner of said negroes (if any) does not release them, they will be sold for their goal fees according to law.

THOMAS JAMES PATTERSON,
Sheriff of Dorchester county.
May 10, 1804. 23 4

Shrewsbury Church Lottery.

By Authority.

AN Act for raising by Lottery, a sum not exceeding Four Thousand Dollars, to be paid to the Vestrymen of Shrewsbury Parish, and by them applied to the repairing the Church, completing the wall, and discharging the debts of said Church.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	dols. 3000
1 do. of dols. 2000 to be paid to the possessor of the last drawn ticket.	2000
1 prize of	1000
1 do.	500
1 do.	500
2 do. of 500 dols.	1000
4 do. 200	800
10 do. 100	1000
12 do. 50	600
20 do. 40	800
40 do. 30	1200
25 do. 20	500
2882 do. 5	17292

3000 tickets at 10 dols. dols 30000

NO BLANKS.

Five Dollars only for each ticket will be demanded at time of sale.—Provided a sufficient number of tickets are sold, the drawing will commence on the second Tuesday in May next.

All prizes shall be payable 30 days after the drawing is finished; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.—If not demanded in twelve months will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the church.

The subscribers have given bond to the State for the due execution of the trust and payment of the prizes.

Tickets to be had in Baltimore of Benjamin and John Comegys, Samuel & L. Werhered.

Philadelphia—John Lorain, senior, John Lorain, junior, & Robert Hodgson.

Wilmington—Rev'd William Pryce, Middletown—Robert Maxwell.

Elkton—Samuel Briscoe. George-Town Cross Roads—John Ireland, Doctor Edward Scott.

Dover—William Wilmer. Duck Creek—George Kennard. Chester Town—Edward Anderson.

Isaac Cannell, junr. Head Chester—William Gilbert, Groom Olborn, & Edward Eubanks.

Centerville—James Wilmer. Balton—John Kennard junr. Salisbury—Rev'd William Stone.

Snow-Hill—J. H. Handy, & of each of the Commissioners.

James Blackington, William Briscoe, Edward Wright, James Salisbury, Oliver Smith, Jacob Freeman, George Yeaton.
April 17, 1804.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION is earnestly desired respecting a certain MARY CRONEN, who long since resided at or near South Ward, Philadelphia.—It is supposed she left England or Ireland with her mother, Mrs. Cronen, more than 25 years ago, and is since married in America, though to whom is unknown. If she be yet living, or her mother, or her next of kin, it is desired that a very satisfactory account may be sent to the subscriber, describing the person of her father, who lately died, his occupation, &c. as a sum of money is left to the storekeeper Mary Cronen, provided her claim is clearly identified.

It is hoped whoever pretends to the above bequest, will be most explicit and clear in their relation of facts and circumstances to prevent the trouble and vexation, which must otherwise naturally occur.

If any person answering to the above description be yet living in or near Philadelphia, they may apply to the subscriber. If at a distance a letter addressed to him containing the requisite proof will be attended to.

JOHN REDMAN COXE,

at north 3d st. Philadelphia.

The printers, of newspapers in the different States are requested to publish this advertisement a few times.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES for sale at this office.

Patent Machine

FOR SHELLING CORN.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of congress, entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. PAUL PILBURY, of Newbury, in the state of Massachusetts, hath obtained letters patent for a machine for shelling Indian corn on a new and improved method, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1803. And whereas the said Paul Pilbury, hath assigned all his right, title, and interest, of and to the said patent machine to Paul Adams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham, Joseph Swasey, and Joseph Lord, Esquires, of Ipswich, and state of Massachusetts, and thereby giving to them the exclusive right of constructing, using, and vending to others to use the said machine for fourteen years from the date of said letters patent, with full power to receive all benefits and profits accruing therefrom, and to perform and execute all such acts relative to the same as the said Paul Pilbury might have legally performed or executed.

NOTICE.

That by virtue and authority of the above assignment, the aforesaid Adams, Burnham, Swasey, and Lord, hath given, granted, and assigned unto James Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the exclusive right, liberty, and authority, to construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the aforesaid shelling machine, during the whole unexpired term of fourteen years (for which the exclusive privilege has been secured as aforesaid by letters patent) for the state of Maryland, and all that part of the district of Columbia lying on the north side of the river Patowmack. Said Williams has one of the machines, which may be seen at Annapolis at any time, and is now ready to furnish any person or persons with one or more of the said machines, with licence to make use of the same, or to grant licence to make use of them without furnishing the machine, one machine might serve four or five persons in a neighbourhood, by each person getting licence to use it, which will not exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and much approved of by the president, and most of the members of congress, as well as by a great number of gentlemen farmers and others from different parts of the United States. The cost of a machine, with licence to work it, will not exceed thirty dollars. I will sell the exclusive right of making use of this machine for one or more counties, on very moderate terms. A man and a boy with this machine worked by hand, may easily shell one hundred bushels of corn in a day. The machine may be easily fixed to be turned by a horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other in this or any other state can grant licence to use this machine within the state of Maryland, or part of the district of Columbia; any person making use of it without a proper licence will be prosecuted, if known.

at 8 JAMES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the late Col. JAMES BRICE'S Lands, in Cecil county, advertised for the 23d of May next is postponed till the 8th day of October next, at which time it will positively take place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, Trustee.

NICHOLAS BRICE.

The sale of the personal property is also postponed till 8th October next.

N. BRICE, Admr. J. B. Baltimore, 10th April, 1804. 23 8

JUST RECEIVED.

And is now for Sale at this Office. [Price 25 Cents.]

AN EXAMINATION Of the various charges exhibited against

Aaron Burr, Esq.

First President of the United States, and a development of the characters and views of his

POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

BY ARISTIDES.

A BOY, from 14 to 15 years of age, is wanted in the HERALD OFFICE as an

Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Eastern Shore



Intelligence

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

[VOL. XVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1804.

[NO. 724.]

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulton,

The following excellent original paper on various important agricultural subjects, has already been published in various forms in the United States and in Europe, and has deservedly excited very general attention. As however some may not have seen it, and as the great truths it sets forth are intimately connected with the farming interest, I request you will again give it insertion. The philosophical speculator into the theory of vegetation, cannot fail of being gratified by the development of principles, which have unfortunately been too little attended to in this country, but the practical farmer will apply the important doctrines to the preservation of the quality of his grain, and no longer give into the absurd notions, which have too generally prevailed among our agricultural citizens respecting the inevitable deterioration of seed sown on the same ground, & the necessity of frequently renewing our seed from remote places.

Cooper's Point, 17th April 1799.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

KIND Providence having placed me in a station of life which obliged me to procure a living by industry, and that principally in the agricultural line, it has caused me to be a strict observer of the works of nature, with respect to such parts of the vegetable creation as have come under my particular notice, and have been greatly embarrassed at the opinion very generally entertained by farmers and gardeners, that changing seeds, roots and plants to distant places, or different soils or climates, is beneficial to agriculture, not agreeing with my observations or practice. This induced me to make many experiments on that head, all of which in more than forty years practice, have operated to prove to my satisfaction that the above opinion is not well founded, and if so, must be extremely prejudicial to agriculture, as it turns the attention of the husbandman from what appears to me one great object, viz. that of selecting seeds and roots for planting or sowing, from such vegetables as come to the greatest perfection in the soil which he cultivates.

What induced me to make experiments on that head, was observing that all kinds of vegetables were continually varying in their growth, quality, production and time of maturity. This led me to believe that the great Author of nature, has so constructed that wonderful machine, it I may be allowed the expression, as to incline every kind of soil and climate to naturalize all kinds of vegetables, that it will produce at any rate, the better to suit them, if the agriculturalists will do their part in selecting the most proper seed.

In support of which I will take the liberty of subjoining a few facts and experiments out of an inconceivable number which have all combined to prove the above to my satisfaction.

In, or about the year 1746, my father procured the seeds of the long water squash, which have been kept on the farm ever since without changing, and are now far preferable to what they were at first. Our early peas were procured from London the spring before Braddock's defeat, and have been

planted successively every season since on the place. They have not been changed and are now preferable to what they were when first obtained. The seed of our asparagus was procured from New York, in the year 1752, since which time I have not planted a seed but what grew on my beds, and by selecting the seed, from the largest stalks I have improved it greatly.

A complaint is very general, that potatoes of every kind degenerate, at which I am not surprized, when the most proper means to produce that effect is constantly practiced: using or selling the best and planting the refuse; by which means almost the whole of those planted are the produce of plants the most degenerated. The consideration of which induced me to try an opposite method. Having often observed that some plants or vines produced potatoes larger, better shaped, and in greater abundance than others, without any apparent reason except the operation of nature, it induced me to save a quantity from such only for planting the ensuing season, and I was highly gratified in finding their production exceed that of others of the same kind, planted at the same time, and with every equal advantage, beyond my expectation, in size, shape, and quantity; this induced me to continue the practice and I am satisfied that I have been fully compensated for all the additional trouble.

A circumstance happened respecting potatoes, which may be worth relating; a woman whom I met in market requested me to bring half a bushel of Sweet potatoes for seed the next market day, which I promised to do, but going through the market on that day, previous to her son's coming for the potatoes, I observed the woman selling such as I had brought for her; when the boy came, I asked him the reason they wanted potatoes for seed, while they were selling their own; his answer was that his father said if they did not get from me once in three or four years, their potatoes would be good for nothing. Query, if he had used the same means in selecting his potatoes for planting as I did whether he would have profited by changing with one who used the other method.

In discoursing with a friend, who lived a great distance from me, on the above subject, he introduced two instances in favour of changing seed, one was asparagus, the other radish seed he had from me, the production of both he said was preferable to any thing of the kind ever seen in that neighbourhood which was near 100 miles distant, to which he ascribed the benefit; but in two or three years the radishes degenerated so as to be no better than what I had before; I asked his method of saving seed, he said he had no other radishes in his garden, and when they had pulled what was fit for use let the others go to seed. I then told him my method, viz:—As soon as radishes are fit for use, I dig up ten or twelve of those which please me best, as to colour, shape, &c. and plant them at least 100 yards from where any others bloom at the time they do—this, I informed him, was the best method I knew of to improve any kind of vegetables, varying the process agreeable to their nature; and as he had, in my opinion, taken the most proper method to degenerate his, I asked him if he thought I should be benefited by ex-

changing with him? his answer was, he believed I was the best gardener.

In or about the year 1772, a friend sent me a few grains of a small kind of Indian corn, the grains of which were not larger than goose shot, which he informed me by a note in which they were inclosed, were originally from Guinea, and produced from 8 to 10 ears on a stalk. Those grains I planted, and found the production to answer the description, but the years were small, and few of them ripened before I saved some of the largest and earliest and planted them between rows of larger and earlier kinds of corn, which produced a mixture to advantage; then I saved seeds from stalks that produced the greatest number of the largest ears, and first ripe, which I planted the ensuing season, and was not a little gratified to find its production preferable, both in quantity and quality, to that of any other corn I had ever planted. This kind of corn I have continued to plant ever since, selecting that designed for seed in the manner I would wish others to try, viz:—When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn, or for replanting, and at the time you wish your corn to ripen generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily, and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should miss, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common; this is a great benefit.

The Above method I have practiced many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity and improved the quality of my crops, beyond the expectation of any person who has not tried the experiment. The distance of planting corn and the number of grains in a hill, are matters many differ in; perhaps different soils may require a difference in both these respects; but in every kind of soil I have tried, I find planting the rows six feet asunder each way and nearly at right angles as may be, and leaving not more than four stalks on a hill, produces the best crop. The common method of saving seed corn, by taking the ears from the crib or heap, is attended with two disadvantages, one is, the taking the largest ears, which have generally grown but one on a stalk. This lessens the production; the other is, taking ears that have ripened at different times, which causes the production to do the same.

A striking instance of plants being naturalized happened by Col. Matlack sending some water-melon seed from Georgia, which he informed me by letter were of superior quality; knowing seed from vegetables which had grown in more southern climates, required a longer summer than what grew here, I gave them the most favorable situation, and used glasses to bring them forward, yet very few ripened to perfection; but finding them to be as excellent in quality as described, I saved seed from those first ripe; and by continuing that practice four or five years they became as early water-melons as I ever had.

Many admit the above errors from foreign flax seed producing the best flax in Ireland; but when it is considered that it is the bark of the stalk only that

is used in Ireland, which is in the best perfection before the seed is ripe, and that part not used from any other plant except hemp, the argument falls to the ground when applied to other vegetables.

For many years past, I have renewed the whole seed of my winter grain, from a single plant which I have observed to be more productive, and of better quality than the rest, which I am satisfied has been of great use, and I am fully of opinion, that all kinds of garden vegetables may be improved by the foregoing methods, particular care being taken that different kinds of the same species of vegetables are not in bloom at the same time near together as by that happening, they mix, degenerate, and each kind is injured.

I am sensible the foregoing will meet with great opposition and contradiction; but as an experiment is safe and easy, I hope it will induce persons of more leisure, ability, and observation than myself, to make trial as a mean of improving the agriculture of our country. Such is the sincere wish of thy friend,

JOSEPH COOPER,

From the Trenton True American.

PEAR-TREES.

Trenton, March 2d, 1804.

FRIEND WILSON,

As I came from Philadelphia at the commencement of the last sitting of the Legislature, I viewed with sorrow great part of the pear trees in sight of the road greatly injured by the blast so destructive to that valuable fruit, and as I have preserved my trees of that kind of fruit from that malady for more than thirty years past, by an accidental discovery, I conceive it my duty to communicate it to the public through your paper, if you think the relation worth the trouble.

On my plantation was a great number of pear trees which were continually blasting, and the limbs dying, until the greatest part were dead, or in a state of decay, except one near the house which had iron of different kinds hung on it, such as old sickles, scythes, hoops, &c. which tree kept entirely free from the aforesaid misfortune; this induced me to try others by hanging any iron, of a proper form for the purpose such as nail rods, horse shoes, old hoops, or any such as would be most safe from falling, on most of the largest limbs, in such manner as not to bind and injure the tree. Since that was done I have not perceived the blast to injure them, and many trees which were previously all dead except the trunk, or nearly so, are now, and have been for more than twenty years past in a flourishing condition. The reason I leave to others; but the fact is so well proved by near or quite thirty years experience, the labour and expence so trifling that I earnestly recommend it and am

Your Friend,
JOSEPH COOPER.

Governor Claiborne has addressed to the several commandants in Louisiana, the following letter:

CIRCULAR.

Sir,
IN the unsettled declining moments of a government, or in the passage of countries from one government to another, it often happens that laws are evaded, and municipal regulations entirely neglected. This seems to have

been too much taken
change in Louisiana, however
our political situation is now
mentally fixed, it behoves the ma-
gistrate to call the citizens to obe-
dience to the law, and to establish the
disposition of morals, and the promo-
tion of good government.

I have therefore deemed it proper
to make you acquainted with the
communication relating to your
duties, and request your atten-
tion to the following:

1. In your character as com-
mandant you are required to cause the mi-
litia of your district to be enrolled, to
assemble with their arms, at some cen-
tral and convenient place therein, at
least once in two months, and to in-
struct them in the manual exercise.—
And you are authorized to take such
measures to that effect as your judg-
ment may dictate, as may be consist-
ent with the former regulations of the
country.

2. You will take such means as may
be in your power, to prevent slaves
from wandering about either by day or
night without passes, or from trading
among themselves, or free people,
without permission from their owners;
and you are particularly enjoined to
enforce with justice and in mercy the
regulations of police heretofore pre-
scribed in this province, and which are
still in force upon the subject of slaves
as well with a view to their better
treatment which will be the conse-
quence of good behaviour, as to
promote the interest of their masters.

3. You will cause the roads, bridges
and levee to be mended, and kept regu-
larly and constantly in good repair,
to the end that the crops may be pre-
served, and the communication by land
facilitated, and rendered safe and con-
venient; for the accomplishment of
which, you will put into execution, the
regulations heretofore existing in rela-
tion to these objects.

4. You are to allow no person or
persons on the public road or else-
where in your district, to sell or vend
by retail, wines or spirituous liquors of
any kind to travellers or any other
persons, without such person or per-
sons shall have previously obtained your
license to that effect, and the regula-
tion heretofore made in Louisiana in
relation to taverns are to be your
guide.

5. Persons licensed as aforesaid, are
to be prohibited from selling liquors
or wines of any kind to any slave with-
out the consent of his owner stated in
writing, or to any Indian without your
permission. These restrictions you will
notify to the tavern keeper, at the time
of granting the license, and should he
be contrary to this injunction his li-
cense shall, for the first offence, be for-
feited.

Desirous of obtaining the most ac-
curate knowledge of Louisiana, and of
the interests of its citizens, I have to
ask of you such information as you
may possess on the following points:

1. The extent of your district, the
quantity, and as nearly as you can
ascertain, the quality and production of the
soil?

2. The number of sugar plantations
and the amount of sugar, rum, taffy,
and molasses made upon each planta-
tion one year with another?

3. The number of inhabitants with-
in your district; their colour, sex, and
condition, and particularly the num-
ber of military?

4. Are there any schools, either En-
glish or French, and what (in your
opinion) would be the best mode in
the present situation of the province
of introducing and supporting these
necessary and important institutions?

5. What is the quantity of vacant
land in your district?

6. Are there any public buildings.
What is their value, and what quan-
tity of public lands belong thereto?

7. Are there any bayous or forks of
the river in your district which will
admit of being cleared out, so as to fa-
cilitate the commerce of the country,
and what (in your opinion) would be
the probable expense of such undertak-
ing, and the best method of execut-
ing it?

8. The number and conditions of
your churches. Are you supplied with
clergymen; and do the citizens mani-
fest a disposition to support, respect,
and patronize regular ministers of the
gospel?

The situation and condition of
prison, should there be any, and
if there is none, is one required?

I shall expect from you, answers to
the above queries as soon as may be
convenient; and I take this occasion
to enjoin it upon you to be faithful to
the trust committed you, and to do
every thing in your power to preserve
good order, and to promote the wel-
fare and happiness of your fellow citi-
zens. In all your official acts, keep
constantly in view, the principles of
impartial justice; and enlist in favour
of a good government, the affections
of your neighbours. When the occa-
sion serves, you will impress upon the
inhabitants, the propriety of educating
their children; of infilling early into
their minds, principles of morality,
and rearing them up in habits of in-
dustry. Education calls dormant fa-
culties to light and points out their
use.—Industry is the great source of
public or private wealth; and virtue
alone promotes our happiness here,
and ensures it hereafter.

You may also assure the citizens of
your district, that their true interest is
very dear to the councils of this coun-
try; that their liberty, property and
religion will be protected; their com-
merce and agriculture promoted, and
the arts and sciences in Louisiana par-
ticularly cherished.

Some delay must attend the due or-
ganization of the new government; it
of necessity attaches to so arduous an
undertaking. The carrying into ef-
fect all the wise measures contempla-
ted by congress for the good of Loui-
siana will require time, but I am per-
suaded my fellow citizens will very
soon have strong proofs of the grow-
ing prosperity of their country under
the fostering care of the American gov-
ernment, which I do not hesitate to
say is the best upon earth.

Accept assurances of my great
respect and high consideration.
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.
New Orleans; 28th March, 1804.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The brig *Roila*, captain Hanifen, ar-
rived at this port yesterday from Bour-
deaux. She left there on the first of
April, and was embargoed in the river
until the 12th. Our papers by her
are to the 30th of March inclusive.—
They are almost entirely engrossed
with accounts from the frontier towns
of the late conspiracy; but preserve a
profound silence respecting Moreau,
Pichegru, and the other leading char-
acters. Of Moreau, we are only in-
formed that citizens Chanvoux, Le-
garde and Bonnet are to be his official
defenders.

The ministers of all the European
powers at peace with the French rep-
ublic, have testified to the first consul
the indignation with which their re-
spective governments feel at the at-
tempt which has been made to create
new troubles in France, and thereby to
disturb the tranquility of Europe.

The members of the military com-
mission instituted for the trial of the
Duke d'Enghien, have unanimously
sentenced him to death, and their judg-
ment was followed by immediate exe-
cution. The authentic copy of their
proceedings on this subject is in our
possession, and shall be translated for
to-morrow's paper.

It has been proposed in the tribu-
nate to unite all the civil laws into one
civil code, under the title of *Code civil
des Français*.

The comptroller of the post office at
Strasbourg has been arrested.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

WILKESBARE, May 5.

We are sorry to state that Mr. Howes
Goldborough of N. Y. has lost two
arks loaded with wheat, near Havre-
de-Grace. One of them after having
run to the Chesapeake bay, was sunk
by the violence of the waves, the o-
ther broke from her fastening in the
night, and has undoubtedly gone to
pieces.

We learn too with regret that Mr.
James Erwin, of the same place, has
lost an ark, about 800 barrels of wheat
and a number of barrels of pork.

The dangers of navigating the Sus-
quehanna below this place, are so nu-
merous, that every prudent man would
rather take the price for his produce,
which we could afford to give for it
here if the turnpike road was finished,

than run the risk of proceeding further
down with it.

Navigation of the Susquehanna.—In
our last paper we stated that 550 rafts
had passed this place on their way to
market; since that publication, about
50 more have gone down, besides a
number of arks. It will not there-
fore be far from correct to state that
the whole number of rafts which have
descended the river, from, and about
this place the present spring, will a-
mount to 600; and the number of
arks to 100. These numbers will be
considered great, when we state that in
1796, only 37 rafts went down from
and above this place; and not a single
ark until the year 1800.

On Friday evening, April 20th, a
boat belonging to Daniel Montgomery
of Danville, stove at Hunter's Falls
nine miles above Harrisburgh: 750
bushels of wheat being the whole of
her lading were lost, and three men
were drowned, one of whom command-
ed the boat; two of them had large
families, and the third was a young
man lately married.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.

Arrived at this port on Monday last
the new brig *Nanina*, captain M'Cui-
cheon, in ten days from Pittsburgh,
where she was built and completely
fitted for sea; burthen about one hun-
dred and fifty tons.—She is the prop-
erty of Mr. James Berthoud.

Also the new ship *Louisiana*, captain
James M'Kever, on board of which
came the family of Mr. Berthoud,
owner, who has removed to this place,
we are informed, for the purpose of
carrying on the ship building more ex-
tensively. The *Louisiana* is to take in
a freight of cotton at the mouth of
Cumberland river—her burthen is a-
bout three hundred and thirty tons.
We are sorry to add, that the above
vessels cannot pass the falls until the
water rises.

LEXINGTON, April 16.

On Monday the second instant a
strong and well built ship was safely
launched at Limestone, to the extreme
gratification of a very large concourse
of people. The enterprise of Mr.
Charles Gallagher, the entire owner
of this vessel, merits the good wishes
and patronage of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, April 11.

Within a few weeks five vessels
have passed this town from New Or-
leans; one brig from Marietta left
this place yesterday. Mr. Gallagher's
ship from Limestone passed down on
Monday last. From the present state
of the Ohio, it is feared they will not
be able to pass the Falls.

From the (New York) Morning Chroni-
cle of May 11.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the politeness of captain Brown,
and of passengers in the *Juliana*, Lon-
don papers to the 28th March are re-
ceived at the office of the Morning
Chronicle. When a few days out, the
Juliana spoke the ship *Hardware*
which left Bristol for New York, April
8th. At that time the blockading
squadron before Brest had been blown
off and had arrived in England. No-
thing particular had occurred relative
to the destiny of Moreau. The king
of England had so far recovered as to
place his signature to public bills as
usual. On the 29th March, the *Julia*
na heard a very heavy firing off Bou-
logne, arising it is presumed from a
continuance of the bombardment.

The *Juliana* had started previously,
but lost both anchors in the Downs in
a gale, and was obliged to put into
Ramsgate.

The accounts brought by this arrival
mention that the armaments of France
appeared to be in a state of more than
customary activity along the whole line
of the French and Dutch coasts, par-
ticular movements had taken place at
Havre, Boulogne and the Texel, and
intelligence had reached the admiralty
announcing an uncommon degree of
vigour among the French fleet at Brest.
The force in the outer harbour of that
port consisted of 15 ships of the ready
for sea, exclusive of frigates; in the in-
ner harbour a vast number of transports
gun boats, and small craft of different
descriptions.

A British squadron maintained a
blockade off Rochefort with great vigi-
lance, as a French division in that port

consisting of 4 sail of the line, 3 fri-
gates, cutters, &c. was kept ready for
sea at a moment's notice. It was un-
derstood that these vessels had nearly
three thousand troops on board, and
provisions for six months.

The British squadron off Boulogne,
did not succeed as well as had been
contemplated in blockading that port.
On the 25th it was compelled by the
violent gales to return to the Downs,
previous to which (on the 23d) about
100 gun boats came out of the harbour
in one tide, with an apparent intention
to engage. On the 24th, there came
on a heavy gale; which occasion much
confusion among them, several got
foul of each other, one ran on shore,
another was dismasted, a third lost her
bowsprit, &c. Most of them made out
to return, but 27 ran into the newly
opened port of Wimereux, and was
obliged to bear away to Calais. The
amount of this attempt however served
to shew that a greater number can get
out in one tide than was calculated.

Letters from France were said to
state that great dissatisfaction prevailed
in the French armies and that an ex-
plosion was shortly expected. Nothing
however appears to have transpired re-
lative to any counter revolution.

On the 2d March, Mr. Litton had
his audience of leave at the court of
Copenhagen, and was to depart on
the 5th.

The expedition which was to block
up the harbour of Boulogne by sinking
vessels loaded with stones, having failed
in that intention, an attempt was
talked of, to shut up the harbour of
Havre-de-Grace in that manner to in-
crease the security of Jersey and Guern-
sey, but it was the opinion of intelli-
gent men that this strong expedition
would have little success any where.

The emperor of Russia is said to
have charged Mons. D'Oubril, his
change d'affaires at Paris, to decline all
answers to the demands of France,
concerning the armaments Russia has
been obliged to make for the protec-
tion of the liberties of Europe.

A Russian fleet in the Black Sea
with a number of transports was stated
to be preparing for sea, which was to
stop three weeks at Constantinople,
where the Russian ambassador had
made extensive contracts for supplies,
and was then to proceed to the Archi-
pelago and Mediterranean.

The court gazette of Petersburg,
had remarked that "The arrival of a
consul from the United States of A-
merica, proves that the commercial re-
lations between Russia and the United
States will be immediately established,
and naturally acquire that importance
which the wants and demands of the
inhabitants of the new world must
give them."

Accounts from Paris of March 10th,
say that "the fortress of Luxembourg
contains no less than 644 insurgents
from the western departments, former-
ly Chouans, but not concerned in the
late insurrection. They are condem-
ned to hard labour till peace, then to be
transported to the colonies for life.—
They are all under thirty years of age.
The generals Dulanoy and Nan-
font are recalled from Hanover. Gen.
Eibe succeeds the former in the com-
mand of artillery.

"Wattenroyl, chief of the second
Helvetic demibrigade, in the French
service is nominated general of brigade
and is with general Vonder Wied his
countryman, employed in the staff of
the first consul to have command of
four lately levied Swiss regiments un-
der Louis Bonaparte, the colonel gen-
eral; a place vacant since 1792, when
count d'Artois was deprived of it."

Mr. Smith, the British charge d'aff-
airs arrived at Stockholm, the third
March.

Accounts from Hanover of March
9th states that Messrs. Van Bremer
and Baron Grote had set off for Paris
as deputies from the states, to petition
the French government for the dimi-
nution of the great burdens of the
country, and lessening the great
number of troops, daily increased by
the arrival of conscripts. The situa-
tion of the country is stated to be ex-
tremely critical, the report continued
that the French army in Hanover
would be shortly very much increased,
on the 8th 200 recruits arrived from
Italy.

From Rome it is stated that Lucien
Bonaparte had stayed there early in
February, sometime incog. that he had
visited Naples and that couriers had

been constantly passing between Paris and Tarento, the head quarters of general St. Cyr. It is understood that one part of his business was a negotiation, in consequence of which the French army of near 40,000 men, will receive a speedy reinforcement of 30,000 more. An expedition against Sardinia is expected to result.

Of Moreau, we find with pleasure favourable intelligence in the following account, under date of Paris, March 5.

Moreau's affairs appears to take a favorable turn. They say there was but one letter from Pichegru found among his papers, written some years since from Bareuth, in which Moreau was requested to procure Pichegru's amnesty. The latter complained at the same time of finding himself in narrow circumstances. The first draft of Moreau's answer lay with this letter. He freely declared his influence did not suffice to procure his amnesty. To assist him in his distress, however, he remitted him 6,000 francs, assuring him, that, as soon as he should be able to do any thing for him, he would do it unasked.

"The senator Barthelemy had nearly been implicated. Some months ago Pichegru had sent him his compliments by L'Abbe Gautier. The latter prevailed on Barthelemy to give him an insignificant note to Pichegru, which said merely, 'I rejoice my dear Picard (this was the name Pichegru had taken on escaping from Cayenne) you are well. I shall not forget the friendship which you have shown me in your mutual misfortunes.' When people began to whisper of the conspiracy, Barthelemy received a letter from Pichegru via Calais. Being assured that the police must have knowledge of this letter, he went direct to the consul Cambaceres with the letter unopened, told him of the circumstance, and gave him the letter."

It is stated with confidence (via Holland) that Bonaparte being no longer apprehensive of domestic enemies has refused to conduct the invading enterprise in person.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, May 29.

Departed this life on the 22d instant, Mr. JAMES BULLEN, in the 46th year of his age.

The sweet remembrance of the just shall flourish when he sleeps in the dust.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph Nicholson, midshipman on board the Constitution, to his father.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1804.

Dear Sir,

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you that commodore Preble fitted out the prize brig, which we lately took off Tripoli, and the brig Syren, for the purpose of destroying the frigate Philadelphia, under the battery of Tripoli. They went in at night, in disguise, and told them they were Maltese in distress, and wanted to make fast to them until they could get a cable and anchor from the shore; they permitted and assisted in hauling the brig along side the Philadelphia, when the crew immediately boarded her and put all the Tripolitans they could catch to the sword—the rest leapt into the sea and were saluted with pikes from the American boats. They were all put to death, except a few taken prisoners; they then set fire to the frigate, and went off by the light of it, and got safe to us at Syracuse. Not a man of ours was hurt. Captain Decatur had the command of the prize, and deserves every honor."

[Telegraphic.]

WASHINGTON CITY, May 21.

(OFFICIAL.)

To RICHARD V. MORRIS, Esq. New York.

Navy Department May 16, 1804.

Sir,

With my letter to you of the 2d inst. I transmitted to you a copy of the opinion of the court appointed to enquire into your conduct as commanding officer of the late Squadron

of armed vessels of the United States, in the Mediterranean. This opinion having satisfied the president that it is not the public interest that you should be longer continued in command in the navy of the United States, I have in charge from him to inform you that he has revoked your commission.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT SMITH.

The secretary of the navy has issued orders to the officers at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to close their recruiting rendezvous, and to repair, without delay, to their respective ships.

PITTSBURG.

Extract of a letter, accompanied by a proclamation of the lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana, from St. Louis.

"Yesterday captain Stoddard arrived escorted from the ferry below by about 20 of the respectable citizens of this place; after a salute of three cannon, the lieutenant governor informed him, that he was ready to enter into a negotiation to deliver into his hands the province of Upper Louisiana, &c. which will take place as soon as the American troops arrive, which will be in about four days."

Don Charles Dehault Delassus, colonel of his catholic majesty's armies, lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana, and its dependencies, &c. and commissioned for the delivery of said province.

By proclamation, dated February, 1804, informs the inhabitants of having received orders for the delivery of the province to captain Amos Stoddard, who is empowered to receive and keep possession for the United States.

Letter from Moreau to Bonaparte. Les Nouvelles a la Main, 19 Ventose, an 12, No. 11, of Paris, March 9, 1804, contains what follows:

"The letter which we now publish, has been circulated all over Paris this week, and many thousand copies have been sent to the departments. We reprint it, however, that foreigners may read what this moment excites so much interest in France. It is addressed to 'Monsieur Bonaparte, the first consul, by citizen Moreau, the victor of Hohenlinden, now a close prisoner in the temple.'"

"To MONSIEUR BONAPARTE, the FIRST CONSUL.

"From the dungeon of the Temple, Ventose 10, year XII. March 1, 1804.

"SIR,

"SINCE your ambition requires more victims, strike, but do not calumniate those you butcher. Wade in the blood of innocence, but spare honor in taking away life.

"If you expect from me the supplicant's petition, read no farther. In this dungeon where your tyranny has plunged me, I am more elevated than you upon your usurped throne. So say all just men of my contemporaries, and future ages will confirm their sentence—No, sir, on the borders of eternity I call you to an account for your treason against your country and against myself—Do you remember our mutual agreement on the 8th of November, 1799?—Talleyrand, Sieyes, and Le Fevre were present. I promised to die by your side in the attempt of removing the dictatorial tyrants. You swore to establish a government, not depending upon the life of one individual, not tyrannical, but firm, stable and liberal; bestowing freedom on Frenchmen, and worthy to obtain, by gratitude from foreign nations, that confidence and esteem which your predecessors and yourself have commanded by the dread of your bayonets. When I shortly afterwards went to head armies—disorganized and defeated—your last words were:—'I know your love of your country; be victorious, and France shall force admiration, even from her rivals and foes, by the liberty she enjoys at home, and by the generosity of her external negotiations.'"

"How have you fulfilled these great promises?—How have you respected these oaths?—In my degraded country, I see nothing but cringing slaves and proud tyrants; base placemen and infamous spies. Every where in Europe, from Sicily to Moscow, yourself and your government are alike

feared and detested. Deny these facts if you can! You have followed the example of Sylla the triumvir: imitate for a moment only. Sylla, the private citizen, said you shall be convinced, that the compliments of selfish and enslaved princes prove no more the standard of a governor, than the flattery of vile courtiers, or the praise of corrupted counsellors.

"But this will probably be the last time that you will hear from me, considered. I now tell you not as the envious declamation of an imprisoned rival general, but as the genuine effusion of the mind of a dying patriot, who forgives his death in your ingratitude.—You pretend that my countrymen are happy, and satisfied with your government. Let it be so, though slaves can have no opinion, or at least dare not express one. But you are mortal as well as myself. If you love Frenchmen, let not their happiness depend upon a year's life. You have too much sense not to know that, with you, the consulate for life will expire in the Bonaparte family—and other pretenders of other upstart families combat for, annihilate, or occupy a consular throne of only some few years standing. As to your right of appointing a successor in your will, remember that Louis XIV. the royal descendant of fifty kings, was after a reign of upwards of three score years, not five minutes before his will was overturned; a will approved by the princes of the blood, registered in his parliament, and applauded by all his courtiers; and the duke of Maine was shut up as a prisoner when he expected to rule as a regent.

"To prevent our children and grand children from suffering the wretchedness of their forefathers, by turns tormented by anarchy, or crushed by tyranny; and from witnessing those scenes of horror, terror, and scandal, we have seen; recall the legal heir to the throne of France, and limit severally his authority; make him a king but not a despot. Such was the plan of Pichegru, of myself, and of Georges; and with this plan your preservation was necessarily connected, because we wanted your fortune, your talents, and your rank, as well as our own services, with the reign of a foreigner who through misadventures may have made him prudent, sufferings liberal, and gratitude just; may by relatives less patriotic than himself, be tempted to extend his power.

"I defy your grand judge and his horde of spies to prove any thing contrary to this assertion. My wife, my mother-in-law, and my brother, know nothing of this loyal undertaking. I should regard the day of my death with greater satisfaction than those of my triumphs could I but hope that it served to make my country flourishing, my fellow citizens free and prosperous, and worthy of liberty and prosperity.

"MOREAU."

FROM A PARIS PAPER.

"The chief of battalion, Tauvernay, arrived lately from St. Domingo, at Paris. He had been absent fifteen months, and was, before his departure, betrothed to a Mademoiselle de Vernois. At his return he hastened to see his mistress, and pressed her to fix the day of their marriage. The Sunday following was agreed on; and his sister was informed of the day that should make him happy. In one of those unguarded moments when the most prudent may err, Miss Tauvernay determined to try her brother's love, by giving him reason to be jealous of his mistress.—She told him that as an affectionate sister, she was sorry to see him so much attached to a lady who did not return his love; and to convince him, she asked him the next day to be in the Bois de Boulogne, not far from La Bagatelle, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he would undoubtedly find Mademoiselle de Vernois in her usual evening's walk, accompanied with her usual evening's companion.

With an anxiety of mind easily to be imagined, he arrived at the fatal spot, where he had not been long before he saw his mistress not only arm and arm with a gentle young man, but caressing him in a manner that would have bewildered an imagination less heated than his own. No sooner had his mistress and her companion passed his place of concealment, than he rushed

forward and shot them both through the head. But what was his surprise, after this desperate act, to find the supposed youth whom he had murdered as his rival, was his own sister. He drew his sword and stabbed himself to the heart as a punishment for his jealousy and his crime. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to his sister, thanking her for her information, and bequeathing her all his property. Tauvernay was 27 years of age, Miss Tauvernay 21, and Mademoiselle de Vernois 19."

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL WILSON, Esquire, late of Somerset county deceased, in due form of law have been lately granted by the Orphan's Court of Somerset, to the subscriber—All persons indebted to the estate or having claims thereon, are requested to bring them in as soon as possible, that the administration may be closed. Mr. James Anderson is empowered to settle and adjust the books and accounts in the mercantile house of the firm of Gale & Wilson, whereof Samuel Wilson, deceased, was the surviving partner. And Mr. John Stewart is empowered to settle all accounts and claims of a private nature. Application will accordingly be made to the above gentlemen, who will adjust the same.

J. C. WILSON

Somerset county Maryland,

25th May, 1804.

24 6

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet at the Court House, in Easton, on Monday the 4th day of June next, and continue to sit for twenty days thereafter, if necessary, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and make such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

Per Order,

THOS. BANNING, Clk.

26th May, 1804.

24 3

PROPOSALS.

BY THOMAS HERTY,

Of the City of Washington, Conveyancer, for publishing by subscription the second volume of his

DIGEST OF THE

LAW OF MARYLAND.

IT Will contain all the public acts of assembly passed since the publication of the first volume to the present time which have not been repealed—that is the acts of the sessions of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803. It will be printed of the same size, in the same order of arrangement and have reference to such parts of the first volume as are repealed, expired or which may otherwise undergo alterations, with a neat Index; subjoined to which will be given by way of Appendix, a variety of precedents adapted to the law, for the use of justices of the peace, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is procured to defray the expenses of the work, and finished immediately thereafter as soon as a strict attention to neatness and accuracy will admit.

2. Price to subscribers 2 Dollars stitched, to be paid for on delivery; to non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

3. Those procuring 9 subscribers, and accountable for the money, will be entitled to an additional copy.

Subscriptions received by the Editor at his office near the Treasury Department, by the Bookellers in Maryland, and by those in whose hands subscription papers are left.

Printers of Newspapers in Maryland giving the above due publicity will be entitled to a copy.

N. B. He has in forwardness and will issue proposals as soon as ready for

A System of Conveyancing

calculated for each state in the union; to the precedents of each species, will be prefixed observations on their nature and use, the law on the subject of alienation by deed of each particular state, shall be exhibited, and how such deed shall be authenticated when executed as well by residents as by non-residents, or, as well in the state as out of the state; together with interesting particulars.

May 8, 1804.

24

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

Imitation from the French of Fomelle.
Stick with a tender air I play'd,
The favorite of my charming maid,
Young Cupid promis'd, for another,
Two kisses from his lovely mother—

No, no, cry'd I, my little friend,
You know which way my wishes tend;
I'll pay it o'er and o'er again,
But for a single kiss from Jane.

Heav'd I grant my fond desire,
And sweeter sounds produc'd my lyres;
But will you, Jane, propitious prove,
And keep the promises of love?

ROWLAND.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

On seeing a lady weep while reading an
interesting story.

Let those of wealth and power pos-
sess,
In Fortune's giddy circle move;
But come, and be my constant guest,
Sweet Pitty, fast-friend of Love.

I saw thy pure effusions steal,
In pearly drops from Delia's eye:
There's none thy power can stronger
feel,
And none can heave a tender sigh.

Learn then of her, my soften'd heart,
To sympathize with others' woe;
They soothing influence impart,
And with thy best emotions glow.

Yet stay—for in thy silent train
Th' insidious shafts of Love I see;
And if I deeply feel their pain,
Will Delia ever pity me?

PARMEGIANO.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

Upon mature deliberation, I am
come to this resolution, that one
man who speaks to be understood, there
are ten who talk only to be admired.

The vices and follies proceed from a
man's incapacity of entertaining
himself, and we are generally fools in
company because we dare not be wise
alone.

A common civility to an impertinent
fellow often draws upon one a great
many unforeseen troubles, and if one
doth not take particular care, will be
interpreted by him as an overture of
friendship and intimacy.

A Bargain.

FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable PLANTATION,
situate in Dorchester county, on
Chicknacomico River, near the Bridge,
and within four miles of Middletown, and
from Vienna.

There are the following improvements
on the Premises, to wit: A comfortable
dwelling house, two rooms below and three
above, a good kitchen, barn, stable, and
other out houses, also, an excellent peach
orchard and nursery.—The arable land is
of a light black mould, particularly fa-
vorable to the growth of corn and clover—
There is a large body of timber land, con-
sisting of large red and white oaks, and
such other trees as usually indicate a na-
turally strong, rich soil.—Any one disposed
to buy may have a bargain, if he will
apply soon.—Terms of sale will be as fol-
low, viz. one third in six months, ano-
ther third in twelve months, and the bal-
ance in eighteen months. Mr. William
Tripp, near the premises, will show the
land to any one disposed to view it. For
further particulars apply to the subscriber,
near St. Michael's, Talbot county.

JOHN ROLLE.

May 13, 1804. 23 15. 3

THE partnership hitherto subsist-
ing under the Firm of Ferguson
and Reid, is this day dissolved by mu-
tual consent.—All persons indebted to
said Firm, are requested to settle their
respective accounts with Peter Fergu-
son.

PETER FERGUSON,

JOHN REID.

Cambridge, May 1, 1804. 22 3

N. B. The business will be carried
on at the same stand, by

JOHN REID.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscribers have ob-
tained from the orphan's court
of Talbot county in Maryland, letters
of administration on the personal es-
tate of JOHN JONES, 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 sub-
scribers, at or before the first day of
June next—they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under our hands this
25th day of August, 1803.

ANN JONES, } Adm'r.
JOHN JONES, } Adm'or.

23 2

IN CHANCERY, May 16, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by
petition in writing of Jeremiah D.
Nicols, of Caroline county, praying the
benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors," passed at the last ses-
sion on the terms therein mentioned, and a
schedule of his property and a list of his
creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascer-
tain the same, being annexed to his peti-
tion, and the Chancellor being satisfied by
competent testimony, that the said Jer-
emiah D. Nicols hath resided in the state
of Maryland the two last years preceding
the passage of the said act. It is there-
upon adjudged and ordered that the said Je-
re-miah D. Nicols, by causing a copy of this
order to be inserted in Cowan's newspaper
three times before the end of June next,
give notice to his creditors to appear in the
Chancery Office, at ten o'clock, on the
seventeenth day of July next, for the pur-
pose of recommending some person to be
trustee for their benefit, on the said Jer-
emiah D. Nicols then and there taking the
oath prescribed for delivering up his pro-
perty.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

23 3 Reg. Cur. Can

Hackney Stage to Hire.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty
of informing the citizens of Tal-
bot county, and the public in general,
that he has a Light Stage and Horses,
which he intends holding in readiness
for such as may wish to hire, by the
day or journey. He intends running
it to Akers's Ferry once a week, every
Thursday morning—to commence
running on Thursday the 24th inst.
and return the same evening, so that
persons going or coming from the
lower counties, may depend on a pas-
sage by applying either at his house in
Easton, or at the Ferry.

Horses and Carriages to hire as
usual.

N. B. Mrs. Holmes has on hand a
number of Ladies Bonnets, of the new-
est fashions; and will thankfully re-
ceive the orders of such Ladies as may
think proper to employ her.

JAMES HOLMES.

Easton, May 15, 1804. 23 16

FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman.

ABOUT 22 years of age, with a
child about two years of age.—
For further information inquire at the
Herald Office. 23 3

Chesapeake and Delaware

CANAL COMPANY.

A GENERAL Meeting of the pro-
prietors of the said Company
will be held agreeably to law and ap-
pointment, on Monday the fourth day
of June next, in the borough of Wil-
mington, at which time and place a
president and three directors are to be
elected, as the time for which the pre-
sent president and directors were elect-
ed, will have then expired.

By order of the President,
EDWARD ROCHE, Sec'y.

May 9th, 1804. 22 3

WAS committed to the goal of
Dorchester county, on the 29th
day of March last, a negro woman
named Henny Roberts, who has a child
about three months old—she appears
to be about twenty years old, and says
she was raised near Salisbury, in So-
merfet county, and alleges she was
free born. If the owner of said negroes
(if any) does not release them, they
will be sold for their goal fees accord-
ing to law.

THOMAS JAMES PATTISON,
Sheriff of Dorchester county.

May 1st, 1804. 22 4

Patent Machine

FOR SHELLING CORN.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of
congress, entitled, An act to
promote the progress of useful arts,
&c. PAUL PILSBURY, of Newbury,
in the state of Massachusetts, hath ob-
tained letters patent for a machine for
shelling Indian corn on a new and im-
proved method, bearing date the 25th
day of October, 1803. And whereas
the said Paul Pilsbury, hath assigned
all his right, title, and interest, of and
to the said patent machine to Paul A-
dams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham,
Joseph Swasey, and Joseph Lord,
Esquires, of Ipswich, and state of Mas-
sachusetts, and thereby giving to them
the exclusive right of constructing,
using, and vending to others to use the
said machine for fourteen years from
the date of said letters patent, with
full power to receive all benefits and
profits accruing therefrom, and to per-
form and execute all such acts relative
to the same as the said Paul Pilsbury
might have legally performed or exe-
cuted.

NOTICE.

That by virtue and authority of the
above assignment, the aforesaid Adams,
Burnham, Swasey, and Lord, hath giv-
en, granted, and assigned unto James
Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the
exclusive right, liberty, and authority,
to construct, use, and vend to others
to be used, the aforesaid shelling ma-
chine, during the whole unexpired
term of fourteen years (for which the
exclusive privilege has been secured as
aforesaid by letters patent) for the state
of Maryland, and all that part of the
district of Columbia lying on the north
side of the river Patowmack. Said
Williams has one of the machines,
which may be seen at Annapolis at
any time, and is now ready to furnish
any person or persons with one or more
of the said machines, with licence to
make use of the same, or to grant li-
cence to make use of them without
furnishing the machine, one machine
might serve four or five persons, in a
neighbourhood, by each person get-
ting licence to use it, which will not
exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and
much approved of by the president,
and most of the members of congress,
as well as by a great number of gen-
tlemen farmers and others from
different parts of the United States.
The cost of a machine, with licence to
work it, will not exceed thirty dollars.
I will sell the exclusive right of mak-
ing use of this machine for one or more
counties, on very moderate terms. A
man and a boy with this machine
worked by hand, may easily shell one
hundred bushels of corn in a day. The
machine may be easily fixed to be
turned by a horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other
in this or any other state can grant li-
cence to use this machine within the
state of Maryland, or part of the dis-
trict of Columbia; any person making
use of it without a proper licence will
be prosecuted, if known.

21 8 JAMES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the late Col. JAMES
BRICE'S Lands, in Cecil coun-
ty, advertised for the 23d of May next,
is postponed till the 8th day of Octo-
ber next, at which time it will positive-
ly take place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, } Trustee
NICHOLAS BRICE.

The sale of the personal property is
also postponed till 8th October next.

N. BRICE, Adm'r. J. B.

Baltimore, 20th April, 1804. 19 8

JUST RECEIVED.

And is now for Sale at this Office,

[PRICE 31 CENTS.]

AN EXAMINATION

Of the various charges exhibited against

Aaron Burr, Esq.

Vice President of the United States, and a
development of the character and
views of his

POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

BY ARISTIDES.

A BOY, from 14 to 15

years of age, is wanted in

the HERALD OFFICE as an

Apprentice to the Printing-
Business.

Shrewsbury Church Lottery.

By Authority.

AN Act for raising by Lottery, a
sum not exceeding Four Thou-
sand Dollars, to be paid to the Vestry-
men of Shrewsbury Parish, and by them
applied to the repairing the Church,
completing the wall, and discharging
the debts of said Church.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	dols. 3000
1 do. of dols. 2000 to be	
paid to the possessor of	
the last drawn ticket.	2000
1 prize of	1000
1 do.	800
1 do.	600
2 do. of 500 dols.	1000
4 do.	800
10 do.	1000
12 do.	600
20 do.	800
40 do.	1200
50 do.	500
2882 do.	6
3000 tickets at 10 dols.	dols 3,392

NO BLANKS.

Five Dollars only for each ticket
will be demanded at time of sale.—
Provided a sufficient number of tickets
are sold, the drawing will commence
on the second Tuesday in May next.

All prizes shall be payable 30 days
after the drawing is finished, subject to
a deduction of 15 per cent.—If not de-
manded in twelve months will be con-
sidered as relinquished for the benefit
of the church.

The subscribers have given bond to
the state for the due execution of the
trust and payment of the prizes.

Tickets to be had in Baltimore of
Benjamin and John Comegys, Samuel
& L. Wethered.

Philadelphia—John Loring, senior,
John Loring, junior, & Robert Hodg-
son.

Wilmington—Rev'd William Pryce,
Middletown—Robert Maxwell.

Elkton—Samuel Briscoe.

George-Town Cross Roads—John

Ireland, Doctor Edward Scott.

Dover—William Wilmer.

Duck Creek—George Kennard.

Chester Town—Edward Anderson

Isaac Cannell, junr.

Head Chester—William Gilbert,

Groom Osborn, & Edward Eubanks.

Centerville—James Wilmer.

Easton—John Kennard junr.

Salisbury—Rev'd William Stone.

Snow-Hill—J. H. Handy, & of each
of the Commissioners.

James Blackinton,
William Briscoe,
Edward Wright,
James Salisbury,
Oliver Smith,
Jacob Freeman,
George Yeates.

April 17, 1804.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION is earnestly desir-
ed respecting a certain MARY
CRONEN, who long since resided at
or near South Ward, Philadelphia.—
It is supposed the left England or Ire-
land with her mother, Mrs. Cronen,
more than 25 years ago, and is since
married in America, though to whom
is unknown. If she be yet living, or
her mother, or her next of kin, it is de-
sired that a very satisfactory account
may be sent to the subscriber, describ-
ing the person of her father, who late-
ly died, his occupation, &c. as a sum
of money is left to the aforesaid Mary
Cronen, provided her claim is clearly
identified.

It is hoped whoever pretends to the
above bequest, will be most explicit
and clear in their relation of facts and
circumstances to prevent the trouble
and vexation, which must otherwise
naturally occur.

If any persons answering to the above
description, be yet living, in or near Phi-
ladelphia, they may apply to the sub-
scriber. If at a distance a letter ad-
dressed to him containing the requisite
proof will be attended to.

JOHN REDMAN COXE,

at north 3d st. Philadelphia.

The printers, of newspapers in
the different states are requested to
publish this advertisement a few times.

APPRENTICES INDENTURED
For sale at this office.