



EASTERN SHORE

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(No. 651.)

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

We have extracted from the National Intelligence, the official paper of the President, the following address of the noted Tom Paine, to the people of the United States. From the reading of it at the prayers of Priests it would seem that the prediction of his being injured in this country for the purpose of warning against Communism is about to be verified.

Fred. T. H.

From the National Intelligencer.

THOMAS PAINE

To the Citizens of the United States.
LETTER THE FIRST.

AFTER an absence of almost fifteen years, I am again returned to the Country in whose dangers I bore my share, and to whose greatness I contributed my part.

When I sailed for Europe in the spring 1787 it was my intention to return to America the next year and enjoy, in retirement, the esteem of my friends and the repose I was entitled to. I had fixed out the storm of one revolution and had no wish to embark in another. But other scenes and circumstances than those of contemplated ease were allotted me. The French revolution was beginning to germinate when I arrived in France. The principles of it were good, they were copied from America, and the men who conducted it were honest. But the fury of faction soon extinguished the one, & sent the other to the scaffold. Of those who began that revolution I am almost the only survivor, and that through a thousand dangers. I owe this, not to the prayers of priests, nor the piety of hypocrites, but to the continued protection of Providence.

But while I beheld with pleasure the dawn of liberty rising in Europe, I felt with regret the ill-effects of its fading in America. In less than two years from the time of my departure, some violent symptoms painfully suggested the idea that the principles of the revolution were expiring on the soil that produced them. I received at that time a letter from a female literary correspondent, & in my answer to her I expressed my fears on that head in the following penive fulloquy.

"You touch me on a very tender point when you say that the friends on your side the water cannot be reconciled to the idea of my abandoning America even for my native England.—They are right. And rather for my horse Bucephalus eating the grass of Jordanstown or Hossington than for all the pomp and show of Europe."

"Oh, hundred years hence, for I
shall indulge few thoughts, perhaps
it is too, America may be what you
"cops on it. The innocence of her
character, that won the hearts of all
nations in her favor, may find
like a romance, and her inevitable
virtue as it is now been. The
point of that liberty she has been
flooded may fall through many
in her village and to know a
fish from a fish, familiarity with
the branches of the day, now
to find in literature, and words she
in the American book."

" When we contemplate the fall of
" Babylon and the destruction of the
" walls of the sacred city, we feel an
" intense desire to recover the
" monuments and ruins of those
" great architectural monuments, the
" pyramids, and walls and towers.

"the most costly workmanship; but
 "when the empire of America shall fall,
 "the subject for contemplative sorrow
 "will be infinitely greater than crum-
 "bling brats or marble can inspire. It
 "will not then be said here stood a
 "temple of vast antiquity, here rose
 "a babel of innumerable heights, or there
 "a palace of sumptuous extravagance;
 "but here! ah painful thought! the
 "noblest work of human wisdom the
 "grandest scene of human glory, the
 "fair cause of freedom ROSE an
 "F.B.I. Read this, and then ask if
 "I forget America."

I now know from the information I obtained upon the spot that the impressions that then distressed me, for I was proud of America, were but too well founded. She was turning her back on her own glory, and making hasty strides in the retrograde path of obduracy. But a spark from the altar of SEVENTY SIX, unextinguished and unextinguishable through that long night of error, is again lighting up, in every part of the Union, the genuine flame of rational liberty.

As the French revolution advanced it fixed the attention of the world, and drew from the pensioned pen of Edmund Burke a serious attack. This brought me once more on the public theatre of politics and occasioned the pamphlet **RIGHTS OF MAN**. It had the greatest run of any work ever published in the English language. The number of copies circulated in England, Scotland, and Ireland, besides translations into foreign languages, were between four and five hundred thousand.

The principles of that work were the same as those in COMMON SENSE, and the effect would have been the same in England; as it has been in America, could the vote of the nation been quietly taken; or had equal opportunities of consulting or acting existed. The only difference between the two works was, that the one was adapted to the local circumstances of England, and the other to those of America. As to myself, I acted in both cases alike; I relinquished to the people of England, as I had done to those of America, all profits from the work. My reward existed in the ambition to do good, and in the independent happiness of my own mind.

But a faction acting in disguise, was sitting in America that had lost sight of her principles. They were beginning to contemplate government as a profitable monopoly, and the people as a necessary prey. It is therefore no wonder that the *Know Nothings* or *Mex* were attacked by that faction, and its author continually abused. But let them go on, give them rope enough, and they will put an end to their own insignificance. There is too much common sense and independence in America to be long the dupe of any faction foreign or domestic.

But, in the midst of the freedom we enjoy, the licentiousness of the papers called federal and I know not what they are called for, for they are, in their principles, antifederal and deplorable, are a detriment to the character of the country, and an injury to its reputation and importance abroad. They represent the whole people of America as deniers of public principle and private manners. And, any injury they can do at home to those whom they accuse of immorality, can render to those who employ them it is to be set down to the account of noisy pretensions.

It is on themselves the disgrace recoils ; for the reflection easily presents itself to every thinking mind; that *that who enjoy liberty when they possess it, would a little power could they obtain it, and therefore they may as well take as a general motto for all such papers, WE, AND OUR PATRONS, ARE NOT FIT TO BE TRUSTED WITH POW-*

There is in America more than in any other Country, a large body of people who attend quietly to their farms or follow their several occupations, who pay no regard to the clamours of anonymous scribblers, who think for themselves and judge of government, not by the fury of newspaper writers, but by the prudent frugality of its measures and the encouragement it gives to the improvement and prosperity of the Country, and who acting on their own judgment never come forward in an election but on some great occasion. When this body moves all the little barkings of scribbling and witless curs pass for nothing. To say to this independent description of men *you will turn out such or such persons at the next election for they have taken off a great many taxes and lessened the expenses of government &c they have dissipated my son or my brother or myself, from a lucrative office or public trust, and so forth &c* is to show the cloven foot of faction, & preach the language of ill disguised mortification. In every part of the Union this faction is in the agonies of death, and in proportion as its fate approaches it gnashes its teeth, and struggles. My arrival has struck it as with a hydrophobia; it is like the sight of water to canine madness.

As this letter is intended to announce my arrival to my friends and to my enemies, if I have any, for I ought to have none in America, and as introductory to others that will occasionally follow, I shall close it by declaring the line of conduct I shall pursue.

I have no occasion to ask, and do not intend to accept, any place or office in the government. There is none it could give me that would be any ways equal to the profits I could make as an author, for I have an established fame in the literary world, could I reconcile it to my principles to make money by politics or religion. I must be in every thing what I ever have been, a disinterested volunteer. My proper sphere of action, is on the common floor of citizenship, and to honest men I give my hand and my heart freely.

I have some manuscript works to publish, of which I shall give proper notice; and some Mechanical Affairs to bring forward that will employ all my leisure time. I shall continue these letters as I see occasion, and as to the low party prints that chose to abuse me they are welcome. I shall not descend to answer them, I have been too much accustomed to such common stuff to take my notice of it. The government of England honoured me with a thousand martyrdoms by sending me in every year in that country, and their hirings in America may do the same.

THOMAS PAINE.
City of Washington, Nov. 18, 1803.

FRANKFORT, (K.) December, 2,

INTERESTING.
The Proclamation of the President of the Port of New Orleans, published in our extra on Monday last was on that day laid before the legislature by the Governor.

Yesterday the House of Representatives took the subject into consideration and on the motion of Mr. Hughes agreed unanimously to the following Resolutions and Memorials. We believe there will not be a dissenting voice in either House, and from the impressions made on the minds of those with whom we have conversed the observations are perhaps as equally true when applied to every Sizzen of the Common

"*Refused.* That the proclamation of the Intendent of the Port of New Orleans, of the 18th of October last, is a direct infraction of the 13th article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits & Consular Rights, concluded in October 1795, between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, in this particular.—That the said proclamation American Goods are forbidden to deposit the said goods, wares & effects in the port of New Orleans, without an equivalent establishment having been assigned to the United States to another part of the banks of the Mississippi, conformable to the provision of the 12d article of the said treaty.

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward the following Memorial to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them presented to the president of the United States, the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress."

"To the President of the United States and the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress, the memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Kentucky,

Having on a former occasion, when we represented the obstructions to the navigation of the River Mississippi, experienced the attention and justice of the general government in providing by treaty with the court of Spain, not only for the free navigation of that river, but for what in our present situation from the ocean was still more necessary to the enjoyment of it—a place of deposit for our produce. We deem it necessary barely to state to you that by an infraction of that treaty we are deprived of these advantages in violation of the treaty between the United States and the King of Spain, concluded at San Lorenzo in 1795, in October, 1795. The free use of the Port of New Orleans has by proclamation of the 19th of October last, forbid American Citizens to deposit their merchandise and effects in the said Port when our having assigned to the U. States an equivalent establishment on another part of the bank of the Mississippi.

"We rely with confidence on your wisdom and justice, and pledge ourselves to support, at the expense of our lives and fortunes, such measures as the honour and interest of the United States may require."

Subjoined is the article of the said treaty which is referred to in the above Proclamation and Executive Order.

ARTICLE 3001

3. "The two high contracting parties, hoping that the good correspondence and friendship which happily reigns between them will be further increased by this treaty, and that it will contribute to augment their prosperity and opulence, will in future give to their mutual commerce all the extent

on and favour which the advantages of both countries may require.

"And in consequence of the stipulations contained in the 4th article, his Catholic Majesty will permit the citizens of the United States for the space of three years from this time, to deposit their merchandize and effects in the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of stores, and his Majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds during that time it is not prejudicial to the interest of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue it, he will assign to them on another part of the banks of the Mississippi an equivalent establishment."

COMMUNICATION.

LOUISIANA.

ALREADY is the public sentiment beginning strongly to manifest itself in regard to the conduct of Spain, through her authorized agent, the intendant of New Orleans. The expression of just indignation and disposition to repel aggression, which marks the well timed and spirited memorial of the Kentucky Legislature to the President and Congress, is re-echoing from different quarters of the Union, and the National Legislature is impulsively urged to the adoption of decisive and vigorous measures of redress. That France, instigating the imbecile and pusillanimous cabinet of Madrid, is in reality the secret mover of the recent infringement on our rights, there are irresistible reasons for believing. Of the cession of Louisiana by the latter to the former we have (in addition to the President's message) various corroborative evidence, and the policy of France of father Bonaparte in forcing Spain to deliver it up unconditionally & unshackled by stipulations with the United States is palpable and self-evident. In fact the Paris Gazette asserts that it is now ceded to the French Republic in the same state in which Spain formerly received it, that is disencumbered of the privileges of deposit & free navigation to the Americans.

The inference from this act of French duplicity, is clear and unequivocal. Bonaparte may now make a new bargain and dictate his terms of a fresh grant of the same privileges of which he has recently deprived us by his coercion of Spain.

If we believe in the cession of Louisiana to France, we can find no difficulty in viewing that the late measure of the Spanish intendant as a prelude to our being interdicted, ere long, the free navigation of the Mississippi. France, thus holding at her disposal the important rights of deposit, & free ingress and egress by sea, can then, & most assuredly will, tamper and negotiate with the western country, and having an inestimable boon to offer, and probably the additional privilege of trading to her European and West-India ports, on the favorite footing of colonists, will thereby easily secure their good will, and detach them from the Atlantic states.

The dismemberment of our empire, and the dissolution of our union being thereby effected, the close of this tragical drama may be as easily imagined as described. With so awful a prospect before us, and so politic and crafty an adversary to contend with, does not prudence, and the solemn considerations, safety and self preservation, dictate the imperative necessity of losing not a moment in occupying Louisiana with our troops, and arresting from Spain, who has daringly infringed her treaty with the United States, and insulted our government, the only sure pledge of our future security.

If this all important desideratum is not already secretly obtained through the negotiation of our government we can never hope for another and so fair an opportunity of possessing it. The hostile act of Spain now invites and challenges the early enterprise, and already are the irritated inhabitants of the Western country brandishing the arms of vengeance, and ardently waiting the signal of attack under the sanction and authority of the General Government. Of the consequences of a war with Spain *alms*, we have nothing to dread, but every thing to hope, even from a contest with France, we have nothing to apprehend, that can

be compared to the precious object at stake, "our Independence and security, against all attempts to disunite the West from the Atlantic states."

A fortunate and propitious concurrence of circumstances, unite, and form the adoption of prompt and decisive measures. France, led by a military and despotic chief, who by his gigantic strides towards universal dominion, has again awakened the remaining independent powers of Europe, to opposition, has just failed in an arduous and fruitless attempt to reconquer St. Domingo, and re-organize her West India Islands. The fatal consequences of her great disasters, when known and felt by her ruined merchants, will recoil on the head of Bonaparte, and by tarnishing the splendor of his military fame, must essentially diminish public confidence, and paralyze all his future operations.

Europe and the West Indies will afford an ample field for the exercise of Bonaparte's skill and address without scattering his forces and weakening his strength by colonizing Louisiana, and sending invading fleets and armies against the United States. From the known disposition of the British Cabinet, and the complexion of her present movements in concert with Austria and Russia, she would rejoice in so fair an opportunity of curbing the ambition and power of France, and cementing her connection with the United States.

The inevitable consequence of America and Great Britain uniting a war against France and Spain, even without the aid of Austria and Russia, must be the loss of ALL the possessions in the West Indies and continents of North and South America, of the latter party. 'Tis therefore to be presumed that they would never hazard a contest, the chances of which would be so unequal and favorable to her adversaries.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 2.

Representatives of Scotland.

Some important constitutional questions are soon to come before the imperial parliament, relating to the property of *alternate representation*, and the inadequacy of the number of the members sent from Scotland, compared to what Ireland has obtained by the terms of the late union. Whilst all the counties in Ireland sent two members each, there are no less than six counties in Scotland, whose representation is only *alternate*, three of them sending for one parliament and three for the next. The Scotch universities also are not represented, though those of England and the university of Dublin are. The county of Cathness has much to its credit, taken up this business. The following is an extract of the proceedings regarding it at a late meeting of the freeholders.

"The meeting then took into consideration the inadequate state of the representation of Scotland, where six counties, namely Cathness, Bote, Nairn, Cromarty, Caithness and Kintok, send *alternately*, only three members to parliament, and consequently where the other three remained without any representation whatever, or any share, directly or indirectly, in the legislation of the kingdom; and, being of opinion that the number of representatives from Ireland is proportionately much more numerous than from Scotland, that it should be adequately represented in the imperial parliament, and, indeed, that the absurd and unconstitutional idea of *alternate representation* should be completely put an end to; it was moved by Mr. Sinclair of Barlock, and seconded by Mr. Sinclair of Frefwick, that a committee be appointed to draw up a petition to parliament, stating the circumstances above mentioned, & praying for redress; with power to the said committee to co respond with the other counties in Scotland, more especially those in a similar predicament, & also with the universities of Scotland, who have no share in the national representation, tho' those of England & Ireland have, in order that by their joint efforts, the subject may be fully brought under public discussion, and so serious a grievance may be redressed."

LONDON FASHIONS for NOVEMBER.

WALKING DRESSES.

1. A round dress of thick white muslin, the body full, & drawn close round the bolome, full long sleeves. A fur tippet of brown bear, and a small black velvet bonnet, ornamented with a black feather.

2. A pelice of dark silk made quite high in the neck with a collar & drawn close round the body; the back fully the pelice trimmed all round with black lace. A short dress of cambric mulin trimmed round the bottom with a narrow flounce. A straw hat ornamented with a wreath of flowers.

3. A short dress and petticoat of cambric muslin, trimmed all round with a narrow trimming of the same, a jacket of dark silk trimmed round the bottom of the waist with deep black lace. A straw hat.

4. A round dress of plain muslin made high with a collar to button round the neck. A long cloak of purple silk trimmed round the neck and bottom with broad black lace. A bonnet of purple velvet.

The prevailing colors are purple, puce, scarlet and green. Cloaks have completely disappared, and for tippets and pelices trimmed with lace have taken place. In dress feathers are the prevailing ornaments for the head. Lace still continues to be worn in every part of the dress.

PARISIAN DRESSES for NOVEMBER.

1. Hat of pink satin, ornamented with gold trimmings, with a bow in front. Short robe of pink muslin trimmed with broad lace, and pink ribbons. Full long sleeves with lace ruffles.

2. Turban of white srape ornamented with silver, coquelicot flower in front. Large oval earrings. The hair short behind and loose in front.

3. A round dress with long sleeves and blue ruffles, the body confined with a ceinture and diamond buckle. A plain handkerchief shirt. Very large white shawl with embroidered border.

For the head are worn veils as heretofore; half handkerchiefs of silk, oval turbans, and crape caps made in the lightest manner. The large Turkish shawls, which has become a considerable article of manufacture in Paris, are still very prevalent. The Parisian jewellers vie with each other at present in the elegance of the clasps for the ceinture of girdle, in which precious stones and camoes are introduced.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 15.

The house proceeded to the election of a Chaplain by ballot.

The Reverend William Parkinson chosen.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lewis, his secretary, as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the President of the United States to hand you a communication in writing from the President to the two houses of Congress; and he delivered in the same, sundry accompanying documents.

Ordered, That the said communication, with the accompanying documents, be referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

THURSDAY, December 16.

Mr. Nicholson reported on the petition of Thomas H. Fry, that the secretary of state be directed to purchase for the use of the United States, copies of Herry's Digest of Laws of the United States, to be distributed as the laws of the United States are.

Committed to the committee of the whole house on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Stanley, the memorial of Mecucan Hunt, and others, with certain resolutions of the State of North Carolina, and other documents, were referred to a committee of the whole house on the 1st Monday of January.

On motion of Mr. Stanley, resolved that the committee of commerce and

manufactures require and report on the expediency of erecting a port of entry at Baulfort, North Carolina, at present within the district of Newbern, N. C.

Friday, December 17.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.

On the President's Message.

Mr. Dawson submitted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, as the opinion of the committee, that so much of the message of the president of the U. States as relates to our navigation and the protection of our commerce ought to be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

This resolution was objected to by Messrs. Dana, Nicholson, Griswold, Dennis, Rutledge & Mitchell; on the ground that it was too extensive for reference to a single committee. To overcome this difficulty, Mr. Dennis moved to amend the resolution offered, so as to read, that so much of the message of the president as relates to discriminating and countervailing duties, and the act of the British parliament on that subject ought to be referred to the committee of commerce & manufactures.

Carried without a division.

The following further resolutions offered by Mr. Dawson, were then agreed to without a division.

2. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that so much of the message as relates to our finances ought to be referred to the committee of ways and means.

3. That so much as relates to our concerns with the Indian tribes and the establishment of a new settlement ought to be referred to a select committee.

4. That so much as relates to our navy yards, and the building of docks, ought to be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following resolutions:

5. Resolved, That so much as relates to providing for the return of American seamen discharged in foreign ports and left abroad, ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following resolution:

6. Resolved, That so much as relates to the warfare with Tripoli and to our relation to the other Barbary powers, ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

Mr. Nicholson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the laws for regulating the militia of the United States ought to be revised and amended.

Mr. Griswold suggested the propriety of referring the subject generally to a committee without any opinion being expressed by the house.

Mr. Gregg said a long bill respecting the militia has been introduced last session, which had not been acted upon. This was noticed in the report of the committee of revision and unfinished business. The most regular disposition of the subject was, therefore, to act upon that report.

Mr. Nicholson withdrew his resolution.

7. Mr. Yernum renewed it some what modified, so as to read, that so much of the president's message as relates to the militia institutions of the U. States ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

Mr. Griswold offered the following resolution:

8. That so much of the president's message as relates to the fostering the fisheries of the United States ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

The committee then rose, and reported the foregoing eight resolutions which were immediately agreed to in the house, and committees accordingly appointed.

Mr. Randolph observed that there had been a recent occurrence, in which every member of the house was interested, though every member might not perhaps possess competent information respecting it. He said it would be useless in him to impress the magnitude of a subject, that related to the free navigation of the Mississippi, which materially affected a district of country growing every day in wealth and im-

portance, and which it behoved the whole United States to cherish and protect. He moved therefore, the following resolution:

Resolved, that the president of the U. S. be requested to cause to be laid before this house such papers as are in the possession of the department of state as relate to the violation on the part of Spain, of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between the U. State of America and the king of Spain.

This resolution was immediately agreed to unanimously, and Messrs. Randolph and Huger appointed the committee.

SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

THURSDAY, December 16.
Not a quorum present.

TO BE SOLD

THE subscriber's landed Estate on Wye River, which he has divided into several Lots for the convenience of purchasers. In each of them there is fresh & salt water with an abundance of wood and timber in the largest lot which contains the Dwelling House, there must be three miles on the river, which serves as a safe inclosure without any rails, except three water fences, which is an immense saving of timber & trouble. To go into a minute description of this Estate he conceives unnecessary, as no person would probably purchase without viewing the premises. He can truly say its advantages are incalculable. A large deduction will be made for what money may be paid at the time of sale. For terms apply to.

WILLIAM HINDMAN.

Dec. 27, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, at the Farm called Thomas's; on Wednesday the 5th January next, the following property viz.

One Coach and horses about four hundred barrels of corn, horses, oxen, and Farming utensils.—All the property of the late Mrs. Rebecca Goldborough deceased. Cash will be required for all sums under 5 pounds.—A credit of nine months will be given on all over the stipulated sum—the purchaser giving bond and security to be approved of by the subscribers.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq.

of Rebecca Goldborough, deceased

Please to Vally.

December 2 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r.

Valuable Receipt for Sale.

THE subscriber offers to the public a most valuable Receipt for the Teeth and Gums. In order that the same may be of more general utility, a subscription paper will be open in a few days at one dollar each person, to the number of sixty, when the same will be delivered to each subscriber in a printed copy, from the original. The Dutchess of Devonshire, in presence of the subscriber, gave Mr. Ruspeneane sixty guineas for the above Receipt.

JOHN WEBLEY.

Easton, Nov. 23, 1802.

N. B. On a close of the subscription the original shall be for inspection of the subscribers.

December.

At the request of John Webley, of Easton; I do hereby certify that I have seen and examined Mr. Webley's Receipt for the Teeth and Gums, that I believe the Ingredients when united into a compound, will not be injurious to the teeth, but on the contrary, will tend, by their astringent quality, to strengthen the gums, and retain the teeth more firmly in their sockets.

R. BUCHANAN.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 4.

In this day's paper I present to my readers Thomas Paine's first letter to the citizens of the United States. The other three shall appear in succession. These letters might have appeared in the Herald much earlier, but the language, in which they are clothed, I conceived to be too insolent and full of the taste of any decent American, who has properly appreciated the invulnerable and exalted characters, against whom this Renegade has directed in vain his slanderous shafts. But reflecting that many of my readers take no other paper than the Herald, I have now concluded to bring these letters forward for their perusal, that they may thereby see to what lengths the admirers of this Outcast will support him in his infamous invectives on those patriots who have the first claim on American Gratitude.

In consequence of a report that Peter Denny, Esq. was accessory to the late cowardly attack of Jacob Gibson upon my person, I, (at the request of Mr. Denny) hereby declare my belief in the innocence of Mr. Denny relative to the above mentioned report.

J. COWAN.

By A YOUNG LADY OF MILLS RIVER.

THE PARTING KISS.

OH! could I like the linnet sing,
In all the sprightly notes of spring,
I'd teach the hill, the dale, the grove;
To echo with the voice of love;
To echo with the voice of love
Where sweet Lucinda's eyes impart
A brisker motion to my heart,
Ten thousand soft sensations reign
In every pulse in every vein,
I lean upon her bosom fair
And softly sigh my passions there,
I see her smile, I snatch a kiss;
And every nerve is filled with bliss:
Her blushes still new charms impart;
I clasp her to my beating heart.
Oh! then, might Hyman's blissful strain

Unite us ne'er to part again:
But come thou plaintive turtle dove,
Or sweeter Phumela, and join with me

To bid my love a long, a sad farewell;
Farewell, farewell, a long, a sad farewell!

Too soon, Alas! must I forego
My visionary bliss—
The silent tear begins to flow,
Hail me, Ah! me, poor me, the parting kiss,

Perhaps no more those charms to taste,
Where all the graces dwell;
Where all my hopes of joy are placed,
Then hope and joy farewell.
Can painter's touch or poets feign
A woe to equal this.

The soft adieu the thrilling pain,
The tender PARTING KISS!
January 1, 1803.

TOM PAINE.

In his first letter speaks of having some "mechanical affairs to bring forward" in this country. So it was with the infidel spy Mr. Philosopher Volney, in his travels through America a few years ago. "I never meddle with politics," the Frenchman used to say. Volney pretended to have no object in view, but merely to observe the course and nature of the winds in our climate; though he was not always able to disguise his errand of irreligion and jacobinism. Why Paine should think it necessary to use the same artifice, why he should talk of being engaged in "mechanical affairs," when the sole purpose, for which Mr. Jefferson publicly invited him here, was to preach up profane democracy, we cannot apprehend. Mr. Jefferson himself indeed a timid man; but the villain, whom he patronizes, has ever been boldly outrageous, when out of the reach of danger. He must surely think himself safe now, countenanced, entertained and upheld as he is by the Chief Magistrate of the nation! We wonder how Mr. Jefferson contrives to keep Paine from openly traducing the

memory of Gen. Washington. It is no doubt a cause of great mortification to them both, that there should be still any risk of giving public offence by another direct attack on our immortal Patriot. Yet in a christian land, one would suppose that the people would be equally disgusted by any abuse of the minister of the gospel! I owe this, not to the prayers of priests, nor the piety of hypocrites," says Paine. Execrable wretch! what must that person, however high in power, have to answer for, who at once insults Heaven, and shames society by fostering and encouraging wickedness and infamy like this!

F. F. H.

Samuel Maclay, Esq.—Has been elected a Senator of the United States from the state of Pennsylvania in the room of Mr. Ross whose time expires on the third of March next.

Col. John Page—Has been unanimously elected Governor of Virginia.

Appointment by the Governor and Council.—The Hon. Richard Sprigg, of Prince George's, a judge of the General Court in the room of Gabriel Duval, Esq.

ibid.

The intelligence of the taking Port, Republican by storm (mentioned in this paper last week on the authority of a vessel from Jamaica, who had received it from a vessel bound to Portland, is wholly contradicted by Capt. Jones of the schooner Demophilos arrived here yesterday from Port Republic. He assures us that all was tranquil there; that the army left in the garrison by general Rochambeau, when he quitted that post to take the command in chief at Cape Francois, consisted of about 3000 troops; and that no idea was entertained that the place would be evacuated. The embargo on American vessels had been taken off. The Demophilos sailed in company with 12 American vessels, one of which gave the intelligence above alluded to.

[N. York pap.]

Dign, In South Carolina, the Honorable Mr. Colhoun, late member from that state in the Senate of the U. States.

On Friday last, in the 30th year of his age, ROBERT CALLENDER, Esquire, Counsellor at Law, very dear to all who knew him. His understanding was sound, his judgment correct, his manners gentle, but his resolution firm. Of reverence to his God, filial piety, affectionate duty to his relations, respectful attention to his friends, innocence and usefulness of demeanor, candour, integrity, amiable simplicity of life, public spirit, and cheerful hospitality; he was a model. Cherished by the society in which he lived, and rising fast and by laudable steps, to eminence in the profession which he had chosen, he was cut off in the flower of his days.—Such was the WILL OF GOD!

His 1 quanda invenimus talem.

Reader, view not this simple recital of growing worth as common place effusion of unmeaning eulogy. It is the expression of a heart that loved and respected him, and the result of a careful observation of his life.

[Pittsburgh Gazette.

Extract of a letter from the Havana dated the 27th ult. to a correspondent in Charleston.

"It is with no small degree of indignation and sorrow, that we inform you of the loss you have sustained from the obstinacy of our government—your flour, which we had stored, they are at this moment throwing into the sea from the Moro. Had it been of quality to justify our paying freight, we would have re-shipped it, but we even offered it as a donation to the poor of the city, and it was refused. If it were any consolation we would say, that several thousand barrels will share the same fate with yours."

We have advices from Cape-Fraunce to the 10th November, by Capt. Williams of the ship Minerva, who arrived here yesterday. They state in positive terms, that general Rochambeau brought no troops with him from Port Republic, though 5 or 600 were daily expected; and that since he entered upon the duties of his office, no

general engagement had taken place between the French troops and the negroes. During the week preceding Capt. W's departure, none of the brigands had been seen near the Cape; from which circumstance it was conjectured they were collecting their forces for a desperate attack. Captain W did not learn that Christophe was wounded, as reported by the last arrival. Markets dull for all kinds of American produce except vegetables.—Colonial produce scarce and high.

The captain of the schooner Betty from Demarara, arrived at New York, spoke on the 10th ult. a Dutch frigate bound to St. Martins, which had just separated from a Dutch fleet of 60 sail, destined for Surinam & Demarara, to take possession of those places.

[Bal. pap.

By recent information it is supposed the legislature of this state will close their session in the course of this week.

Isaiah Thomas, jun. of Worcester, has issued proposals for publishing "ZELUSIA on the dignity of Man and the value of the Objects principally relating to Human Happiness." 2 vols, Oct.

Dr. Barton's "Elements of Botany," in one large octavo vol. with 30 plates is publishing at Philadelphia. Mr. Lin's "Powers of Genius," with plates, has just been published in that city.

[pal.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mechanic house in Greenock, to a merchant in New York, dated Nov. 3.

"Cotton is again on the start, and will be more so, it could the present appearances of war continue. Good coffee is also on the rise, and will stand in the same situation as cotton, should hostilities commence."

The Editor of this paper very respectfully requests that those gentlemen who are indebted for the Herald, & other business, will pay off their several accounts up to the month of May last—And those who have not yet had an opportunity of making the last half year's payment, will confer a double obligation on the Editor by doing it as speedily as possible, as he is desirous of complying with his own engagements & to lay in a stock of materials for the present winter, before the navigation be closed by the frost. The several Postmasters will be obliging enough to receive and remit any sums of money that may be confided to them, and those gentlemen who take charge of the Herald, where there are no Post offices, will be equally obliging to the Editor provided his customers would be at the small trouble of depositing in their hands the sums of money which now appear to be due.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Prince's Anne, Somerset county, on Monday the 8th of November last, a stout well made Negro Woman, named Sylvia, about twenty years of age, dark complexion, but not black, had on her head when she went away a green silk handkerchief with a pink border, and carried with her among other things a nice black shawl, a purple handkerchief, a red stuff petticoat, a muslin habit and a great deal of other finery too tedious to mention. Any person who apprehends the said Negro and secures her so that I may get her again shall receive the sum of Twenty Dollars, and if brought home the above reward.

WILLIAM DONE.

December 10, 1802.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Edmondson and Frichard are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given any longer.

F. EDMONDSON,

Surviving Partner of Edmondson & Frichard.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred & fifty Barrels of Lord's Corn.
CHARLES HOBBS.
Head of Wye, T. County.
December 20th, 1802. \$ 300.—'49

A LIST of the Tracts and Lots of Land in Allegany County, sold by persons not residents of said County, the amount of the Tax thereon respectively due for the years 1801 & 1802, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same. The tax thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany County liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Catharine Boyer,	298, 315, 326,		0 2 1
Valentine Brabers,	931,	0 10 1 2	0 8 1 2
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Thomas Bodley,	1307,	0 10 1 2	0 8 1 2
John Burnham,	1397,		0 8 12
William Coe,	2534,		0 8 1 2
Thomas Cowdery,	The Potter's Field,	0 1 1 2	0 1 1 2
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166,	0 2 7 12	0 2 1
George Frazer,	3123,		0 1 2
Philip Fords,	4 4,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Archibald Golder,	1124,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Elisba Hall,	197, 1305,		0 1 5
Thomas Hewitt,	999,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
James G. Howard,	273,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Augusta Gashell,	1939,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Edward Jones,	Part of Granery,	0 7 6 1 2	0 6 1
Elisba Jarrett,	135, 21, 4036, 1975, 56, 131,	0 8 9	0 7
	932, 2536, 241, 1267,		
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,	0 1 4	0 1 1 1 2
Henry Kuhn,	2736, 2737, 2738, 2739,		0 2 9 1 2
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290,	0 7 10	0 6 3
	3010, 1834, 1121,		
William Meloy,	1293, 3115, 1294,	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
Eleazar Mucky,	Part Partnership,		1 8 4
Daniel Manigier,	The Vale,		3 4 0
Peter Mantz,	2799, 2710, 2719, 2720,		0 2 9
Gilbert Murdock,	885, 931,	0 1 9	0 1 5
James Miller,	1410, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 487,	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2 67,		0 2 9 1 2
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 510, 811,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1 2
Rap del Pealtes,	1-2 Granery & 2 Saneha Pancho,		0 12 6
John Pollard,	165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850,	0 4 4 1 2	0 3 6
George Bailey,	1454, 290, 94, 95,		0 2 9 1 2
Thomas B. Randle,	950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130,	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Samuel Seby, 3d,	Locky Ridge Rejurved, Rejurved on Recourse, Castle Hill,	4 16 10	3 9 7
James Shaw,	3066,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
John Shely,	1237,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Gustavus Scott's Heirs,	Governor's Neglect, Part Roby's Delight, Ormes Attention, Chestnut Grove, New or Newer, 2887,		6 12 9 1 2
	Hard Struggle,		
John Thompson,	1326, 1136, 1325,	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
John Wilson,	4945,	0 9 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Philip L. Webster,	283, 1435, 375, 1466,		0 2 9 1 2
Richard Corbus,	1 House and Lot Western Post,	0 5	0 3 11
	2 State Lots,		
George Envy,	Colemine,	0 1 9	0 1 5
John Ellbin,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,		0 1 10
John Gephurt,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404,		0 3 6
William Hill,	1 State Lot,		0 1
Thomas Johnson,	2 State Lots,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1 2
Joseph James,	Road to Land Sugar Camp,		0 2 11
Henry Myers,	Chance,	0 4 2	3 3 9
Abel Sargent,	5 Acres Land,		
	2 House & Lot Western Post,		0 17 10
	8 Lots ditto,		
William & Joseph Scott,	Wm. and Jos. Amendments,		0 4 1
Edward Langley,	4223,		0 1 6
	Bruebag's Coal Mine,	0 1 10	
Thomas J. Beatty,	1 Lot in Gunboatland,	0 2 1	0 1 8
Peter Devecchioni,	4 Lots ditto,	0 4 7	0 3 9
Christopher Keathwaite,	2 Lots ditto,		0 5 10
Henry Kemp,	1 Lot ditto,		0 1 8
James M. Phareson,	1 Lot ditto,	0 6 1	0 1 8
Anthony Rinzell,	1 Lot ditto,		0 5 10
Joseph Tomkinson,	1 Lot ditto,	0 1 7	0 1 3
Samuel Ridgely,	Richard's Discovery Amended,		1 7 7
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,	0 7 1	0 5 8
John C. Jones,	Heavy Culture,		0 6 6

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to William McMahon, Esq. Collector of Allegany County on or before the Third Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, By order of the commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County.

December 10, 1802.

JAMES TROTH,
Clock and Watch Maker,
Easton.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
By the Year.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupied.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT,
Easton, Oct. 26, 1802. 12 m. 49.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS,
Sept. 23, 1802.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

AQUILA A. BROWN, Clerk.

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

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

BLANK WARRANTS.
For sale at this Office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

Postponement.

The sale of the following valuable property is postponed until Monday the 10th day of Jan. next, when it will be sold on the premises in small Lots of about thirty acres, except the lower part with the Improvements which will contain about 100 acres. The Lots will be laid off to front the road leading to Bailey's Neck and the creek. Terms of sale as before mentioned. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

J. H.

Valuable Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Public Vendue on Thursday the 14th December next, at Mr. Princes Tavern, Easton,

THAT valuable Farm being formerly a part of Peach Blossom estate, and now the property of Graham Haskins & Co. containing 350 acres lying on the main Road within three and a half miles of Easton, on the Branch of Third Haven, running up to Peach Blossom, bounded on one side by the creek, two sides by the main road and the other by an established fence between that & Patrot's land in Baileys Neck, the cleared land lays on the creek, by which much fencing is saved; In point of situation there are few farms that have greater advantages than this, laying on navigable water sufficient for a vessel of 2000 bushels burthen to load at the landing, and abounding in fish, oysters and wild fowl in their season. The improvements are a tolerable good frame dwelling house, kitchen, meat house and a good barn, a small apple orchard, &c. about one half is wood land, the greater part of which is heavily covered with white and red oak, hickory and black walnut, and there is within a convenient distance of the house a never failing spring of excellent water.

The terms of sale are one fourth cash, and the remaining three fourth in three equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOSEPH HASKINS
for G. Haskins, & Co.

November 14, 1802.

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

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

H. W.

Notice.

THE subscriber being appointed Trustee for the creditors of Samuel Swan, of Easton, by the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, all persons indebted to the said Samuel Swan by bond, bill, note or account are desired to settle the same without delay, otherwise legal steps will be resorted to.

RICHARD STANFIELD, Trustee
for the creditors of Samuel Swan.
Easton, Nov. 29th, 1802. 3m.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCE.

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1803.

(No. 652.)

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

From the National Intelligencer.

THOMAS PAINE.

To the Citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE SECOND.

As the affairs of the country to which I have returned are of more importance to the world, & to ME, than of that I have lately left (for it is thro' the new world the old must be regenerated, if regenerated at all) I shall not take up the time of the reader with an account of scenes that have happened in France, many of which are painful to remember and horrid to relate, but come at once to the circumstances in which I find America on my arrival.

Fourteen years and something more have produced a change, at least among a part of the people, and I ask MYSELF what it is? I meet or hear of thousands of MY former countrymen who are men of the same principles and friendships as when I left them. But a new descent race, and of equivocal generation, assuming the name of *Federalists*, a name that describes no character or principle, good or bad, and may equally be applied to either, has since started up with the rapidity of a mushroom, and like a mushroom is withering and decaying. These men federalized to support the liberties of their country or to overturn them? To add to its fair fame or riot on its spoils? The name contains no definition. It is like John Adams's definition of a republic in his letter to Mr. Wythe of Virginia. *It is, says he, an empire of laws and not of men.* But as laws may be bad as well as good, an empire of laws may be the best of all governments, or the worst of all tyrannies. But John Adams is a man of paradoxical humors, and consequently of a bewildered mind. He wrote a book entitled "*A Defence of the American Constitution*," and the principles of it is an attack upon itself. But the book is defended to the tomb of forgetfulness, and the best fortune that can attend its author, is quietly to follow its fate. John was not born for immortality. But to return to Federalism.

In the history of parties and the names they assume, it often happens, that they finish by the direct contrary principles with which they profess to begin, and thus it has happened with federalism.

During the time of the old congress, and prior to the establishment of the federal government, the continental belt was too loosely buckled. The federal states were united in name but not in fact, and that nominal union had neither centre nor circle. The laws of one State frequently interfered with, and sometimes opposed those of another. Commerce between State and State was without protection, and confidence without a point to rest on. The condition the country was then in, was aptly described by Pelatiah Webster when he said, "*There are five hundred will never make a barrel.*"

If then by federalism is to be understood, one who was for cementing the union by a general government, operating equally over all the States in all matters that embraced the common interest, and to which the authority of the States severally was not adequate, for no one State can make laws to bind another, if I say by federalism is meant a version of this description, (and this

is the origin of the name) I ought to stand first on the list of *Federalists*, for the proposition for establishing a general government, over the union came originally from ME in 1783, in a written memorial to chancellor Livingston, then secretary for foreign affairs to congress, Robert Morris, minister of finance, and his associate Gouverneur Morris, all of whom are now living, and WE had a dinner and conference at Robert Morris's on the subject. The occasion was as follows.

Congress had proposed a duty of five per cent, on imported articles, the money to be applied as a fund towards paying the interest of loans to be borrowed in Holland. The measure was sent to the several States to be enacted into a law. Rhode Island, however, refused. I was at the trouble of a journey to Rhode Island to reason with them on the subject. Some other of the States enacted it with alterations, each one as pleased. Virginia adopted it, and afterwards repealed it, and the affair came to nothing.

It was then visible, an *land* to see, that either congress must frame the laws necessary for the union, and send them to the several States to be registered, without any alteration, which would in itself appear the usurpation on one part, and passive obedience on the other, or some measure must be devised to accomplish the same end by constitutional principles, and the proposition I made in the memorial was, to add a *continental legislature to congress, to be elected by the several States.* The proposition met the full approbation of the gentlemen to whom it was addressed, and the conversation turned on the manner of bringing it forward. G. Morris in walking with ME after dinner wished me to throw out the idea in the newspapers. I replied that I did not like to be always the proposer of new things, that it would have too assuming an appearance, and besides that I did not think the country was quite enough to be put right. I remember giving the same reason to Dr. Rush at Philadelphia, & to Gen. Gates, at whole quarters. I spent a day on my return from Rhode Island, and I suppose they will remember it, because the observation seemed so striking to them.

But the embarrassments increasing, as they necessarily must, from the want of a better cemented union, the State of Virginia proposed holding a commercial convention, and that convention, which was not sufficiently numerous, proposed that another convention, with more extensive and better defined powers, should be held at Philadelphia, May 10, 1787.

When the plan of the federal government formed by this convention was proposed, and submitted to the several States, it was strongly objected to in each of them. But the objections were not on federal grounds, but on constitutional points. Many were shocked at the idea of placing what is called executive power, in the hands of a single individual. To them it had too much the form and appearance of a military government, or a despotic one. Others objected that the power given to a president were too great, to be in the hands of an ambitious designing man; it might grow into tyranny as it did in England under Oliver Cromwell, & as it has since done in France. A republic must not only be in its principles, but in its form.

The executive part of the federal government was made for a man, and those who consented against their judgment, to place executive power in the hands of a single individual, reposed more on the supposed moderation of the person they had in view than on the wisdom of the measure itself.

Two considerations however overcame all objections. The one was the absolute necessity of a federal government. The other the rational reflection, that as government in America is founded on the representative system, any error in the first essay could be reformed by the same quiet and rational process by which the constitution was first formed, and that, either by the generation then living, or by those who were to succeed. If ever America lost sight of this principle, she will be no longer the land of liberty. The father will become the assassin of the rights of the son, and his descendants be a race of slaves.

As many thousands who were minors are grown up to manhood since the name of *Federalist* began, it became necessary, for their information, to go back and show the origin of the name, which is now no longer what it originally was, but it is more necessary to do this in a more plain and direct manner, than I did in the open face of day, the apostrophe of those who first called themselves federalists.

To them it served as a cloak for treason, a mask for tyranny. Scarcely were they placed in the seat of power and office, than federalism was to be destroyed, and the representative system of government the pride and glory of America, and the palladium of her liberties, was to be overthrown & abolished. The next generation was to be free. The son was to lend his neck beneath the father's foot, and live deprived of his rights, under hereditary control. Among the men of this apostate description is to be ranked the ex-president, John Adams. It has been the political career of this man to begin with hypocrisy, proceed with arrogance, and finish in contempt. May such be the fate of all such characters.

I have had doubts of John Adams ever since the year 1790. In a conversation with ME at that time concerning the pamphlet *Common Sense*, he censured it because it attacked the English form of Government. John was for independence, because he expected to be made great by it; but it was not difficult to perceive, for the surliness of his temper makes him an awkward hypocrite, that his head was as full of kings, queens, and knaves, as a pack of cards. But John has lost deal.

When a man has a concealed a project in his brain that he wants to bring forward, and fears will not succeed, he often begins with it as physicians do by suspected poison, try it first on an animal; if it agree with the stomach of the animal, he makes further experiments, and this was the way that John took. His brain was teeming with projects to overthrow the liberties of America and the representative system of government, and he began by hinting it in little company. The secretary of John, an excellent painter, and politician, told ME, in the presence of another American, Daniel Parker, that in a company where himself was present, John Adams talked of making the government hereditary, and that as Mr. Washington had no children, it should

be made hereditary in the family of Lund Washington. John had not impudence enough to propose himself in the first instance, as the old French Normandy Baron did, who offered to come over to be king of America, and if congress did not accept his offer, that they would give thirty thousand pounds for the generosity of it; but John, like a mole, was grubbing his way to it under ground. He knew that Lund Washington was unknown, for nobody had heard of him, and that as the president had no children to succeed him, the vice-president had, and if treason had succeeded, and the hint with it, the goldsmith might be sent for to take measure of the head of John or his son Q. for a golden wig. In this case the good people of Boston might have had for a king a man they have rejected as a delegate. The representative system is fatal to ambition.

Knowing, as I do the consummate vanity of John Adams, and the shallowness of his judgment, I can easily picture to MYSELF, that when he arrived at the Federal City, he was strutting in the pomp of his imagination before the presidential house, or in the audience hall, and exulting in the language of Nebuchadnezzar, "*I will sit upon the tower of my majesty.*" But in that unfortunate hour, or soon after, John, like Nebuchadnezzar, was driven from among men & fled with the speed of a post horse.

Some of John Adams's loyal subjects, I see, have been to present an address on his birthday; but the language they use is too tame for the occasion. Birthday addresses, like birthday odes, should not creep along like drops of dew down a cabbage leaf, but roll in a torrent of poetical metaphor I will give them a specimen for the next year. Here it is.

When an ant, in travelling over the globe, lift up its foot and put it again on the ground, it shakes the earth to its centre! But when YOU, the mighty Ant of the east was born, &c. &c. &c. and the centre jumped upon the surface.

This, gentlemen, is the proper style of address from *well bred* ants to the monarch of the ant hill, and as I never take pay for preaching, praying, politics or poetry, I make you a present of it. Some people talk of impeaching John Adams, but I am for softer measures. I would keep him to make fun of. He will then answer one of the ends for which he was born, and he ought to be thankful I am arrived to take his part. I voted in earnest to save the life of one unfortunate king, & I now vote in jest to save another. It is MY fate to be always playing with fools. But to return to federalism & apostasy.

The plan of the leaders of the faction was to overthrow the liberties of the new world, and place government on the corrupt system of the old. They wanted to hold their power by a more lasting tenure than the choice of their constituents. It is impossible to account for their conduct and the measures they adopted on any other grounds. But to accomplish that object a standing army and a prodigious revenue must be raised; and to obtain these, pretences must be invented to decide. Alarms of dangers that did not exist, even in imagination, but in the direct spirit of lying, were spread

abroad. Apostacy stalked through the land in the garb of patriotism, and the torch of treason blazed for a while the flame of liberty.

For what purpose could an army of twenty-five thousand men be wanted? A single reflection might have taught the most credulous, that while the war raged between France and England neither could spare a man to invade America. For what purpose then could it be wanted? The case carries its own explanation, it was wanted for the purpose of destroying the representative system, for it could be employed for no other. Are these men federalists? If they are, they are federalized to deceive and destroy.

The rage against Dr. Logan's patriotic and voluntary militia to France was excited by the shame they felt at the detection of the false alarms they had circulated.

As to the opposition given by the remnant of the faction to the repeal of the taxes laid on during the former administration, it is easily accounted for. The repeal of those taxes was a sentence of condemnation on those who laid them on, and in the opposition they gave to that repeal, they are to be considered in the light of criminals standing on their defence, and the country has passed judgment upon them.

THOMAS PAINE.

City of Washington,
Nov. 19, 1802.

THE intimate connection subsisting between Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine, has rendered the writings of the latter of more importance and interest to the people of the United States than they would otherwise be entitled to claim. It is a truth, and true saying, that a man is known by the company he keeps. And whatever falls from the pen of a person who has come to this country at the pressing solicitations of the president, who is countenanced and supported by his friendship, must be considered as disclosing the views and meeting the approbation of the man of the people. The most unbounded credulity cannot be persuaded that Paine has been invited to this country—rescued from the most loathsome disgrace, and familiarly introduced to the table of the president, for the purpose of opposing & counteracting in the Official Paper, the wishes and expectations of Mr. Jefferson. It is under this impression that we are induced to lay before the readers of the Herald, the pieces which have appeared in the National Intelligencer signed Thomas Paine. It is painful to us to stain the columns of this Paper with any thing flowing from a source, polluted by the foulest crime & poisoned by every vicious disposition. But had we refused to give a place to the base flanders of Mr. Jefferson's friend and companion, the worshippers of the 'Age of Reason' would have accused us of withholding from the people the means of information, and attributed the refusal to motives of fear. For amid all their fawning and flattery they are weak enough to believe that the American people are intimidated, that they will not turn with disgust from any page marked with the labors of Thomas Paine. We do not think so meanly of our fellow-citizens. We believe that the feelings of gratitude, and the principles of religion yet live in the breasts of Americans, altho' biased by the prejudices and animosities of party. We do not therefore hesitate to give to the public the second number of Paine's addresses to the people of the United States. That has the sanction of Mr. Jefferson's approbation cannot under all the circumstances of the case be doubted by any one.

We pass over the childish attempts of Paine at wit. They are unworthy of criticism. We will not trouble our readers with any remarks on the ridiculous vanity of the man, who not only arrogates to himself the principal merit of the American revolution, but is weak enough to make the incredible boast of having originated the idea of the federal constitution. We will not take up our time in examining the correctness of his assertions as to matters of fact. The time is past when the assertions of Tom Paine, would be considered as worth contradiction. Nor will we stop to make any observations on the dark insidious attempt on the reputation of Washington. The period at which the American Government is charged by this creature, with having

first departed from republican principles, is when Washington presided. The accusation now made against the departed hero is precisely the same, with that contained in the celebrated letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mazzini. From the covert manner in which the aspersions are conveyed by Paine, it may be inferred, that his philosophic matter does not think that the time is yet come, when the reputation of Washington can be openly assailed with success. But what shall we say of the course, the indecent, and vulgar abuse that is poured out so copiously upon Mr. Adams? Is the rancor of Mr. Jefferson never to be satisfied and cease? Is he ever to be the purchaser of slander and the patron of the slanderer? While Mr. Adams was held up to view, as the person to whom the executive powers of the government ought to be entrusted, an unprincipled rival might be induced to pay the assails of his character, in order to promote his own election. A competitor defeated, and an office procured by such dishonorable means, can afford no grounds of exultation to the successful candidate. But when his ambition is crowned with success, and his adversary driven from the helm of power, why is he still pursued with unrelenting malignity? The Lion disdains to mangle with wounds his fallen foe. Mr. Jefferson never possessed the generous soul of the Lion. But it might have been expected that a regard to the common decencies of life, would have prevented him from employing a ruffian familiarized to the bloody scenes of the guillotine, to disturb the peaceful retirement of Mr. Adams. After having devoted a long life to the service of his country, after having filled with honor and fidelity the highest offices in the government, the late president might surely have calculated on spending the evening of his days in undisturbed tranquility. But even this poor reward for all his services is now to be denied him. Although remote from the bustle of politics, and devoted to the amiable pursuits of domestic life, he is still forbidden the enjoyment of repose. The vindictive spirit of his former opponent still pursues him. The prisons of France are ransacked for a fit minister of vengeance; and the aged statesman is still to be stretched on the rack of calumny. Are the American people prepared to submit to this? are they prepared to join in the presidential amusement, where the reputations of their most distinguished servants are tortured and torn, in the mere sport and wantonness of malice? are the Duane's, the Cheetham's and the Paine's, still to be encouraged in their infamous proceedings? And can the patron and supporter of these wretches deserve to be the president of the United States? It is no longer a matter of speculation whether Paine was invited to this country by Mr. Jefferson. Nor can it now be a matter of doubt for what purpose he was brought here. The people, though misled we trust are not yet corrupted. They may be lulled for a while into an ill-judged security, but they cannot always be deceived. They know that 25,000 dollars a year are not given to Mr. Jefferson, from the public money, to enable him to feast a drunkard and an infidel, and to pay for calumnies against his predecessors in office.

We trust that we shall not be accused of unbecoming warmth. The man who can read without emotion the second address of the infamous Paine, must possess other feelings than we do. We profess not the unvarnished and iron philosophy of modern times. When we see the most infamous of men the most meritorious countrymen incessantly and wantonly abused, we feel an indignation that we will not refuse to utter.

From the Telegraph.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis to the Editor, December 28th, 1802.

Yesterday the citizens of this place were highly gratified by the Free Masons of this city, who made a most magnificent appearance in procession to Church.

In the morning about 10 o'clock, the Masonic Band arrived from Baltimore, and at 1 o'clock the Masons assembled at their Lodge room—after performing the necessary forms agreeable to ancient usage, they marched to Church in the following order:

Tyler with sword drawn,

Two Deacons,

The Band of Music, two and two,

Entered Apprentices, do.

Fellow Crafts, do.

Master Masons, do.

Past Masters, do.

Treasurer and Secretary,

Senior and Junior Warden,

The three Lesser Lights,

carried by the youngest Masons,

The Great Light borne by the

oldest Masons in the Lodge,

The Chaplain,

The Master and Deputy Grand

Master, a Deacon on each

side.

On their arrival at the church the Deacons, with their wands united, waited at the door till the brethren entered; they opened their ranks, and the deputy grand master marched with the lodge in regular order into the church; after prayers an anthem was sung by the brethren of the band—an energetic Masonic discourse was delivered by brother Ralph, wherein he, in the most forcible manner, displayed his knowledge of the antiquity and virtues of the order. His exhortation to the brethren was truly sublime and affecting—he very forcibly noticed the attacks made on the institution by the Abbe Barruel and the apostate Robinson—he remarked that though it might be proved that in a certain great nation the principles of Masonry might have been perverted by the designing; (whether for the good of mankind or other wise) is as yet to be determined; yet in this country, no such charges could meet with a serious thought; & he declared in the presence of his God, that in a Lodge he never heard nor dare any political subject be discussed. In the East the virtues of our Brother Warren endears the love of our order, and our departed and adored Washington, the virtue of his name would in itself be a shield that would resist and oppose all the malice or envy of our enemies. After church they moved in the order of procession to their Lodge Room; all the Brethren were dressed in black with blue scarfs of Persian, white gloves and aprons. The elegant appearance of the Brethren, the respectability of their situations in life, and the harmony and brotherly love which pervaded the whole assemblage, (among which we noticed many leading political characters of different sentiments) tends to show more than words can express, the benefits of the institution.

At three o'clock the Brethren sat down to an excellent dinner prepared at Caton's Hotel, where the harmony of the day was enlivened by a number of elegant airs performed by the Band, and appropriate Songs adapted for the occasion; the song, the catch and glee resounded, and the applause bestowed on the performers, was to them highly gratifying. A number of toasts were drunk, but when that of our beloved Washington was delivered, the tear of sensibility instantly dropt from many of the Brethren—when the grand honors were given, none but Masons can conceive the splendor of the appearance; at the moment, upwards of 100 brothers, clothed in all the elegance and splendor of the order, paying the only tribute to a departed brother, wherein their feelings were forcibly affected, it was grand—sublime and affecting.

At 7 o'clock the brethren had an elegant ball, given by brother Lloyd, where the brothers sisters and sweethearts were invited. Beauty, harmony and virtue presided, and the utmost conviviality was apparent.

The Masonic band waited on the governor, and played several patriotic tunes.

Such has been the business of this day; it seemed that every person in this city was on the move—young and old, rich and poor were interested, and Annapolis displayed all the life, bustle and animation of the most populous city.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

An act to provide for the election of representatives of this state in the congress of the U. States, and of electors on the part of this state for soon. The honest but deluded, and those who have much at stake, will begin to open their eyes, to the true interests of the country.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of electing nine representatives

of this state in the congress of the United States, this state shall be & the same is hereby divided into six districts, which shall be numbered from one to six in the manner following, to wit: The counties of Allegany, Washington and Frederick, shall constitute the first district and be entitled to two representatives: The counties of Montgomery, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, with the city of Annapolis and Baltimore, & Baltimore city, shall constitute the second district, and be entitled to three representatives one to be resident of Montgomery, Anne Arundel Prince George's or the city of Annapolis, one to be a resident of the city of Baltimore, & one to be a resident of Baltimore county; the counties of Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's shall constitute the third district and be entitled to one representative; the counties of Harford, Cecil and Kent, shall constitute the fourth district and be entitled to one representative; the counties of Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline shall constitute the fifth district and be entitled to one representative, & the counties of Dorchester, Somerset & Worcester shall constitute the sixth district and be entitled to one representative; and that each of the said districts shall elect or choose a representative or representatives to congress, as the case may be, agreeably to the provisions of this act, who shall be a resident or residents within the district, (and in the case of the second district shall be residents of said district, as herein before provided) for which he or they may be elected or chosen.

II. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of choosing eleven electors of the president and vice-president of the United States, this state shall be and the same is hereby divided into nine districts, which shall be numbered from one to nine in the manner following, to wit: Saint Mary's county, Charles county, and the fifth election district of Prince George's county, or the Piscataway district shall compose the first district; the residue of Prince George's county, Calvert county, and the second and fifth districts in Montgomery county, called the Montgomery Court house election district and Thomas's election district, shall compose the second district; the remainder of Montgomery county, Anne Arundel county & the city of Annapolis, and the city of Baltimore, shall compose the third district; Frederick county, Washington county, and Allegany county shall compose the fourth district; Baltimore county shall compose the fifth district; Harford county and Cecil county shall compose the sixth district; Kent county and Queen Anne's county shall compose the seventh district; Talbot county, Caroline county, and the first election district of Dorchester county shall compose the eighth district; and the remainder of Dorchester county, Somerset county, and Worcester county, shall compose the ninth district; and each of the said districts shall elect and appoint one person being a resident of the said district, except the third and fourth districts, which shall each be entitled to two electors, residents of the representative districts; as an elector or electors, as the case may be, for choosing a president and vice president of the United States.

The above reported bill is published for the purpose of shewing to what lengths some of the party are desirous of proceeding. We cannot suppose, that the Legislature of Maryland, will be so lost to every sense of justice and propriety, so unmindful of the rights of the people, as to pass the bill. However abandoned individuals may be, we cannot but believe, there is yet sufficient honesty in the house, to protect the citizens of Maryland, from such open violations of their most valuable and important privileges. These are some, who although they might be led astray, by the prejudice of party, if they have not lost their reason with their judgment, will discountenance such violent, arbitrary and unjust proceedings. The progress of despotism, is at first by slow and imperceptible degrees, till success accumulates strength, and inspires confidence. This bill has discovered the intention of the party too electors on the part of this state for soon. The honest but deluded, and those who have much at stake, will begin to open their eyes, to the true interests of the country.

That the people may judge of the purpose of electing nine representatives hollow professions of these self styled

republican marks on By the inhabi tative. — three fif mode of ryland entitled ing only among the coun and Fr habitan tives. ter, Sop ing 43. one rep over its 10,052, two rep Why three l dera, a that dif throw a votes t without dates, I one of give a p railin votes, the de which ry cou Washi entile l-ave o over the pr of its T he repre Mont George's residents of Bal trict which sentat Arun polis, is to b tants, which the e cona stand but e exce which is b and appo by 1 oppr are a viol a lea poss but the the are mo C bill got car on, cer tic he an ou th co M ra C th sh to to pr ed T er ch ne el th ex re sh g w p an b

republicans, we shall bestow a few remarks on the bill.

By the act of congress every 33,000 inhabitants are entitled to a Representative. In making the enumeration three fifths of the slaves are added to the white inhabitants. From this mode of calculation, the state of Maryland has 298,273 inhabitants, which entitles it to nine Representatives, leaving only a balance of 141, to be divided among the whole. By the above bill the counties of Allegany, Washington and Frederick, containing 53,565 inhabitants, are to send two representatives. And the counties of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, containing 43,519 inhabitants are to send one representative, which is 10,497 over its proper number, and within 10,052, of the district, which is to send two representatives.

Why this inequality? Because the three last counties are all decidedly federal, and the more federal votes they give that district, the more federal votes they throw away, and they cannot add any votes to the first mentioned district, without risking the loss of their candidates. If they add any federal votes from one of the adjoining counties, it will give a preponderance in favor of federalism—if they add any democratic votes, it will endanger the success of the democrats, in the district from which they are taken. If Montgomery county was added to Allegany, Washington and Frederick, it would entitle them to two representatives, & leave only a trifling balance of 76 votes over the proper number—whereas by the present arrangement, it falls short of its proper number by 12,450.

The second district is to elect three representatives; one to be a resident of Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, or Annapolis, one to be a resident of Baltimore county, and one of Baltimore city. But the whole district contains 101,728 inhabitants, which makes 33,909 for each representative. But Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Prince George's and Annapolis, out of which one representative is to be taken, contain 46,568 inhabitants, the city of Baltimore, from which another is taken contains 25,376 the county which is to give the third contains 29,784. So that both the last sending two representatives, contain but 55,160 inhabitants, which only exceeds the other part of the district which is to send but one, by 392, & is below the legal number by 10,854, and the other part of the same district apportioned beyond its legal number by 13,553. Was ever any thing more oppressive, unjust and arbitrary? And are these the men, who possessed such a violent attachment to the people, when a legislative choice of electors was proposed. Nothing was to be heard, but the privileges of the people, and the inestimable right of suffrage. Now the people and their inestimable rights are spurned with, and treated with the most sovereign contempt.

One of the principal objects in the bill, is to destroy the voice of Montgomery. A county which took an early and decided part in the revolution, and in the support of our present constitution, and which is mostly settled by independent American farmers, having fewer foreigners than almost any county in the state.

Citizens of Maryland! reflect seriously on these things. Rely not on the professions, but examine into the conduct of these self styled friends. Montgomery is the victim of their tyranny to-day, you know not what County or Town may be obnoxious to them tomorrow. Suppose the legislature should confiscate the western shore into one district & direct the members all to be chosen from Baltimore? The principle is the same as that recognized in the bill now before the house. There is but one step from such an exercise of power to an assumption of the choice by the legislature. The bill is no doubt drawn with a view to the election of particular men, it would therefore be a shorter way, and save expense, for the legislature to elect the representatives at once. If this bill should pass, there are men in the legislature, who will live to see the day, when they will bitterly repent the support which they now give to it. If any of the members should see the above sentence, let it be engraven on their memories.

[N. B. Fed.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 20.

Two reports were this morning delivered to the house of representatives, one from the secretary of the treasury, the other from the secretary of the navy. Both were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The house received and referred a number of private petitions, and likewise several reports of committees, upon private and local subjects.

A resolution was passed, at the motion of Mr. Griswold, directing the committee of commerce and manufactures to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the payment of debentures on goods and merchandise exported to New Orleans, & to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of General Mattoon, Resolved, that the president of the United States, be requested to direct the proper officer to lay before this house a statement of the militia, according to the returns last received from the respective states.

Gen. Mattoon and Mr. Jackson were appointed a committee to wait on the president with the resolution.

The house then adjourned till tomorrow morning 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, December 21.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives this morning read to the house a letter which he had received from John Beckley, the clerk, informing that several members, who wished to be furnished, under the order of the house, with newspapers not published daily, had applied to him for such a number of sets as would be equivalent to a daily paper. He further stated, that as he had never known such a construction given to the resolution of the house, and as it would make a considerable difference in the expense, he did not consider himself authorized to comply with the request without consulting the house.

Mr. Claiborne rose, and talked for a while of his confidence in the fidelity and good conduct of the clerk. He was persuaded, that if any error had occurred in the execution of the duties of the clerk, it must have arisen from Mr. Beckley's ill health, and his consequent inability to discharge the duties of his office in person. He hoped, if any member felt himself aggrieved, that he would state his grievance; and he was sure that Mr. Beckley would redress it. Mr. Claiborne was very pathetic upon the occasion.

Mr. Speaker observed to him that there was no motion before the house.

Mr. Claiborne said he knew it, but the letter indicated that somebody had been finding fault with the clerk.

Mr. Griswold wished to be informed what the practice had hitherto been. He had never given orders, himself, for any other than a daily paper; but he had been informed that the clerk had last year furnished many of the members with a paper published but twice or three times a week, and had sent them such a number as would be equal to a daily paper. He thought the practice ought to be uniformed.

Mr. Speaker stated that he had understood it to be a practice, that if a member ordered a paper published but once or twice a week he should be furnished with as many as would be equivalent to a daily paper. He said that in Philadelphia, he remembered to have been furnished with the Universal Gazette, a weekly in that paper way.

Mr. Rutledge moved a resolution, that ordinance, fire & side arms imported into the United States by any individual State for the equipment of the militia thereof should be imported free of duty.

Mr. Randolph said that the resolution embraced some important principles and he hoped that the house would not act upon it without due deliberation. He said that it would affect the revenue of the United States, and would also operate to discourage the manufacture of those articles in our own country. He was not at present prepared to say whether a distinction ought not to be made between side arms and other arms. On motion, the resolution was committed to a committee.

minutes of the whole house and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Mitchell called up the consideration of the Clerk's letter relative to newspapers; and moved a resolution, That if any member shall chuse to take any paper published once, twice or thrice a week, he shall be furnished with as many as will be equivalent to the price of a daily paper.

Mr. Smith objected. He supposed that the original intention of the resolution for furnishing the members with newspapers was to give them information, and if they wanted newspapers for other purposes, they ought to purchase them at their own expense. Mr. Stanley thought that the practice under the resolution had been settled. He said that he was last year furnished by the clerk with two copies of a newspaper published twice a week and he knew that the fact was similar as to several other gentlemen. He added that he could not avoid expressing some part of the surprize which he felt at the present conduct of the clerk.

Mr. Dana asked for the reading of the clerk's letter. After it had been read, he observed that there must be some error in the statements contained in it. He said it certainly had been the practice of the present clerk to furnish more than one copy of some papers. He stated that he himself had been furnished with more than one.

Mr. Smith called for the reading of the resolution of the house authorizing each member to be furnished at the expense of the house, with three newspapers, such as they may respectively chuse during the session. He then remarked that he thought it impossible for any one to give to the resolution a construction authorizing more than one copy of the same paper.

Mr. Rutledge said that he had hoped that this business would have been terminated by the opinion given by the Speaker. He thought that the original intention of the resolution, it was well known what the practice had been. He did not believe with the gentleman on his left (Smith) that the sole object of the resolution originally was the information of the members; but whether that was the case or not, it was necessary to be customary with the members to send their papers abroad among the members in power of the country where papers are not printed. He thought this practice very proper & beneficial.

Mr. Rutledge said he could see no reason for the clerk troubling the house with this business at present. If he had any doubts upon the construction of the resolution he ought to have made his inquiries a session before beginning to practise upon the construction of which he professes to be ignorant, and the propriety of which he now calls in question. He hoped the resolution offered by Mr. Mitchell would be withdrawn and that the clerk would be left to act under the direction of the Speaker. He should however vote for the resolution unless the gentleman would consent to withdraw it.

Mr. Mitchell said that since the house had taken up the subject he thought some decision should be made; otherwise the speaker would be thrown into an unpleasant situation.

Mr. Riser made a speech. He took an important distinction between an equivalent in numbers and an equivalent in price.

The house then divided upon Mr. Mitchell's resolution which was carried, 50 voting in favour of it.

Mr. Randolph called for the order of the day upon the resolution respecting the mint.

Mr. Griswold hoped it would not be taken up until the report of the director should be received. He said that report would probably contain information which would be important in deciding the question. Mr. Randolph's motion was left, only 25 voting in favour of it. The house then adjourned.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from near Middle Town in Dorchester county, from the man to whom they were hired, about the last of September, four Negroes belonging to the estate of Capt. Henry Tripp, deceased, (1st wife) Dalia, about sixteen years old; Maria, thirteen, John, ten, and Thomas, seven or there about. The above reward will be given to any person or persons that will deliver the above Negroes to the subscriber, living in Cambridge.

JAMES TRIPPE, Junr.
Dea Bonis Non of Capt. H. Tripp.
Decr 21, 1802.

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N,
TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 11.

DIED in England, Miss MARY BRADSHAW, Et. 78. She never lived out of the parish in which she was born; was a remarkable sports woman, regularly took out her shooting licence, kept a good grey hound, and was as sure a foot as any man in the country.—At her desire, her dogs & favourite mare, were killed at her death, & buried in one grave.

[G. U. S.

BALTIMORE, December 28.

The common council of the city of New York at a meeting held on the 20th inst. resolved without a dissenting voice, that they approve of the undertaking of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati for erecting within the city an Equestrian Statue of the illustrious gen. WASHINGTON; that the board will furnish a suitable place within the park for the purpose; & that they recommend in an essential manner to the inhabitants to afford the said society all the suitable aid in their power to carry the said undertaking into effect.

January 1.

Letters from France as late as the 9th of November, concur in stating the intention of the French to colonize Louisiana, and announce active preparations for that purpose. A gentleman in Paris writes, "the settlement of Louisiana by the French is not only interesting to the United States in a political view, but equally so in a commercial point. It is now understood, that the cultivation of tobacco in that colony is to be a primary object with the consular government, to which great encouragement is to be given. Experiments have also been made as to the congeniality of the soil of St. Domingo. Thus it will be seen that France contemplates supplying herself with this plant. In this scheme she has already commenced by the imposition of heavy discriminating.

(Phil. pap.)

The Editor of this paper very respectfully requests that those gentlemen who are indebted for the Herald, or other business, will pay off their several accounts up to the month of May last. And those who have not yet had an opportunity of making the last half year's payment, will confer a double obligation on the Editor by doing it as speedily as possible, as he is desirous of complying with his own engagements & to lay in a stock of materials for the present winter, before the navigation be closed by the frost. The several Postmasters will be obliging enough to receive and remit any sums of money that may be confided to them, and those gentlemen who take charge of the Herald, where there are no Post offices, will be equally obliging to the Editor provided his customers would be at the small trouble of depositing in their hands the sums of money which now appear to be due.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Escaped from Denton Jail, in Caroline County, Maryland, on the night of the 8th January, 1803,

A Negro male Villain, named Will English, the property of the subscriber. He is about five feet or five inches high, likely, sensible, pleasant and well made; but wool hair which he generally wears curled, has a scar on the back of one hand & another on the joint of his great toe, occasioned by the cut of an axe. He is fond of a fiddle. He took with him a new great coat of dark fluffing, the cap and upper band with pale red felt ferris, & a variety of other clothing. He is a shrewd fellow, and will probably make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Whoever will take up and secure him, so that I see him, shall receive thirty dollars if taken in this State, and if out of it, the above reward.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
10th January, 1803.

A LIST of the Tracts and Lots of Land in Allegany County, held by persons not residents of said County, the amount of the Tax thereon respectively due for the years 1801 & 1802, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same. The taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany County liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Catharine Boyer,	298, 315, 326, . . .	0 10 1 2	0 2 1
Valentine Brother,	931, . . .	0 1 9	0 1 5
Michael Boyer,	297, 436, . . .	0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Thomas Bailey,	1307, . . .	0 0 8 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
John Burnham,	1397, . . .	0 0 8 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
William Coe,	2534, . . .	0 1 1 2	0 1 1 2
Thomas Cowdry,	The Potter's Field,	0 2 1 2	0 2 1 2
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166, . . .	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
George Frazer,	3123, . . .	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Philip Ford,	4 4, . . .	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Archibald Golder,	1124, . . .	0 1 5	0 0 8 1 2
Eliza Hall,	197, 1305, . . .	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Thomas Hewitt,	909, . . .	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
James G. Howard,	273, . . .	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Augustin Garabell,	1930, . . .	0 7 6 1 2	0 6 1
Edward Jarr,	Part of Granery,	0 8 9	0 1
Eliza Jarrist,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131 } 932, 2536, 241, 1267, } Kingan's Discovery,	0 1 4	0 1 1 1 2
John Kingan,	2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, . . .	0 2 9 1 2	0 2 9 1 2
Henry Kuhn,	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290 } 1010, 1834, 1121, } 1293, 3115, 1294, . . .	0 7 10	0 6 3
Samuel Jay,	Part Partnership,	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
William Meloy,	The Vale,	3 4 0	0 2 9
Esauzer Mucky,	2709, 2710, 2719, 2720, . . .	0 1 9	0 1 5
Daniel Manidier,	885, 931, . . .	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Peter Manix,	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417, . . .	0 3 6	0 2 9 1 2
Gilbert Murdoch,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067, . . .	0 12 6	0 12 6
James Miller,	2397, 2022, 310, 811, . . .	0 4 4 1 2	0 3 9 1 2
Mitchell Robinson,	165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850, . . .	0 3 6	0 3 6
Robert G. Maynard,	1464, 290, 94, 95, . . .	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Rapael Pealle,	95, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130, . . .	4 16 10	3 9 7
John Pollard,	Locust Ridge Rejurvynd,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
George Reiley,	Refurves on Recurva,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Thomas B. Randle,	Castle Hill,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Samuel Selby, &c.	3066, . . .	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
James Shaw,	1237, . . .	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
John Staley,	Governor's Neglect,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Subsant Scott's Heirs,	Part Robt's Delight, Ormes Attention, Chestnut Grove, Now or Never, 2887, . . .	6 12 5 1 2	6 12 5 1 2
John Thompson,	Hard S. ruggle	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 7
John Wilson,	1326, 1136 1323, . . .	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Philip L. Webster,	4045, . . .	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Richard Corbus,	283, 1435, 375, 1466, . . .	0 2	0 3 12
George Ivory,	1 House and Lot Western Post, } 2 State Lots } Colemine,	0 2	0 1 5
John Ellbin,	Elbin's Third Attempt,	0 1 2	0 1 10
John Cepbart,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, . . .	0 3 6	0 3 6
William Hill,	1 State Lot,	0 3 6	0 3 6
Thomas Johnson,	2 State Lots,	0 3 6	0 3 9 1 2
Joseph James,	Road Lick and Sugar Camp,	0 4 8	0 2 17
Henry Myers,	Chapce,	0 4 8	0 3 9
Abel Sargent,	5 Acres Land, 2 Houses & Lots Western Post, } 8 Lot ditto, } Wm. and Jos. Amendment,	0 17 10	0 4 2
William & Joseph Scott,	4221, . . .	0 1 10	0 2 6
Edward Langley,	Broadbag's Cole Mine,	0 2 1	0 3 3
Thomas J. Bealey,	1 Lot in Cumberland,	0 4 7	0 3 10
Peter Deusemon,	4 Lot ditto,	0 2 1	0 1 5
Christopher Kealhouse,	2 Lot ditto,	0 2 1	0 1 10
Henry Kemp,	1 Lot ditto,	0 1 7	0 1 3
James M. Pherson,	1 Lot ditto,	0 7 2	0 6 6
Anthony Reinwell,	1 Lot ditto,		
Joseph Tomlinson,	1 Lot ditto,		
Samuel Ridgely,	Richard's Discovery Amended,		
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,		
John C. Jones,	Horje Posture,		

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to William M. Mahon, Esq. Collector of Allegany County on or before the Third Monday in June next, the lands charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
By order of the commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County.

December 10, 1802.

JAMES TROTH, Clock and Watch Maker, BASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupies.

J. BENJAMIN WILCOX.
Bastin, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 m. - '49.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bona non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 10th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS.
Sept. 29, 1802.

BLANK BONDS For Sale at this Office.

AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clerk.

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

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

BLANK WARRANTS, For sale at this Office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office with accuracy & dispatch.

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

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

TO BE SOLD

THE subscriber's landed Estate on Wye River, which he has divided into several Lots for the convenience of purchasers, in each of them there is fresh & salt water with an abundance of wood and timber, in the largest lot which contains the Dwelling House, there must be three miles on the river, which serves as a safe inclosure without any rails, except three water fences, which is an immense saving of timber & trouble. To go into a minute description of this Estate he conceives unnecessary, as no person would probably purchase without viewing the premises. He can truly say its advantages are incalculable. A large deduction will be made for what money may be paid at the time of sale. For terms apply to.

WILLIAM HINDMAN.

Dec. 27, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.
ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Princess Anne, Somerset county, on Monday the 8th of November last, a stout well made Negro Woman, named Sylvia, about twenty years of age, dark complexion, but not black, had on her head when she went away a greasy black handkerchief with a pink border, and carried with her among other things, a nice black shawl, a purple handkerchief, a red fluff petticoat, a muslin habit and a great deal of white flannel too tedious to mention. Any person who apprehends the said Negro and delivers her so that I may get her again shall receive the sum of Twenty Dollars, and if brought home she shall receive more.

WILLIAM DONE.

December 10, 1802.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Edmondson and Richard are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given any longer.

P. EDMONDSON,

Surviving Partner of Edmondson & Richard.

Sale.
RES OF

San Creek,
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GAMAN.
v. 16, 1803.
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H. W.

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HINDMAN.

notice, that the
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or before the
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nd this 14th day
SEND, Ad'r.

RS REWARD.

Subscriber leaving
Superior county,
November last, a
Woman, named
years of age, dark
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a nice black shawl,
a red full petti-
and a great deal of
to mention. Any
the said Negro and
to get her again shall
money Dollars, and
was reward.
LLAH DONE.

CC.
delivered to the late
dition and Richard
forwarded and make
the subscriber, at the
only longer.
EDMONDSON,
Partner of
John W. Prindall.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1803.

(No. 653.)

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

From the National Intelligencer.

THOMAS PAINE.

To the Citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE THIRD.

To elect, and to reject, is the prerogative of a free people.

Since the establishment of independence no period has arrived that so decidedly proves the excellence of the representative system of government, and its superiority over every other, as the time we now live in. Had America been cursed with John Adams's hereditary monarchy, or Alexander Hamilton's Senate for life, she must have fought, in the doubtful contest of civil war, what she now obtains by the expression of the public will. An appeal to elections decides better than an appeal to the sword.

The reign of terror that raged in America, during the latter time of the Washington administration, and the whole of that of Adams is enveloped in mystery to me. That there were men in the government hostile to the representative system, though it is now their overthrow, was once their boast, and therefore the fact is established against them. But that so large a mass of the people should become the dupes of those who were loading them with taxes in order to load them with chains & deprive them of the right of election, can be ascribed only to that species of wild fire rage, lighted up by falsehood, that only acts without reflection, but is too impetuous to make any.

There is a general & striking difference between the genuine effects of truth itself, and the effects of falsehood believed to be the truth. Truth is naturally benign; but falsehood believed to be truth is always furious. The former delights in serenity is mild and persuasive, and seeks not the auxiliary aid of invention. The latter sticks at nothing—it has naturally no morals. Every lie is welcome that suits its purpose. It is the innate character of the thing to act in this manner and the criterion by which it may be known whether in politics or religion. When any thing is attempted to be supported by lying it is presumptive evidence that the thing so supported is a lie also. The flock on which a lie can be engrafted must be of the same species as the graft.

What is become of the mighty clamour about French invasions, and the cry that our country is in danger and taxes and armies must be raised to defend it? The danger is fled with the faction that created it, and what is worth of all the money is fled too.—It is I only that have committed the hostility of invasion, and all the artillery of pop guns are prepared for action. Poor fellows how they foam! They fer hunt their own partizans in laughter; for among ridiculous things nothing is more ridiculous than ridiculous rage. But I hope they will not leave off. I shall lose half my greatness when they cease to lie.

So far as respects myself I have reason to believe a right to say, that the leaders of the reign of terror in America and the leaders of the reign of terror in France, during the time of Robespierre, were in a character the same sort of men, or how is it to be accounted for, that I was persecuted by both at the same time. When I was voted out of the French convention

the reason assigned for it was that I was a foreigner. When Robespierre had me seized in the night and imprisoned in the Luxembourg (where I remained eleven months,) he assigned no reason for it. But when he proposed bringing me to the tribunal, which was like sending me at once to the scaffold, he then assigned a reason and the reason was, "for the interest of America as well as of France." Pour l'interet de l'Amerique autant que de la France. The words are in his own hand writing and reported to the convention by the committee appointed to examine his papers, and are printed in their report, with this reflection added to them, "Why Thomas Paine more than another? because he contributed to the liberty of both worlds."

There must have been a collision in sentiment, if not in fact, between the terrorists of America and the terrorists of France, and Robespierre must have known it, or he could not have had the idea of putting America into the bill of accusation against me. Yet these men, these terrorists of the new world, who were waiting in the devotion of their hearts for the joyful news of my destruction, are the same banditti who are now bellowing in all the hackneyed language of hackneyed hypocrisy, about humanity, and piety and often about something they call infidelity, and they finish with the chorus of crucify him crucify him.—I am become so famous among them they cannot eat or drink without me. I serve them as a standing dish, and they cannot make up a bill of fare if I am not in it.

But there is one dish, and that the choicest of all, they have not yet presented on the table, and it is time they should. They have not yet accused *providence of infidelity*. Yet, according to their outrageous piety, she must be as bad as Thomas Paine; she has protected him in all his dangers, patronized him in all his undertakings, encouraged him in all his ways, & rewarded him at last by bringing him in safety & in health to the promised land. This is more than she did by the Jews, the chosen people, that they tell us she brought out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage; for they all died in the wilderness and Moses too.

I was one of the nine members that composed the first committee of Constitution.—Six of them have been destroyed. Seyies and myself have survived. He by bending with the times and I by not bending.—The other survivor joined Robespierre and signed with him the warrant for my arrestation. After the fall of Robespierre he was seized and imprisoned in his turn and sentenced to transportation. He has since apologized to me for having signed the warrant, by saying, he felt himself in danger and was obliged to do it.

Herauld Sachelles, an acquaintance of Mr. Jefferson & a good patriot, was my suppliant as member of the committee of constitution, that is, he was to supply my place, if I had not accepted or had resigned, being next in number of votes to me. He was imprisoned in the Luxembourg with me, was taken to the tribunal and the guillotine, and I his principal, was left.

There were but two foreigners in the convention, Amarchat Cloots and MY self. WE were both put out of the convention by the same vote, and

rested by the same order, and carried to prison together the same night. He was taken to the guillotine and I was again left. Joel Barlow was with us when we went to prison.

Joseph Lebon, one of the vilest characters that ever existed, and who made the streets of Arras run with blood, was MY suppliant as member of the convention for the department of the pas de Calais. When I was put out of the convention he came and took MY place. When I was liberated from prison, and voted again into the convention, he was sent to the same prison and took MY place there and he went to the guillotine instead of ME. He supplied MY place through.

One hundred and sixty-eight persons were taken out of the Luxembourg in one night and a hundred & sixty of them guillotined the next day, of which I now know I was to have been one; and the manner I escaped that fate is curious and has all the appearance of accident.

The room in which I was lodged was on the ground floor, and one of a long range of rooms under a gallery, and the door of it opened outward, and flat against the wall; so that when it was open the inside of the door appeared outward, and the contrary when it was shut. I had three comrades, fellow prisoners with ME, Joseph Vanhuille of Burges, since president of the municipality of that town, Michael Robbins and Bassini of Lovain.

When persons by scores and by hundreds were to be taken out of prison for the guillotine it was always done in the night and those who performed that office had a private mark or signal by which they knew what rooms to go to and what number to take.—WE as I have said, were four, and the door of our room was marked, unobserved by us, with that number in chalk, but it happened, if happening is a proper word, that the mark was put on when the door was open and flat against the wall, and thereby came on the inside when we shut it at night, & the destroying angel passed by it. A few days after this Robespierre fell, and Monroe arrived and reclaimed ME, & I joined ME to his house.

During the whole of MY imprisonment, prior to the fall of Robespierre, there was no time when I could think MY life worth twenty-four hours, and MY mind was made up to meet its fate. The Americans in Paris went in a body to the convention to reclaim ME, but without success. There was no party among them with respect to ME. MY only hope then rested on the government of America that it would ~~reclaim~~ ME. But the icy heart of ingratitude, in whatever man it be placed, has neither feeling nor sense of honor. THE LETTER of Mr. JEFFERSON has served to wipe away the reproach and done justice to the mass of the people of America! VI

When a party was forming, in the latter end of seventy-seven and beginning of seventy-eight, of which John Adams was one to remove Mr. Washington from the command of the army on the complaint he did nothing, I wrote the fifth number of the Crisis & published it at Lancaster, (congress being then at Yorktown in Pennsylvania) to ward off that meditated blow; for though I well know that the black times of seventy-six was the natural consequence of his want in military judgment in the choice of positions in

which the army was put about New-York & Jersey, I could see no possible advantage, & nothing but mischief that could arise by distracting the army into parties, which would have been the case had the intended motion gone on.

General Lee, who with a sarcastic genius joined a great fund of military knowledge was perfectly right when he said, (We have no business on islands and in the bottom of bogs, where the enemy, by the aid of his ships, can bring its whole force against a part of ours, and shut it up.—This had like to have been the case at New-York, and was the case at Fort Washington, and would have been the case at Fort Lee, if Gen. Greene had not moved instantly off on the first news of the enemy's approach. I was with Greene through the whole of that affair and know it perfectly.

But though I came forward in defence of Mr. Washington when he was attacked, and made the best that could be made of a series of blunders that had nearly ruined the country, he left ME to perish when I was in prison. But as I told him of it in his life time, I should not now bring it up, if the ignorant impertinence of some of the federal papers, who are pushing Mr. Washington forward as their stalking-horse, did not make it necessary.

That gentleman did NOT perform his part in the revolution better nor with more HONOR than I did mine, and the one part was then as necessary as the other. He accepted as a present (though he was already rich) a hundred thousand acres of land in America, and left ME to occupy six foot of earth in France. I wish for his own reputation he had acted with more justice. But it was always known of Mr. Washington, by those who best knew him, that he was of such an icy and death-like constitution that he neither loved his friends, nor hated his enemies. But, be this as it may, I see no reason that a difference between Mr. Washington and ME should be made a theme of discord with other people. There are those who may see merit in BOTH without making themselves partizans of either, and with this reflection I close the subject.

As to the hypocritical abuse thrown out by the federalists on other subjects, I recommend to them the observance of a commandment that existed before either Christian or Jew existed.

"Thou shalt make a covenant with thy senses."

"With thine eye, that it behold no evil."

"With thine ear, that it hear no evil."

"With thy tongue, that it speak no evil."

"With thy hands, that they commit no evil."

If the federalists will follow this commandment, they will leave off lying.

THOMAS PAINE.

Federal City, Lovell's Hotel,
November 26, 1802.

At the Anniversary Dinner of the St. Andrew's Society on the 30th ult. at Lexington, Kentucky, the following is among the toasts drunk on that occasion.—

"A candid interpretation of the 2nd article of the Spanish treaty, or (which regret) an explanation from the mouths of our gins."

J. D. D.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 22.
MESSAGE

From the President of United States, transmitting a Report from the Secretary of State, with the information requested in your resolution of the 17th inst.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I now transmit a report from the Secretary of State, with the information requested in your resolution of the 17th inst.

In making this communication, I deem it proper to observe that I was led by the regard due to the rights & interests of the United States, and to the just sensibility of the portion of our fellow citizens more immediately affected by the irregular proceeding at New Orleans, to lose not a moment in causing every step to be taken which the occasion claimed from me; being equally aware of the obligation to maintain in all cases the rights of the nation, and to employ for that purpose those just and honorable means which belong to the character of the United States.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Dec. 22, 1822.

REPORT

Of the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States.

The Secretary of State, to whom the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the U. States of the 17th inst was referred by the President, has the honor to enclose to him, the letters & communications annexed, from the governor of the Mississippi Territory, the governor of Kentucky, and from William E. Hulings, formerly appointed Vice Consul of the United States at New Orleans. In addition to this information on the subject of the Resolution, it is stated from other sources, that on the 29th of October, American vessels from sea remained under the prohibition to land their cargoes; and that the American produce carried down the Mississippi could be landed only on paying a duty of 6 per cent. with an intimation that this was a temporary permission. Whether in the violations of treaty the officer of Spain at New Orleans has proceeded with or without orders from his government, cannot as yet be decided by direct and positive testimony; but it ought not to be omitted in the statement here made, that other circumstances concur with the good faith and friendship otherwise observed by His Catholic Majesty, in favoring a belief that no such orders have been given.

JAMES MADISON.

Department of State,
21st December, 1822.

(COPY.)

New-Orleans, 18th Oct. 1822.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you an extract from a decree this day published by the Intendant of the Province of Louisiana, by which you will see that the Americans are no longer permitted to deposit their merchandizes in this city. No information of any other place being appropriated for an American deposit, is yet given; nor have we any reason to hope that the Government has such place in view. The season for the cotton from the Natchez, and other produce from the settlements higher up to come down approaches. The difficulties, and risks of property that will fall on the citizens of the United States, if deprived of their deposit, are incalculable; their boats being so frail, and so subject to be sunk by storms that they cannot be converted into floating stores, to wait the arrival of sea vessels to carry away their cargoes.

The port is also this day shut against all foreign commerce, which can only be carried on by Spanish subjects in Spanish bottoms.

I am, Sir,

With the greatest respect,

(Signed)

Wm. E. HULINGS.
The Hon. James Madison, Esq.,
Secretary of State.

Extract from a publication made 16th October, 1822, by Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant of the Province of Louisiana, &c.

N. B. The preceding part of the publication relates only to the ratification of Peace and the shutting of the port against foreign trade.

[TRANSLATION.]

As long as it was necessary to tolerate the commerce of neutrals which is now abolished, it would have been prejudicial to the Province, had the Intendant in compliance with his duty, prevented the deposit in this city of property of the Americans, granted to them by the twenty second article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation, of the 27th October, 1795, during the limited term of three years. With the publication of the ratification of the Treaty of Amiens and the re-establishment of the communication between the English and Spanish subjects, that inconvenience has ceased. Considering that the twenty-second Article of the said Treaty, takes from me the power of continuing the toleration, which necessity required; since after the fulfilment of the said term this ministry can no longer consent to it without an express order of the King. Therefore, and without prejudice to the exportation of what has been admitted in proper time, I order, that from this date the privilege which the Americans had of importing and depositing their merchandizes and effects in the this capital, shall be interdicted: And that the foregoing may be publicly known, and that nobody may alledge ignorance, I order it to be published in the usual places, copies to be posted up in the public places; and that the necessary notice be given of it to the officers of Finance, the administrator of Rents, and otherwise as may be necessary.

The present being given under my hand, and countersigned by the underwritten Notary of Finance, pro tempore, in the office of Intendancy of New-Orleans, 16th October, 1822.

(Signed)

JUAN VENTURA MORALES.

By order of the Intendant,
PEDRO PEDESCLAUX.

Faithfully translated from the Spanish language.

JACOB WAGNER.
Ch. Ck. Dep. States.

Near Natchez, October 29th, 1822.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you a letter, which I last evening received from Mr. Wm. E. Hulings, together with a translation of an extract from a publication made by Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant of the Province of Louisiana, &c. dated Oct. 16th 1822. These dispatches announce that the port of New-Orleans is shut against foreign commerce, and also the American deposit.

Notwithstanding from the Intendant's proclamation, whether or not another place on the banks of the Mississippi had been assigned by his Catholic Majesty, (in conformity to our Treaty with Spain,) for "an equivalent establishment," I have by letter (a copy of which is enclosed) requested information upon this point, from the Governor General of the Province of Louisiana; when his answer is received it shall be forwarded to you.

This late act of the Spanish Government at Orleans has excited considerable agitation at Natchez and its vicinity: It has inflicted a severe wound on the agricultural and commercial interest of this Territory, and will prove no less injurious to all the Western country.

There being at present an interruption in the post between this Territory and Tennessee, & supposing it of importance that the Government should be early apprized of the late event at Orleans, I have forwarded this letter by express to Nashville, where it will be deposited in the mail.

I am Sir,

With sentiments of esteem & respect, your humble servant,

(Signed)
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.
The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
For the United States.

New-Orleans, 18th October.

SIR,

I have to announce to you that this day the port is shut against foreign commerce, and not against foreign commerce only, but against the American Deposit in this city. In the decree posted up in the public places no mention is made of any other place appointed for a Deposit. You will use this information as you may think proper.

I am, with great respect,
your most obedient
humble servant,

Wm. E. HULINGS.
Wm. C. C. Claiborne,
Governor, Mississippi Territory.

(COPY.)

Natchez, October 28th, 1822.

SIR,

I was this day informed, that in a proclamation issued on the 16th inst. by the Intendant of the Province of Louisiana, it was announced, "That the citizens of the United States should no longer be permitted to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the port of New-Orleans."

Information of an event so immediately interesting to the citizens of the United States led me to peruse attentively "The Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation between the United States of America and the King of Spain," and upon advertent to the twenty-second Article, I found it expressly declared, that "His Catholic Majesty will permit the citizens of the United States, for the space of three years from this time to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the port of New-Orleans, and to export them from thence, without paying any other duty, than a fair price for the hire of the stores: and His Majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds during that time, that it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue it then, he will assign to them, on another part of the banks of the Mississippi, an equivalent establishment. I have here quoted the words of the Treaty, and find them too explicit to require comment, or to admit of a doubtful construction.

If therefore, his Catholic Majesty has discontinued his permission to the citizens of the United States to deposit their merchandizes and effects at the port of New Orleans, will your Excellency be good enough to inform me, whether any, and what other place on the banks of the Mississippi has been assigned (in conformity to the Treaty), for "An equivalent establishment." The subject of this enquiry is so interesting to the commerce of the United States, and to the welfare of her citizens, that I must request your Excellency to favour me with an early answer.

Accept assurances of my great respect and high consideration.

(Signed)

W. C. C. CLAIBORNE.
His Excellency Manuel de Salgado, Governor General of the Province of Louisiana.

The Governor of Kentucky to the President of the United States.

(COPY.)

State of Kentucky, Frankfort, Nov. 30 1822.

SIR,

Two days ago I received the inclosed letters from Dr. James Speed, and Meeker & Co. from New-Orleans; together with a copy of a proclamation issued by Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant of the Spanish government of Louisiana; and which I do myself the honor to inclose for your information. The citizens of this State are very much alarmed and agitated; as this measure of the Spanish government will (if not altered) at one blow cut up the present and future prosperity of their best interests by the roots. To you Sir, they naturally turn their eyes, and on your attention to this important subject their best hopes are fixed—Permit me to request you will give me information on this subject, as soon as you can say with certainty what we may rely on; and let my solicitude on this occasion, be my apology for this request.

With sentiments of respect, &c.
(Signed)
JAMES GARRARD.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 18.

Annapolis, 7th January, 1823.

This day the bill to alter, change & abolish such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as relate to the establishing a General Court and Court of Appeals, was read the second time, agreeably to the order of the day, and the question put, that the said bill do pass.

The yeas & nays being required, appeared as follow.

Affirmative.

Messrs. Angier, Hatchison, Frisby, Moore, Stanbury, Love, Lemmon, Lloyd, Rose, Sheredine, Miller, Alexander, Veazey, Bowie, Wood, Van Horn, Carr, Thompson, Nelson, Hawkins, Montgomery, Harwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Orrell, Hardcastle, Dixon, Kerchner, Smith, Tilghman, Bayard, Simkins, Cresap—33.

Negative.

Messrs. W. Neale, Dosey, Harwood, Merricken, Hall, Blake, Graham, Summervell, Bourne, P. Stuart, Jones, Chapman, M'Pherson, Dashiell, Cotman, Hyland, Goldborough, S. Frazer, Keene, Steele, Quinn, Ridgley, Quinton, Purnell, Wilson, Kemp, Purviance, Swearingen, T. Davis, Selby, Veach, Tomlinson—32.

So it was resolved in the affirmative by a majority of one vote.

The General Assembly of this State, after enacting 116 laws, adjourned on Tuesday last. The following are the only public Acts in which this State is interested—

An act relative to the continuance of causes in the court of appeals, and to alter the time of holding the same.

An act to settle and ascertain the salary of members of the council for the ensuing year.

An act further extending the time for making returns of certain certificates and plots.

An act to authorise the levy court of Dorchester county to permit a certain part of the public road leading from the head of Church creek to the town of Cambridge, in the said county, to be changed.

An act to authorise and empower the justices of the levy court of Caroline county to discontinue so much of the public road as is therein mentioned.

An act to declare the private road leading from Philip Hardcastle's mills, in Caroline county, until it intersects the main road leading from Greensborough to parson Keene's, a public highway.

An act to empower the levy court of Talbot county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

An act to confirm an act, entitled an act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to voters, and qualifications of voters.

An Act appointing commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Denton in Caroline county.

A Supplement to the act, entitled An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

An act to authorise and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy, annually a sum of money for the support of Elizabeth Cowley, daughter of Henman Cowley.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled An act appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of the State, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled An act to erect a town in Queen-Anne's county.

An act to lay out and open a road from the Delaware line to intersect the rolling road in Queen-Anne's county.

An act for the investment of the unappropriated money in the treasury in the bank of Baltimore.

An act to direct the register of wills of Caroline county to keep his office in Denton, in said county, and there to deposit the records, books and papers belonging to said office.

An Further supplement to the act,

entitled An act to regulate elections.

An act respecting the bringing of slaves from the district of Columbia into this State.

An act for extending the benefit of struck juries in criminal cases.

An act to provide for the elections of representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, and of electors on the part of this State for choosing a president and vice president of the United States.

A Supplement to the act entitled An act for the speedy conveyance of public letters and packages, and for other purposes.

An act respecting land certificates.

An act to make public the proceedings of the levy courts in the several counties of this State, and to repeal part of an act of assembly therein mentioned.

An act to alter & repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this State, as relate to the division of Frederick county into election districts.

An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for finishing Washington academy, in Somerset county, and for other purposes.

An act directing the mode of paying the valuation of slaves and servants in cases of commutation of punishment by the governor.

A Further additional supplement to the act, entitled An act to direct debts.

An act relating to runaway servants and slaves.

An act respecting the debts due to this State, and the debtors thereof, & for other purposes.

A Supplement to an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills & testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

A Supplement to the act, entitled An act to provide for the election of representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, and of electors on the part of this State for choosing a president and vice president of the United States.

An act to pay the civil list.

An act to alter, change and abolish such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* passed November session, seventeen hundred and eighty nine.

A Further supplement to the act, entitled An act for the valuation of real and personal property within this State, passed November session, 1797.

An act to incorporate certain persons in every Christian church or congregation in this State.

An act vesting certain powers in the Congress of the United States.

An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued.

Wednesday, December 22.

Mr. Mattoon from the committee appointed to wait on the president of the U. States, pursuant to the resolution requesting that he would direct the proper officer to lay before the house, a statement of the military, according to the last returns, reported that they had performed that service, and received for answer, that the object of the resolution would meet attention.

Mr. Randolph rose, and renewed his motion of yesterday, that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution of the 17th, purporting a repeal of the laws relating to the Mint Establishment.

Mr. Gregg said, he was not one of those who derived any benefit from the proceedings of last session, it was brought forward near the conclusion, when many members were absent, among others himself; but had he been here, he should still think the present motion premature. Although the affairs of the Mint might not have been heretofore conducted for the benefit of the nation; a different management might render it useful. He would therefore move a postponement of the subject till the second Monday in January next.

The question on Mr. Gregg's motion for postponement till the first

Monday in January, was taken and carried. Ayes 47, Nays 23.

Mr. T. Morris moved the following resolution—

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire, whether any, and if any, what alterations or amendments ought to be made to the Act entitled an Act to amend an Act, entitled an Act for laying a direct tax in the United States.

Mr. Morris in his prefatory remarks observed, that he had prepared a resolution for instructing the committee of Ways and means to enquire into the expediency of amending an Act of the last session of Congress, for the collection of the direct tax. That, altho' his resolution proposed a general enquiry, the only amendment he contemplated, was one, postponing the sale of lands on which the tax has not yet been paid. That from information which he had received on this subject, he had reason to believe, that the house would accede to the amendment, when it came before them: For, if his information was correct, the irregularities which had taken place, in assessing landed property in a part of the State which he represented, put it entirely out of the power of many proprietors, who were willing to pay their taxes, so to do, unless they also paid for property which they did not own. The resolution was carried without a division.

To the Editor of the Belfast News-Letter.

SIR,
Having lately got into the general habit of taking snuff (which you know equally becomes the bar and the palpi) it gave me particular pleasure to find, on purchasing a little the other day, that my snuff manufacturer had carefully wrapped in it the following description, which, if you think fit to insert, will, I presume, give satisfaction to a numerous class of readers.

I am, &c.

A BACHELOR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLE OF MATRIMONY.

The Isle of Matrimony is situated on the extremities of the torrid and frozen zones, and consequently the temperature of the air must be very various and unsettled, as the bitterest cold mornings have been frequently known to succeed the warmest evenings. During the Spring this island experiences the most sultry heats, & this too great an excess that the heads of its inhabitants are frequently turned; and there is perhaps no island rising above the surface of the ocean, in which are found so many lunatics.

The Summers, however, are more temperate and refreshing, and the gentle breezes that are wafted from the continent of Prudence sometimes remove the evils occasioned by the violence of the Spring. The Autumn is a busy and disagreeable season; for then the mind of every thoughtful inhabitant is perpetually employed in the care of their tender vines, in bringing their fruit to perfection and in finding a proper market for them; but many of their vines are frequently destroyed in their bloom by too tender treatment, & still more are ruined by the pestiferous blasts from the regions of Luxury. The winters in this isle are horrible indeed; for howling and freezing winds from the dreary regions of the North confine the inhabitants to their houses and sometimes to their beds. At this season the men grow fretful and surly, and the women loquacious, and scold immoderately.

There is one thing peculiar to this island (as Mr. Voltaire observes) that strangers are desirous of settling there, while its natural inhabitants would be gladly banished from it. Whoever takes up his abode on this island must, by the laws of it, connect himself with a partner, and such partnership nothing can dissolve but the death of one of them; in which case it has frequently been observed, that the surviving party has instantly quitted the island, and returned to it no more. When strangers first come here, they are highly delighted with the external appearance of harmony between each person and their partner; but they no sooner make a settlement here themselves, than they find, that the nocturnal disease, called by the inhabitants a *Curtain Lecture*, destroys all their felicity. Among the

polite part of the inhabitants of this island, it is very unfashionable for two partners to be seen in the same company, and nothing is more common than for one to connive at the other's dealing in contraband goods, thought the laws are very severe against it; indeed, in this respect, they are such notorious smugglers, that no man with certainty can say, that his most delicate ware is not rifled by others. People in general, on their first settlement in this island, are, as it were, enchanted with the beautiful appearance of what is called the *Honey moon*; but many of them, before they have a month inhabited the island, find that what appeared at first to them a splendid luminary, is nothing but a phantom, a mere vapour of the imagination. In short, this island, which to many represents as the region of delight, as the garden of pleasure, and the center of all human happiness, is too often found by experience, to be only the dreary abode of vexation, the odious den of discontent, and the inextinguishable vale of boundless misery.

A fast sailing cutter has sailed from Norfolk for Europe, with despatches supposed to concern the recent violation of the treaty on the Mississippi. [Aurora.]

Improved method to fine wine.
TAKE half a pint new milk directly from the Cow, mix it with half gallon of water, then put the whole into a quarter cask wine, take a long stick or cane & run into the bung hole, and stir it well for 8 or 10 minutes; when done, put away the cask to stand steady, in six or eight days it will be perfectly clear for use. If the wine should be high coloured as sherry generally is, I would recommend double the quantity of milk and also of water. The mixing water with milk instead of wine as usual, it incorporates better and of course makes a nice fine.

ROBERT LLOYD NICOLS.
January, 22th, 1803.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal Estate of Sarah Dawson, late of Talbot county, deceased, & all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof at or before the 20th July next, on which day dividend will be made of the assets at the Register of wills Office, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SARAH BRADSHAW,
Executrix of SARAH DAWSON,
Deceased.

CAUTION to wood cutters, &c.

MY lands near Easton having been trespassed on for many years past, in a most unwarrantable manner, this is to give public notice to all persons, but more especially to those who have been in the habit of carrying over, cutting on & in short using my lands as if they were their own, that I shall direct suits to be immediately instituted against all persons without distinction, who cut on, cart through or in any way trespass on any part of my woodland or farm.

Every person who has not an express permission in writing from under my hand, or that of my tenant Mr. John Jones, will be considered a Trespasser & dealt with accordingly.

ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN,
Plaintiff.
January 15th, 1803.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber some time in November last, a negro man named Sam; he is about 24 year old, five feet 6 inches high, well made; he has some impediment in his speech, occasioned by the loss of 2 of his teeth. & some time last Dec. a negro man named Charles, he is about 25 years old, five feet nine inches high, slender made, like a white man, a girl named Hannah, 10 years old. No description can be given of their cloths, it is supposed they went to Baltimore. Whoever shall secure the above negroes, or either of them shall receive the above reward for each, if taken in this State, if out of this State forty dollars and all reasons, his charges paid by

CELLEA PATRIDGE,

Advertisement.

THE following books, & many others, not at present recollecting, having been loaned out at different times, and having remained out of the possession of the subscriber for several years, whereby the sets to which they belong are broken, he respectfully requests those who have borrowed them, or those into whose hands they may have fallen, to return them.

The 4th, 5th, & 7th vols. of "Gaul's works," (marked with the name of Peter Hedgeman.) 2d vol. of "Pope's works," 1st vol. of the "Female Spectator," 1st vol. of "Gay's Poems," (duodecimo) 3d and 4th vols. of "Thompson's Travels," "Steege's Letters in verse," 3d vol. of "Humphrey Clinker," and a set of "Tom Jones."

N. B. The subscriber finds among his books "Barnaby's Travels" and a vol. of the old duodecimo edition of "Plutarch's Lives"; the owners of which are not known, but are requested to call for them.

DAVID KERR.
12th Jan, 1803

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public vendue on Tuesday the 28th of February next, at Mr. Prince's tavern (Easton) on a credit of 9 months, 18 months, 2 years, & 3 years in equal instalments.

A valuable farm, advertised in the Easton papers to be sold on the 14th of Dec. last and was postponed on account of the badness of the weather, being part of a tract of land called "Steege's," and containing 205 acres more or less, whereon Mr. John Arandale now lives, lying within little more than a mile of Easton and adjoining the lands of Mr. John Jinkinson and Mr. Thomas Skinner Deany, this land must be very valuable from its vicinity to Easton, and a branch that runs through it, containing about 12 or 13 acres of fine rich bottom, which may at little expense be converted into tolerable meadow ground; the terms of sale will be more particularly made known at the time of sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS, for
the Trustee of the late
C. CROOKSHANKS,
Easton 14th Jan. 1803.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOPED from near Middle Town in Dorchester county, from the man to whom they were hired, about the last of September, four Negroes belonging to the estate of Capt. Henry Tripp, deceased, (to wit) Delia, about sixteen years old; Mariab, thirteen, John, ten, and Thomas, seven or there about. The above reward will be given to any person or persons that will deliver the above Negroes to the subscriber living in Cambridge.

JAMES TRIPPE, Junr.
De Bonis Non of Capt. H. Tripp

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will attend at the court house in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on the second Tuesday in February next, and then and there divide the assets of Jeremiah Colston, deceased, upon in hand among his creditors, according to law. The creditors are requested to attend at the time and place aforesaid, and receive their respective dividends.

HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r. of
ELIZ. COLSTON, } Jer. Colston,
21st January, 1803.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Escaped from Denton Jail, in Caroline County, Maryland, on the night of the 8th January, 1803.

An ungrateful Malicious Villain, named Will English, the property of the subscriber. He is about five feet six or eight inches high, likely, sensible, pleasant and well made, has wavy hair which he generally wears quizzed; has a scar on the back of one hand & another on the joint of his great toe, occasioned by the use of an axe, & is fond of a shillee. He took with him a new great coat of dark fluffing, the cap and sides bound with pale red silk furrit, & a variety of other clothing. He is, I expect, flush of money in 50 or in 100 dollar bank notes (which he may have found means to exchange them) having lately robbed me of 310 dollars, 100 dollars of which I had recovered from him before I put him to jail. He is an excellent workman and will probably make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Whoever will take up and secure him, so that I get him, shall receive thirty dollars if taken in this State, and if out of it, the above reward.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

A LIST of the Tracts and Lots of Land in Allegany County, held by persons and residents of said County, the amount of the Tax thereon respectively due for the years 1801 & 1802, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same. The taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany County liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Catharine Boyer,	298, 315, 326,		0 2 1
Valentine Brother,	931,	0 10 1 2	0 8 1 2
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Thomas Bodley,	1307,	0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
John Burnham,	1397,		0 0 8 1 2
William Coe,	2534,		0 0 8 1 2
Thomas Cowdry,	The Potter's Field,		0 1 1 2
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166,	0 2 7 12	0 2 1
George Froiss,	3123,		8 1 2
Philip Ford,	404,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Archibald Golder,	1124,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Elisha Hall,	197, 1305,		0 1 5
Thomas Hewitt,	909,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
James G. Howard,	273,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Augustin Gambell,	1930,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Edward Jones,	Part of Granery,	0 7 6 1 2	0 6 1
Elisha Jarrett,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131 } 932, 2536, 241, 1267, }	0 8 9	0 7
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,	0 1 4	0 1 1 1 2
Henry Kuhn,	2736, 2737, 2738, 2739,		0 2 9 1 2
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290 } 1010, 1834, 1124, }	0 7 10	0 6 3
William Meloy,	1293, 3115, 1294,	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
Ebenezer Macky,	Part Partnership,		1 2 4
Daniel Manidier,	The Vale,		3 4 0
Peter Mantz,	2709, 2710, 2719, 2720,		0 2 9
Gibbert Murdoch,	885, 931,	0 1 9	0 1 5
James Miller,	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417,	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067,		0 2 9 1 2
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1 2
Raphael Peelle,	1-2 Granery & 1-2 Sancha Pancha,		0 12 6
John Pollard,	165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 890,	0 4 4 1 2	0 3 6
George Reiley,	1464, 290, 94, 95,		0 2 9 1 2
Thomas B. Randle,	950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130,	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Samuel Selby, 3d.	Locust Ridge Rejurvyed, } Refusyon on Recourse, }	4 16 10	3 9 7
James Shaw,	Castle Hill,		
John Shelby,	3066,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Cyrtanus Scott's Heirs,	1237,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
	Governor's Neglect,		
	Part Roby's Delight,		
	Ormes Attention,		
	Chestnut Grove,		6 12 9 1 2
	Now or Never,		
	2887,		
	Hard Struggle		
John Thompson,	1326, 1136 1325,	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
John Wilson,	4045,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Philip L. Webster,	283, 1435, 375, 1466,		0 3 9 1 2
Richard Corbus,	1 House and Lot Western Post, } 2 State Lots }	0 5	0 3 11
George Ebery,	Colemine,	0 1 9	0 1 5
John Ellbin,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,		0 1 10
John Giphart,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404,		0 3 6
William Hill,	1 State Lot,		0 1
Thomas Johnson,	2 State Lots,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1 2
Joseph James,	Road Lick and Sugar Camp,		0 2 11
Henry Myers,	Chance,	0 4 8	3 3 9
Abel Sargent,	5 Acres Land,		0 17 10
	2 Houses & Lots Western Post, }		
	8 Lots ditto,		
William & Joseph Scott,	Wm. and Jos. Amendment,		0 4 1
Edward Langley,	4021,		0 1 6
	Bradbag's Cole Mine, }	0 1 10	0 1 8
Thomas J. Beatty,	1 Lot in Cumberland,	0 2 1	0 3 9
Peter Breckman,	4 Lots ditto,	0 4 7	0 5 10
Christopher Kaalbover,	2 Lots ditto,		0 1 8
Henry Kemp,	1 Lot ditto,		0 1 8
James McPherson,	1 Lot ditto,	0 2 1	0 5 10
Anthony Reintzsch,	1 Lot ditto,		0 1 3
Joseph Tomlinson,	1 Lot ditto,	0 1 7	1 7 7
Samuel Ridgley,	Richard's Discovery Amended,		0 5 8
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,	0 7 1	0 6 6
John C. Jones,	Horse Pasture,		

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to William M. Mabon, Esq. Collector of Allegany County on or before the Third Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same. By order of the commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County.

December 10, 1802.

JAMES TROTIN,
Clock and Watch Maker,

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
By the Year.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Trotin, who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupies.

JENAMIN WILLMOTT,
Editor, OR, 3, 1802. 12m. - 49.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS,
Sept. 23, 1802.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clerk.

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

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

BLANK WARRANTS.
For sale at this Office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

TO BE SOLD

THE subscriber's landed Estate on Wye River, which he has divided into several Lots for the convenience of purchasers, in each of them there is fresh & salt water with an abundance of wood and timber, in the largest lot which contains the Dwelling House, there must be three miles on the river, which serves as a safe inclosure without any rails, except three water fences, which is an immense saving of timber & trouble. To go into a minute description of this Estate he conceives unnecessary, as no person would probably purchase without viewing the premises. He can truly say its advantages are incalculable. A large deduction will be made for what money may be paid at the time of sale. For terms apply to.

WILLIAM HINDMAN,
Dec. 27, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townshend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.
ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Princess Anne, Somerset county, on Monday the 8th of November last, a stout well made Negro Woman, named Sylvia, about twenty years of age, dark complexion, but not black, had on her head when she went away a green silk handkerchief with a pink border, and carried with her among other things a nice black shawl, a purple handkerchief, a red stuff petticoat, a muslin dabin and a great deal of other every day tedious to mention. Any person who apprehends the said Negro and secures her so that I may get her again shall receive the sum of Twenty Dollars, and if brought home the above reward.

WILLIAM DONE,
December 19, 1802.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Edmondson and Prichard are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given any longer.
P. EDMONDSON,
Surviving Partner of
Edmondson & Prichard.

for Sale.
about
ACRES OF

of Mani Creek,
Princess Anne,
re. is on said
ing house, town
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GGAMAN.
Nov. 16, 1802.
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H. W.

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HINDMAN.

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they may be
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this 14th day

END, Ad'r,

REWAAD.

subscriber living
mercer county,
member last, a
Woman, named
of age, dark
had on her head
a black bander-
carried with
a black shade,
and buff petti-
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Dollars, and
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M DONE.

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NDSON,
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EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1803.

(No. 654.)

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

From the National Intelligencer,
THOMAS PAINE.

To the Citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE FOURTH.

As congress is on the point of meet-
ing, the public papers will necessarily be
occupied with the debates of the ensu-
ing session, and as in consequence of
my long absence from America, my
private affairs require my attendance
(for it is necessary I do this or I could
not preserve as I now do my independ-
ence) I shall close my address to the
public with this letter.

I congratulate them on the success of
the late elections, and that with the ad-
ditional confidence that while honest
men are chosen and wise measures pur-
sued, neither the treason of apostasy
masked under the name of federalism,
or which I have spoken in my second
letter, nor the intrigues of foreign
emissaries, acting in concert with that
mask, can prevail.

As to the licentiousness of the papers
calling themselves federal, a name that
apostasy has taken, it can hurt nobody
but the party or the persons who sup-
port such papers.—There is naturally
a wholesome pride in the public mind
that revolts at open vulgarity. It feels
itself dishonored even by hearing it, as a
chast woman feels dishonor by hearing
obscenity she cannot avoid. It can smile
at wit, or be diverted with strokes of fa-
tirical humor. But it detests the black-
guard. The same sense of propriety
that governs in private companies gov-
erns in public life. If a man in com-
pany runs his wit upon another it may
draw a smile from the persons present,
but as soon as he turns a blackguard
in his language the company gives
him up, & it is the same in public life.
The event of the late elections shows
this to be true; for in proportion
as those papers have become more and
more vulgar and abusive, the elections
have gone more and more against the
party they support or that supports
them. Their predecessor, *Porcupine*
had wit. These scribblers have none.
But as soon as his *blackguardism* (for it
is the proper name of it) outran his
wit, he has abandoned by every body
but the English Minister that protect-
ed him.

The Spanish proverb says, "*there
never was a cover large enough to hide
itself*," and the proverb applies to the
case of those papers and the shattered
remnant of the faction that supports
them. The falsehood they fabricate, &
the abuse they circulate, is a cover to
hide something from being seen, but
it is large enough to hide itself. It is
a tub thrown out to the whale to pre-
vent its attacking and sinking the vessel.
They want to draw the attention of
the public from thinking about or en-
quiring into the measure of the late
administration and the reason why so
much public money was raised and ex-
pended. And so far as a lie to day,
and a new one to-morrow, will answer
this purpose it answers theirs. It is no-
thing to them whether they believe it
or not, for if the negative purpose be
answered the main point is answered to
them. He that picks your pocket al-
ways tries to make you look another
way. Look says he, at yon man to
the side the street,—what a nose he
has got!—Lord yonder is a chimney
on fire! D'ye see yon man going a long
in the salamander great coat? That is
the very man that stole one of Jupiter's
satellites and sold it to a country man
for a gold watch, and it set his bree-

ches on fire. Now the man that has
his hand in your pocket does not care
a farthing whether you believe what he
says or not. All his aim is to prevent
your looking at him; and this is the
case with the remnant of the federal
faction. The leaders of it have impos-
ed upon the country, and they want
to turn the attention of it from the
subject.

In taking up any public matter I
have never made it a consideration,
and never will whether it be popular
but whether it be right or wrong.—
The right will always become the po-
pular if it has courage to show itself,
and the shortest way is always a strait
line. I despise expedients; they are
the gutter hole of politics, and the sink
where reputation dies. In the present
case as in every other, I cannot be ac-
cused of using any; and I have no
doubt but thousands will hereafter be
ready to say, as Gouverneur Morris said
to me, after having abused me pretty
handsomely in congress, for the opposi-
tion I gave to the fraudulent demand
Silas Deane of two hundred thousand
pound sterling, Well we were all dupes
and I among the rest.

Were the late administration to be
called upon to give reasons for the ex-
pense it put the country to, it can give
none. The danger of invasion was a
bubble that served as a cover to raise
taxes and armies to be employed for
some other purpose. But if the peo-
ple of America believe it true, the
cheerfulness with which they support-
ed those measures and paid those taxes,
is an evidence of their patriotism, and
they suppose me their enemy, though
in that supposition they did me in-
justice, it was not injustice in them.—
He that acts as he believes, though he
may act wrong, is not conscious of
wrong.

But though there was no danger, no
thanks are due to the late adminis-
tration for it.—They thought to blow up
a flame between the two countries;
and so intent were they upon this, that
they went out of their way, to accom-
plish it. In a letter which the secretary of
state, Timothy Pickens, wrote to Mr.
Skipwith, the American consul at Pa-
ris, he broke off from the official sub-
ject of his letter to thank God in very
exulting language that the *Russians* had
cut the French army to pieces. Mr.
Skipwith, after shewing me the letter,
very prudently concealed it.

It was the injudicious and wicked
acrimony of this letter, and some other
like conduct of the then secretary of
state that occasioned me, in a letter to
a friend in the government, to say,
that if there was any official business
to be done in France, till a regular mini-
ster should be appointed, it could not
be trusted to a more proper person
than Mr. Skipwith. He is, said I, an
honest man, and will do business, and that
with good manners; to the government he
is commissioned to act with, a faculty
which that Bear Timothy Pickens want-
ed, and which the Bear of that Bear John
Adams never possessed.

In another letter to the same friend
in 1797, and which was put unsealed
under cover to Col. Burr, I expressed
a satisfaction that Mr. Jefferson since
he was not president had accepted the
vice presidency, for said I, "John Ad-
ams has such a talent for plundering &
offending, it will be necessary to keep an eye
over him." He has now sufficiently
proved that though I have not the
spirit of prophecy I have the gift of judg-
ing right; and all the world knows,

for it cannot help knowing, that to
judge rightly, and to write clearly, &
that upon all sorts of subjects; to be
able to command thought, and be al-
ways master of one's temper in writing,
is the faculty only of a serene mind, and
the attribute of happy and philosophi-
cal temperance. The scribblers, who
know me not and who fill their papers
with paragraphs about me, beside their
want of talents, drink too many flings
and drams in a morning to have any
chance with me. But, poor fellows! they
must do something for the little
pittance they get from their employers.
This is my apology for them.

My anxiety to get back to America
was great for several years. It is the
country of my heart, and the place of
my political and literary birth. It was
the American revolution that made
me an author, and forced into action
the mind that had been dormant, and
had no wish for public life; nor has it
now. By the accounts I received, she
appeared to me to be going wrong,
& that some meditated treason against
her liberties lurked at the bottom of
her government.—I heard that my
friends were oppressed, and I longed to
make my standing among them; and
if other *times* *torry* *men's* *souls*, were
to arise that I might bear my share.
But my efforts to return were ineffec-
tual.

As soon as Mr. Monroe had made a
good standing with the French govern-
ment, for the conduct of his predeces-
sor had made his reception as minister
difficult, he wanted to send dispatches
to his own government by a person to
whom he could also confide a verbal
communication, and he fixed his choice
upon me. He then applied to the
committee of public safety for a pas-
port; but as I had been voted again
into the convention, it was only the
convention that could give the passport,
and as an application to them would
have made my going publicly known,
I was obliged to sustain the disappoint-
ment and Mr. Monroe to lose the op-
portunity.

When that gentleman left France to
return to America I was to come with
him. It was fortunate I did not. The
vessel he failed in was visited by a Bri-
tish frigate that searched every part
of it, and down to the hold for Tho-
mas Paine. I then went, the same year,
to embark at Havre. But several Bri-
tish frigates were cruising in sight of
the port who knew I was there, and I
had to return again to Paris. Seeing
myself thus cut off from every oppor-
tunity of returning that was in my
power to command, I wrote to Mr.
Jefferson, that if the fate of the elec-
tion should put him in the chair of the
presidency, and he should have occa-
sion to send a frigate to France, he
would give me opportunity of return-
ing by it, which he did. But I de-
clined coming in the Maryland, the
vessel that was offered me, and waited
for the frigate that was to bring the
new minister, Mr. Chancellor Living-
ston, to France; but that frigate was
ordered round to the Mediterranean;
and as, at that time, the war was over
and the British cruisers called in, I
could come any way. I then agreed
to come with Commodore Barney in a
vessel he had engaged. It was again
fortunate I did not, for the vessel sunk
at sea, and the people were preserved in
the boat.

Had half the number of evils befall-
en me that the number of dangers a-
mount to, through which I have been

preserved, there are those who would a-
scribe it to the wrath of Heaven, why do
they not ascribe my preservation to the
protecting favour of Heaven. Even in my
worldly concerns I have been blessed.
The little property I left in America,
and which I cared nothing about, not
even to receive the rent of it, has been
increasing in the value of its capital
more than eight hundred dollars every
year for the fourteen years and more
that I have been absent from it. I am
now in my circumstances independent,
and my economy makes me rich. As
to my health it is perfectly good, and I
leave the world to judge of the state of
my mind. I am, in every instance, a
living contradiction to the mortified fe-
deralists.

In my publications I follow the rule
I began with in *Common Sense*, that is to
consult with nobody, nor let any body
see what I write till it appears publi-
cally. Were I to do otherwise, the case
would be, that between the timidity
of some, who are so afraid of doing
wrong they never do right, the puny
judgment of others, and despicable craft
of preferring expedients to right, as if the
world was a world of babies in leading
strings. I should get forward with no-
thing. My path is a right line, as straight
and clear to me as a ray of light.—
The boldness (if they will) have it to be
so) with which I speak on any subject,
is a compliment to the reader. It is
like saying to him, I treat you as a man
not as a child. With respect to any
worldly object, as it is impossible to dis-
cover any in me, therefore what I do, &
my manner of doing it, ought to be a-
scribed to a good motive.

In a great affair where the happiness
of a man is at stake, I love to work for
nothing; and so fully am I under the
influence of this principle that I should
lose the spirit, the pleasure, and the
pride of it, were I conscious that I look-
ed for reward and with this declara-
tion I take my leave for the pre-
sent.

THOMAS PAINE.

ANNAPOLIS,

Council Chamber, Jan. 10, 1803.

GENTLEMEN,

IT will appear by the papers inclosed
that on Saturday evening the council
thought proper to meet, and during my
absence to act upon your resolution of
the 5th Jan. 1803, to appoint three
gentlemen as commissioners on the part
of this state to meet commissioners on
the part of Pennsylvania; and on
the part of Susquehanna Canal compa-
ny, and to notify to them their appoint-
ments, to which notifications answers
have been received. As this is wholly
repugnant to what I consider as the let-
ter and spirit of the resolution, I have
deemed it my duty to submit this morn-
ing a nomination of Alexander O. Han-
son, Gabriel Duvall, and John F. Ma-
son, esqrs, as commissioners on the part
of this state, under your resolution.—
On this submission the council have
refused to act, and as their whole con-
duct appears to me so flagrant a vio-
lation of your resolution, and so per-
sonally disrespectful to myself, I con-
sider it as my duty to submit the whole
to the legislature.

With most entire & perfect esteem,
I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MERCER,

The hon. the president of the senate,
and speaker of the house of delegates.

Council Chamber, Jan. 10, 1803.
GENTLEMEN.

HIS excellency the governor having communicated to the council a letter addressed by him to the general assembly, on the subject of appointment made by the council on Saturday evening, in his absence; the undersigned deem it a duty they owe to themselves to state the circumstances of that transaction.

It was discovered on Saturday morning in the course of conversation, that a difference of opinion existed between his excellency and the council, with respect to the persons to be appointed on the part of this state to meet commissions to be appointed on the part of the state of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna Canal company. With a view of obtaining a coincidence of sentiment on this subject, and in order to have a full council (one of the members intending to leave the city the next day) an adjournment till 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, was in the presence of, and with the approbation of the governor agreed to. At that hour the council met, and after having waited until all expectation of his excellency's attendance was exhausted proceeded to make the appointments.

The undersigned solemnly aver, that in this procedure, they neither intended, nor do they feel themselves justly chargeable with the slightest degree of personal disrespect towards the governor.

The general assembly cannot fail to perceive that the real difference between the governor and the council, is with regard to the right of nomination.

The undersigned believe, that ever since the adoption of the constitution of this state, this right has been exercised concurrently, by the governor and the council, and the undersigned will be permitted to add that in their opinion, the construction of the constitution, thus evidenced by the practice of every former executive, is a correct one. Were the right of nomination exclusively vested in the governor the undersigned cannot suppose, that the governor, whoever he may be, will nominate any other than such persons as he himself wishes to be appointed. A constitution, that "the advice and consent" of the council is thus limited to the governor's nomination, would in effect be conferring upon the governor a negative upon all appointments; and would reduce the constitutional powers of the council to a simple assent to the governor's proposition.

The undersigned submit this diversity of opinion between his excellency and the council, as to their respective powers, to the wisdom of the general assembly, and are with this highest respect,

Your obedient servants,

FRANCIS DIGGES,
ALLEN B. DUCKETT,
EDWARD HALL,
REARDY GHISELIN,
D. DAVID.

The honorable the general assembly.

We understand that the legislature resolved, that as the executive, judicial, and legislative powers, were, by the constitution, separate and independent of each other, therefore that any interference on the parts of the legislature would be improper.

BOSTON, December 28.
FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH.
TO THE EDITORS—

Portsmouth, December 26.

"Yesterday I was in good circumstances, but now I am a poor man, and know not where to lay my head. At 4 o'clock this morning the Old New-Hampshire Bank, (a few doors from me,) was discovered to be enveloped in flames, the wind blowing fresh at S. W. brought the flames directly on me, and, in a few moments, my house, my office, &c. &c. were entirely consumed, with almost all my furniture and goods. I saved about one third of the books in my shop, but not one of four thousand dollars worth in my upper chambers. It (as I before observed,) began in the Old Bank, Court-street, and swept every building one third down Daniel-street; all through Market-street, on both sides; all Ladd's-street, except one building; part of the way up Fore-street, every house, both sides, as far as Madam Whipple's large house. Part of the way up Congress-street, as far as the West end of the State-house. Nearly a quarter of the most

valuable part of the town is laid level with the earth. Almost every English-goods merchant in this town is burnt out."

January 3.

Letters received in town on Saturday evening from Portsmouth state, that on a careful and thorough examination of circumstances, there is now no reason to presume, that the late distressing fire was the effect of design. The loss in buildings is calculated at about 200,000 dollars, of which sum 30,000 dollars were insured. The effects and merchandize, except in two or three buildings immediately adjacent to the Bank, were principally saved.

TRENTON, December 27.

MELANCHOLY.—In the night between Wednesday and Thursday the 16th and 17th instant, a melancholy event occurred in the violent gale of wind which was then experienced.—The Greenwich Packet overfet in the river Delaware nearly opposite to Billingsport, in the county of Gloucester. By this accident Isaac Wheaton, Esq. of Cumberland county, his daughter, and a Miss Schellenger, a young lady of Philadelphia, and a young man, were all unfortunately drowned.—Three others, who were men employed in navigating the vessel, escaped by climbing upon the sides, whence they were taken off by a boat which came to their assistance. This afflicting dispensation of divine providence has deprived our country of one of its most respectable and intelligent citizens.—Judge Wheaton was a man of amiable character, and has filled, with distinguished reputation, various important offices, legislative and judicial. His loss is severely felt in church and in state. His christian principles and habits of life were such as to leave an example worthy of imitation to all in authority. His doctrines in government and religion were of the old school, uncontaminated by the polluted dogmas of infidelity all jacobinism. It is a circumstance which much adds to this distressing event, that this worthy man was on his return from Philadelphia, where he had been purchasing articles preparatory for the wedding of his daughter, who was in expectation of being married in a few days to a gentleman of Cumberland county, and with her friend Miss Schellenger, who was to have attended her on the occasion, was unfortunately drowned in the manner before related.

DOVER, Jan. 7.

We have often asserted that Mr. Rodney did not obtain his election by a majority of constitutional votes. In this opinion we are confirmed by the grand jury of New-Castle. At the last court of quarter sessions in that county there were 157 persons prosecuted for voting not being qualified by law; two inspectors for receiving illegal votes knowing the same to be illegal; and another for putting a ticket into the box for a man who was not present at the election—voted as his proxy.—Prosecutions are now depending against these persons, it would, therefore, be highly improper at present to make any remarks on their conduct. We would merely say that Mr. Rodney must take his seat in congress and very considerable embarrassments.

From the Otis.

The National Intelligencer has appropriated two columns and an half in attempting to vindicate Mr. Ellery, in the late contest with Mr. Rutledge.—We have no disposition to enter into the field of controversy in the affair; it is understood it will come before the Senate of the United States when "the public may soon expect a more ample and a more satisfactory statement of facts on the authorship of these letters than has yet been pretended."

On Friday last the Editor of this paper being on a journey, put up at Mr. Simms, in Piscataway, for the night, and having seen the account in the Washington Federalist headed,

GEFFROY'S LETTERS.

Postage paid by the Rhode Island Senator took an opportunity to ask the landlord if it was correct, he answered it was, and added that Mr. Ellery was much the strongest of the two, and might have handled Mr. Rutledge with

the greatest ease; and that Mr. Ellery exclaimed the Capitol was attacked! the state of Maryland was attacked! the Senate was attacked! or words to that effect.

PORTSMOUTH.

To the humane, benevolent citizens of the commercial cities and seaports, and of the interior of the United States—

The respectful address of the committee of the town of Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire, in behalf of the town.

The duty we owe to our constituents, the citizens of this desolated town, impels us to lay before you in general and concise terms, its present suffering state.

The late terrible fire with which Divine Providence has visited us, in a view of all circumstances, is believed to be without a parallel in our common country.—This town, retarded in its early growth by many causes, seemed beginning to overcome those obstacles, when the revolutionary war, by its necessary effects, nearly annihilated its former and principal branches of commerce. It was just emerging from this state, its trade began to revive & increase and particularly in the central part of the town; where great exertions were made, and much money was laid out to render it commodious for the purpose, and even to embellish it.

This fair and beautiful part of the town has in a short day, become a heap of ashes and rubbish, exhibited such a scene of devastation and ruin as gives fresh pain at every new view—the number and value of the streets totally or in a great measure destroyed—the number of the inhabitants now exposed to sufferings and hardships beyond the relief tendered by their sympathizing neighbours. The aged, and infirm, widows, and orphans unprovided in midwinter—the stagnation of business, excepting the labour patiently submitted to, and going on, of rearing or sitting up shelters for persons and property rescued from the flames. The great destruction of books, accounts and papers of very great value—the inability of the inhabitants of the town to preserve, without assistance, its trade with the interior, ready to fly off in many directions—and finally the damages consequential to such a state of ruin, which they may be conceived, baffle all description and calculation.—All concur to plead powerfully with the opulent and the prosperous; indeed, with all in a comfortable state, who feel themselves exposed to like calamities, and that they may need like assistance from sympathizing friends & countrymen.—It is from persons in prospering or easy circumstances, that relief is peculiarly desired and solicited.—But injustice would be done to our own feelings to those of our suffering friends and neighbours, and to those of our benevolent fellow citizens in the union, did we not declare that the smallest donations which may be made by the compassionate of every class, will be gratefully received, and with all others faithfully appropriated. This town has cheerfully had a fellow feeling on like calamities taking place in distant parts of the union, and has no doubts of experiencing the sympathy it feels bound to show.

JOHN LANGDON,
DANIEL HUMPHRIES,
JAMES SHEAFE,
NATHANIEL ADAMS,
JOHN GODDARD.

••• The printers of news-papers in the U. States are requested to insert the foregoing, in aid of the cause of humanity.

NEW YORK, January 10.

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, Oct. 14.

"The new duties that the French government has laid on West India produce coming in foreign bottoms, will prejudice very much the commerce of the United States with France. American vessels will not be able to import into this country even the natural productions of the United States, unless the American government take some effectual measures to secure to us this valuable privilege, by imposing on French vessels and goods a duty equivalent to the one that those of the United States are subjected to, in this country.

The articles which best suit this

market and which can still be brought here in our vessels, without paying a high duty, are oils, indigo, cochineal, pot ash, dye woods, cotton, rice, whalebone, deer skins, in the hair, hides, tortoise shell, bees wax, lignumvita, and mahogany. American tar and turpentine will not answer this market, that of the Baltic is always preferred. The same prejudice reigns against oak timber of the U. States.

"Tobacco will answer well, provided it is shipped in French bottoms.

"Tobacco imported in French bottoms and put into entrepot, may be exported from thence, free of duty, & time within 18 months after it shall be deposited. If taken out of entrepot for consumption, the importer or consignee liable for the duties—which are one-third less in French, than in foreign bottoms. The charges on a hoghead of tobacco are about 5 francs, exclusive of commission and duties."

We learn by the Salem (Y. York) paper, that the Washington Academy in that town, together with the library, has lately been destroyed by fire.

WASHINGTON, January, 6.

We understand that the executive have received authentic information that the late suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans was undertaken without orders from the Spanish government, and that the measure had been immediately communicated to the governor of Cuba, who has superintending authority over Louisiana, as it doubtless was to the Spanish government. It is certain also that the governor at New Orleans, who has no authority over the officer from whom the suspension issued, objected to the measure. Under these circumstances & the interpositions of our own government, it may be reasonably hoped, that the matter will be peaceably and early adjusted.

FREDERICK-TOWN, December 31.

On Monday last arrived in Frederick town, from Pittsburg, six of the Indian chiefs of a company of twelve, who were deputed by the Miami, Delaware, and other tribes, to lay their grievances before the president of the United States. They were accompanied by a Mr. Connor, as interpreter, and attended by a gentleman of the name of Larrivel, who has obligingly come on with them as a protector from Pittsburg, and has in his possession letters, &c. appertaining to the business of their mission. The principal of those who arrived in this town is the Long Beard Man, a Miami chief of great respectability, and very friendly, we understand, to the United States. Of this party was Logan, the celebrated Mingo chief, mentioned by president Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia. But we are sorry to state, from information obtained from Mr. Larrivel that Logan is extremely ill at Pittsburg, of a pleurisy, brought on no doubt by the fatigue of travelling.—One warrior called the Corn Chief, died at that place.

We were particular in our inquiries concerning Logan, & have been obligingly favoured with the following description of him by Mr. Larrivel.—He is about 75 years of age, above six feet in height, stout & well made, but not corpulent; strong and impressive features; a nose remarkable large and he is dignified in delivering himself in speaking.

While at Pittsburg, Mr. Larrivel states, that Logan dined with him and some particular friends and the conversation turning upon the speech said to have been delivered by that much injured chief, some of the company doubted whether this Logan was the man alluded to by Mr. Jefferson—whereupon Logan standing up, delivered to the company the identical speech in the language of the Delawares, which, being interpreted by Mr. Connor, was the same, with the exception of a few words (which may be accounted for by the different translations) with that in the Notes.

The truth of the above rests upon the veracity of Mr. Larrivel, from whom we obtained it.

The complaints which the Indians have to lay before the executive relate principally to the mal conduct of governor Harrison, of the Indian Territory, towards them. He having threatened, it seems, to compel them to relinquish certain lands which they had

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THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 25.

On Friday last the dwelling-house
of Mr. William B. Smyth, of Talbot
county, was entirely consumed by fire.

DIED, on Thursday night last,
MRS. ANN MUSS, of Cambridge.
— on the same night, MR.
HENRY ENNALLS, of Dorset county.

MARRIED, on Sunday evening
last, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Capt.
FREDERICK BANNING to Miss HARR-
RIOT THOMAS, both of this county.

A resolve has been proposed to the
legislature of Virginia, declaring that
the federal press are licentious & that
the attacks on Mr. Jefferson are un-
merited! The mover had better have
demonstrated, if he could, the purity of
Mr. J's character, than have proposed
the resolution. The democrats are
ready enough now to declare, what they
did not formerly seem to admit, that
it is possible for the press to be licen-
tious? Then Washington was abused,
now Mr. Jefferson's character is exa-
mined.

The legislature of Maryland has
passed a law, dividing that State into 6
districts for the choice of members of
Congress. One district chooses three,
another two, and the rest one each. In
the apportionments of the inhabitants
to the districts, it is said the prometi-
on of party views has had an improper
influence.

Mr. Boudinot has given property,
valued at 10,400 dollars, to a society
established in Pennsylvania. This do-
nation is to be appropriated to the a-
melioration of the spiritual and tem-
poral condition of the Indians. Several
gentlemen have given 100 dollars
each, to the same society—Mr. Jeffe-
son gave 50 dollars.

John Page Esq. has been chosen Go-
vernor of Virginia. He is represented
as in a great degree free from party at-
tachments.

W. B. Giles, team indissolution, is
not expected to be in Congress the pre-
sent session.

FOR THE HERALD.

BELIEVING this country to be
destined for a high rank among the
empires of the world, I feel extremely
mortified when any thing happens to
lessen her dignity. I have therefore,
viewed the conduct of our Chief Ma-
gistrate towards Tom Paine, with
great concern. I am persuaded, that
I possess no disposition to find fault
with trifles. I could excuse errors in
internal policy; I could overlook mis-
calculations as to future contingencies;
nor should I feel much inclined, to
confuse with severity, any kind of
conduct predicated upon principles
not fairly tried. But in the present
case, I consider the reputation of the
country so entirely prostrated, that,
with me, it has produced the most
complete conviction, that the Presi-
dent possesses an understanding far
inferior to his elevated station.

Had Mr. Jefferson been a private
gentleman, I should have paid no re-
gard to his reception of Paine. The
woods, and the groves of Monticello
might have resounded with joy, and
he might have been welcomed with
every kind of festivity and of mirth.
All this would only have served to
illustrate the character of an individual.
But by the President, the character of
the nation is represented. By his con-
duct her greatness and her wisdom are
to be measured. When it is heard
in other countries, that such a poor
pitiful creature is entertained and
celebrated by our President, it will surely
be believed that we are a profligate
or a degenerated people.

One nation, when a political storm
was threatening, drove this creature
from their shores, as a measure of pub-
lic safety. Another nation, when her
political fever had subsided, compelled
him to relinquish his arrogant and
unfounded pretensions, and return to
the rank of vagabonds. And shall
America, who had established some
reputation for wisdom and moderation,
receive this pestiferous being into her
bosom in a time of sobriety and tran-
quility?

In whatever view others may be-
hold this, I look upon it with horror,
and indeed fear, that it will one day
be considered as the first link in a
chain of calamities that will ruin our
beloved country. Now the aban-
doned of all nations will flock to Ame-
rica, hoping to meet with treatment
like Paine. Disturbers of the public
peace, enemies to order and govern-
ment, Deists, Atheists and every spe-
cies of villains, will view this land as
an asylum, and soon render it 'the
common sewer of Paris and of Rome.'

America could declare, with much
elevation and pride, that she had pro-
duced some of the greatest characters
of modern times. She could boast of
a Washington, whose name was re-
vered in every nation. Is this name
then to be blotted by such an infamous
wretch, in violation too of every
maxim that good men respect? In
the grave the wicked generally cease
from troubling. And is this to prove
no place of rest to him, whose name,
a few years ago, was sung by the
young and cherished by the old? Is
the President of the United States to
entertain and cherish the foul columni-
ator of the Father and Friend of his
Country, to whom if even a threat of
insult had been offered, but a little
time back, 'ten thousand swords
would have leaped from their scab-
bards.'

There was a time, when the Ame-
rican name was a sufficient passport
through every part of Europe; but
it is much to be feared that it will soon
become an object of derision. For it
will be believed, that all her great
men are either gone or superseded by
the arts of faction, and that she has
none now to manage her great na-
tional concerns, but such as think it
no disgrace to associate with Paine.
Indeed in the cordial reception that
has been given to this notorious revo-
lutionary infidel, there is abundant
proof that virtue and piety are totally
eclipsed.

Amidst these distressing consid-
erations, one consolation only remains:
There is still ground to hope, that
those who have thus prostrated the
American Character, will soon be re-
stored to a station, in which their con-
duct will be of little weight in a na-
tional view. And then they may collect
all the infidels and drunkards in the
world, and feast upon the spoils of
Great Characters. Their filthy enter-
tainment will keep all good men at a
distance, and their base example be-
come entirely impotent.

THEMISTOCLES.

Jan. 15. 1803.

FROM A BRITISH PUBLICATI- ON.

COMPLAINTS OF THE POOR.

AND wherefore do the poor com-
plain?

The rich man ask'd of me:—
Come walk abroad with me, I said,
And I will answer thee.

'Twas evening, and the frozen streets
Where cheerless to behold;
And we were wrapt and coated well,
And yet we were a-cold.

We met an old bare-headed man,
His locks were few and white;
I ask'd him what he did abroad,
In that cold winter night?

'Twas bitter keen, indeed he said,
But at home no fire had he;
And, therefore, he came abroad
To ask for charity.

We met a young bare-footed child,
And she begg'd loud and bold;
I ask'd her what she did abroad,
When the wind it blew so cold.

She said, her father was at home,
And he lay sick a-bed;
And, therefore, was it she was sent
A-broad to beg for bread.

We saw a woman sitting down

Upon a stone to rest,
She had a baby at her back
And another at her breast.

I ask'd her why she loiter'd there,
When the wind it was so chill?
She turn'd her head, and bade the
child,

That scream'd behind, be still.

She told us that her husband serv'd,
A soldier far away;
And, therefore, to her perish she
Was begging back her way.

We met a girl; whose dress was loose,
And sunken was her eye;
Who with the wanton's hollow voice,
Address'd the passers by,

I ask'd her, what there was in guilt
That could her heart allure
To shame, disease, and late remorse?
She answered, she was poor.

I turn'd me to the rich man then,
For silently stood he;
You ask'd me why the poor com-
plain,

And these have answered thee.

R. Southy.]

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 28 1802.

ORDERED, That the Sale made
by EVANS WILLING, Trustee
for the Real Estate of JOHN PURSS,
shall be ratified, unless cause to the
contrary be shewn before the third
Tuesday of March next, provided a
copy of this Order be inserted in Cow-
an's newspaper before the first day of
February next. The report states that
Lot Number Ten, in the town of
Princess Anne, was sold for thirteen
hundred and fifteen dollars, and Lot
Number Twenty-nine for three hun-
dred and forty-five dollars.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

54 Reg. Cur. Can.

JOHN SKINNER and WIFE

STATE OF MARYLAND.

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 22, 1802.

THIS Cause being submitted, and
the papers being examined by
the Chancellor, it appears to him that
there ought to be a sale as prayed.

ORDERED, therefore, that the Cre-
ditors of Thomas Groves, deceased, of
Talbot county, be notified by a pub-
lication of this order three times in
Cowan's newspaper before the end of
January next, to exhibit to the Chan-
cellor their claims with the vouchers
thereof, before the end of March next,
to the intent that the Chancellor may
ascertain the sum necessary to be raised
by a sale of the said Groves' real estate.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

55 Reg. Cur. Can.

CAUTION to wood cutters, &c.

MY lands near Easton having
been trespassed on for many years
past, in a most unwarrantable manner,
This is to give public notice to all persons,
but more especially to those who have been
in the habit of carrying over, cutting on &
in short using my lands as if they were their
own, that I shall direct suits to be imme-
diately instituted against all persons with-
out distinction, who cut on, cart through
or any way trespass on any part of my
woodland or farm.

Every person who has not an express
permission in writing from under my hand,
or that of my tenant Mr. John Jones,
will be considered a Trespasser & dealt
with accordingly.

ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN,

Plantation.

January 15th, 1803.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber some
time in November last, a negro man
named Sam; he is about 24 year old, five
feet 6 inches high, well made; he has some
impairment in his speech occasioned by the
loss of 2 of his teeth, & some time last Dec.
a negro man named Charles, he is above
25 years old, five feet nine inches high,
slender made,—likewise a negro girl nam-
ed Hannah, 10 years old. No descrip-
tion can be given of their cloths, it is sup-
posed they went to Baltimore. Who-
ever shall secure the above negroes, or ei-
ther of them shall receive the above re-
ward for each, if taken in this state, if out
of this state forty dollars and all reasona-
ble charges paid by

CELLEA PATRICK,

Advertisement.

THE following books, &c. many others,
are at present recolligated, &c. &c.
here lodged out at different times, and hav-
ing remained out of the possession of the
subscriber for several years, &c. &c. by
the loss to which they belong are taken,
be respectfully requests those who have
borrowed them, or those, into whose hands
they may have fallen, to return them.
The 1st, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7th vols. of "Swift's
works" (marked with the name of Peter
Hedgman.) 2d vol. of "Pope's works"
1st vol. of the "Female Spectator"
1st vol. of "Gay's Poems" (duodecimo)
3d and 4th vols. of "Johnson's Trac-
tates" "Stearns's Lectures on heads"
3d vol. of "Humphrey Clinker" and a
set of "Tom Jones".
N. B. The subscriber finds among his
books, "Baron's Travels" and a vol.
of the old duodecimo edition of "Pia-
tarch's Letters"; the owners of which are
not known, but are requested to call for
them.

DAVID KERR.

12th Jan. 1803

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public vendue on Tues-
day the 8th of February next, at Mr.
Prince's tavern (Easton) on a credit of
9 months, 18 months, 27 months, & 3
years in equal instalments.

THAT valuable farm advertised in
the Easton papers to be sold on the
14th of Dec last and was postponed on
account of the badness of the weather, by-
ing part of a tract of land called "He-
worth, and containing 205 acres more or
less, whereon Mr. John Arundale now
lives, lying within little more than a
mile of Easton and adjoining the lands of
Mr. John Jinkinson and Mr. Thomas
Skinner Denny, this land must be very
valuable from its vicinity to Easton, and
a branch that runs through it, containing
about 12 or 15 acres of fine rich bottom,
which may at little expense be converted
into valuable meadow ground; the terms
of sale will be more particularly made
known at the time of sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS, for

the Trustee of the late

G. CROOKSHANKS,

Easton 14th Jan. 1803.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ELUPED from near Middle Town in
Dorchester county, from the man to
whom they were hired, about the last of
September, four Negroes belonging to the
estate of Capt. Henry Tripp, deceased,
(to wit) Dilia, about sixteen years old;
Mariab, thirteen, John, ten, and Tho-
mas, seven or there about. The above re-
ward will be given to any person or per-
sons that will deliver the above Negroes to
the subscriber living in Cambridge.

JAMES TRIPPE, Junr.

De Bonis Noa of Capt. H. Tripp

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
subscriber will attend at the court
house in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on
the second Tuesday in February next, and
then and there divide the assets of "Jere-
miah Colston, deceased, now in hand a-
mong his creditors, according to law.
The creditors are requested to attend at
the time and place aforesaid, and receive
their respective dividends.

HENRY COLSTON, } Adm'r. of

ELIZ. COLSTON, } Jnr. Colston,

8th January, 1803.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

Escaped from Denton Jail, in Caroline
County, Maryland, on the night of the
8th January, 1803.

An ungrateful Mulatto Villain, nam-
ed Will English, the property of the
subscriber. He is about five feet six or
eight inches high, likely, sensible, pleasant
and well made, has wool hair which he
generally wears quened, has a scar on the
back of one hand & another on the joint of his
great toe, occasioned by the cut of an axe,
& is fond of a fiddle. He took with him
a new great coat of dark fustian, the cape
and edges bound with pale red silk
serried, & a variety of other clothing; He
is, I expect, flush of money in 50 or 10
100 dollar bank notes (unless he may have
found means to exchange them) having
lately robbed me of 210 dollars, 300 dol-
lars of which I had received from him
before I sent him to jail. He is an excel-
lent waterman and will probably make for
Baltimore or Philadelphia. Whoever
will take up and secure him, so that I get
him, shall receive thirty dollars if taken in
this state, and if out of it, the above re-
ward.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

1803

LIST of the Tracts and Lots of Land in Allegany County, held by persons not residents of said County, the amount of the Tax thereon respectively due for the years 1801 & 1802, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same. The taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany County liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Catharine Boyer,	298, 315, 326,	0 2 1	0 2 1
Valentine Bratton,	331,	0 10 12	0 8 12
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Thomas Bradley,	1307,	0 10 12	0 0 8 12
John Burdham,	1397,	0 0 8 12	0 0 8 12
William Coe,	2534,	0 0 8 12	0 0 8 12
Thomas Currey,	The Potter's Field,	0 1 1 12	0 1 1 12
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166,	0 2 7 12	0 2 1
George Fossie,	3123,	0 0 8 12	0 0 8 12
Philip Ford,	404,	0 0 10 12	0 0 8 12
Archibald Golder,	1124,	0 0 10 12	0 0 8 12
Elisha Hall,	107, 1305,	0 1 5	0 1 5
Thomas Hewitt,	999,	0 0 10 12	0 0 8 12
James G. Howard,	77,	0 0 10 12	0 0 8 12
Augusta Goshell,	1992,	0 0 10 12	0 0 8 12
Edward Jones,	Part of Granery,	0 7 6 12	0 6 1
Elisha Jarrett,	33, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131,	0 8 9	0 7
	12, 2536, 241, 1267,	0 1	0 1 1 12
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,	0 1	0 2 9 12
Henry Kuhn,	730, 237, 2738, 2739,	0 7 10	0 6 3
Samuel Jay,	2 5, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290,	0 2 7 12	0 2 1
	1 10, 1834, 1121,	0 2 7 12	1 8 4
William Meloy,	1293, 3115, 1294,	0 2 7 12	0 2 9
Ebenezer Macky,	Part Partnership,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Daniel Mantel,	The Valt,	0 5 2 12	0 4 2
Peter Mantel,	2709, 2719, 2719, 2720,	0 3 6	0 2 9 12
Gilbert Mardock,	885, 931,	0 4 4 12	0 12 6
James Miller,	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417,	0 4 4 12	0 3 6
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2 67,	0 5 2 12	0 2 9 12
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	0 5 2 12	0 4 2
Raphael Pealle,	1-2 Granery & 1-2 Sancha Pancha,	4 16 10	3 9 7
John Pollard,	165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850,	0 0 10 12	0 0 8 12
George Reiley,	1464, 290, 94, 95,	0 0 10 12	0 0 8 12
Thomas B. Randle,	332, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130,	0 0 10 12	0 0 8 12
Samuel Selby, 3d,	Lacost Ridge Refurvyed,		6 12 9 12
	Refurvy on Recourse,		
	Castle Hill,		
James Shaw,	3066,		
John Shelby,	1237,		
Georgius Scott's Heirs,	Governor's Negle,		
	Part Roby's Delight,		
	Ormes Attention,		
	Chefnut Grove,		
	Now or Never,		
	2887,		
	Hard Struggle		
John Thompson,	1326, 1136 1325,	0 2 7 12	0 2 1
John Wilson,	4045,	0 0 10 12	0 0 8 12
Philip L. Webster,	283, 1435, 375, 1466,	0 0 10 12	0 2 9 12
Richard Corbus,	1 House and Lot Western Post,	0 5	0 3 11
	2 State Lots	0 1 9	0 1 5
George Ewory,	Colemans,	0 1 9	0 1 10
John Eilbin,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,	0 3 6	0 3 6
John Gephart,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404,	0 3 6	0 2 9 12
William Hill,	1 State Lot,	0 1	0 2 11
Thomas Johnson,	2 State Lots,	0 4 8	3 3 9
Joseph Lane,	Road Lick and Sugar Camp,		0 17 10
Henry Myers,	Chances,		0 4 1
Abel Sargent,	5 Acres Land,		0 1 6
	2 Houses & Lots Western Post,		0 1 8
	8 Lots ditto,		0 3 9
William & Joseph Scott,	Wm. and Jos. Amendment,		0 5 10
Edward Langley,	4021,		0 1 8
	Brodbag's Cole Mine,		0 3 10
Thomas J. Beatty,	1 Lot in Cumberland,		0 1 3
Peter Brackman,	2 Lots ditto,		1 7 7
Christopher Kralbower,	2 Lots ditto,		0 5 8
Henry Kemp,	1 Lot ditto,		0 6 6
James M. Person,	1 Lot ditto,		
Anthony Reinartzell,	1 Lot ditto,		
Joseph Tomlinson,	1 Lot ditto,		
Samuel Ridgely,	Richard's Discovery Amended,		
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,		
John C. Jones,	Horse Pasture,		

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to William M. Mahon, Esq. Collector of Allegany County on or before the Third Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County.

December 15, 1802.

JAMES TROTH,
Clock and Watch Maker.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth who with constant care, watches and clocks, and is in the full of that he can

JOHN ALAN WILLMOTT,
Radon, Oct. 3, 1802. 17m. 49.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS,
Sept. 23, 1802. if.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clerk.

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

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON,
Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

BLANK WARRANTS,
For sale at this Office.

BLANKS
Of all kind, Printed at this Office with materials, accuracy & dispatch.

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

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 15, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will show the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

H. W.

TO BE SOLD

THE subscriber's landed Estate on Wye River, which he has divided into several Lots for the convenience of purchasers, in each of them there is fresh & salt water with an abundance of wood and timber, in the largest Lot which contains the Dwelling House, there must be three miles on the river, which serves as a safe inclosure without any rails, except three water fences, which is an immense saving of timber & trouble. To go into a minute description of this Estate he conceives unnecessary, as no person would probably purchase without viewing the premises. He can truly say its advantages are incalculable. A large deduction will be made for what money may be paid at the time of sale. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM HINDMAN,
Dec. 27, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Adm.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Prince's Anne, Somerset county, on Monday the 8th of November last, a stout well made Negro Woman, named Sylvia, about twenty years of age, dark complexion, but not black, had on her head when she went away a greenish handkerchief with a pink border, and carried with her among other things a nice black dress, a purple handkerchief, a red pig skin coat, a muslin baby and a great deal of other finery too tedious to mention. A person who apprehends the said Negro, secures her so that I may get her again, receives the sum of Twenty Dollars, if brought home the above reward.

WILLIAM DONE.

December 10, 1802.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Edmundson & Prichard are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, as no indulgence can be given any longer.

EDMONDSON,
Surviving Partner of
Edmundson & Prichard.