



# EASTERN SHORE

# INTELLIGENCER.

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[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1803.

[NO. 694.]

From the Gazette of the United States.

We have perused with high satisfaction a pamphlet lately published in New Jersey, entitled *SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS* addressed to the ELECTORS OF NEW JERSEY, concerning the choice of members of the Legislature for the ensuing year. The present narrow limits of our paper will preclude the possibility of presenting the whole of this address to our readers. So much of it as relates to the general state of politics in this country may be applied with equal force to every citizen of the union, as to the electors of New Jersey. To that part of the address we now invite the reader's attention.

Perhaps this address should stop here—as it might seem hopeless to expect that the federal cause would, at the next election, derive any aid but from federal republicans.

Yet there is reason to believe that many, who were drawn away, begin to see the deceptions and dangers of a democratic spirit, and how certainly it must, in the end, bear down the best men and institutions of our country.

Fellow citizens, you who only desire private security under regular government, and have no views to the power or emoluments of office, be entreated to review the ground you have trodden, and the prospect before you.

If a candid survey of your leaders, and their measures, shall convince you that they tend to disappointment and public confusion, then return to your former habits and opinions, to your former friendships and political connexions. It is ever more honourable to retract than persist in error.

Do not imagine that promises are going to be made to engage your good will and suffrages. Federal republicans laid the foundations of social liberty in their free constitutions, and have until this time, upheld the fabric of freedom.

They never promised impossibilities. They knew that the great affairs of a nation demanded taxation, and the support of a competent magistracy. They never held out the doctrine of equality, in knowledge, in goodness, and in wealth. Inequality of property, and differences of condition, they knew must ever exist, while unequal wisdom and virtue, unequal industry and temperance, and unequal health and success, incessantly change the relations and conditions of man, operating to make some poor and some rich.

These no human institutions can controul, no laws ever attempt to regulate, without destroying the order of providence, and the possessions of man. Such notions of abstract equality hang only on the lips of deceivers, or float in the imagination of enthusiasts and fools.

No, fellow citizens—federal patriots promise nothing but *equal rights and equal laws*. Every man is equally free to acquire property, fame, and office, by his industry, services and talents—and government so constituted as to protect and secure every lawful acquirement, to defend every man's person from unjust violence, and his conscience from religious restraints.

But these great and essential objects were not to be obtained by paper resolutions, and abstract propositions about the rights of man, engendered in the brains of fraud or folly, adopted by democratic meetings, and published in

hot and lying newspapers. We should indeed, grope in the dark, were we to resort to such securities when our persons were violated, or our property plundered.

No, the attainment of political freedom required a broad, strong, written constitution, a wise code of laws and regulations, a great fabric of civil institutions and constituted authorities, the work of ages and the perfection of experience. This is the *political security* we now possess: and it is this, which ignorance and mischief would pull down—to replace with crazy notions and never ending projects of speculative equality; projects, which would soon be followed with the exile or murder of your best men, and all the evils which march in the train of anarchy.

Such have been the conduct and opinions of those early patriots, and sages who planned our republican governments, and of their successors, until these times of promised reform and complete emancipation!

And why has all this commotion been suddenly excited in our once peaceful, prosperous and well regulated state? Why has the constitution been broken, the governorship vacated, the high courts of equity and errors shut up, associated bodies of men conflagrated in every county, and a declaration issued, that we are under "a religious and civil tyranny," and must be "emancipated."

Until the fall of 1801, whatever differences, prevailed in regard to congressional measures, the state government was conducted with harmony and ability. The laws were revised and improved with care, and executed with skill and impartiality. The civil liberties of every man, as far as human institutions could go, were effectually guarded.

Let each man, laying aside the tales and calumnies of a faction, put it to himself, whether any laws were made in this state which interfered with the liberty of conscience or of speech, which deprived him of the means or reward of industry, or infringed on any of his rights. Were not all subject to the same burthens of taxation according to property, and partakers of the same benefits in proportion to exertion and success?

We all know this was the fact. From the peace of 1783, and, particularly, during the twelve years of what is called the federal administration, our state afforded one delightful scene of progressive prosperity. The labourer and mechanic, the husbandman and trader, every profession in society, was gladdened with the rich returns of industry and protected against fraud and force, by a respectable magistracy, executing known and equal laws.

It is unnecessary to describe, what every man has seen and felt, and what he cannot forget, that no people ever, so suddenly and so completely attained every object of the social compact.

In the midst, however, of all these blessings, the federal administration was driven from confidence and power. A volume would not expose the infamous calumnies and means invented to poison the public mind, and turn it against those very men and measures, which had thus led us to the pinnacle of national greatness and felicity.

A Virginia faction, headed by Jefferson, originated the diabolical plan, and aimed its first bolts against Washington himself! It has been promoted

by imported patriots, and hordes of aliens, and by the misinformed and profligate in our country.

Fellow citizens these men promised something beyond happiness itself; but have never made good any of their professions and promises. Our federal rulers have, indeed, been removed; but is our condition changed for the better? Is it not rather become worse?

They promised that all who joined them should find their situations bettered; that party should cease, and no man suffer for his honest opinions. There is no occasion to repeat all the grievances that were alleged, and all the benefits which were promised—they were innumerable.

But, have these things been realized. Let us not be content with assertions and boasting, but look to the facts.

The *taxes* were said to be intolerable, and the *poor* particularly oppressed. Now, has a single cent, either under the state or federal government, been remitted the poor? On the contrary, has not annual millions, raised on coaches and luxuries, and paid by the rich, been taken off; while the labourer, mechanic and husbandman, yet pay the old taxes on the necessities of life?

*Salaries* were loudly objected to. But the president still receives his *twenty five thousand dollars* per annum, with a splendid house and furniture besides! The Vice President, Secretaries, public ambassadors, members of congress and every officer, civil and military, receives as much, and many of them more, than was paid under the federal government.

They promised that the public offices should be filled with more capacity, honesty and industry. Is this the case? You are requested, fellow citizens, to look around, and actually compare the officers discharged with those who are come in their room, and you must allow this promise has been broken.

They exclaimed against the appointment of Tories; yet some of the highest offices have been bestowed on the greatest enemies of our Revolution.

They promised more moderation in power and that differences of sentiment should not affect the scale of equal justice. Is this verified? Or, on the contrary, has mankind ever witnessed a series of more malignant persecution and injustice. There is scarcely a village in the United States, where you may not behold some war-worn defender of his country—some honest man and faithful officer—or some helpless family, deprived of a subsistence, because they exercised opinions of their own.

They promised economy—yet millions have been lavished on the most insignificant objects, and the bank stock sold at an immense loss.

They promised to pay off the public debt, pretending that a national debt was a national curse; yet they have made a treaty, which adds to it fifteen millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and taxes every family in New Jersey at least twenty dollars, and all this to assist Bonaparte, and buy a wilderness inhabited by savages, and wholly useless to New Jersey.

They alleged the treasury was empty, and that federal officers had embezzled millions of dollars; yet they found nearly four millions in the public chest, and not a single prosecution has ever lain against a dismissed officer.

Gallatin has, indeed, sold the bank stock, and is found delinquent one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars!

They pretended the finances had been badly managed—yet they found the revenue system so perfect and productive, as not to alter a letter of it—and even confess it yields more than is wanted.

Love for farmers was pretended—and plain men, as they were called, sent to congress merely because they were farmers. This was very well; they said *aye* and *no*, as bidden by the Virginia faction, got their six dollars a day and travelling expenses, and came home as wife as they went. But what is the result? Is there a man who owns an acre of land, can say he is better off than when John Adams went from office in 1801? The fact is otherwise—Produce has sunk and lies on hand, and the colonization of Louisiana will ruin the agricultural prosperity of New Jersey.

The poor received immense promises. We all remember the little busy bodies, who could say nothing else, what prodigious calculations they made for the poor, and some how or other, the poor would certainly be made easy. Is this the case? What encouragement have they received from democrats? All who open their eyes must see, that when these promises go into power they thought only on their *poor selves*, took the loaves and fishes—and taxes from fine sugar and coaches, and left the "mouth of labour" to subsist on federal patronage and employment.

They promised there should be less party spirit—more christian morality and brotherly kindness—that "harmony should be restored to social intercourse." Is this proved? Have not all their actions tended more to divide the country—embitter party—and, if possible, extirpate christianity itself?

We were assured the navy should be abolished, and war should be heard of no more. They accordingly sold the navy at half price, then went to war with Tripoli, have built new ships, and been at war the whole time!

They professed, that representatives of the people should have *no state secrets*—yet the most of last session was held with *closed doors*—the people barred out, and their representatives laid under an obligation *not to tell*—To this moment, no member dare tell his constituents what was done in those secret meetings. One act transpired—that of appropriating *two millions* of the public money—this was by a blunder of one of the democratic senators, and not designed.

They maintained "that no money should be drawn from the treasury, but by a previous law fixing the sum, and exactly specifying its object;" yet Mr. Jefferson drew Callender's fine from the treasury, and repaid it to him *without a law*—he made a present of *thirty-two thousand dollars*, to repair the French ship *Berceau*, *without a law*; and last winter, congress made a *private law*, whereby *two millions* of the public money, was placed in his hands, *without specifying* how it should be applied—in other words, to be disposed of *at his discretion*.

They pretended the greatest reverence for the federal constitution—yet, contrary to that instrument, Mr. Jefferson made vacancies in the recess of the senate—stopped public prosecutions, and drew money from the trea-



fury; and congress, as if to prostrate it at a blow, removed the national judges, whom that instrument declares "shall hold their offices during good behaviour."

In short, fellow citizens, all they promised abortive—all they condemned in others, they have imitated—all their accusations made against truth, they have in truth been guilty of themselves.

Let it be put to the feelings and knowledge of each individual, whether he can point out one actual benefit which he has received from this mighty change? Whether he now holds one civil or religious privilege, one source of business or enjoyment, which he did not possess before these complainants got into power?

Is money plentier? Are the means of happiness easier? Do we perceive more virtue and justice—more peace and security—more enterprise and industry—more wealth and plenty—in short, who but a few office hunters, and clamorous partisans, have derived any thing from all this confusion, but anxiety, fatigue and expense?

What have the great body of citizens gained, but disquiet and loss?

Let these things be carefully weighed—and, reflecting on what was promised, and what has been performed, let the candid pronounce, whether all has been "vanity and vexation of spirit."

Never, in truth, did the world behold a greater imposition, than has been practised on us, for three years past, under the abused names of Republicanism, Economy, and Equality.

These, properly understood, are dear to us all. There was a time when they were less boasted of, and more practised than now. The time is past; and, instead of enjoying the substance, under a wife and solid government of laws, we are wearied and amused in the pursuit of sounds and shadows, for ever deceiving our hopes.

Popular innovations, dressed up in specious colours by the artful and enthusiastic, are gradually undermining the strong pillars of republican freedom. Democracy, which is the government of a populace, and not of representatives, no longer wears a mask. It is openly avowed that the people (meaning the associators) must rule—and clubs and meetings begin to denounce the government, and speak of revolution!

Though witness to these delusions, with all their dreadful consequences in France, we drink from the same cup of contagion, and are far gone in the disease. Perhaps, however, it is best that the trial has been so far made on democratic principles. Happy if they can stop here, convinced at last of their danger and emptiness.

We have listened to names and professions till we are decoyed to the verge of anarchy. Our state is but one remove from it. It is yet in our power—it is indeed not difficult to retrieve these errors. Let us get back to the ground we have forsaken—to our tried institutions—to representatives and magistracies, of character and knowledge—to republicanism as written on our constitution, and dispensed in our laws.

This is the standard of federalism—the test we go by—"Our laws and customs as used and approved." The democratic associators call these "system of religious and civil tyranny," and say we shall be "emancipated" from them. Here we rest the issue, and put ourselves on our country for trial.

If the destroying spirit of democracy shall finally remove these landmarks, our once happy country will but have shared the fate which has consigned many free nations to tyranny and oblivion.

It would betray an extreme ignorance of the character of the leading innovators, to imagine that what has been said will cause in them the blush of shame, or purpose of amendment. The same professions, so often belied, will be repeated—and the same falsehoods andanders, so often refuted, be republished.

The old dishes of popular delusion will be dressed up in every form, and fitted to every palate—garnished, perhaps, by the same pen, which blasphemes the Saviour of the world, and defames the Father of his country!

The idle and the busy—the vain and ambitious—the deluded followers of promised blessings—and the whole corps of associators, will go forth to gather in the profelytes of democracy.

The old catalogue of grievances will be run over, and standing armies and stamp acts, excise and sedition laws, bribery and toryism, lawyers and aristocracy, liberty and equality, peace and economy, the virtues of the present, and vices of the past rulers, will be set forth with all the gravity of impudence, and all the fluency of falsehood.

But if misrepresentations so base, and epithets and aspersions so abusive, can yet deceive or inflame honest and enlightened minds—then in experience lost, and facts speak in vain.

Is it indeed possible, fellow citizens, that you are not associators, nor lost in the mists of democracy, is it possible that you can be deceived by such open defiance of truth and fact?

These measures, so condemned, were they not necessary at the time? Were they not useful? Did they not produce peace, preserve our trade, enrich our country, and maintain our independence? And did not Washington approve of all those measures, and pronounce the administration of Mr. Adams wife and virtuous?

Finally, let those who are not lifted to these pretended reformers, considerately reflect on these things, and be entreated to return from those slippery paths to the firm ground of federal republicanism. We have never changed—but are the same. We anxiously with because we knew its value, to retain our present security. It has been long tried and kept us free. And happy will it be for our common country, if we do not throw it away in reaching after the bubbles of delusive innovation.

#### NEW-YORK, October 5.

The British frigate Cambrian has been for some time cruising off this harbour, and it seems principally with a view of impressing seamen. Our marine list has been for several days filled with accounts of her boarding our vessels, and impressing their hands. It is said, that she left port one third short of her complement, and had come here to complete her crew.

We shall be happy to see a check put to those proceedings: it could never have been contemplated in the arrangement between the nations, that vessels of war should have the privilege of cruising at the mouths of our own harbours annoying our merchantmen, and entrapping such of our seamen as may chance to be without protections.

#### ELIZABETH-TOWN, October 11.

The English colony at Botany Bay has succeeded so well that the government is forming a new colony in the island; & two loads of convicts have been sent from England therefor, under the government of colonel Collins. They were embarked on board the Calcutta, of 56 guns, and a transport, and are accompanied by a number of volunteer settlers. The rev. Mr. Knopwood goes out chaplain to the settlement. The government has directed that fifty healthy young women convicts shall go out with the 306 embarked on board these vessels. "They doubtless," adds the English paragraphist, "will form not the least important part of the stock taken out for the effectual colonization of this hitherto unexplored region certainly situated at the farthest limits of the known world."

#### PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.

The trustees of Princeton college have, unanimously, made choice of the rev. Dr. Green, of this city, to be professor of divinity in that university.

#### BALTIMORE, October 15.

##### A CURIOSITY.

We are strictly informed that Mr. Blair, of 34, Ferry street, caught on Tuesday last, on York Bank, a young sea-horse, which no doubt, the amateurs will be anxious to behold, being a great naturally curiosity, probably never exhibited in this city.

[New York paper.]

By the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States of America will gain 450,000 square miles of territory in one of the most fertile and well watered countries in the world; the centre of which is about the thirty third degree of northern latitude. The whole extent of the United States will then be 1,680,000 square miles; or, in English acres, 10,740,000,000, or about sixteen and an half times larger than Britain and Ireland!!! *Am. Pap.*

#### WASHINGTON CITY.

#### Congress of the United States.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

##### MONDAY, October 17.

Mr. Randolph rose and observed that he considered it his duty to seize the first opportunity to present to the house a resolution respecting that part of the constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice President.

He then read and presented the following resolutions.

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two thirds of the members concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, viz.

"Resolved, That in all future elections of president and vice president, the persons voted for, shall be particularly designated, by declaring which is voted for as president, and which as vice president."

These resolutions were then referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Dr. Leib inquired if these resolutions did not interfere with some of the same nature, presented at the last congress, and continued to this session.

The speaker informed the gentleman that the motions of a previous congress, to be acted upon now, must be here renewed; and that there could be no doubt that it was in order to offer these resolutions.

##### TUESDAY, October 18th.

A motion was made and carried, that a committee be appointed to inquire what alterations it might be expedient to make in the Post-Offices and Post-roads in the United States.

It was moved by Mr. Nicholson, that a committee be appointed to inquire if any, and what, further protection is necessary to be made for American seamen. This motion obtained, and a committee of seven was appointed.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Varnum in the chair.

The President's Message was read, and the following resolutions were presented by Mr. Randolph.

"Resolved, that so much of the President's Message, as relates to the regulations proper to be observed by foreign armed vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States;

"To the restraining of our citizens from entering into the service of any of the belligerent powers of Europe;

"And to the exacting from all nations the observance, towards our vessels and citizens, of those principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge;—be referred to a select committee.

"Resolved, that so much of the President's Message, as relates to the adopting of measures for preventing the flag of the United States, from being used by vessels not really American, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures."

These resolutions were taken up, and agreed to, and afterwards reported to the house. In the house they were adopted and the first resolution was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Randolph, N. R. Moore, Griswold, C. W. Johnson, Blackledge, Rodney, and Rea. The second resolution was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Dawson proposed the following resolution.

"Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to our finances ought to be referred to the committee of ways and means."

Mr. Griswold hoped the house would not agree to this resolution. He could not see any necessity for adopting any such resolution, for the President had informed the house, in his Message, of all that was necessary to be known on the subject at the present

time. The secretary of the treasury will make a report, and then the subject will receive investigation. He did not know what a committee could do with it at this time.

Mr. Randolph advocated the resolution, and when the question was taken voted against it.

The votes in favour of the resolution were 54. Those against it were 46.

Several other resolutions were proposed and referred to select committees.

##### WEDNESDAY, October 19.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Varnum in the chair.

A motion was made respecting the mode of election of president and vice president—when, after some argument wherein the speakers appeared to concur in the outlines, it was agreed to be withdrawn, in order at a future time to modify another resolution on the subject. It was therefore moved that the committee of the whole should rise without coming to any resolution.

The speaker having resumed the chair, Dr. Mitchell moved that the committee of commerce and manufactures be discharged from the consideration of the improper use of the American flag, and that the subject be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Dana said that a committee of commerce would be more proper to determine upon this question than a select committee, as the whole title to act under our flag was commercial.

Mr. Randolph did not think it material to which committee the matter was referred.

Dr. Mitchell withdrew his motion in order to make another, viz. That the select committee be discharged, in order hereafter to appoint another committee.

The house divided. Ayes 55—noes 40.

Mr. Randolph now rose, and, in an impressive speech, announced the death of one of the oldest patriots of the union—Samuel Adams.—Mr. R. said he hoped some other member, older and abler than himself, would have brought this subject before the house, but he could no longer rest, without satisfying his own feelings by moving the subsequent resolution—

Resolved, That this house, penetrated with a full sense of gratitude for the eminent services, in the most trying situations, of the late Samuel Adams, do wear a black crape round their left arm in honour of the memory of that undaunted and illustrious patriot. Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Nicholson then observed, that it was usual after the passing of such a resolution to move an adjournment, and the house adjourned accordingly.

##### THURSDAY, October 20.

Mr. Nicholson moved, that the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union be discharged, and the same referred to a select committee.—Agreed to and referred to a committee of seventeen.

The house being about to ballot for a Chaplain, Mr. Huger, of South Carolina, in a speech of some length, moved that the balloting be postponed until to-morrow, and that the names of the candidates be given to the clerk for the consideration of the members.

Mr. Huger observed, that he found considerable difficulty by the mode about to be adopted. There was no time allowed for gentlemen to make up their minds, or to know who they voted for.

This motion being lost, the house proceeded to ballot, when the numbers appeared—

For the Rev. Mr. Parkinson, 45  
 Mr. Lawrie, 30  
 Mr. Jeffrey Davis, 29  
 Mr. Balch, 13  
 Mr. Wilmer, 12  
 Mr. McCormack, 4

And Thomas Paine, 1

There being no majority of the whole house for any one candidate, the house proceeded to a second ballot, when Mr. Parkinson having 71 votes, was declared Chaplain to the house of Representatives.

Mr. Nicholson moved the articles of impeachment preferred against John Pickens, late a Judge, preferred last session, be now referred to a committee which shall be empowered to send for persons and papers in support of an impeachment for high crimes and mis-



demeanors. Referred to a committee of five.

Mr. New moved, that the rules, orders and regulations of the last House of Representatives be adopted by the present.

Referred to a committee of the whole house, and appointed for Monday.

The petition of John Gillamy, for a drawback on duties, was referred to a committee of Commerce &c.

Stephen Kingdon and Co. petitioned for a reimbursement for their loss in not obtaining a patent, from the confusion of the office when it was removed to Trenton. The petitioners state, they paid their money, lost the model of their invention, and all expected profit from their discovery—(an instrument for heading and cutting nails.) Referred to the committee of Claims—to whom was also referred the petition of John Harvey, of Newbern, for a drawback.

Mr. Huger observed little business before the house moved an adjournment, and the house adjourned accordingly.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, November 1.

### ON THURSDAY NEXT,

A Religious Service of "Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Fruits of the Earth, and all the other Blessings of his merciful Providence," will be performed at the Court-House in Easton; beginning at eleven o'clock, and accompanied by a Sermon suitable to the occasion.

### HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1803.

The Board of Health are happy in being able to announce to the public the disappearance of the malignant fever, which lately prevailed in certain parts of Philadelphia. From the best information they have been able to collect for several days past, they believe the city and liberties to be free from disease at present, as they have ever known them at any season of the year. Persons in the country, who have business to transact in Philadelphia, may enter it now in perfect security.

The board recommend to their fellow citizens, whose houses have been for some time shut up, not to return to them with their families, till after they shall have been well ventilated and fires kept burning for a day or two in the different apartments.

From and after this date bills of health will be issued as usual.

WM. T. DONALDSON, President.  
FELIX PASCALIS, Secretary.

A magistrate, who for a number of years, had been an associate judge in one of the county courts of Maryland, in discharging the business of the court, observed, it was a scene of *philanthropy, chicanery, and debauchery*.—This applies very well to a name which a Mr. D—some time since gave to one of his children; he called him—*GEORGE WASHINGTON JEFFERSON BURD*—this is emphatically an union of "*philanthropy, chicanery, and debauchery*."

We have translated the following letter from a gentleman at Port-au-Prince, to his friend at St. Jago de Cuba (lately arrived in this town) not because it is of a late date, but because it will give some idea of what sort of government that of St. Domingo is under the famous Rochambeau.

ibid.

Our condition is frightful. For a month past we have had only 6 or 700 barrels of flour to exist upon, and this feeble resource is now almost exhausted; there do not at present remain in the public stores more than sixty barrels of flour, and other provisions in proportion. The army has lived six weeks upon exactions alone. All the bees which the inhabitants had saved have been killed for the troops, and they now begin to kill the milch cows, the calves, &c. To add to our unhappiness the greatest misunderstanding

exists among the chiefs. The exemption from military service which general Sarazin wished to extend to the marine, has occasioned the most lively contentions amongst them.—M. Colbert (commandary general) is under arrest in his own house, guarded by five soldiers. The sub-prefect has been desirous of uniting the two administrations; but he is ignorant of the embarrassments it would cause, or the risk he would incur; the union would be irregular, inasmuch as he has no official authority for it. All is confusion and disorder. Many depart the place, and act wisely in doing so; others wait the return of a dispatch sent to Jamaica the 6th instant, to determine whether to go or to remain; but in my opinion either soon or late it will be necessary to resolve on the former. The English most probably will not have any thing to do with us; and any provisions our envoys may bring us, will only serve to protract our existence a few days longer.

There is no species of rapine or oppression that is not practised by the commanders that yet remain with us. Their avarice and cupidity are equalled only by their baseness and cowardice. The public disorder and misery so far from teaching them moderation seem only to open a more extensive field for exaction, peculation, and crime of every description. Every thing is put under contribution and made to turn to their profit. No vessel can leave the port without dearly purchasing the liberty of departing: this is paid to Sarazin and Lavalette, who receive it as for the service of the road. Reynolds, an American, lately paid sixteen hundred dollars. It is true that those who depart at present make considerable profit by the number of passengers, but that does not justify the conduct of these extortioners.

Panisse pursues a war of peculation against honesty yet infinitely more criminal. He seizes from individuals the wood and forage which they have snatched from the plain at the mouth of the mulker; the first he pretends is for the hospital the second for the horses of the garrison. When a convoy of potatoes arrives from the country, instead of being distributed amongst the miserable starving wretches in the town, they are seized and monopolized by him, and sold openly to their original proprietors. To crown the whole, he is now sending his wife to Cuba, perhaps even to your city, with about twenty negroes whom he has stolen from their owners here.

All these cowards, these plunderers, glutted with pillage, and covered with disgrace and approbrium, after evacuating Port-au Prince, will seek refuge in the island of Cuba. Would to heaven they could be either banished ignominiously from thence, or there stoned to death.

N. B. Flour now sells at sixty dollars per barrel.

### BELFEST, AUG. 30.

On Tuesday, *Haltan*, the rebel general, was brought into town under a strong escort. He had on when taken a plain uniform, on the buttons of which were "*Belfast Regiment*," and was armed with a case of pistols double loaded, and a short dirk or dagger.—He was ordered to put on the dress found in his possession, which completely fitted him—and in this state was brought into town & exhibited to the public at major Sirr's office in the lower castle yard; he seemed totally unconcerned, and of a resolute appearance. He is well known in this city; he served in the yeomanry during the rebellion of 1798, and was formerly in the East India company's service.

DIED, on the 27th ultimo, in the 82d year of his age, SAMUEL ADAMS Esq. late governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

### LITERATURE.

IN addition to the valuable collection of BOOKS already on hand, the Editor of this paper has just received for sale—The Book of Common Prayer, as used in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States (with the thirty-nine articles which have not appeared in any former American Edition).—Also, "Sacramental Meditations," together with that choice little Treatise, entitled "Self Knowledge." Easton, Nov. 1, 1803.

## MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber has lately opened a general and well chosen assortment of the Medicines, Furniture and Instruments usually kept by Druggists, which he offers for sale at the most reduced cash prices. Practitioners of Medicine in the neighbouring towns and countries, and country Store-keepers (whose custom it is to keep a small assortment of Medicines in ordinary use) may be promptly and cheaply supplied. To matters of families also, the subscriber offers small

MEDICINE CHESTS, containing the most useful Medicines, neatly put up with directions—economy need hardly be urged in recommendation of one of these for every family in the country. Persons but a few miles distant from a Physician, may by this mean save themselves much expense and trouble, not to mention the propriety of keeping at hand medicines sometimes immediately necessary.

Beside the Drugs generally kept, the subscriber has put into operation a Machine for the preparation of

*Monerif's acrated Alkaline Water*, so much celebrated in Europe and this country, as the best remedy ever found out for gravelish or calculous complaints, and perhaps one of the best for relieving heart burns and that acidity of the stomach apt to accompany a state of indigestion, as also, all gory and dispeptic complaints.—That this valuable medicine may be used with proper perseverance by all who need it, the subscriber offers it at the most reasonable compensation for the expense, time and trouble, it costs him.—Beside, most of the celebrated

PATENT MEDICINES; as *Charb's & Bateman's Cough Drops*, *Warner's Elixir*, *Soughton's Bitters*, *Godfrey's Cordial*, *Haarlem & British Oils*, *Anderson's and Hooper's Pills*, *James' Powders*, *Essential Salt of Lemons*, *Kennedy's Corn Plaster*, *Steel's Opodeldoc*, &c. to which a large addition is shortly expected.

The subscriber has also for sale a small assortment of GROCERIES; as Cogniac and Bordeaux Brandy of excellent quality, genuine Holland Gin, Jamaica and other West India Spirits, Antigua and New England Rum and Whisky—Spices fresh and good; mould and dipt Candles, Soap, Window Glass, Nails, a few sets of handsome Tea China; genuine Havana Segars, &c. all of which he will sell at the lowest rates for cash.

EDWARD EARLE.

Easton, Nov. 1, 1803. 94 2

FOR SALE.

200 barrels of corn.

Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 1, 1803. 94

100 dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 8th day of April last, a negro man named Tom—He is about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, flammery when talking, and has a stern look. His hair is uncommonly long, and sometimes wears it curled or platted.

PAUL, another runaway, went off on Wednesday the 26th instant—He is tall, slim, 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 25 years of age; has a down look, but is polite when spoken to—He is fond of music, and performs on the fiddle and hand-saw. The above reward will be given for the above runaways, if secured so that the subscriber get them again, with reasonable expenses if brought home—For either of them half the reward will be given.

THOMAS MONELLY.

St. Joseph's, Queen Ann's county, }  
Eastern Shore of Maryland, } 94 3  
November 1, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Brannick, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having any claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, 1803.

BRUFFITT TALL, Adm'or.  
of George Brannick, dec'd.

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

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,

ON THE PREMISES,

On the eighth day of December next, at one o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not fair, on the first fair day afterwards,

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

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

## MRS. REDHEAD,

BEGS leave thus publicly to return her most respectful thanks to her customers in general for the many past favors with which they have obliged her in her line of business, and flatters herself that the shall, by a due attention to her profession and to Fancy, merit a continuance of their encouragement.—In addition to MILLINERY, she informs the Ladies of Talbot and other Counties, that she now carries on MANTUA-MAKING, UP-HOLSTERY, and PLAIN SEWING.—In each of these three departments of business, they may be supplied upon the shortest notice, as she now has an assistant.

Easton, Oct. 25, 1803. 93

## Public Vendue.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday the second day of November, at the late dwelling of John Jones, deceased, near Easton, the goods and chattels of the deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Household Furniture, a Wagon and gear, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above three pounds, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the punctual payment of the money—on all sums under three pounds the cash will be required. The sale will begin at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

ANN JONES, Adm'x.  
JOHN JONES, Adm'or.  
Easton, October 18th, 1803. 92

TO THE

Voters of Talbot County.

FROM the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced thus publicly, at this early period, to make known to you my intention of being a candidate for the sheriff's office, at the next election for sheriff of Talbot county; should you think me qualified, and competent to discharge the duties of that office, and honor me with your suffrages, rest assured my utmost endeavors will be to discharge the duties of said office with punctuality and integrity.

I have the honor to be  
Your ob't. and very humble servt.  
CHARLES GIBSON.  
11th October, 1803, 95—94



From the Republican, or Anti-Democrat.

The following lines are from the fertile pen of Mr. G. Lewis, the Parliamentary Romancer.

**PLEASURE AND DESIRE.**  
IN yonder bowers lies PLEASURE sleeping,  
And near him mourns a blooming maid;  
He will not wake, and she sits weeping;  
When, lo! a stranger proffers aid.

His hurried step, his glance of fire,  
The God of wishes wild declare;  
"Wake, PLEASURE, wake!" exclaims DESIRE,  
And Pleasure wakes to bless the fair.

But soon the maid, in luckless hour,  
DESIRE asleep is dæm'd to view;  
"Try, PLEASURE, try, she cries, your power,  
"And wake DESIRE, as he woke you."

Fond girl! thy prayer exceeds all measure!  
Distinct his province each must keep:  
DESIRE must always wait on PLEASURE,  
And PLEASURE lull DESIRE to sleep.

I know not whether Mr. Lewis gives this jeu d'esprit as original, or an imitation; but reading it immediately recalled to my mind an Epigram in the French language, the author of which I do not recollect, where the idea of Mr. Lewis's verses might, very probably, have originated. I have attempted a translation.

**LOVE AND PLEASURE.**  
When at fair Cytherea's shrine,  
Mars with celestial homage bow'd,  
By PLEASURE rul'd the powers divine  
Gave birth to LOVE's almighty God.

To serve the author of his birth,  
The God his power and will consign'd  
PLEASURE gave LOVE to heav'n on earth  
New PLEASURES still from LOVE we find.  
FERDINANDO.

**THIS** is to give notice to the creditors of Robert Rolfe, an insolvent debtor of Dorchester county, that the subscriber hath been by the Chancellor appointed Trustee for their benefit, and that the Chancellor hath limited and appointed the 20th day of December next, before which day they are to bring in and declare their claims to me the subscriber.

WILLIAM TRIPPE, Trustee.  
October 25, 1803. 93 3

**FOR SALE,**  
That valuable Mill and Mill Seat commonly called

**Gibson's Mill,**

**SITUATE** on the Eastern Branch of Wye River, together with about eighty or an hundred acres of valuable Land adjoining, about ten acres of which is prime Meadow Land. This Mill being situated in a fine water country and on a never failing stream, renders her more valuable than any Mill on the Eastern Shore, and the whole works new and complete. Also the indisputable right of the subscriber to that part of a tract of Land called ADDITION, lying on the North side of the Land formerly sold to the late Arthur Bryan, and which part of the Addition is supposed to contain about fifty acres: The whole to be sold with some stock and other moveable property, at public sale, on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, if fair, and if not, on the first fair day following. A credit of from five to seven years will be given by the purchaser for the punctual payment of the annual installments with the interest on the whole. There will be some reservation and further conditions, all of which will be more particularly made known on the day of sale and immediate possession given to the purchaser. Any person wishing to be particularly informed as to the limits of this property and the title which is indisputable, may apply to Doctor William E. Seib, adjoining the same.

JOHN GIBSON.  
Annapolis, 25th, Oct. 1803. 92 4

**Notice.**

**THE** subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Samuel Sharp, deceased, request all those having claims to exhibit the same; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,  
Administrator de bonis non.  
Talbot county, Oct. 18, 1803. 6

**Notice.**

**THE** subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Sharp, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN SHARP, Adm'r.  
SOLOMON DICKINSON, adm'r.  
Talbot County, Oct. 18 1803. 6

**THE** Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY met at Prince's Anne, according to adjournment, and were present,

Hon. JOHN DONE, Esq. President.  
JOHN GALE,  
GEORGE ROBERTSON,  
JOHN STEWART,  
JAMES WILSON,  
WILLIAM JONES,  
GEORGE HANDY,  
GEORGE W. JACKSON,  
LITTLETON D. TEACKE,  
Hon. LITTLETON DENNIS, Sec'y.

The following resolution was adopted by unanimous concurrence, viz.

The Trustees finding it impracticable to dispose of a sufficient number of Tickets to authorize a drawing of the Lottery, do resolve that the same shall be abandoned and given up, and that the respective persons, who may have disposed of Tickets, shall be desired to return the money, and receive the Tickets from those to whom they may have disposed of them, and make a return thereof to the Commissioners of the said Lottery. It is further resolved, that the above shall be published in the Eastern Herald.

October 11, 1803. 91 6

**100 Sheep for sale,**

BY

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

Mouth of Wye, Sept. 27, 1803. 89

**FEMALE EDUCATION.**

**THE** REV'D. ELISHA RIGG having rented the house now occupied by the honorable William Hindman, Esq. informs the public, that he intends to remove his FAMILY and FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the 1st day of January next. He will then be able to admit several Young Ladies in addition to the number he already has. The house is large and comfortable, and pleasantly situated on the Talbot County side of Wye River, 15 miles from Easton, and 12 from Centerville.

The branches of Literature at present taught in his School, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the Elements of General History. Mr. R. has provided a complete Map of the World, exhibiting every country on the Globe at one view, and a separate map of each quarter of the world, with the several countries painted in different colours, which greatly facilitates the acquisition of a correct idea of their relative positions and dimensions. But to those branches he intends to add Music, Drawing, and the various kinds of Needle Work. A governess, of an improved understanding, unexceptionable principles, and easy manners, will shortly be engaged to superintend the Needle Work, and such other accomplishments as belong peculiarly to the Female Character; an advantage to the School, of which Mr. R. could not heretofore avail himself, for want of house room. The terms for board and tuition (music and drawing excepted) are £. 30 per annum, to be paid in quarterly payments.

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

Queen Ann's county, 1  
Oct. 4, 1803. 90

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

**Patent Medicines,**

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

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

**Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.**

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes.

**Infalible Ague & Fever Drops.**

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

**The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

**Hamilton's Elixir.**

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

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

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

**The Genuine Persian Lotion.**

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

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

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

**The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific.**

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

**Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.**

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

**Hamilton's Grand Restorative**

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

Various other patent Medicines besides those enumerated.

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

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

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

**TO BE RENTED,**

And Possession given on the first of October,

**CONVENIENT** Two Story House and Lot, situated on West street.—There are two rooms below and three above, a kitchen and cellar under the whole House. A Stable and Sloop House will also be put up. For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES BLAIR.  
Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86 tf.

**NOTICE**

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS.  
September, 14, 1803. 88.

**FOR SALE,**

**A** NEGRO WOMAN about Twenty five years of age, (she is a good plain Cook, Washer and Spinner) with her two daughters, one eight years of age, the other about four years; the oldest now waits in the house, and is very active and smart. Enquire of the printer.

October 18th, 1803. 92 3

**Valuable Farm**

**FOR RENT.**

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

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

**CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.**

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

That a second or further payment of Ten Dollars on each share in this Company be requested of the subscribers to be made on or before the first of December next, to either of the following persons.

Johna Gilpin Philadelphia.  
Joseph Tarnall Wilmington.  
Kinsey Johns Newcastle.  
George Gale Cecil county, Md.  
Samuel Chew Chestertown.

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

By order of the Board,  
JOSEPH TATNALL, President.  
Sept. 20, 1803. 88 1 Dec.

**Notice.**

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

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

**Having received Information**

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

RICHARD NICOLS.  
Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 tf.

**NOTICE.**

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN JONES, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.—And all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to make them known to

ANN JONES, Adm'r.  
JOHN JONES, Adm'r.  
of John Jones.

Talbot county, 30th Aug. 1803. 85 12.





# EASTERN SHORE

# INTELLIGENCER.

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

[VOL. XIVTH.]

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1803.

[NO. 695.]

WASHINGTON, October 21.

Yesterday at about 5 o'clock, P. M. the senate ratified the LOUISIANA TREATY; twenty four votes in the affirmative, and seven in the negative; there were eight federal senators present, but Mr. Dayton, we understand, voted in the affirmative.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the prompt approbation given by the senate to this important act. The treaty, as advised to be ratified by the senate, and which we have no doubt will in a short time receive the final ratification of and promulgation by the president of the United States, is as follows:

## TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The president of the United States of America, and the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemaire an. 9, (30th September, 1800,) relative to the rights, claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th of October, 1795 between his catholic majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French republic; and the first consul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. WHEREAS, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemaire, an. 9, (1st October, 1800) between the first consul of the French republic and his Catholic majesty, it was agreed as follows:

"His Catholic majesty promises and engages on his part, to cede to the French republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states."

And whereas, in pursuance of the treaty and particularly of the third article, the French republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory.—The first consul of the French republic, desiring to give to the U. States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the United States, in the name of the French republic, for ever and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appertinences, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by

the French republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic majesty.

Art. II. In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers and documents, relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies, will be left in the possession of the commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers, of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

Art. III. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States; and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean-time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess.

Art. IV. There shall be sent by the government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary; as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit in the name of the French republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

Art. V. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the president of the United States, and in case that of the first consul shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French republic shall remit all military posts of New Orleans, and other parts of the ceded territory, to the commissary or commissaries named by the president to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

Art. VI. The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians until by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

Art. VII. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on: it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her said colonies, and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies loaded only with the produce and manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New Orleans, and in all other legal ports of the ceded territory in the same manner as the ships of the United States com-

ing directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory; the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French government, if it shall take place in United States; it is however well understood that the object of the above article is to favour the manufactures, commerce, freight and navigation of France and of Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

Art. VIII. In future and for ever after the expiration of the twelve years the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favoured nations in the ports above mentioned.

Art. IX. The particular convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French republic, prior to the 30th of September, 1800, (8th Vendemaire, an. 9,) is approved, and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in this present treaty, and it shall be ratified in the same form and in the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

Another particular convention, signed at the same date as the present treaty, relative to a definitive rule between the contracting parties, is in the like manner approved, and will be ratified in the same form, and in the same time, and jointly.

Art. X. The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signature by the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles in the French and English languages—declaring nevertheless that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French republic, and the 30th of April, 1803.

BARBE MARBOIS,  
ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,  
JAMES MONROE.

## CONVENTION, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The president of the United States of America, and the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, in consequence of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, which has been signed this day, wishing to regulate definitively every thing which has relation to the said cession, have

authorised to this effect the plenipotentiaries, that is to say;—the president of the United States has, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, nominated for their plenipotentiaries, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said U. States, near the government of the French republic—and the first consul of the French republic in the name of the French people, has named as plenipotentiary of the said republic, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois—who, in virtue of their powers, which have been exchanged this day, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. The government of the United States engages to pay to the French government, in the manner specified in the following article, the sum of sixty millions of francs, independent of the sum which shall be fixed by another convention for the payment of the debts due by France to the citizens of the United States.

Art. II. For the payment of the sum of sixty millions of francs, mentioned in the preceding article, the United States shall create a stock of eleven millions, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London, Amsterdam, or Paris, amounting by the half year to three hundred and thirty seven thousand, five hundred dollars, according to the proportions which shall be determined by the French government to be paid at either place—the principal of said stock to be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States, in annual payments of not less than three millions of dollars each—of which the first payment shall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications; this stock shall be transferred to the government of France, or to such person or persons as shall be authorised to receive it, in three months at most after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if the French government should be desirous of disposing of the said stock to receive the capital in Europe, at shorter terms, that its measures for that purpose shall be taken so as to favour, in the greatest degree possible, the credit of the United States, and to raise to the highest price the said stock.

Art. III. It is agreed that the dollar of the United States, specified in the present convention, shall be fixed at five francs 333 1000ths or five livres eight sous turnois.

The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months to date from this day, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language—to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French republic, (30th April, 1803.)

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,  
BARBE MARBOIS,  
JAMES MONROE.



# CONVENTION. BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The president of the United States of America, and the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, having by a treaty of this date terminated all difficulties relative to Louisiana, and established on a solid foundation the friendship which unites the two nations, and being desirous, in compliance with the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemaire, ninth year of the French republic (30th September, 1800,) to secure the payment of the sums due by France to the citizens of the United States, have respectively nominated as plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French republic; and the first consul, in the name of the French people, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury; who after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. The debts due by France to citizens of the United States, contracted before the 8th of Vendemaire, ninth year of the French republic (30th September, 1800,) shall be paid according to the following regulations with the interest at six per cent. to commence from the period when the accounts and vouchers were presented to the French government.

Art. II. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose fulfilment is compromised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

Art. III. The principal and interests of the said debts shall be discharged by the United States, by orders drawn by their minister plenipotentiary on their treasury; these orders shall be payable in sixty days after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and the convention signed this day, and after possession shall be given of Louisiana by the commissaries of France to those of the United States.

Art. IV. It is expressly agreed that the preceding articles shall comprehend no debts but such as are due to citizens of the United States, have been and are yet creditors of France, for supplies for embargoes and prizes made at sea, in which the appeal has been properly lodged within the time mentioned in the said convention, 8th Vendemaire, ninth year (30th September, 1800.)

Art. V. The preceding articles shall apply only, first, to captures of which the council of prizes shall have ordered restitution, it being well understood that the claimant cannot have recourse to the United States otherwise than he might have had to the government of the French republic, and only in case of insufficiency of the captors; 2d, the debts mentioned in the said fifth article of the convention contracted before the 8th Vendemaire, an. 9 (30th September, 1800,) the payment of which has been heretofore claimed of the actual government of France, and for which the creditors have a right to the protection of the United States; the said fifth article does not comprehend prizes whose condemnation has been or shall be confirmed; it is the express intention of the contracting parties not to extend the benefit of the present convention to reclamations of American citizens, who shall have established houses of commerce in France, England or other countries than the United States, in partnership with foreigners, and who by that reason and the nature of their commerce ought to be regarded as domiciliated in the places where such houses exist. All agreements and bargains concerning merchandise, which shall not be the property of American citizens, are equally excepted from the benefit of the said convention, saving, however, to such persons their claims in like manner as if this treaty had not been made.

Art. VI. And that the different

questions which may arise under the preceding article may be fairly investigated, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States shall name three persons, who shall act from the present and provisionally, and who shall have full power to examine, without removing the documents, all the accounts of the different claims already liquidated by the bureaus established for this purpose by the French republic, and to ascertain whether they belong to the classes designated by the present convention and the principles established in it; or if they are not in one of its exceptions and on their certificate, declaring that the debt is due to an American citizen or his representative, and that it existed before the 8th Vendemaire, 9th year (30th September 1800,) the debtor shall be entitled to an order on the treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the third article.

Art. VII. The same agents shall likewise have power, without removing the documents, to examine the claims which are prepared for verification, and to certify those which ought to be admitted by uniting the necessary qualifications, and not being comprised in the exceptions contained in the present convention.

Art. VIII. The same agents shall likewise examine the claims which are not prepared for liquidation, and certify in writing those which in their judgment ought to be admitted to liquidation.

Art. IX. In proportion as the debts mentioned in these articles, shall be admitted, they shall be discharged with interest at six per cent. by the treasury of the United States.

Art. X. And that no debt which shall not have the qualifications above mentioned, and that no unjust or exorbitant demand may be admitted, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, or such other agent as the minister plenipotentiary of the United States shall think proper to nominate, shall assist at the operations of the bureaus, and co-operate in the examinations of the claims; and if this agent shall be of opinion that any debt is not completely proved, or if he shall judge that it is not comprised in the principles of the fifth article above mentioned, and if notwithstanding his opinion, the bureaus established by the French government should think that it ought to be liquidated, he shall transmit his observations to the board established by the U. S. who, without removing documents, shall make a complete examination of the debt & vouchers which support it, and report the result to the minister of the U. States. The minister of the United States shall transmit his observations, in all such cases, to the minister of the treasury of the French republic, on whose report the French government shall decide definitively in every case.

The rejection of any claim shall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it, the French government reserving to itself the right to decide definitively on such claim so far as it concerns itself.

Art. XI. Every necessary decision shall be made in the course of a year, to commence from the exchange of ratifications, and no reclamation shall be admitted afterwards.

Art. XII. In case of claims for debts contracted by the government of France with citizens of the United States since the 8th Vendemaire, 9th year (30th September 1800,) not being comprised in this convention, may be pursued, and the payment demanded in the same manner as if it had not been made.

Art. XIII. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from the date of the signature of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective ministers plenipotentiary have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, declaring nevertheless that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French and English languages; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French republic, 30th April, 1803.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

FRANCIS BARBE MARBOIS,  
JAMES MONROE.

## WASHINGTON CITY.

### Congress of the United States.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, October 21.

A message from the senate, informing the house that they had elected the Rev. Dr. Gantt their chaplain. No business being before the house, it adjourned accordingly at 1 o'clock.

SATURDAY, October 22.

#### LOUISIANA TREATY.

The following message was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Harvie, his secretary. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In my communication to you, of the 17th inst. I informed you that conventions had been entered into, with the government of France, for the cession of Louisiana to the United States. These, with the advice and consent of the senate, have now been ratified and my ratification exchanged for that of the first consul of France in due form, they are communicated to you for consideration of your legislative capacity. You will observe that some important conditions cannot be carried into execution, but with the aid of the legislature; and that time presses a decision on them without delay.

The ulterior provisions also suggested in the same communication, for the occupation and government of the country, will call for early attention. Such information, relative to its government, as time and distance have permitted me to obtain, will be ready to be laid before you within a few days. But as permanent arrangements for this object may require time and deliberation, it is for your consideration whether you will not forthwith make such temporary provisions for the preservation, in the mean while, of order and tranquility in the country, as the case may require.

TH: JEFFERSON.

October 21st, 1803.

On motion of Mr. Randolph it was agreed to be referred to a committee of the whole house; that the treaty and convention shall be printed for the use of the members; and that it be made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Randolph then moved "That a resolution be entered into by this house, that provisions ought to be made for carrying into effect the treaty and convention of the 30th day of April last between the United States of America and the republic of France."

This was also agreed to be referred to a committee of the whole house.

## THE HERALD.

### EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, November 8.

Those who are concerned in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company are requested by Authority to take Notice that the Second payment will not become due until the FIFTEENTH of December.

NEW YORK, October 25.

A letter was received on Saturday by a merchant in this city, from his correspondent at New Orleans, (per brig Patty) dated September 24, which says, "A Spanish schooner is just arrived here from Havana with orders to the governor not to give up the possession of Louisiana to either France or the United States; but to wait for further instructions from the court of Spain."

The celebrated Irish chief Napper Tandy died at Bordeaux about the middle of August last.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Cornelia, captain Bliss, in an excellent passage of 32 days from Bristol. The latest English papers brought by captain Bliss (for which we return him thanks) are to the 23d September. Captain Bliss reports that as late as

the 23th of Sept. no events of consequence had transpired; Spain continued to preserve her neutrality, and Portugal, as yet, was exempt from French violence. In the north of Europe affairs remained in the same indecisive situation in which they were left by our last accounts. The English nation instead of dreading the threatened invasion, began to fear that the Corsican had entirely relinquished his design. To meet the military ardor of the people, it was believed some serious descents on the coast of France were meditated by the British government. Such an enterprise would be joined by a vast number of volunteers.

The grand jury of Middlesex has found a bill against William Cobbett, for an assault on the editor of the True Briton.

The accounts from China stated that rebellion continued to rage in that country. On the 6th of the 12th moon a dreadful conflict took place between the king's troops, amounting to thirty thousand, and the rebels. The latter were repulsed seven times and as often returned the assault; they at length mounted, the ramparts of the bastion where the king was in person. It was at this period that the fight became sanguinary beyond description—the king, placed in the centre of guards, sword in hand, dealt destruction all around.

About the conclusion of the afternoon, the ramparts were entirely cleared, and the gates were ordered to be opened; the king then attacked and followed the rebels to the banks of the river, where the engagement was renewed with redoubled fury, and the most dreadful slaughter commenced; for the gun boats played upon them in front, and the river being broad and rapid, and night coming on, thousands perished in the water. Wang Tou-kle, son of the usurper, whose brother was king of Cochin China, and he himself governor of Tonking, fled to the mountains; but his younger brother had not equal good fortune. Thirty general officers and colonels, as well as 12,000 men, were taken prisoners; the numbers which are drowned are stated at 3000. The day after the battle the king came to the capital, and issued orders to attack the fugitive rebels in every direction in the province of Quim Hon. In consequence of this order, which was immediately complied with, their army was attacked on the third of the second moon, in four different positions—to the south, general Ougteu Quon, with 40,000 men; to the east, the queen's cousin landed 30,000; to the north, general Dink Tah, with 70,000; to the west general Doudon was appointed with 40,000. All passages were guarded with strong detachments. On the 4th, they forced a defile to the north, which is called Benda mountains; and the generals of the northern division were fortunate enough to effect a junction in the plain of Mou San. The loss of the enemy is inconceivably great, the killed amounting to 9000. On the 7th, they again gave battle; the marine force was added to the army of the north, and advanced to the southward gradually, until the 15th of the moon, when a complete junction of all the armies were effected, to the number of 200,000 men! The enemy appeared to cover an extent of six miles at the foot of the mountains. Their commander in chief Shein Phoo—the general of the rebel marine force which had been previously burnt by the king named Theu Do, the general Dou Douekon, and their respective attendants, decamped in the night of the 16th or 17th of the second moon, and retired to the mountains of Laos.

Thus matters remain, according to the latest intelligence received at Bombay; but certain advices have been transmitted from China, stating that the king, with a view to crush this formidable rebellion, which has existed with more or less consequence for these forty years, and at the same time to give due energy to his government, had set out on the 19th of the moon with an army of 300,000, to Tonkin, to be publicly crowned.

#### FROM THE BALANCE.

#### THE PETITION

Of Liberty, Patriotism, and Republicanism.

To the dread majesty of the sovereign people, the petition of the



humbly sheweth; that we petitioners had greatly signalized ourselves and were supposed to have acquired immortal honor, during the revolution in this country; and that we have ever since demeaned ourselves virtuously, strictly adhering to the great principles of social order, opposing every species of tyranny, on one hand, and all kinds of licentiousness on the other, and uniformly seeking the general good. When Warren fell, we were standing by his side, and his dying eyes were affectionately fixed on us. The gallant Montgomery we attended to the plains of Abram, and in our arms we supported the hero, in his last moments. With the great Washington, both in the market, and afterward in the cabinet we were domesticated: in the tents of the immortal Green, and Lincoln, the brave christian soldier, we were perfectly at home. Peyton, Randolph, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, Henry Laurens, Governor Livingston, Governor Trumbull, Roger Shearman, and divers others, of prime note, were among our most familiar associates: their friendship and caresses were sincere, and did us honour, while mentioning the respectability of our former connexions, we are constrained, in justice to ourselves, solemnly to avow the purity of our own motives and the integrity of our conduct, and that we have never sought private emoluments at the expense of the public interests, nor have been seen in the train of dark plotting ambition, yet we are stigmatised at home and abroad, as cheats and swindlers.

We, your petitioners, beg leave respectfully to represent, that though guiltless and well deserving ourselves, we are suffering the loss of character and the pains of cruel mockings, from the atrocious conduct of those who have presumed to counterfeit our persons and to call themselves by our names, that there has been a combination of wicked men, to disparage us, that the ambitious and darkly deluging have prostituted our names for the furtherance of their nefarious purposes, while the licentious and debauched, who are aiming to subvert the venerable institutions, as well of religion as of society, pretend that they have imbibed their principles in our school, and that scape goat like, we are thus made to bear horrible iniquities, not our own. We are constrained to declare before your dread majesty, that swarms of impostors and cunning knaves begun this imposition on the other side of the Atlantic, by assuming the names and wearing the liveries of your petitioners, for the vilest of purposes. With unavailing indignation did we hear the atheists, the blasphemers, and the felons of France, yelling our praises and declaring themselves our disciples. With unavailing indignation did we behold the blood of men, women and children, shed, under the pretence of our solemn sanction, and flowing in a thousand streams. With deep-felt horror, did we witness cruelties innumerable and unutterable, acted in our names, and the cause of slavery and universal domination advanced by our authority. Not to dwell longer on the unmerited disgrace we have suffered abroad, we supplicate your attention to the disgraces, which, from manifold arts of knavery, are accumulating upon us even in this country. Even here our names are assumed and our garbs are worn, with a manifest view to swindle the public. Men the most arbitrary both in temper and principles, make boisterous professions of friendship towards us; and cunningly nickname our veteran champions and tried friends to render them odious. Judases betray us with a kiss. Hungry seekers of offices for which they are totally unfit, equally bepraise and disparage us. Crafty cheats and impostors, by their loud affected zeal, and under cover of a pretended alliance with us, impose on the weak and credulous, and thrust back and overtop real merit. Thus, for no kind of fault of ours, we are suffering a foul and increasing degradation, which, according to the present course of things, must soon terminate in universal scorn and contempt. Direful are our prefaces, that after all our services to mankind and to this country in particular, we shall soon be considered as vagabonds and cheats, and be banished the realm:—and our painful apprehensions on this head are

coupled with the despairing consideration, that if banished from this country, we can have no asylum under the sun; and that, over the whole wide world, every door will be shut against us.

To you, the sovereign people, we have with great humility, exposed our pitiable case; from you only can we hope for redress. Design, most pious, to cast a look of benignity toward your humble supplicants, and to use such speedy and efficacious measures as your sovereign wisdom shall suggest, for preventing our indelible disgrace and eternal exile, and for restoring us to the respectable rank which we had formerly the honor of holding; and we, your petitioners, &c.

(Signed) **LIBERTY, PATRIOTISM, REPUBLICANISM.**

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.

A letter from Trenton N. Jersey dated Thursday, says, "Gen. Bloomfield was this day chosen Governor of this state, by a majority of 16 in a joint vote of the two houses. The votes were 33 to 17."

Annapolis, November 3.

On Thursday last the subscription purse of one hundred and thirty eight dollars was run for over the course near this city, and won by Mr. Lloyd's horse Tanager.

On Friday last JOHN KILTY, Esq. was appointed register of the land office for the western shore of this state, in the room of JOHN CALLAHAN, Esq. deceased.

"Pots and Kettles to mend," is now to be the cry all over the union—the democratic tinkers, have got their budgets and bellows on their backs and are setting out to blow up their fires all over the country, and burn holes in the constitution in order to mend them again. It is earnestly hoped that the people of America will be content to let things remain as they are, so long as they serve their purposes well. That the federal constitution as it stands in all its parts has done so, no one who regards truth will deny. "I have learned to be therewith content," was the saying of a wife and holy personage—let this be the motto of Americans—let them not be disturbed by those discontented beings, who, as SANCHO PANCA says, "with for better bread than is made of wheat," those political bunglers, who, like botching tinkers, make twenty holes for one they stop.

[Charleston Courier.]

Wittman, in his travels just published, when speaking of Jerusalem, says:—"We were told by the priests of an extraordinary threat made by Bonaparte, namely, that, should he ever obtain possession of Jerusalem, he would plant the tree of liberty on the spot where the cross of Christ stood, and would bury the first French grenadier who should fall in the attack, in the tomb of our Saviour."

A late London paper says, "In the public gardens yesterday, which were numerously attended, some dashing ladies, in addition to their transparencies, sported in the Diana leg, by festooning the petticoat on the right side a few inches above the knee!"

**DIED**—On Sunday the 28th ultimo, JOHN CALLAHAN, Esq. Register of the Land Office of this state, in which capacity he has acted for 25 years and might justly be ranked among the most faithful and respectable officers of Maryland.

#### NOTICE.

**THE** Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county and state of Maryland, intend to petition the legislature, at their next session, to pass a law to authorise them to sell the property belonging to the poor of said county, and to levy a sufficient sum of money to enable them to purchase a situation near Easton, and to build the necessary buildings thereon, for the use of the poor.

By order of the Trustees,  
**JEREMIAH BROMWELL.**  
November 5, 1803. 95

**BLANK BONDS**  
For Sale at this Office.

**IT** having been stated to me, that it was the wish of several of the subscribers to the Rev. Doctor Gardiner's proposed Plan for supplying the vacant Parishes on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and for propagating the Gospel in that part of my diocese, that I should select fifteen gentlemen, from the list of subscribers to that Institution, to act as a committee for the government and direction of the said Institution;—I take the liberty, therefore, to recommend the following gentlemen for that purpose, viz.—

William Hemfley,  
William Hindman,  
Samuel Chamberlaine,  
Nicholas Hammond,  
John Singleton,  
George R. Hayward,  
William Hemfley, Jun.  
James Earle, Jun.  
John Goldsborough, Jun.  
Thomas B. Handis,  
Charles Goldsborough,  
Robert L. Nicols,  
Henry Nicols, Jun.  
James Steele,  
Robert H. Goldsborough.

**THOS. JNO. CLAGGETT,**

Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland.

July 20, 1803.

95 2°  
Doctor Gardiner will with much pleasure confer with the gentlemen composing the above committee, on Saturday the 19th instant, A. M. 11, at Easton. He hopes they will oblige him by 'as punctual an attendance as their situations will admit.

#### PROPOSALS

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

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

#### JESUS CHRIST,

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

#### HOLY APOSTLES,

And their successors for three hundred years after the Crucifixion.

By Ebenezer Thompson, D. D. and William Charles Price, L. L. D.  
Dedicated to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

#### CONDITIONS.

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

#### 100 dollars reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber on the 8th day of April last, a negro man named Tom—He is about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, stammers when talking, and has a stern look. His hair is uncommonly long, and sometimes wears it queued or platted. PAUL, another runaway, went off on Wednesday the 26th instant—He is tall, slim, 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 45 years of age; has a down look, but is polite when spoken to—He is fond of music, and performs on the fiddle and band-jew. The above reward will be given for the above runaways, if secured so that the subscriber get them again, with reasonable expenses if brought home—For either of them half the reward will be given.

**THOMAS MONELLY.**

St. Joseph's, Queen Ann's county,  
Eastern Shore of Maryland, } 94 5  
November 1, 1803.

#### LITERATURE.

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

## MEDICINES.

**T**HE Subscriber has lately opened a general and well chosen assortment of the Medicines, Furniture and Instruments usually kept by Druggists, which he offers for sale at the most reduced cash prices. Practitioners of Medicine in the neighbouring towns and counties, and country Store-keepers (whose custom it is to keep a small assortment of Medicines in ordinary use) may be promptly and cheaply supplied. To masters of families also, the subscriber offers small

#### MEDICINE CHESTS,

containing the most useful Medicines, neatly put up with directions—economy need hardly be urged in recommendation of one of these for every family in the country. Persons but a few miles distant from a Physician, may by this mean save themselves much expense and trouble, nor to mention the propriety of keeping at hand medicines sometimes immediately necessary.

#### PATENT MEDICINES;

as Church's & Bateman's Cough Drops, Warner's Elixir, Soughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Haarlem & British Oils, Anderson's and Hooper's Pills, James' Powders, Essential Salt of Lemons, Kennedy's Corn Plaster, Steer's Opodeldoc, &c. to which a large addition is shortly expected.

The subscriber has also for sale a small assortment of GROCERIES; as Cogniac and Bordeaux Brandy of excellent quality, genuine Holland Gin, Jamaica and other West India Spirits, Antigua and New England Rum and Whisky—Spices fresh and good; mould and dipt Candles, Soap, Window Glass, Nails, a few sets of handsome Tea China, genuine Havana Segars, &c. all of which he will sell at the lowest rates for cash.

**EDWARD EARLE.**

Easton, Nov. 1, 1803. 94 4.  
N. B. Indelible Ink for sale—paper, pencils, wafers, sealing-wax, &c.

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, to which a large addition is shortly expected.

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

**WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,**  
ON THE PREMISES,

On the eighth day of December next,

at one o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not

fair, on the first fair day afterwards,

ALL that part of a tract of Land

called Western Fields, containing

one hundred and sixty acres, more or

less, which is situated lying and being

in Somerset county, near Spring Hill

Chapel, of which there is about ten

acres in cultivation, the residue is well

timbered and of a good soil. Also,

will be sold on the same day, on the

premises, all that part of a tract of land

called Ill Neighbourhood, containing

one hundred acres, more or less, which

is situated lying and being in the

county aforesaid, and also near the

said Spring Hill Chapel, part cleared

and part timbered. I think it unnecessary to give any further description,

as those wishing to purchase may view

the premises. The terms of sale will

be, the whole of the purchase money

to be paid in one year from the day of

sale. The purchaser or purchasers to

give bond with approved security, with

interest from the day of sale. Posses-

sion will be given on the day of sale,

but no deed will be executed until the

purchase money is paid. The credi-

tors of the said Lewis Daltrew, are

hereby directed to exhibit their claims

with the proper vouchers, to the Chan-

cery Court, in three months from the

day of sale.

**EVANS WILLING, Trustee.**

Somerset county, } 94 8 dec.

Nov. 1, 1803.

#### FOR SALE.

**200 barrels of corn.**

Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 1, 1803.



# THE LEAF.

WE ALL DO FADE AS A LEAF—  
Isa. LXIV. 6.

SEE the leaves around us falling,  
Dry and wither'd on the ground;  
Thus to thoughtless mortals calling,  
In a sad and solemn sound.

Sons of Adam, once in Eden,  
Blighted when like us he fell,  
Hear the lecture we are reading,  
'Tis alas the truth we tell.

Virgins, much, too much presuming  
On your boasted white and red,  
View us late in beauty blooming,  
Number'd now among the dead.

Gripping misers nightly waking,  
See the end of all your care;  
Fled on wings of our own making,  
We have left our owners bare.

Sons of honour, fed on praises,  
Flottering high on fancied worth,  
Lo! the fickle air that raises,  
Brings us down to parent earth.

Learnd fops, in systems jaded,  
Who for new ones daily call,  
Cease, at length, by us persuaded,  
Ev'ry leaf must have its fall.

Youths, tho' yet no losses grieve you,  
Gay in health and manly grace,  
Let no cloudless skies deceive you,  
Summer gives to autumn place.

Venerable fires grown hoary,  
Hither turn th' unwilling eye,  
Think amidst your falling glory,  
Autumn tells a winter nigh.

Yearly in our course returning,  
Messengers of shortest stay,  
Thus we preach the truth concerning,  
"Heaven and earth shall pass away."

On the tree of life eternal,  
Man, let all thy hope be staid,  
Which alone forever vernal,  
Bears a leaf that shall not fade.

## MRS. REDHEAD,

BEGS leave thus publicly to return  
her most respectful thanks to her  
customers in general for the many past  
favours with which they have obliged  
her in her line of business, and flatters  
herself that she shall, by a due atten-  
tion to her profession and to Fancy,  
merit a continuance of their encour-  
agement.—In addition to MILL-  
NERY, she informs the Ladies of Tal-  
bot and other Counties, that she now  
carries on MANTUA-MAKING, UP-  
HOLSTERY, and PLAIN SEWING.—In  
each of these three departments of bu-  
siness, they may be supplied upon the  
shortest notice, as she now has an assis-  
tant.

Easton, Oct. 25, 1803. 93

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber hath obtained from  
the orphan's court of Dorchester coun-  
ty, in Maryland, letters of administra-  
tion on the personal estate of *George Brannick*, late of Dorchester county,  
deceased:—All persons having any  
claims against said deceased, are here-  
by warned to exhibit the same, with  
the vouchers thereof to the subscriber,  
at or before the 1st day of February  
next; they may otherwise by law be  
excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate. Given under my hand this  
14th day of October, 1803.

BRUFFITT TALL, Adm'or.  
of George Brannick, dec'd.  
93

THIS is to give notice to the cre-  
ditors of *Robert Rolle*, an insol-  
vent debtor of Dorchester county; that  
the subscriber hath been by the Chan-  
cellor appointed Trustee for their be-  
nefit, and that the Chancellor hath  
limited and appointed the 20th day of  
December next, before which day they  
are to bring in and declare their claims  
to me the subscriber.

WILLIAM TRIPPE, Trustee.  
October 25, 1803. 93 3

## Valuable Farm

FOR RENT.

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

Should I not rent this property by the  
1st October, I shall want an Overseer to  
reside there. JAMES BORDLEY,  
Head of Wye, Sept. 12th 1803, 97

## Notice.

THE subscriber hath obtained from  
the orphans court of Talbot  
county, letters of administration de  
bonis non with the will annexed, on  
the personal estate of *Samuel Sharp*,  
deceased, request all those having  
claims to exhibit the same; and those  
indebted are requested to make imme-  
diate payment.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,  
Administrator de bonis non.  
Talbot county, Oct. 18, 1803. 6

## Notice.

THE subscribers having obtained  
from the orphans court of Balti-  
more county, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of *Peter Sharp*,  
deceased; all persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are requested  
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers  
thereof; and those indebted are re-  
quested to make immediate payment.

ANN SHARP, Adm'trix.  
SOLOMON DICKINSON, adm'r.  
Talbot County, Oct. 18 1803. 6

THE Trustees of WASHINGTON  
ACADEMY met at Princess Anne,  
according to adjournment, and were pre-  
sent,

Hon. JOHN DONE, Esq. President.

JOHN GALE,

GEORGE ROBERTSON,

JOHN STEWART,

JAMES WILSON,

WILLIAM JONES,

GEORGE HANDY,

GEORGE W. JACKSON,

LITTLETON D. TEACKLE,

Hon. LITTLETON DENNIS, Sec'y.

The following resolution was adopted  
by unanimous concurrence, viz.

The Trustees finding it impracticable  
to dispose of a sufficient number of Tickets  
to authorize a drawing of the Lottery,  
do resolve that the same shall be abandon-  
ed and given up, and that the respective  
persons, who may have disposed of Tickets,  
shall be desired to return the money, and  
receive the Tickets from those to whom  
they may have disposed of them, and make  
a return thereof to the Commissioners of  
the said Lottery. It is further resolved,  
that the above shall be published in the  
*Easton Herald*.

October 11, 1803. 91 6

## 100 Sheep for sale,

BY

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

Mouth of Wye, Sept. 27, 1803. 89

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

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

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

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

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

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

## Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz.

### Dr. Hahn's Anti Billious Pills.

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

### Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases  
of the Eyes.

### Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

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

### The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

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

### Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obsti-  
nate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, fore  
throats, approaching consumptions.

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

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

### The Genuine Persian Lotion,

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

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

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

### The Patent Indian Vegetable

Specific.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

### Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

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

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative

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

Various other patent Medicines besides those  
enumerated.

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

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

### TO BE RENTED,

And Possession given on the first of October,

### CONVENIENT Two Story

A House and Lot situated on West  
street.—There are two rooms below  
and three above, a kitchen, and cellar  
under the whole House. A Stable  
and Smoak House will also be put up.  
For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES BLAIR.  
Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86 16.

FOR SALE,  
That valuable Mill and Mill Seat com-  
monly called

## Gibson's Mill,

SITUATE on the Eastern Branch of  
Wye River, together with about eigh-  
ty or an hundred acres of valuable Land  
adjoining, about ten acres of which is  
prime Meadow Land.—This Mill being  
situate in a fine wheat country and on a  
never failing stream, renders her more va-  
luable than any Mill on the Eastern Shore,  
and the whole works new and complete—  
Also the indisputable right of the subscri-  
ber to that part of a tract of Land called  
ADDITION, lying on the North side of the  
Land formerly sold to the late Arthur  
Bryan, and which part of the Addition is  
supposed to contain about fifty acres:—  
The whole to be sold with some stock and  
other moveable property, at public sale, on  
Thursday the seventeenth day of November  
next, if fair, and if not, on the first fair  
day following. A credit of from five to  
seven years will be given by the purcha-  
ser entering into bond with approved secu-  
rity for the punctual payment of the annu-  
al instalments with the Interest on the  
whole. There will be some reservation  
and further conditions, all of which will  
be more particularly made known on the  
day of sale and immediate possession given  
to the purchaser. Any person wishing to  
be particularly informed as to the limits of  
this property and the title which is indis-  
putable, may apply to Doctor William E.  
Setb, adjoining the same.

JOHN GIBSON.  
Annapolis, 15th, Oct. 1803. 92 4

## NOTICE

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS.  
September, 14, 1803. 88.

## CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

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

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

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

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

By order of the Board,  
JOSEPH TATNALL, President.  
Sept. 20, 1803. 88 1 Dec.

## Notice.

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

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

## Having received Information

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

RICHARD NICOLS.  
Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 15.





# EASTERN SHORE

# INTELLIGENCER.

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

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1803.

[NO. 696.]

From the Fredericktown Herald.

We request the particular attention of our readers to the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this state, and to the paragraph to which it alludes.—No doubt can be entertained as to the correctness of the account given of the proceedings in the Savannah council as it is taken from a democratic paper, and appears to be regularly attested by the proper officer. And the respectable source from which the rest of the information is received, leaves no room for the suspicion of falshood. Where will this unparalleled conduct end? To what lengths are the people of this country prepared to go? Are they ready to cry out with one voice in favor of whatever is done by their party, no matter whether right or wrong; or are they resolved to shut their eyes against the truth, and obstinately, and in spite of the most convincing testimony disbelieve every thing that is too shameful to be palliated? In any other times than these the appointment of a man who has acted like Welfcher, would have excited universal indignation. In any other times indeed such a man, never would have received an appointment; never would have met with the countenance of government. But now the whole and sole object, appears to be to increase the strength of the ruling party. And every man who is considered as capable of exerting some influence, and bringing some votes to the poll, is immediately patronized by the possessors of power, and a lucrative office secures his fidelity and ensures his exertion in favor of the party.

Nor have we indeed any reason to boast of our superiority in this respect, over our fellow citizens of Georgia.—We believe if the same scenes had been acted here, they would have met with equal approbation and applause. For if we look to the appointments in this state or even in this county, we shall find men in office who upon no principle of justice can claim a superiority of merit to a Welfcher, a Blount, or a Sheftall. The same causes produce the same effects. And while we know that every thing is done with the view of adding to the strength of the party in power, we must expect to see talents, integrity and patriotic services entirely overlooked, and abject submission to the "lords and masters of the land" the only passport to "honor and confidence."

"I inclose you a paragraph" which appeared in a "Georgia Republican," a democratic paper, of the nineteenth of August last. It will give you some idea of democracy in this part of the world. It will shew you what lengths the love of office will induce these men to go. You will see by the extract that Welfcher and Stebbins are to hold the office of aldermen of Savannah for eleven months after receiving the appointment of commissioners of bankruptcy under the U. States, although a law of Georgia expressly disqualifies them. And to add to the infamy of the transaction, Mr. Welfcher with true democratic modesty voted in his own favor, in his own case, and by his own vote divided the council, so as to give his friend in the chair the opportunity of deciding the question. Perhaps you may wish to know who these men are that are thus openly and upon solemn deliberation violating a law made by their own party. Welfcher

himself is one of those British hirelings who came out during the revolution, and served in the river Savannah on board a British galley: He afterwards deserted to the Americans. He is now as you see an alderman of Savannah, and a commissioner of bankruptcy, and has been enabled by his own vote, to hold both offices for eleven months, the law of Georgia to the contrary notwithstanding. Blount who voted on the same side was a sergeant in the British provincials under Richard Wayne, and Sheftall, another of the jinto, is recorded in the Georgia commission act as a traitor to his country. These are the men who have taken upon themselves to dispense with the laws of our state. When a king of England attempted to dispense with the laws of England, he was justly branded a tyrant. But when Welfcher, Blount, Sheftall, and Morel, aldermen of Savannah dispense with the laws of Georgia, they are in modern phraseology, "good republicans," and not tyrants. You will not I suppose be surprised to hear that this outrageous conduct does not at all lessen Mr. Welfcher or his co-adjutors in the esteem of their party, and is not likely to deprive him of the confidence and patronage of Mr. Jefferson."

\* Here follows the paragraph.

## IN COUNCIL.

Savannah, August 8th, 1803.

### PRESENT,

Mr. Williamson in the chair—Messrs. Howard, Sweet, Welfcher, Morel, Woodruff, Flying, Blount, & Sheftall.

A motion was made by Alderman Howard, seconded by Alderman Woodruff, in the following words:

"Whereas, the law of this state passed on the 13th day of February, 1797, "to amend an act for regulating the town of Savannah and hamlets thereof, and for other purposes," expressly enacts "that no person holding an appointment under this state, or the United States (except justices of peace and officers of the militia) shall be eligible to the appointment of an Alderman." And whereas it appears to the council, that Joseph Welfcher and Edward Stebbins, Esqs. hold the office of commissioners of bankruptcy, an appointment under the United States.

Resolved, that Joseph Welfcher and Edward Stebbins, Esqs. are by law disqualified from acting as aldermen of the city of Savannah.

Whereupon it was moved by alderman Morel, seconded by alderman Blount, that the motion of alderman Howard gave place for the following:

"Resolved, that the present motion of Mr. Howard and the matter thereof, lay on the table for the consideration of the board until the first Monday in July.

The question being put on Mr. Morel's motion, it was carried in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays were then called for, and being taken as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Sheftall, Morel, Blount, Welfcher.

Nays—Messrs. Flying, Sweet, Woodruff, Howard.

Council being equally divided, the chairman gave the casting vote in favor of the motion for postponement.

Extract from the minutes.

THOMAS PITT, C. C.

The following is a certificate produced by Mr. Howard, and partly read; the reading of the remainder was

dispensed with; in consequence of an admission on the part of Mr. Welfcher, of the facts therein stated, viz.

District of Georgia, }  
Clerk's Office. } R.

I Richard M. Stiles, clerk of the district court of Georgia, do hereby certify, that Joseph Welfcher and Edward Stebbins, Esqs. are appointed by the president of the United States, general commissioners of bankruptcy in, and for, the district aforesaid, and that their respective commissions, bearing date the 30th of December, 1802, are recorded in my office by order of the hon. William Stephens, district judge.

Given under my hand, at Savannah, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1803.

RICHARD M. STILES, CLK.

It is to be observed in this case, that the power of the present board of mayor and aldermen extends only to the first Monday in July next, and that Mr. Welfcher, who voted for the postponement of the original resolution, is one of the parties concerned in that resolution.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, October, 22.

Agreeable to notice given by Mr. Breckenridge yesterday, he had leave to bring in a bill "To enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April last," which was read; Ordered, That it pass to the second reading.

Mr. Clinton, a senator from the state of New-York, on Friday introduced the resolution which follows, and notified the senate, that he should call it up for decision the next day—viz.

"Resolved, by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit:

"That the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, in the words following, to wit—"The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves: and they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate: The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted:—The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president: and if no person have a majority, then from the highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose a President."

But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice: in every case after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of electors shall be the vice president; but if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president, and that the following paragraph be inserted in lieu thereof, to wit:

"The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves, they shall name in distinct ballots, the person voted for as president; and the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of all the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate, shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. The person having the greatest number of votes for vice president, shall be vice president; and in case of an equal number of votes for two or more persons for vice president, they being the highest on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president from those having such an equal number; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice." Referred.

## Congress of the United States.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, October 24.

Mr. Duff called for the order of the day, and the house went into a session, and the whole on the state of the union—agreed, and Mr. Varney in the chair.

Mr. Duff then said, that he conceived no business could be made to the following day, which he presented on Friday, and the house adjourned.

On Saturday the senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That



the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the different states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said constitution, viz.

In all future elections of president and vice president the electors shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves—the person having a majority of all the electors appointed as president, shall be president; and if there shall be no such majority, the president shall be chosen from the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list for president, by the house of Representatives in the manner directed by the constitution—the person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president; and in case of an equal number of votes for two or more persons for vice president, they being the highest on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president from those having such equal number in the manner directed by the Constitution."

Mr. Clay moved an amendment to strike out from the word 'president' and to insert, in substance, that if no person should have such majority, that the house of Representatives should by ballot choose from the two having the greatest number of votes, and if two or more in like manner shall have an equal number, that the house shall choose by ballot out of the whole.

After considerable conversation for and against the amendment, the question was taken for the committee to rise.—Ayes 60—Noes 55.

Mr. Varnum then left the chair, and reported to the speaker, that the committee had risen and came to no resolution.

Mr. Griswold then rose to make a motion respecting that part of the president's Message which respected Louisiana; in which the house continued in very interesting debate until a late hour.

At six o'clock the house was counted, and the motion lost, by a majority of two.

ANNAPOLIS, November 10.

### Legislature of Maryland.

#### SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Nov. 7.

BEING the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the legislature of this state, a sufficient number of members not appearing to form a quorum, adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

A SUFFICIENT number of delegates being convened, they severally qualified, and proceeded to ballot for a speaker, and on counting the ballots it appeared that the honourable Tobias B. Stansbury, was elected.

The house appointed Mr. William Harwood, clerk, and Mr. George Howard, assistant clerk. Ordered, that they be qualified as such.

The house appointed Mr. Cornelius Mills sergeant at arms, Mr. John True-man door keeper and Mr. John Sands assistant door keeper. Ordered, That they be qualified.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the clerk of the senate of the United States with the journals of the senate; which was read.

Petitions from John Hook, of Baltimore county, Thomas Trueman Greenfield, of Charles county, and Samuel Evans of Prince George's county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred to Mr. Van-Horn, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. E. Davis, Mr. Miller, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Gantt and Mr. Wilson, to consider and report thereon.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Math inform the reverend Mr. Wyatt that the house request be performed divine service every morning at the meeting of the house.

The house proceeded to ballot for committee clerks, and the ballots be-

ing deposited in the ballot box the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after some time returned and reported that A. Golder, Louis Gaffaway, Daniel C. Hopper, Charles Williamson and William Bowers, were elected.—Ordered, That they be qualified.

The house appointed Mr. Clarke, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Hatcheson, Mr. Mercer and Mr. Shaaff, a committee to report such rules as are proper to be observed during the session.

The house adjourns till 6 o'clock.

#### POST MORTEM.

THE house met. Mr. Solomon Frazier, a delegate returned for Dorchester county, and Mr. John Young, a delegate returned for Caroline county, appeared, and after qualifying in the mode prescribed by the constitution and form of government, and taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States, took their seats in the house.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

THE house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Resolved, That this house will sit for the dispatch of public business during the present session from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A petition from Thomas Paiven, of Frederick county, praying an act of insolvency, was preferred, read and referred.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the treasurer of the western shore, inclosing an extract from the proceedings of the stockholders of the Patowmack company at their annual meeting at Georgetown; which was read. Also a letter from the trustee of the state, inclosing an account current of funded stock to the 31st of October, 1803, inclusive, and an account current of interest and principal received on said stock to the same period; which were read.

Messrs. Clarke, Alexander, Swearingen, Montgomery, Gantt, Williams and Wood, were elected a committee to inspect and examine the returns of elections.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the auditor-general, inclosing the western shore treasurer's account as charged on the auditor's books; also an estimate of the state debt up to the first November, 1803; which was read.

Messrs. Frazier, Dugan, Van Horn, Hawkins, Veatch, Ireland and Sturgis, were elected a committee of claims.

Messrs. Clarke, Harwood, Kerchner, Angier and Wilson, were elected a committee of grievances and courts of justice. Ordered, That they have power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Clarke, from the committee, delivers to the speaker the rules necessary for the house.

On motion, leave was given to bring in a bill for the valuation of real and personal property in this state.

Petitions from Patten Coleman, of Baltimore county, and from sundry inhabitants of said county, were preferred and read.

On motion, leave was given to bring in a bill for the encouragement of learning in the several counties of this state therein mentioned.

Messrs. Chapman, Montgomery, Van Horn, Dickson and Miller, were elected a committee to inquire what laws have expired or will expire during the present session.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

#### SENATE.

THURSDAY, November 10.

A sufficient number of members to form a quorum, attended this day.

LONDON, September 20.

#### ATTACK ON GRANVILLE.

Through one Portsmouth letter of yesterday we conveyed to our readers the welcome intelligence of a successful attack made by Sir James Saumarez on the town and port of Granville. The force employed on this expedition, which was invited by the preparations carrying on at that place, consisted of the Cerberus frigate (some letters say the Hydra) two sloops, and some bomb vessels.—Having stationed these to the best advantage, he soon silenced

the batteries, and, having nearer bombarded the town, sent fire to the shipping, and destroyed a great number of the gun boats in the harbor.—The inhabitants, in the most trepidation, fled up the country. Sir James Saumarez, however, continued the bombardment until his ammunition was nearly expended, and then returned without the loss of a single man.—The commander himself was slightly wounded in the leg by a splinter.—By this gallant and spirited achievement, the preparations which were made, as it is understood, for the invasion of Jersey and Guernsey, are not only destroyed, but another lesson is given to the insolent enemy on the folly of menacing this island, when, on his own shores, and under his own batteries, he cannot remain protected from the strenuous impulse of British valour.

#### CAPTURE.

London, September, 15.

The Lord Nelson was captured by the Bellona, French privateer, on the 14th of August last, off Cape Clear, within sight of land. The Bellona was pierced for thirty-six guns, and had twenty-eight, with 260 men. The engagement commenced very warmly at the distance of a cable length, the Lord Nelson being previously cleared for action. The enemy made the first attempt to board on the starboard quarter, but in this they did not succeed. They then ran up to the Lord Nelson's starboard bow, grappled, and boarded on the forecable. The enemy were gallantly opposed by the people on deck; the passengers bravely contributed their assistance, but they rushed on such numbers that they overpowered those on deck. Almost every person stationed there was either killed or wounded. The tops, lower yards, &c. of the Bellona, were filled with men firing down on the Lord Nelson's deck. The action lasted an hour and fifteen minutes. The privateer had eleven killed, among whom was the second captain, and twenty eight wounded.

Three days after the Lord Nelson was taken, an English brig privateer, of 14 four pounders, fell in with and attacked her four different times, until she was so disabled as to be obliged to sheer off for her own safety. It was during this action that Mr. Spottiswood, brother of the captain of the Lord Nelson, was killed by a shot from the privateer. He had been many years resident in the East Indies and had made a very handsome fortune. The officers of the Lord Nelson speak in the highest terms of the gallant manner in which the attack was begun and continued by the brig privateer, and lament that they have not an opportunity of discovering where and to whom she belongs, that a proper testimony might be paid to the merit of the officers and crew.

Soon after the above mentioned privateer had quitted the Lord Nelson, an English man of war hove in sight. To save his prize from the chance of being taken, the captain of the Bellona gave chase to the strange sail, and so managed as to call off her attention from the Indian until she was quite out of sight; but she never again rejoined the prize, which, however, would have got safe into Corunna, had not the Tonant, Spartiate, and the Colossus been cruising off that port. The Sea Gull had been in chase of her 19 hours.

The ship that first came up with the Lord Nelson was his majesty's ship Colossus, to whom she struck, without firing a gun.

When the Lord Nelson was taken by the French, the first lieutenant of the Bellona was put on board as prize master, who, in the several attacks, defended her most gallantly, and behaved to the passengers and other prisoners in the most handsome manner.

Capt. Spottiswood could not be removed on account of his wounds.

Colonel Murray was killed by a shot from the Sea Gull during the chase.

The Bellona is the same vessel that lately captured the Gulland's Grove East Indiaman, and it is said to be the very ship that annoyed us so much, in the bay of Bengal last war. Since the commencement of her naval depredations, she is supposed to have committed more serious aggressions against the commerce of this country than three fourths of all the privateers lately sent from France; having captured

an incredible number of prizes. She is a remarkable swift sailing vessel, as her manœuvre to divert the attention of our men of war from her prize sufficiently proves. Her crew, some of whom are blacks from St. Domingo, are a very bold and desperate set of men.

The Lord Nelson and cargo is estimated at 300,000l. and the salvage at 12 2 per cent. This was her second voyage.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Extract of a letter dated Sept. 1.

"No material incident happened on our voyage nor here until to-day, worth recital. Captain Bainbridge touched here on his way to join the squadron, three days ago, and this morning to the surprise of the inhabitants came in with a Moorish ship and an American brig her prize, which she had captured off Malaga. Captain Bainbridge fortunately fell in with her off Cape de Gat. This at once discovers to the Americans, that the emperor of Morocco, is about putting his previous hostile and malevolent threats now in execution against the United States. Commodore Morris is expected here hourly with the squadron and some Tripolitan prizes.—There was in the bay three days ago two Moorish cruisers, who affected to be looking out for Genoeses; by asserting they were at war with that power.

"It is the prevailing opinion of the people here, that the United States might as well be at war with the whole powers of the Barbary states as with a petty regency. If they would send out a formidable fleet to batter their towns and destroy their cruisers, it will be the only thing which will render your flag respectable, and gain a permanent establishment of peace and respect from the favages. The emperor of Morocco is now at Tangiers, about fifteen miles from here."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated 2d September.

"The emperor of Morocco has commenced hostilities against the United States, but as the Philadelphia frigate has captured the best cruiser, we expect he will make up matters very soon."

NEW YORK, October 26.

Ireland is still the scene of arrests, trials and executions. General Rufel was apprehended in a house in Parliament street—upon information communicated to major Sirr, he went to where this person was concealed. In a few minutes Rufel was discovered in an upper room, and in his defence—he drew a pistol from his breast, which however, he did not nor could not fire. The major with great intrepidity secured his prisoner, and he was safely lodged in the castle. Rufel after his arrest expressed himself with great boldness and confidence—talked of the cause in which he was embarked, and declared his readiness to support it in the field or on the scaffold.

After a very long trial, Robert Emmet, one of the principal conspirators in Ireland, who it was said drew up the constitution for the government of the United Irishmen, was sentenced on the 20th September at Dublin, and executed the next day.

In reporting this trial, the Hibernian Journal says,

"On the clerk of the Crown reading the indictment to the prisoner and informing him that a jury of his country had found him guilty; and then asking in the usual form why sentence should not be pronounced against him. The prisoner in a most animated speech, replete with the most elegant language, avowed his being one of the provisional government who issued the proclamation; that he gloried in the cause, and that as he had already exposed his life for it, he would not now shrink from expressing his sentiments, altho' with the halter nearly about his neck; that he trusted the court would allow him to express the sentiments, that while he had life he would persist in, and that death alone should prevent his acting on.—He particularly disclaimed any intention of the provisional government selling this country to the French and disavowed that any treaty was entered into with them, save that of receiving a small body of troops, enough in number, in co-operation with the insurgents, to overturn



the government—but insufficient to establish a French preponderancy.

The court heard him with a great deal of patience, and although indignation was visible in the countenance of every person in court at this public avowal of his guilt, yet not a murmur was heard—Lord Norbury after a salutary remonstrance to the prisoner, and paying a handsome compliment to some of the respectable members of the family to which he belongs, pronounced the awful sentence of the law, in cases of High Treason.

The same paper of the 21st Sept. contains the following account of his execution.

Yesterday about three o'clock, Robert Emmett, who had been found guilty of High Treason the day before, was conveyed under a strong guard from Kilmainham goal, in a carriage, accompanied by the rev. Mr. Grant and the rev. Mr. Gamble, in a slow solemn pace over Sarah's bridge, and from thence along Barrack street, and over the Queen's bridge to Thomas street, where a gallows had been erected. On their arrival at the fatal spot the prisoner remained about twenty minutes in the carriage with the clergymen: he then ascended the platform with a firm composed air, untied his neckcloth, and adjusted the rope about his neck—after exclaiming in an audible voice, "I die in peace with all mankind,"—the fatal signal was given, when he was turned off;—after hanging about thirty minutes his body was cut down, when the executioner performed the remaining part of the sentence of cutting off his head.—His remains were afterwards conveyed to Newgate.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, November 15.

The Rev. Dr. GARDINER is expected to assist in the services of the Church, by preaching on Sunday the 20th inst. at WHITE MARSH.

Died, on Tuesday morning last, in the 77th year of his age, ALLEN QUINN, Esq. long a resident of this city, and for 25 years a member of the house of delegates of this state.

[Annapolis pap.]

BALTIMORE, November 9.

Dispatches were received on Wednesday last by the president of the United States from Mr. Munroe at London. Nothing respecting the nature of their contents has transpired.

Dispatches were also received on the same day by the Spanish minister from his government.

It is said that a very alarming insurrection had taken place at Madrid, that the military had seized upon the prince of peace, and put him in close confinement; whether the Spanish dispatches contain any thing of this nature, is not to be discovered.

From Cadix, August 17.

"The situation of our market has experienced very little change since my last, but the political situation of this country is very much altered indeed. When I wrote you last, the war with England was expected every instant; now we are given to understand we are on the eve of hostility with France. This sudden change in the politics of the cabinet of Madrid arises from the conduct of Bonaparte towards Spain in the sale of Louisiana to the United States. It appears the cession of that province by Spain to France was under certain conditions, many of which have not been fulfilled, and others glaringly violated. A person of good information has assured me that remonstrances have been made to the first consul upon this head, with a vigor and energy that was not to be expected from a government generally supposed subservient to the will of France, and similar representations are to be made by our minister in the United States to your government, as it is insisted, that by the non fulfillment on the part of France of the conditions on which she was to have Louis-

iana, she has neither the right to possess it herself, nor to sell it to the United States.

This revolution in the European affairs may produce the most important consequences. Conjecture is almost about the destination of the small fleet arming here, of six seventy fours and eight frigates; but the general opinion is that the Havana will be its destination, with the view of blockading the Mississippi, in case your government ratifies the treaty with France. The Militia of all this kingdom is in motion. It is supposed the king will make a general review at Valladolid. The nature of the other military preparations evidently shews that they are directed against France. It is the general opinion that Great Britain will second the efforts of Spain for preventing Louisiana encroaching the already too extensive territory of the United States, and that Spain in return has pledged herself for the defence of Portugal against France. Time will shew what will be the result of this. But depend upon it that some great events are brewing upon the continent of Europe."

(Rel's Gazette.)

By accounts from Madrid, said to be of unquestionable authority, dated the 13th of August, we are assured that Spain has purchased her neutrality during the present war for six millions of livres per month, or three millions sterling a year; and Portugal has also purchased her neutrality for three millions of livres per month, or one million and a half sterling a year. Thus, Bonaparte has extorted from Spain and Portugal four millions and a sterling, to support him in the prosecution of the war.—Bonaparte with this additional sum of four millions and a half sterling, applicable to this warlike operations, becomes to Great Britain, much more formidable than when attempting to contend against her with empty coffers.

(Mer. Adv.)

The sloop William, capt. Monton, of Philadelphia, about a year ago sailed from Great Egg Harbour, for the Bite of Leogane, in St. Domingo. After her arrival off the port, she was boarded by a big grand barge, full of negroes who ordered all hands below; at the same time assured the captain they would not injure him nor his crew.—They broke open the hatches, and having drank considerably of liquor, became intoxicated. They came to the companion, called the captain on deck and began by stripping him, and after a great deal of abuse, stabbed him, and threw his body overboard. They proceeded the same way with the mate.—Two of the hands, viz. Richard Patterfon and Lewis Redy, made their escape by jumping into the sea, and swimming on shore, and left on board to the mercy of the negroes, two small boys, one a brother to the mate, who were no doubt murdered. The pirates towed the sloop into L'Arcaye, where they reported that the crew had jumped overboard and left her. But the before mentioned persons after wandering all night in the cane fields, were directed to the town by a negro who could speak English. They immediately made their case known to the commandant, who examined into the affair, and upon conviction of his guilt the captain of the barge was shot; but the rest escaped the punishment they merited. Lewis Redy entered on board a schooner bound to Charleston and Richard Patterfon went on board the brig William, bound to New York which arrived at Quarantine a few days ago from Crooked Island.

[Daily Advertiser.]

## Female Education.

AS I find it necessary for me, to attend to the Education of my own children for a year or two more, I would receive a few young Ladies into my family, to complete their education.

At the end of this year, I am to return to Castle Haven, which is a healthy and pleasant situation.

JAMES KEMP.

Appleby, Nov. 15, 1803. 96 3

## BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

## DAVID KERR, Junior,

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

ON MODERATE TERMS—AN

## Assortment of Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

CLOTHS, kersemeres, flannels, swansdown and mole skin veil patterns—a handsome collection of fashionable hunter's cord, twilled black and olive velvets, velveteens, fine beaver and carman fustians, bombazettes, camblets for cloaks, ratinet, poplin, calimancoes, joans spinning, fine rose and common blankets, carpets and carpeting, bed-ticking, fine and coarse table & toweling diapers, table cloths, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, fine India and British book and jaconet muslins and handkerchiefs, white and cold glazed cambric muslins, fine India cambric muslin for cravats, dimities, marseilles, chintzes and calicoes; silks, satins, modes, peelangs, silk shawls, and Barcelona handkerchiefs—fartins, china, and lutestring ribands; silk, worked and velvet bindings; white and coloured camel's hair shawls—moths and tippets; silk, cotton and worked hosiery, among which are, Ladies' love Stockings, and men's gauze worked hose—extra long black and white silk gloves and mitts—ladies' extra facan gloves, cotton & silk cords and tassels, and Bonaparte Belts, thread lace and edgings—spangled and plain kid, morocco, stuff and calfskin shoes—fine and coarse mens, boys and children's hats—common and pic nic suspenders, and cane umbrellas,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF Delf glass, tin, hard-ware and cutlery, among which are waiters, tea caddies, spittoons and block tin wash basons—sweeping and gilt hearth brushes—carriage and switch whips and spurs a la mode d'Angleterre—ALSO—

An assortment of GROCERIES.

Balton, November 15, 1803. 95

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court, of Caroline County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Green, late of said county, deceased.—All persons who are any way indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment at or by the 25th day of December next otherwise suits will certainly be commenced against them; and all those who have claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of March 1804; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 5th day of November, Anno Domini 1803.

ELIZABETH GREEN, Adm'rix.  
of John Green deceased.  
Hunting Creek, 96 340

IT having been stated to me, that it was the wish of several of the subscribers to the Rev. Doctor Gardiner's proposed Plan for supplying the vacant Parishes on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and for propagating the Gospel in that part of my diocese, that I should select fifteen gentlemen, from the list of subscribers to that Institution, to act as a committee for the government and direction of the said Institution;—I take the liberty, therefore, to recommend the following gentlemen for that purpose, viz.—

William Hemfley,  
William Hindman,  
Samuel Chamberlaine,  
Nicholas Hammond,  
John Singleton,  
George R. Hayward,  
William Hemfley, Jun.  
James Earle, Jun.  
John Goldsborough, Jun.  
Thomas B. Hand,  
Charles Goldsborough,  
Robert L. Nicols,  
Henry Nicols, Jun.  
James Steele,  
Robert H. Goldsborough.

THOS. JNO. CLAGSETT,  
Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland.

July 20, 1803. 95 2

Doctor Gardiner will with much pleasure confer with the gentlemen composing the above committee, on Saturday the 19th instant, A. M. 11, at Easton. He hopes they will oblige him by as punctual an attendance as their situations will admit.

## 100 dollars reward:

RAN away from the subscriber on the 8th day of April last, a negro man named TOM—He is about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, flannels when talking, and has a stern look. His hair is uncommonly long, and sometimes wears it queued or platted.

PAUL, another runaway, went off on Wednesday the 26th instant—He is tall, slim, 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 45 years of age; has a down look, but is polite when spoken to—He is fond of music, and performs on the fiddle and band-jew. The above reward will be given for the above runaways, if secured so that the subscriber get them again, with reasonable expenses if brought home—For either of them half the reward will be given.

THOMAS MONELLY.

St. Joseph's, Queen Ann's county,  
Eastern Shore of Maryland, } 94 5  
November 1, 1803.

## LITERATURE.

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

## NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Tatbot county and state of Maryland, intend to petition the legislature, at their next session, to pass a law to authorize them to sell the property belonging to the poor of said county, and to levy a sufficient sum of money to enable them to purchase a situation near Easton, and to build the necessary buildings thereon, for the use of the poor.

By order of the Trustees,  
JEREMIAH BROMWELL.  
November 5, 1803. 95

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

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,

ON THE PREMISES,

On the eighth day of December next, at one o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not fair, on the first fair day afterwards,

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

EVANS WILLING, Trustee  
Somerset county, }

Nov. 1, 1803. } 94 8.

## FOR SALE,

200 barrels of corn.

Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 1, 1803.



## MEDICINE

THE Subscriber has lately opened a general and well chosen assortment of the Medicines, Furniture and Instruments usually kept by Druggists, which he offers for sale at the most reduced cash prices. Practitioners of Medicine in the neighbouring towns and counties, and country Store-keepers (whose custom it is to keep a small assortment of Medicines in ordinary use) may be promptly and cheaply supplied. To masters of families also, the subscriber offers small

**MEDICINE CHESTS,** containing the most useful Medicines, neatly put up with directions—economy need hardly be urged in recommendation of one of these for every family in the country. Persons but a few miles distant from a Physician, may by this mean save themselves much expense and trouble, not to mention the propriety of keeping at hand medicines sometimes immediately necessary.

**PATENT MEDICINES;** as Chamber's & Bateman's Cough Drops, Warner's Elixir, Soughton's Bitters, Gidley's Cordial, Haarlem & British Oils, Anderson's and Hooper's Pills, James' Powders, Essential Salt of Lemons, Kennedy's Corn Plaster, Sweet's Opodeldoc, &c. to which a large addition is shortly expected.

The subscriber has also for sale a small assortment of Groceries; as Cogniac and Bordeaux Brandies of excellent quality; genuine Holland Gin, Jamaica and other West India Spirits, Antigua and New England Rum and Whisky—Spices fresh and good; mould and dipt Candles, Soap, Window Glass, Nails, a few sets of hand-some Tea China; genuine Havana Segars, &c. all of which he will sell at the lowest rates for cash.

**EDWARD EARLE.**  
Easton, Nov. 1, 1803. 94 4  
N. B. Indelible Ink for sale—paper, pencils, wafers, sealing-wax, &c.

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, to which a large addition is shortly expected.

## Mrs. REDHEAD,

Perceive thus publicly to return her most respectful thanks to her customers in general for the many past favors with which they have obliged her in her line of business, and flatters herself that she shall, by a due attention to her profession and to Fancy, merit a continuance of their encouragement.—In addition to MILLINERY, she informs the Ladies of Talbot and other Counties, that she now carries on MANTUA-MAKING, UP-HOLSTERY, and PLAIN SEWING.—In each of these three departments of business, they may be supplied upon the shortest notice, as she now has an assistant.

Easton, Oct. 25, 1803. 93

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Brannick, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having any claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, 1803.

**BRUFFITT TALL, Adm'or.**  
of George Brannick, dec'd.

## Valuable Farm FOR RENT.

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

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

## Notice.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Samuel Sharp, deceased; request all those having claims to exhibit the same; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

**SOLOMON DICKINSON,**  
Administrator de bonis non.  
Talbot county, Oct. 18, 1803. 6

## Notice.

THE subscribers having obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Sharp, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

**ANN SHARP, Adm'trix.**  
**SOLOMON DICKINSON, adm'r.**  
Talbot County, Oct. 18 1803. 6

THE Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY met at Princess Anne, according to adjournment, and were present,

Hon. JOHN DONE, Esq. President.  
JOHN GALE,  
GEORGE ROBERTSON,  
JOHN STEWART,  
JAMES WILSON,  
WILLIAM JONES,  
GEORGE HANDY,  
GEORGE W. JACKSON,  
LITTLETON D. TEACKLE,  
Hon. LITTLETON DENNIS, Sec'y.

The following resolution was adopted by unanimous concurrence, viz.

The Trustees finding it impracticable to dispose of a sufficient number of Tickets to authorize a drawing of the Lottery, do resolve that the same shall be abandoned and given up, and that the respective persons, who may have disposed of Tickets, shall be desired to return the money, and receive the Tickets from those to whom they may have disposed of them, and make a return thereof to the Commissioners of the said Lottery. It is further resolved, that the above shall be published in the Easton Herald.

October 11, 1803. 91 6

## 100 Sheep for sale,

BY  
**MATTHIAS BORDLEY.**  
Mouth of Wye, Sept. 27, 1803. 89

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE REV'D. ELISHA RIGG having rented the house now occupied by the honorable William Hindman, Esq. informs the public, that he intends to remove his FAMILY and FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the 1st day of January next. He will then be able to admit several Young Ladies in addition to the number he already has. The house is large and comfortable, and pleasantly situated on the Talbot County side of Wye River, 13 miles from Easton, and 12 from Centreville.

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

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

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

## Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz.

### Dr. Hahn's Anti Bilious Pills.

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

### Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes.

### Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

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

### The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

### Hamilton's Elixir.

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

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

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

### The Genuine Persian Lotions.

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

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

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

### The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific.

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

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

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative

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

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

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

## TO BE RENTED.

And Possession given on the first of October, CONVENIENT Two Story House and Lot, situated on West street.—There are two rooms below and three above, a kitchen and cellar under the whole House. A Stable and Smoak House will also be put up. For terms apply to the subscriber.

**CHARLES BLAIR.**  
Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86 tf.

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

## JESUS CHRIST,

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

**HOLY APOSTLES,** And their successors for three hundred years after the Crucifixion.

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

Dedicated to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

## CONDITIONS.

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

## NOTICE

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

**JOSEPH ENNALLS.**  
September, 14, 1803. 88.

## CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

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

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

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

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

By order of the Board,  
**JOSEPH TATNALL, President.**  
Sept. 20, 1803. 88 1 Dec.

## Notice.

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

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

## Having received Information

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

**RICHARD NICOLS.**  
Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 11





# EASTERN SHORE

# INTELLIGENCER.

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

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1803.

[NO. 697.]

From the Anti-Democrat.

Mr. Editor.

The conduct of the court and prosecution, in Mr. Croswell's case, has in my opinion, justly drawn on them severe animadversion, and attracted public attention to the nature and consequences of the doctrine advanced on that occasion. We have witnessed much in democratic inconsistency to create surprise; but when we see a set of men, who, a few years ago, maintained that truth would always correct error without the aid of the civil authority; who opposed a law to punish false scandalous, and malicious libels; when, I say, we see these same men, as prosecutors and judges, gravely declaring that the truth is no justification of a libel, we may hereafter cease to be astonished at the most flagrant contradictions. It is alarming to behold a state arrogating cognizance of an offence properly indictable in a Federal court, but it is doubly alarming to hear that court recognize a principle of law the most inapplicable to our situation, and the most hostile to the genius of a republican government, that could have been selected from the criminal code of Great Britain.

The opinion that the libel can punish acts committed against the general government, is replete with absurd consequences. If it were correct, the nature of a libel may vary in every state. Persons who are indicted in different states for libels committed against the United States, will be acquitted or condemned, according as the truth can or cannot be given in evidence. Falsehood will be punished in one state, and truth in another; what is a libel in New York may not be so in Maryland.

The punishment of libels will also differ in different states. In one it may be fine; in another, fine and imprisonment; in a third, hard labour. The amount of the fine may be limited in some states, and not in others. Some officers may be protected and not others. In some states the conduct of public men will be freely discussed in others the tyranny of democracy will cramp the spirit of free inquiry.

If the above theory is well founded, why is congress prohibited by the constitution from invading the freedom of the press? Should we not have equal danger to apprehend from the individual states, who might, nay do, impose whatever fetters they please? And where, ye infallible expounders of the constitution, ye sage interpreters of the law, is our redress? As your time is at present much occupied in explaining the conduct, in defining the opinions and in reconciling the contradictions of your party, I shall not press the question.

Further, we know it has been determined in a federal court that the common law applies to the United States government: that a man may be punished under it, for scandal, and consequently, may also be punished for a libel against the federal government. Will it then be contended that the state and federal courts have concurrent jurisdiction in cases of libels against the United States? In that case, a man may be twice punished for the same offence; for I know not by what principle of law, a judgment in one court can be pleaded in bar to one obtained in another, totally independent of, and unconnected with it. Again, into what exchequer are the fines to be paid? How will the power of granting

a pardon or ordering a *nolle prosequi* be arranged?

Should the president with (and the supposition is reasonable from his humane conduct to Callender on a similar occasion) to arrest the proceedings against Mr. Croswell, can he execute his benevolent intention, and stop a prosecution going on in a state court? I apprehend he could not. And yet one would fain think he should have the power, as he is the party injured.

But it is argued by some, that libellous publications ought not to be tolerated; that the United States courts can have no cognizance by the constitution; and therefore, that the jurisdiction of the state courts is one of the powers reserved to the states. This I take not to be a solid objection. The constitution prohibits congress from restraining the freedom of the press, but not from enlarging it. It was thought necessary to introduce this salutary provision into that instrument, lest the legislative body of the union might, in factious and turbulent times, model the law on this subject, so as to answer the most iniquitous party purposes. We have therefore a constitutional security that we shall enjoy at least as much liberty of the press as we did at common law. It was to enlarge, not to abridge, the privileges of the people in this respect that the *sedition law* was enacted; for, by it, the truth could be given in evidence, and a limitation was put to fines.

It does not require the professional erudition of a barrister, to know, that freedom of the press is as settled and definite a term in law, as burglary or murder. And I apprehend, to argue that congress is deprived of all powers of legislation on this subject, is as absurd as to contend that a legislative body cannot declare the killing of a man in a duel manslaughter, because the constitution under which it acts, stipulates that nothing shall be made murder, which is not so at the common law. And we have the highest authority to prove that the common law, in which the expression of the freedom of the press is perfectly explicit, is the basis of the constitution. For when the Virginia convention refused to ratify the federal compact, because the above-mentioned code was not incorporated in it, they were assuaged by Mr. Madison and others, that it was the litatum on which the constitution was founded; and the reason assigned for not making it a part of that instrument was, that as it would often require alteration, it would occasion too frequent applications to mend the constitution.

The sentiment that state-courts can have cognizance of offences committed against the United States, is in direct opposition to the principles avowed by the democratic party, when the *sedition law* was last under the consideration of congress. The animated declamation, the charming encomiums upon the eternal and immutable nature of truth, delivered by the friends of the people on that memorable occasion, cannot, I am sure, so soon be forgotten. It was too deeply impressed on our minds to be easily erased, that truth could always make its own way; that it stood in need of no law to aid its dissemination; that falsehood would always be arrested in its career by a fair statement of facts; and that an appeal to courts, was as unnecessary as

it was dangerous. It must be recent in the recollection of every one, what fine figures were employed, what great authorities were quoted, to prove that the freedom of the press was a plant of two tender a constitution to touch without endangering its life. It may be said indeed that this plant has lost much of its former tenderness, by some unaccountable means and is now capable of sustaining the rudest shock. That it has become sufficiently invigorated to suffer transplantation, and an amputation of two of its principle branches; that it will even bear cultivation, we have learned from experience. Yet it must be acknowledged that all this is directly contrary to the opinion that it would thrive only in a wild state, once entertained by those in whose custody this plant now is. Such were the arguments used by the democratic speakers in congress. It necessarily follows, that a state court has tried and condemned a man for a publication, which, in the opinion of the legislature of the union, was no offence against the United States. Thus are we presented with the novel spectacle of a state marshalled in hostile array against the federal government.

Whether congress at the present session will interfere in this subject, or will connive at an usurpation of authority: whether we are to be intimidated from investigating the conduct of public men by the arbitrary and despotick spirit of democracy, which has now completely disclosed its cloven foot, or whether we are ever again to enjoy that temperate and rational liberty of the press which we possessed under the administration of Mr. Adams, are questions which must be left to time to unfold.

Should congress suffer this transaction to pass unnoticed, we may hope to hear no more of the tyrannical provisions of a *sedition act*; of officers securely entrenched behind the authority of the law. There were acts worthy of a federal administration. But who ever expected to see the immaculate "man of the people," the very genius of democracy, the redoubtable hero of Monticello, whose exploits the monuments erected to his fame on Carter's mountain will transmit to the latest generation; who, I say, ever expected to see him fly to entrenchments for protection? We had fondly indulged a hope that, in these halcyon days, "errors of opinion might safely be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat them." The result of this extraordinary trial, should satisfy every reflecting mind, that the *felicitude* so repeatedly professed by a party in this country, for the freedom of the press, has been false and hypocritical.

LONGINUS.

From the LANSDOWN GAZETTE.

*Liberty of the Press*—again.—We had sincerely hoped, that it might never fall to our lot to mention a repetition of the disgraceful attempt lately made, in a neighbouring county, to destroy the liberty of the press. But the proceedings at a court of general sessions of the peace, held at Troy, in this county, last week, impose on us the painful task.—Whatever has been the case in other countries, since the commencement of the reign of the party at present in power, justice compels us to say, that the grand juries of this county had been hitherto judiciously selected. Care appeared to have been

taken to compose them of nearly an equal number of each political sect.—All honest men approved of this measure; for knaves only could be dissatisfied therewith. The consequences were salutary; party persecution, except in one instance, was unknown.—Certain democrats, however, expressed their dissatisfaction; and the sheriff was even threatened, unless more pliant grand juries were summoned.

We have now witnessed the reverse of the picture. The grand jury which met last week, was composed of but *three* federalists, and *twenty* democrats, a large majority of whom were of the most decided stamp. The wishes of the party were therefore gratified; and the goodly work of persecution commenced. But although from their own vulnerable situation, and the direction which the business took, the event, perhaps, did not equal their expectations; yet, so far as respects their favorite object, the destruction of the liberty of the press, we think they have no reason to complain.

On Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, the *Lansdown Gazette*, of the 16th and 23d of August, were presented to the grand jury by the district attorney; the former containing one of the numbers of "*Truth*," with the first number of "*Diomedes*," (said to be a libel on the said attorney!) the latter containing certain editorial remarks on the doctrine of "*Truth a libel*," and a copy of the article on which a rule was granted against Mr. Freer, editor of the *Upper Gazette*, which had been read in the supreme court of this state, and was published merely as a part of their proceedings. The object of this presentment, we understand, was, that separate bills should be found against the editor for each of these publications. The grand jury, however, thought proper to issue their subpoena, directing him to appear before them. On his entering the room, and taking the usual oath, the paper of the 16th of August was presented, and the names of the authors of the pieces therein contained demanded. He requested leave of absence for half an hour; when he promised to return, and give them an answer. The object of this delay was to have an opportunity to confer with one of the authors, who was in town. This was at first granted by the foreman; but almost immediately objected to by one of the jurors. A dispute ensued among themselves. The editor then requested the voice of the board; but was told, that if but one objected, he could not be permitted to withdraw. He was, however, directed to leave the room while the jury conferred on the subject; but not to go out of the house. The constable attending was ordered to confine him to an adjoining room, and to permit no person to speak to him. He was soon recalled, and informed that he must answer the questions, or be imprisoned. He again remonstrated; stated the delicacy of his situation; expressed his doubts of their authority to imprison, but admitted his ignorance of the extent of their power; and complained of the premeditatedness of their proceedings. He was then informed, that he might again withdraw, into a room, and reflect on the subject alone. He replied, that if they would not permit him to leave the house, he had no wish to leave the room. The jury, however, again differing, he was once more sent out, and the constable directed to con-



fine him as before. The district attorney was then sent for, & went into the room. When he left the editor recalled—immediately answered, and again reminded of the consequences. The names of the authors were then given up.—Fruitful as is the subject, we forbear commenting on these proceedings, as their legality will probably be determined by the supreme court in an action for false imprisonment.

On his being dismissed, the editor waited on James Dole, Esq. the author of "Diomedes," and informed him of what had taken place. This gentleman immediately went before the grand jury, confessed himself the author, and to show the provocation he had received, presented the *Farmer's Register*, of the 17th May, in which the attack had been commenced by the district attorney; with several other papers, containing libels on his character written by the same person.

The business, of course, now took a different direction from what the district attorney at first intended, and the responsibility for the publications was transferred from the editor to the authors. After two days consideration, the grand jury concluded that bills must be found against all of whom complaint had been made. Accordingly, David Allen, Esq. of this village, was indicted as the author of "Truth" (a most unfortunate signature in these times!) James Dole, Esq. of Troy, the author of "Diomedes," for a libel on the district attorney:—

The editor of this paper for a libel on Morgan Lewis, Esq. chief justice of the state of New York. Foot, district attorney, and public prosecutor, who commented the attack, yet presented the editor of this paper for publishing *Diomedes'* reply, was also indicted as the author of several pieces published in the *Farmer's Register*, signed "D. M." "A Rod," and "Cassigator." And the editor of the *Register*, for a libel on the character of the author of *Diomedes*.

The following are the words in the article copied from the *Ulster Gazette*, on which the indictment against the editor of this paper is founded:

"The judge, on the trial, refused Mr. Croswell the privilege of producing his witnesses;" (these are the words mentioned in the indictment, but the following complete the sentence)—"declared that he would not suffer them, were they present, to prove the truth of what Croswell had written; expressly charged the jury, that it was immaterial whether the libel was true or not: that it was not for them to consider whether the words amounted to such a libel as ought to be punished; that whether the motives of the defendant were good or bad, was wholly out of the question; that if the jury was satisfied that Croswell was the publisher, and that the inducements were properly proved, they must pronounce a verdict of guilty."

It seems, however, that on Thursday afternoon, the grand jury were either not satisfied with the subject-matter of our indictment, or wished to add another to their list. They sent a very polite letter to the editor, requesting him to send them a file of his papers published during the month of May last; or in other words, to furnish them with the means of criminating himself!—Perhaps we put a wrong, but certainly the most natural construction, on this application.—It is, however, unnecessary to state, that it was not complied with. Yet, altho' from the conduct of the grand jury, we might possibly conclude, that a majority of them were foolish enough to believe that we might inadvertently lend them the papers asked for, still we were not a little surprised at observing their letter, except the signature of the foreman, to be the hand-writing of Albert Pawling!—The papers, 'tis true, contain nothing which would criminate the editor. This circumstance, however, does not remove the charge of meanness from the transaction.

We are told that the grand jury boast much of their impartiality. We shall only observe that their treatment to the editor of this paper affords an excellent proof of it. "Tis true, they indicted all, or, to use their own words, "served all alike." Of this we do not complain. Perhaps they have done their duty. But this we say, that no grand jury ever before condescended to take notice of a personal contest ear-

ned on in a newspaper, betwixt two individuals in the same neighborhood, who might have recourse to private actions. Here the first accuser was also the aggressor; and if his character was such that he dare not resort to an action for damages, he ought not to have been permitted, after commencing the attack, to arrest the pen of his antagonist, by subjecting him to punishment, under the doctrine of "the greater the truth the greater the libel."

But as it respects the destruction of the liberty of the press, and thereby locking up this great source of public information, these proceedings present the most serious aspect. No one will hereafter dare to charge a public officer with improper conduct; for in fact the present doctrine relative to libels, is a complete shield for every species of misconduct. Certainly no honest man will resort to indictment when his character is attacked: He will compel his accuser to pay him damages in a private action: While the knave only, conscious of the vileness of his character, and not daring to risk a personal action, in which the truth of the matters with which he is charged might be given in evidence against him, will shelter himself under the common law doctrine, by procuring the indictment of his accuser. Such will be the effect of the law which makes truth a libel!

### Legislature of Maryland.

#### SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, November 10, 1803.

The speaker laid before the house an account of fees received by the examiner general of the eastern shore; which was read and referred.

Mr. Montgomery brings in a bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council; which was read.

A committee was appointed by ballot, to bring in a bill to regulate and discipline the militia.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the treasurer of the eastern shore, inclosing sundry papers: which was read and referred.

A message was sent to the senate, notifying the appointment of a committee to examine engrossed bills.

FRIDAY, November 11.

A letter was received from the speaker, stating, that from indisposition he was unable to attend, and that the house proceeded to ballot for a speaker *pro tem*. when Stephen Lowry, Esq. was elected.

The clerk of the senate delivers a letter from the council, communicating an account of their proceedings since the last general assembly; a letter from Rufus King, Esquire, respecting the bank stock of this state in the bank of England; a letter from the president of the United States, requesting a return of the militia of this state; a letter from the secretary at war, respecting arms, &c. a letter from the governor of Pennsylvania, relative to the appointment of commissioners on the Susquehanna; and a letter from the council, inclosing the governor's letter of resignation; which were read.

So much of the foregoing communications and documents as relate to the bank stock, was referred to Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Van Horn, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Muir, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sudler.

Such part of the communications from the executive as relate to the letter from the governor of Pennsylvania, was referred to Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Van Horn, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Ireland and Mr. Harwood.

Resolved, That Ninian Pinckney, Esq. be requested to lay before this house the journals of the council for the present year.

The communications from the president of the United States and the secretary at war, were referred to the committee appointed to report a bill to regulate and discipline the militia.

SATURDAY, November 12.

On motion, the question was put on the following:

Whereas it has been suggested by a member of the late council, and by the

clerk thereof, that there is an entry on the journals of the council called for by the house, relative to negotiations pending abroad, which the interests of the state require should not be promulgated; on motion, Ordered, that the lobby and gallery be cleared, that secrecy, with respect to this entry, be enjoined on the members of this house, and upon the officers thereof.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Ireland, Angier, Hatcheson, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Holland, Carcaud, Lemmon, Brown, Meloy, Rose, Miller, Alexander, Wood, Van Horn, Muir, Thompson, Roberts, Sudler, Williams, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Rich, Turpin, Pearce, Dickson, Dugan, Kerfner, Zeller, Smith, Yates, 37.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, W. Neale, Hope-well, Grahame, Chapman, M'Pherson, Hyland, Frazier, Calvert, Shaff, Sturgis, Wilson, Purnell, Young, Swearingen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Cresap, Simkins, 22.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. On motion, the question was put on the following:

Ordered, That secrecy be and is hereby enjoined upon the members of this house, and the officers thereof, respecting an entry made upon the journals of the executive called for by this house, on the subject of instructions of the date of the fifth of August last, from the executive to William Pinckney, Esq. relative to the bank stock claimed by this state in the bank of England, pending the negotiation for the same.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Ireland, Angier, Hatcheson, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Holland, Carcaud, Lemmon, Brown, Meloy, Rose, Miller, Alexander, Wood, Van Horn, Muir, Thompson, Roberts, Sudler, Williams, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Rich, Turpin, Pearce, Dickson, Dugan, Kerfner, Zeller, Smith, Yates, 37.

#### NEGATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, W. Neale, Hope-well, Grahame, Chapman, M'Pherson, Hyland, Goldsborough, Frazier, Calvert, Shaff, Sturgis, Wilson, Purnell, Young, Swearingen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Cresap, Simkins, 23.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

MONDAY, November 14.

The bill to ascertain the salary of the members of the council, and the bill for the relief of Thomas Parvin, were severally read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing to proceed to the election of a governor at 12 o'clock this day, nominating the honourable Robert Bowie, and appointing members to examine the ballots.

A message was received from the senate, agreeing to proceed to the election of governor, and appointing members of that house to join in the examination of the ballots; which was read.

The house having qualified, proceeded to ballot for a governor, and, on examining the ballots, it appeared that the honourable Robert Bowie had a majority of votes. Whereupon

Resolved, That the honourable Robert Bowie be, and he is hereby declared to be, governor of the state of Maryland.

TUESDAY, November 15.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to ascertain the salary of the members of the council, endorsed "will pass," which was ordered to be engrossed.

The house having qualified, proceeded to the choice of a council to the governor, and upon examining the ballots it appeared that Allen Bowie Duckett, Francis Digges, Davidson David, Reverdy Ghiselin and Edward Hall, Esquires, had a majority of votes. Whereupon

Resolved, That Allen Bowie Duckett, Francis Digges, Davidson David, Reverdy Ghiselin and Edward Hall, Esquires, be, and are hereby declared to be, the council to the governor.

WEDNESDAY, November 16.

Mr. Van Horn delivers a bill for the encouragement of learning in the several counties of this state therein mentioned; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act to prevent excessive gaming.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to an act relating to public roads in Queen Ann's county.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, November 22.

New York, November 13.

Captain Atwater, from Turk's Island, informs us, that at the time of his departure, handbills were in circulation there, setting forth, that "Mars had hoisted the royal standard at Paris, and that Bonaparte had been put under arrest!!" The news was said to be received from Barbadoes!!!

[Fed. Gaz.]

The honourable Robert Bowie is appointed governor of this state, and Allen B. Duckett, Francis Digges, Davidson David, Reverdy Ghiselin and Edward Hall, Esquires, are elected the council to the governor.

[Annapolis Paper.]

### Congress of the United States.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### WAR WITH MOROCCO.

On Friday last the following message from the President, together with captain Bainbridge's letter were laid before the House of Representatives, and referred to Messrs. Eustis, J. Clay, Sands, M'Cree and Dana.

(COPY)

Of a letter from the President of the United States.

To the Senate and house of Representatives.

"By the copy now communicated, of a letter from capt. Bainbridge, of the Philadelphia frigate, to our consul at Gibraltar, you will learn that an act of hostility has been committed on a merchant vessel of the United States by an armed ship of the emperor of Morocco. This conduct on the part of that power is without cause and without explanation. It is fortunate that captain Bainbridge fell in with and took the capturing vessel and her prize; and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that about the date of this transaction such a force would be arriving in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, both from the east and from the west, as leaves little to be feared for our commerce from the suddenness of the aggression.

"On the 4th of September, the constitution frigate, captain Preble, with Mr. Lear on board, was within two days sail of Gibraltar, where the Philadelphia would then be arrived with the prize; such explanation would probably be instituted as the state of things required, and as might perhaps arrest the progress of hostilities.

"In the mean while, it is for congress to consider the provisional authorities which may be necessary to restrain the depredations of this power, should they be continued.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"Nov. 4, 1803."

Among the paradoxical assertions, not to call them a worse name, which daily appear in the Anti-Federal prints, we may reckon a string of questions taken from a late Virginia paper; they are well worth notice, whether with regard to the wisdom, the veracity or the modesty of the propounders, or the singular felicity with which (like their friends the French) they can claim the honors of victory from a defeat, and the merit of doing that which is done not by themselves but by their adversaries.

Under two heads, "Federal Administration," and "Anti-Federal Administration," a writer puts several questions, in order to have the advantage of answering them himself. We shall select the following one to day as a specimen of the rest, assuring our rea-



ders that the whole stock is like the  
apple.

"*Who passed the Carriage-Tax—a  
tax upon labour, that never brought one  
cent into the Treasury?—The Federal-  
ists.*"

We thank this sagacious finance-  
man for his new discovery in taxa-  
tion. Carriages, we mean that fort  
alluded to as being taxed, have been  
always considered by the bungling  
statesmen and financiers who have gone  
before us as downright luxuries and  
therefore a much more fair object of  
taxation than those things which come  
within the pale of necessities. Our mo-  
derate reformers, however, without de-  
nying that luxuries ought to be taxed  
in preference to necessities, have had  
the longevity to find out that lolling  
in a coach is labor, and therefore ought  
not to be taxed. We shall probably  
be told by and by the labour of drink-  
ing Madeira and lying on a down bed;  
and have custards, jellies, double re-  
fined sugar, and turtle soup ranked a-  
mong the necessities of life. We ap-  
prehend the writer entertains some of  
the notions of a certain Reverend Di-  
vine and Preacher—the father and  
propagator of a certain christian sect.  
That worthy man always expressed a  
great abhorrence of wine, rich meats  
and sauces, and above all of puddings  
—but still more of the exquisite pain a-  
rising from sleeping in a feather bed—  
and therefore, merely to mortify the  
flesh, for the good of the soul, never  
failed to prefer them to water, bread  
and cheese, and hard boards—his spiri-  
tual delight in mortifying the flesh in  
a down-bed, it is said was inexpressible.  
Thus while the voluptuous devourers  
of raw sugar are made by our anti fed-  
eral government, to pay through the  
nose for that extravagant luxury, the  
poor creatures who labor in coaches,  
mortify with Madeira, do penance in  
beds of down, and are fain to put up  
with loaf sugar in their gun powder  
tea, are exempted by that very govern-  
ment from taxation on two of these  
articles—to soothe their suffer-  
ings. "*Dulce et decorum est propa-  
triam ligurire.*" That the tax alluded  
to never brought a cent into the treas-  
ury, is an assertion which, with all  
the respect and high consideration we  
entertain for those gentlemen, must be  
a little better authenticated before we  
or any human being with the size of  
a marrow-fat pea of brains in his head  
will believe. That is too bad.

[*Charleston Courier.*]

From the New England Repository.

From the irksome and unpleasant  
task of frequently designating, what in  
the exercise of our individual opinion,  
we deem reprehensible foibles; and in  
some instances daring crimes in Mr.  
Jefferson, we turn with peculiar satis-  
faction to dwell on some of his early  
sentiments, commanding cordial ap-  
probation.

There was a time when honesty pos-  
sessed the chief magistracy of Virgi-  
nia, the writings of the present supreme  
executive were not prostituted to the  
selfish purposes of political intrigue.  
There was a time when coincidence in  
opinion with the great and good did not  
thwart the path to honour and distinc-  
tion; when popularity among native  
patriots was the avenue to public fa-  
vour: when cabal and corruption were  
preludes to contempt. In those happier  
days Mr. Jefferson gave the world the  
result of his unbiased reflections; we  
judge them conscientious, as persons  
under the influence of terror seldom vo-  
luntarily disguise, and if we mistake  
not his "Notes" were penned at a time  
when the forests of Blue Ridge moun-  
tains, or the cliffs of the Natural Bridge  
were more congenial to the philosopher  
than the seat of government.

As early as the year 1781 Mr. Jef-  
ferson devoted a part of his leisure mo-  
ments to the contemplation of civil in-  
stitutions. On a subject which has since  
distracted the councils of the nation,

When Cornwallis was ravaging  
Virginia in 1781 Mr. Jefferson, though  
then Governor of the state, and conse-  
quently Commander in chief of the Mil-  
itia, fought that security in the back  
parts of the state so necessary to the  
tranquillity of a speculative patriot, and  
an author. It was this year he composed  
the principal part of his Notes on  
Virginia, a book which notwithstanding  
inaccuracies in language, may be  
pronounced generally useful.

the Judiciary, he advanced many ex-  
cellent sentiments. A subservience of  
the judicial authority to the legislative,  
or "the concentrating legislative, exe-  
cutive and judicial power in the same  
hands," was pronounced by him the  
"precise definition of despotic govern-  
ment."—"Government," said he,  
"should be so divided and balanced a-  
mong several bodies of magistracy, as  
that no one could transcend their legal  
limits, without being effectually check-  
ed and restrained by the others."—Our  
readers will be ready to exclaim, *alms  
thou persuadest me Mr. Jefferson was a  
federalist!*—True, readers but it is not  
with statesmen as with saints, no fall-  
ing away. Yet apostasy shall not di-  
minish our respect to sound reason  
and truth. Let us render to Cesar  
that which is Cesar's.

Yes, it is true, Mr. Jefferson once  
advocated the independence of the ju-  
diciary; his partiality to three distinct  
branches in government was supported  
by the reflection that "mankind soon  
make interested uses of every right and  
power which they possess or may as-  
sume!" We could with pleasure quote  
the whole of the fourth section under  
the 13th quere, concerning the consti-  
tution of Virginia, but it would exceed  
our limits; it is recommended to per-  
usal.

These principles actuated the sage  
constructors of the federal constitution,  
on, and taught them to avoid, in the  
federal government, radical errors, de-  
tected by Mr. Jefferson in the consti-  
tution of his own state.

But in searching for illustration of  
these important maxims in the same  
character, seated on the chair of su-  
preme magistracy, we are surprised to  
find our statesman on different ground.  
He who stood forth the champion of  
an independent judiciary now realized  
the check it offered to an ambitious  
executive. He was the first to mark  
this fair column of our liberties for de-  
struction, and his minions, the already  
duped legislature laid the axe to its  
base. The elegant, spirited and just ef-  
fusions of oratory exhibited in Con-  
gress in favour of the independence of  
the judiciary by the Federalists, against  
a party headed and directed by the Pre-  
sident himself, differed from the for-  
mer publications of Mr. Jefferson on  
the subject, only in point of talent.  
Whether a man, whose apostasy thus  
subjects him to the reproaches of his  
own reasoning, is to be consistent, ho-  
nest or "faithful to the constitution,"  
is a point we leave every consistent per-  
son to determine for himself.

An extempore, we understand, has been  
dispatched by government with orders  
to the officers of the United States on  
the Mississippi to take possession of  
Louisiana, &c. we also learn that Mr.  
Pichon, the French charge des affaires,  
has conveyed the necessary authorities  
of his government, with the official  
order of the Spanish king under his  
own sign manual, for the surrender of  
Louisiana according to treaties. The  
occupation of New Orleans and the  
inveiture of our officers, will, it is pre-  
sumed, be the first steps: Proclama-  
tions will then be issued, and the pre-  
sent public functionaries, who choose  
to remain, will take the oaths in the  
name of the people of the United  
States. [Aurora.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Catbarr  
to the Secretary of State, dated the 8th  
July, 1803.

"I am extremely happy to inform  
you that the report of the capture of  
Mr. Smith has proved to be false. He  
arrived safe at Malta, as did the ship  
Prudent in which he was supposed to  
have taken passage at Messina."

BY THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain treaty and two  
several conventions between the United  
States of America and the French  
republic, were concluded and signed  
by the plenipotentiaries of the United  
States and the French republic, duly  
and respectively authorized for that  
purpose, which treaty and conventions  
are, word for word, as follows:

[The treaty and conventions were pub-  
lished in the Herald on the 8th inst.]  
AND WHEREAS the said treaty and  
conventions have been duly ratified  
by me, on the one part, with the  
advice and consent of the se-

nate, and by the first consul of the  
French republic on the other, & the  
said ratifications were duly exchange-  
d at the city of Washington on the  
twenty-first day of this present  
month of October:

NOW, THEREFORE, to the end  
that the said treaty and conventi-  
ons may be observed and per-  
formed with good faith on the  
part of the United States, I have or-  
dered the premises to be made pub-  
lic, and I do hereby enjoin and re-  
quire all persons bearing office, civil  
or military, within the United  
States, and all others, citizens or  
inhabitants thereof, or being within  
the same, faithfully to observe and  
fulfil the same treaty and conven-  
tions and every clause and articles  
thereof.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have  
caused the seal of the United States  
to be affixed to these presents and  
signed the same with my hand.

GIVEN at the city of Washington in  
the year of our Lord, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and three,  
(L. s.) and of the sovereignty and in-  
dependence of the United States  
the twenty-eighth.

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON.

Dead.—On Friday last, at an ad-  
vanced age, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Esq. of the town of Cambridge, in  
Dorset county.

IN CHANCERY, October 12, 1803.

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

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

True Copy.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Car. Can.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE;  
THAT the subscriber hath obtained  
from the Orphan's Court, of Caroline  
County, in Maryland, letters of administra-  
tion on the personal estate of John Green,  
late of said county, deceased.—All persons  
who are any way indebted to the estate of  
said deceased, are requested to make pay-  
ment at or by the 25th day of December next  
otherwise suits will certainly be commenced  
against them; and all those who have  
claims against the estate of said deceased,  
are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the vouchers therefor to the subscrib-  
er, at or before the 5th day of March  
1804; they may otherwise by law be ex-  
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.—  
Given under my hand this 5th day  
of November, Anno Domini 1803.

ELIZABETH GREEN, Adm'rix.

of John Green deceased.

Hunting Creek, 96 3w4

100 dollars reward:

RAN away from the subscriber on  
the 8th day of April last, a negro  
man named TOM—He is about 22 years  
of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well  
set, flammers when talking, and has a  
stern look. His hair is uncommonly long,  
and sometimes wears it curled or platted.

PAUL, another runaway, went off on  
Wednesday the 26th instant—He is tall,  
slim, 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 45  
years of age; has a down look, but is po-  
lite when spoken to—He is fond of mu-  
sic, and performs on the fiddle and band-  
jery. The above reward will be given  
for the above runaways, if secured so  
that the subscriber get them again, with  
reasonable expenses if brought home—For  
either of them half the reward will be  
given.

THOMAS MONELLY.

St. Joseph's, Queen Ann's county,  
Eastern Shore of Maryland, } 94 5  
November 1, 1803.

N. B. Ranaway Paul has a scar on  
the back of his right hand—and has a  
defect or hole in the front of his right  
shoulder.

## Education.

A mother necessary for me, to attend  
to the Education of my own children  
for a year or two more, I would receive a  
few young Ladies into my family, to com-  
plete their education.

At the end of this year, I am to return  
to Castle Haven, which is a healthy and  
pleasant situation.

JAMES KEMP.

Appleby, Nov. 15, 1803. 94 3

## LITERATURE.

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

## NOTICE.

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

By order of the Trustees,  
JEREMIAH BROMWELL.  
November 5, 1803. 95

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

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,

ON THE PREMISES,

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

EVANS WILLING, Trustee.

Somerset county, }  
Nov. 1, 1803. } 94 8.

## Valuable Farm

FOR RENT.

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

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

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.



## DAVID KERR

Has removed his Store to the new building occupied by Mr. WILLIAM MELBY, at the corner of Washington and Dover Streets, where he offers for sale,  
ON MODERATE TERMS—AN

## Assortment of Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

**CLOTHS.** kerstimeres, flannels, C swanstown and moleskin vest patterns—a handsome collection of fashionable hunter's cord, twilled black and olive velvets, vellefens, fine beaver and common fustians, bombazettes, camblots for cloaks, raitnet, poplin, calimancoes, joans spinning, fine rose and common blankets, carpets and carpeting, bed-ticking, fine and coarse table & toweling diapers, table cloths, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, fine India and British book and jaconet muslins and handkerchiefs, white and cold glazed cambrick muslins, fine India cambrick muslin for cravats, dimities, marseilles, chintzes and calicoes, silks, fattsins, modes, peeloncs, silk shawls, and B rcelona handkerchiefs—fatin, china, and lutestring ribands; silk, worsted and velvet bindings; white and coloured camel's hair shawls—muffs and rippers; silk, cotton and worsted hosiery, among which are, Ladies' Love Stockings, and men's gauze worsted hose—extra long black and white silk gloves and mitts—ladies' extra fawn gloves, cotton & silk cords and tassels, and Bonaparte Belts, thread lace and edgings—pangled and plain kid, morocco, stuff and calfskin shoes—fine and coarse mens, boys and childrens hats—common and pie nic suspenders, and cane umbrellas,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF Delf, gls, tin, hard ware and cutlery, among which are waiters, tea caddies, spitroons and black tin wash basins—sweeping and gilt hearth brushes—carriage and switch whips and spurs a la mode d'Angleterre—ALSO—An assortment of GROCERIES.

Boston, November 15, 1803. 95

## MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber has lately opened a general and well chosen assortment of the Medicines, Furniture and Instruments usually kept by Druggists, which he offers for sale at the most reduced cash prices. Practitioners of Medicine in the neighbouring towns and counties, and country Store-keepers (whose custom it is to keep a small assortment of Medicines in ordinary use) may be promptly and cheaply supplied. To matters of families also, the subscriber offers small

### MEDICINE CHESTS,

containing the most useful Medicines, neatly put up with directions—economy need hardly be urged in recommendation of one of these for every family in the country. Persons but a few miles distant from a Physician, may by this mean save themselves much expense and trouble, not to mention the propriety of keeping at hand medicines sometimes immediately necessary.

### PATENT MEDICINES;

as Church's & Bateman's Cough Drops, Warner's Elixir, Stoughton's Bitters, Goffrey's Cordial, Haarlem & British Oil, Anker's and Hooper's Pills, James' Powders, Essential Salt of Lemon, Kennedy's Corn Plaster, Sites's Opodeldoc, Dr. Hahn's Anti Bilious Pills, &c. to which a large addition is daily expected.

The subscriber has also for sale a small assortment of GROCERIES: as Cogniac and Bordeaux Brandy of excellent quality, genuine Holland Gin, Jamaica and other West India Spirits, Antigua and New England Rum and Whisky—Spices fresh and good; mould and dipr Candles, Soap, Window Glafs, Nails, a few sets of hand some Tea China, genuine Havana Segars, &c. all of which he will sell at the lowest rates for cash.

EDWARD EARLE.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1803. 94 4  
N. B. Indelible Ink for sale—paper, pencils, wafers, sealing wax, &c.

### FOR SALE,

200 barrels of corn.

Inquire at this Office.  
Nov. 1, 1803. 94

## Notice.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Samuel Sharp, deceased, request all those having claims to exhibit the same; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,  
Administrator de bonis non.  
Talbot county, Oct. 18, 1803. 6

## Notice.

THE subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Sharp, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN SHARP, Adm'r.  
SOLOMON DICKINSON, adm'r.  
Talbot County, Oct. 18 1803. 6

THE Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY met at Princess Anne, according to adjournment, and were present,

Hon. JOHN DONE, Esq. President.  
JOHN GALE,  
GEORGE ROBERTSON,  
JOHN STEWART,  
JAMES WILSON,  
WILLIAM JONES,  
GEORGE HANDY,  
GEORGE W. JACKSON,  
LITTLETON D. TEACKLE,  
Hon. LITTLETON DENNIS, Sec'y.

The following resolution was adopted by unanimous concurrence, viz.  
The Trustees finding it impracticable to dispose of a sufficient number of Tickets to authorize a drawing of the Lottery, do resolve that the same shall be abandoned and given up, and that the respective persons, who may have disposed of Tickets, shall be desired to return the money, and receive the Tickets from those to whom they may have disposed of them, and make a return thereof to the Comm'rs of the said Lottery. It is further resolved, that the above shall be published in the Eastern Herald.

October 11, 1803. 91 6

## 100 Sheep for sale,

BY

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

Mouth of Wye, Sept. 27, 1803. 89

### FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE REV D. ELISHA RIGG having tened the house now occupied by the honorable William Hindman, Esq. informs the public, that he intends to remove his FAMILY and FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the 1st day of January next. He will then be able to admit several Young Ladies in addition to the number he already has. The house is large and comfortable, and pleasantly situated on the Talbot County side of Wye River, 13 miles from Easton, and 12 from Centreville.

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

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

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

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

## Patent Medicines,

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

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

### Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes.

### Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

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

### The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

### Hamilton's Elixir.

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

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

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

### The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions,) and unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, furfs, tetters, ring-worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

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

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

### The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific.

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

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

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative

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

Various other patent Medicines besides those enumerated.

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

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.

Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803. 86

### TO BE RENTED.

And Possession given on the first of October, A CONVENIENT Two Story House and Lot, situated on West Street.—There are two rooms below and three above, a kitchen and cellar under the whole House. A Stable and Smoke House will also be put up. For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES BLAIR.  
Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86 11

## PROPOSALS

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

## JESUS CHRIST,

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

## HOLY APOSTLES,

And their successors for three hundred years after the Crucifixion.  
By Ebenezer Thompson, D. D. and William Charles Price, L. L. D.  
Dedicated to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

### CONDITIONS.

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

### NOTICE

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

JOSEPH ENNALLS,

September, 14, 1803. 88

## CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

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

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

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

Bills of subscription for the remaining shares are also in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

By order of the Board,  
JOSEPH TATNALL, President.  
Sept. 20, 1803. 88 1 Dec.

### Notice.

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

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'r.

with a copy of the will annexed.

### Having received Information

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

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 15





*Extract from a Correspondent at Washington.*

The senate of the United States talk greatly about honors to the dead; and on Monday last a motion was brought forward by an honorable senator, to the effect, that the senate do honor to the memory of those illustrious patriots, Samuel Adams, Judge Pendleton, and Stevens Thompson Mason III. I was not present at the first of the debate, but I understand that some gentleman who entertained a real respect for the memory of Mr. Adams and Mr. Pendleton, obtained a division of the motion, and, just as I entered the gallery, the question was taken and carried, that the members of the senate do honor the memory of the honorable Stevens Thompson Mason, by wearing crape on the left arm for one month. Had the question been that the senate honor *themselves* by this act, doubtless, in its present spirit, it would have been carried exactly in the same way.

The same motion was then made with the names of Mr. Adams and Mr. Pendleton; upon which a debate of considerable animation took place. The speakers in favor of the resolution were Messrs. Wright, (who, by the bye, whether right or wrong, will never suffer half an hour to pass without speaking, unless, indeed, some member be so very uncivil as to occupy the floor for a longer time; which, I will venture to predict, no one will ever have occasion to do in reply to any thing he may say) Jackson, Nicholas, and Smith; those who spoke against it were Messrs. Pickering, Hillhouse, Tracey, Adams, and Dayton.

The opposition was, in general, founded upon the unexampled nature of such proceedings, and the extent to which the present precedent might be urged: as, although it might be common for senates to mourn for the death of their own members, or of an executive member of the government, yet if they once went beyond that limit, and embraced those who never had been members either of the senate or of the executive department, there was no telling at what point the ceremony might stop; for every member of the house, who had a friend deceased, for whom he could lay any claim, whatever, to national remembrance, might bring forward a resolution similar to the present, and plead the decision of this day as a justification, and a reason why the resolution must be adopted; thus might the senate be constantly in *detail*. Another objection was that although many men, who had been eminently useful during the revolution, had since died, yet there had been no notice of the kind taken of them, with the exception of Dr. Franklin. Amongst others thus suffered to die unregarded was John Hancock. It was therefore urged, that, if the members were to mourn for the death of revolutionary men, all should be included and particularly Mr. Hancock as one who had distinguished himself equally with Mr. Adams, and it was thought in a degree very far superior to Mr. Pendleton, however meritorious the character and life of that gentleman may have been.

Mr. Pickering, in his remarks, took a very accurate view of the nature of posthumous honors in other nations, ancient and modern; alleging their facility in protecting the reputation of him to whom they were devoted; and

touching upon the slight effects to be produced upon the national character by votes of the present nature; or the little real emulation to be excited, even should we go on to erect statues of marble or bronze to the memory of every man dead or who should die hereafter, who might have acted in the scenes of our revolution. Of the Mr. P. however, need be under no apprehension when he considers the partitioned nature of our present rulers, which will retain its real character, however dignified by the name of *senator*, or by whatever other denomination they may please to have it known.

I cannot pretend to detail the debates, or even allude to the remarks of each gentleman. Among those who supported the resolution Mr. Wright talked, as was hinted, a great deal; but it was impossible for me to understand that which he meant should be received as argument. If he understood himself it was quite sufficient; and as much as is generally to be looked for. All I know is, that he said a great deal about virtue, republicanism, himself, past time, present time, and future time; and, as often as he had an opportunity, told the gentlemen what he thought; and as he no doubt thought that what he thought must be thought very excellent, all he said was but a train of repetitions of what he and a thousand others had thought and said a thousand times before.

It is not at all surprising that the name and character of General Washington should have been alluded to; or that the unanimous vote of mourning passed on his death, should have been brought forward by the honorable general Smith; who contended that he was no more entitled to it than S. Adams. The remarks of the honorable general, that Washington had performed services to his country, during the revolution, *because* Mr. S. Adams, and such men, thought proper to delegate to him the command of her armies, but that he had not performed greater services than Adams or Hancock, although qualified by the observation, that the man who, in times of revolution, was placed in a situation to lead armies to battle and gain victories, could not be said to render more benefit to his nation, than he who watched over her interests in council, and provided the soldiers with the means he was directed to employ. These remarks, I say, should pass unnoticed, were it not that the well known candor of the gentleman, induced him to cast entirely out of view the subsequent services of that truly illustrious, and greatly abused man. All that Washington had done for his country from the year 1783 to the year 1800, was totally lost in the estimation of General Smith; and were it possible to effect it, there is little doubt that it would highly gratify the wishes of, perhaps, the whole of the present rulers of these states, to blot those, and all the benefits of his glorious life, entirely from the memory of man; or in the words of a British senator, *to pass a sponge over that portion of history which is appointed to transmit them to posterity*. This, thank heaven, is beyond their dominion. What he was, what he has done, and what the United States are (in a great degree) through this means, cannot, never will be forgotten, even by his calumniators. The remembrance of them will arise at every moment to re-

proach the degeneracy of his survivors, the malignant and degraded wretches, who calling themselves *Americans*, dare to cast the cloud of slander upon his fame, or seek to have his deeds thrown into oblivion. Let those who, in drawing parallels between the public life of general Washington and that of Samuel Adams or any other man dead or living in America or elsewhere, keep in mind that he is not merely to be characterized by his military achievements, however brilliant; he is to be viewed equally with the statesman and the soldier. Let those who would wish to give an estimate of his services in the cause of his country, not only recollect, that he conducted her armies from a state of comparative imbecility through every difficulty to the goal of victory, and the accomplishment of every hope, of every wish: but that, after he had obtained the grand objects of peace, and independence, his mind became immediately occupied with the means of securing them, on a permanent basis: that he stood first on the list of those who framed that constitution, which, in the station of chief magistrate, he administered in its true principles, until he thought proper to make a voluntary surrender of his authority, untarnished, and of his power, unabused, into those hands from whence he received them; and for whose good alone he had exercised them. Let these considerations prevail, and no invidious comparison will be necessary. Had these not been forbidden to hold their place in the memory of general Smith, I then had been spared the animadversions which I have now made.

I would fondly hope that, on this occasion, the general did not act merely from himself; but that he rather delivered the sentiments of a party, with which he has hitherto acted, and which he knows not yet how to abandon. If so, I cannot help feeling compassion for the man who is held, by the concurrence of any circumstances, in such trammels. A man possessing the pride of mind which general Smith possesses, it would seem, could never stoop so low as to unite in the cry, raised by a set of miscreants, against the fame of the man whom he himself has heretofore named the saviour of his country. Yet so it is. If he has not directly assailed the memory of Washington, he has done so indirectly, by silently passing over the largest portion of his public life, when professing to ascertain his claim to public gratitude.

But general Smith was not alone in the attempt to throw obloquy on Washington. Between him and S. Adams, during the revolution, there might, with justice, be drawn a parallel; and the latter could not be injured by being made secondary, had the general chosen to have made him so. But what shall we say of another honorable gentleman, who positively asserted that Judge Pendleton was the greatest, most enlightened, and best man that Virginia ever produced? What shall we say? why that the asserter was Mr. Nicholas!!! the former colleague and intimate friend, of W. B. Giles, of him who publicly rejoiced when Washington ceased to live. In this place I cannot help noticing a strange oversight on the part of the wary Virginians. It dare not be denied by any, and surely, cannot be doubted by Mr. Nicholas, that the greatest, the most enlightened, and the best man, not only that Virginia ever produced, but that

ever has existed, whether considered as a philosopher, as a politician, or as a friend, now fills the station that a Pendleton never could have attained, and which was for eight years, in his opinion, *dishonored by the pusillanimous presence of a Washington!!!*

It would be needless to notice all the strange sayings which the proposal of this resolution occasioned. The debate, I believe, was closed by a short and well turned speech from General Dayton; who, in concluding it, told the house "that he could foresee, without pretending to the spirit of prophecy, that, if the present resolution was carried, much embarrassment to the gentlemen who now supported it, might and would result from the precedent it would go to establish; and that they might experience this at no distant period." According to the course of nature, our late president must in a short time add to the catalogue of departed patriots of '76. Should the present senate be called upon to mourn for him, those twenty-one gentlemen to whom Mr. Dayton addressed himself would indeed find themselves in a very embarrassing predicament. They might, they must, adopt the resolution, and perhaps wear the crape. But while they yielded to form, every time they looked at the badge, to use the idea of Mr. J. Q. Adams, speaking, I believe, of Mr. Mason, it would give the lie to the feelings of their heart. It was, I suppose, to such embarrassments as this that the honorable gentleman had allusion in his prediction.

It is unnecessary to observe that the resolution was carried, *yeas 21—noes 20*—and that the senate of the United States, resolved, *in the same manner*, and at the same time, to do honor to the memories of Governor Adams, Judge Pendleton, and General Stevens Thompson Mason III. Could the two former look down, do you think they would consider themselves vastly honored by the companion with whom they are associated?

This subject would not have received so much attention, were it not for the settled rancor it exhibits, on the part of the democrats, both in and out of office, to the memory of that illustrious hero, statesman and patriot, George Washington—whose virtues they incessantly labor to tarnish, the recollection of whose services their dearest object is to efface; because, by the contrast, they and their practices are humiliated and detected. I shall not at present offer any further comment: the debate may possibly appear at large, and I am much deceived if it does not create even stronger feelings than I have attempted to excite.

## NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county and state of Maryland, intend to petition the legislature, at their next session, to pass a law to authorize them to sell the property belonging to the poor of said county, and to levy a sufficient sum of money to enable them to purchase a situation near Easton, and to build the necessary buildings thereon, for the use of the poor.

By order of the Trustees,  
JEREMIAH BROWELL.  
November 1, 1803.  
BLANK BONDS  
For Sale in this Office.



Congress of the United States.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 7.  
*Augmentation of Salaries of Public Officers.*

Mr. Dawson presented a resolution, in effect, to continue the salaries of the public officers for two years longer, by filling up the blanks, &c. as heretofore. This resolution was agreed to by the committee of the whole, and the speaker resumed the chair.

SKETCH OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. Goddard, of Massachusetts, rose to object to the resolution. He said he did not like this mode of proceeding. If the salaries are fixed, why not make them permanent? He would not say, at present, whether the salaries are too little or too much. He saw no reason for bringing this subject so often before the house, unless it can be shown, that there may be a probable difference of expense in two years or any definitive term, and he therefore hoped it would not pass. He had many objections to the resolution in the state it is now in. His objection was not, altogether, to limit the term to two years—but it went to legislating in this mode; and unless some cause was shown, of a supposed difference in the expense of living in Washington two years, he should not vote against it.

Mr. R. Griswold had an objection to the resolution, which was that it did not embrace the subject fairly. He would not, then, undertake to say whether the allowance to those officers was too much or too little—but he thought the subject should be brought forward in detail. At the time of passing the resolution in 1799, the state of things was precarious. Every article of consumption was high. A bill ought to be introduced where the salaries of the officers are inserted—and at any time, if they thought it not enough the house could add; if too much they might diminish. When the compensation was settled, he hoped it would be permanent; but it was worth while to be legislating on the subject every two years.

Mr. Lyon of Kentucky, was in favor of the resolution. If it was brought forward for six years, he would not vote for it—and his reason was, that the house could have the matter before them every two years. He might vote for it for four years, but not for six. Things, continued Mr. L. may be cheaper, when the city comes to be more peopled; but living is dearer here now, than in Philadelphia.

Mr. Elliot, Vermont. The resolution presents a single question, which may be decided in the present state as well as any other. It was supposed that the salaries were too small, and a temporary act was passed to increase them for two years, and the question is, shall we continue them two enormous salaries.—Yet he would not be sordid. As no evidence was adduced that they are too high, he saw no reason why they should be diminished.

Mr. Newton, of Virginia, wished the law would be read, which was done by the clerk, and which gave—

*Dollars.*  
To the Secretary of State per ann. 5000  
Secretary of the Treasury 5000  
Secretary of the Navy 4500  
Secretary of War 4500  
Comptroller 3500  
Com. of the Revenue 3500  
And to various other officers smaller sums.

Mr. Newton suggested whether or not, it would be proper to leave the resolution blank, and when the bill comes before the house it could be filled up.

Mr. Dawson answered that it could not now be done.

Mr. R. Griswold thought it was not a proper mode of taking up the subject. The Secretary of State, and of the Treasury, had 5000 dollars each, and the Secretary of War, and the Navy, 4500 dollars each. He would put the principal officers on the same footing; he had no objection to allow a moderate compensation.

Mr. J. C. Smith of Connecticut, was against taking up the resolution in this manner. He would thank any gentleman for an amendment in detail. He hoped that it was not the intention of the gentleman who brought it forward to trammel any one in his vote.

Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, was not averse to continue the salaries to the officers; but he thought it was a very improper method in bringing the subject forward. It seems, continued Mr. L. that we must take up the resolution in *gross*, or vote against it. In Philadelphia he knew, when the adoption was made, that a suitable house cost 12 or 15 hundred dollars a year, and that flour was 14 dollars per barrel. At present, in Washington, such a house would not be half that sum, and flour was six or seven dollars per barrel. About the time the salaries were raised some officers spent, not only their salaries but their own money. He thought they ought to have sufficient to live upon for their services.

Mr. Smilie, of Pennsylvania, did not think the salaries too high, and was willing to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Dana, of Connecticut. It would seem that this is a subject for popular attention—it is most fair to agree upon a general scale of compensation, and not to suffer the business to be so often before us. He thought the first allowance too little, and that of 1789 too much. A sure criterion is the rate of insurance by which we may judge of the value of the services of life. The business of some of the officers have increased, and some diminished. He did not, therefore, think this a proper mode of bringing the business forward.

Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland, said he had but one objection of going into detail. When the subject was laid before the house, it produced an unpleasant discussion. Some officers were said to have too much—another, it was alleged, did not deserve it—and some, it was asserted, did not behave like gentlemen. Some officers may find it necessary to expend the whole of their salaries—and if we reduce one we must go through the whole. One officer actually declined, because his salary was not sufficient to maintain his family—and now, shall we be parsimonious? It is to avoid unpleasant discussions that he was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Smilie. It is the good policy of all governments to give good salaries to all the officers in order to procure the ablest men. We have reduced our expenses by taking off internal taxes; and if we are to reduce the salaries of officers, it is but decent that we begin with ourselves. The office of vice president has certainly too great a salary attached to it; and that office is the most neglected. This shewed how little was done for money in that office. He did not think that the president would complain at the salaries being continued.

On the question, there were yeas 58—noes 55.

This motion being lost, Mr. Dawson moved another resolution in the following words:

“Resolved, That provision be made by law, for fixing the salaries of the officers of the several departments of the government.”—Agreed to.

TUESDAY, November 8.

The following resolution was moved and passed:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to inquire, whether a drawback on duties, ought not to be allowed on loaf sugar, exported from the United States to foreign ports.

It was observed that the present duty on loaf sugar is nine cents per lb. and on brown sugar two and a half cents; brown sugar is entitled to a drawback on exportation; but when manufactured it is not. A great deal of sugar is now manufactured in the United States, and a considerable quantity would be exported, if entitled to a drawback. Adjourned.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.  
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, November 17.

Petitions from the trustees of the poor of Saint Mary's county, from James Boorman, of Charles county, from sundry inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties, and a memorial from the representatives of the yearly meeting of friends, held in the city of Baltimore, were severally read and referred.

The bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for finishing a house of worship in Cecil county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the state was read and referred.

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

Mr. Van Horn delivers a bill for the valuation of real and personal property within this state; which was read.

A memorial from the proprietors of the Susquehanna canal was read and referred.

FRIDAY, November 18.

The report of the trustees of Washington academy was referred.

The bill for the relief of Samuel Nichols was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Thompson delivers a supplement to the act relating to public roads in Queen Ann's county; which was read.

Mr. Sheridan delivers a bill authorizing a lottery for raising a sum of money to repair a church and erect a parsonage house, in Cecil county; which was read.

SATURDAY, November 19.

Several petitions were read and referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, endorsed “will pass.” Ordered to be engrossed.

Leave given to bring in a bill to provide for the safe keeping and cure of persons insane.

MONDAY, November 21.

Mr. Josiah Bayly appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Rich delivers a supplement to the act for erecting a village at Choptank bridge, in Caroline county, and for other purposes; which was read.

The bill authorizing a lottery for raising a sum of money to repair a church and erect a parsonage house, in Cecil county, and the bill to lay out and straighten a certain road in Baltimore, were severally passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Furnell delivers a bill for the benefit of William M'Grigor, of Worcester county; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill to authorize the raising a sum of money by a lottery to purchase a fire engine, & erect pumps, in Balton, in Talbot county.

TUESDAY, November 22.

Mr. B. F. A. C. Dashiell, appeared and took his seat.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing to proceed to the election of a register of wills for Dorchester county on the 25th inst. nominating Messrs. George Ward, Ezekiel Richardson, John E. Gift, Samuel Brown, Howes Goldborough, John Murray, John Craig, James B. Sullivan, William W. Eccleston, John Cropper, and Daniel M'Donnel.

Mr. Carroll delivers a report on the report from Washington academy; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill concerning fugitives from justice, and of persons bound to labor absconding from their masters, and for other purposes.

Leave given to bring in a bill requiring the register of wills of Dorchester county to keep his office in the town of Cambridge, and to give daily attendance at his office.

Leave given to bring in a bill to compel the registers of wills of the several counties therein mentioned to keep each his office at the seat of justice in the county for which he shall be register.

Mr. Miller delivers a bill to authorize the levy court of Cecil county to lay out and open a road in said county; which was read.

Resolved, That in the election of a register of wills of Dorchester county, the person having a majority of votes of all the attending members of both houses of the legislature be recommended to the governor to be commissioned as register of wills for said county. Which was read.

Also a message agreeing to go into the election of a register of wills for Dorchester county on the 25th inst. which was read.

WEDNESDAY, November 23.

The supplement to an act for erect-

ing a village at Choptank bridge, in Caroline county, and for other purposes, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Lloyd delivers a bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a fire engine, and to erect pumps in the town of Balton; which was read.

The resolution respecting the appointment of a register of wills for Dorchester county was read the second time, and the question put, That the house assent thereto? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Angier, Hartsell, Thomas, Carcaud, Lemmon, Brown, Rose, Frazier, Miller, Alexander, Wood, Van Horn, Lowrey, Williams, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Kemp, Montgomery, E. Davis, Lytle, Dickson, Kerfner, Zeller, Yates. 25.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Mercer, Harwood, Hall, Stuart, Chapman, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Lloyd, Meloy, Dashiell, Carroll, Bayard, Goldborough, Bayly, Sheridan, Calvert, Shaff, Sudler, Scurgis, Wilton, Furnell, Rich, Turpin, Young, Smith, Swearingen, T. Davis, Lanthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Crelap, Simkins. 31.

So it was determined in the negative.

A message was prepared and agreed to informing the senate of the nomination of gentlemen to join in the examination of the ballots to be taken for a register of wills for Dorchester county, and proposing 15 o'clock as the time to go into the appointment.

The bill for the benefit of William M'Grigor, the bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to finish the baptist frame meeting house in Baltimore county, the bill authorizing a lottery for raising a sum of money to repair a church and erect a parsonage house, in Cecil county, severally endorsed “will pass.”

FRANCE.

CHERBOURG, Sept. 6.  
GRAND DIKE.

The works in the town here are carried on with the greatest activity. The dike will procure the means of sheltering 50 ships of the line, and will thus form a port which has so long been wanting to oppose the English in the channel, and which will be superior to all those which nature has given to England. This dike, situated between Port Querguiville and the Island Pelée, is composed of blocks of stone, some of them forming cubes of 60 feet and of 12000 pounds in weight.

The dike is already 36 feet above the bottom of the road, and is 7 feet under low water mark, which is 43 feet from the bottom.

But in the centre they are constructing a part of 300 feet in length, which will be elevated 75 feet from the bottom, and nine above high floods, on which will be planted 30 pieces of cannon and 12 mortars. This part is already advanced to 37 feet and will be finished by next spring, so boats are daily employed to carry stones.—The two forts which flank the road, added to this battery, will guarantee Cherbourg from every attack. To finish the dike, 275,000 cubic toises of stone are still wanting, they will cost about 14 millions, but will be finished in three years. Independently of this beautiful road, there will be a port dug in the mountain, which will contain 25 ships of the line, and about 3000 workmen are now employed on it.

NEW YORK, November 19.

We learn from Tennessee the very interesting intelligence, that on the 6th inst. the governor of that state received instructions from the President of the United States, through the secretary of war, for raising without delay five hundred mounted infantry, including officers, to be well armed, and in readiness to move for Nashville within five days after the receipt of the order.

In addition to these troops, three regiments are to be raised in Tennessee, and in readiness to march by the 20th December next, to aid in taking possession of New Orleans, should an opposition render it necessary.

We presume that measures equally prompt and efficacious are taken in other parts of the western country.



The Secretary of the Navy has received dispatches from the Mediterranean Squadron, dated September 20th, 22d, 23d, and 26th.

The frigate Philadelphia of 40 guns, and schooner Vixen of 12 18 pound carronades, had on the 16th September been ordered by the commodore to repair to Tripoli and scour the coast.

The ports and coast of Morocco were well watched by the frigate Constitution of 42 guns, the New York of 36 guns, and the John Adams, of 32 guns, and the schooners Enterprise and Nautilus.

Lieutenant Stewart, of brig Siren, had orders from the commodore to cruise for the Moorish 30 gun ship, the Maimona; and if he met her, to take her into Gibraltar.

On the 16th September the Nautilus had been sent from Gibraltar to Malta to convey down 18 fail of merchant vessels. *Nat. Intell.*

From New Orleans, Oct. 7.

LAUSAT and the Spanish government here are quarrelling. The dispute originated in a very improper and unauthorized act of the former. The cutter *Terreur* a national vessel, being in want of hands to proceed to sea, the Prefect permitted her captain and officers to resort to the expedient of pressing the French seamen from the merchant vessels in the harbor, which they did without the advice or consent of the Spanish government, and proceeded on their voyage.

[It would appear from the foregoing that even so late as the 7th ult. the Spaniards conceived themselves as retaining the government of Louisiana.] *Philadelphia Gazette.*

#### CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

The evils resulting from the accessories of our government are now sensibly felt by the merchants of Charleston. A small French privateer, mounting a few twelves, has for several days completely blockaded our port, bringing to all vessels inward and outward bound. Yet we are compelled to submit to this indignity; not a single armed American cruiser is suffered to protect our coast, or commerce, but are all peaceably laid up in the "dry docks" of Washington, "food for worms." In the mean time their temerity increases in proportion with our forbearance; and from our wharves we may behold the humiliating sight of American vessels pursued into our very harbor.

The brig Columbia captain Taylor, was chased the greatest part of yesterday by the privateer, and followed this morning nearly up to Sullivan's Island. Such daring infractions of our neutrality surely demand the spirited interference of our government.

[*Charleston Times*, Nov. 1.

By a vessel arrived at New York from Spain, we learn that the President of the United States has in his possession a treaty negotiated by Mr. Pinckney, in which Spain stipulates to pay the claims of American merchants for losses sustained by spoliations. We are authorized to state, that this treaty came into the possession of the President during the last session of Congress. Our merchants may at first think it strange that the treaty in which they are so deeply interested should not only be kept a secret from the people for a whole year, but should also be withheld from the knowledge of the Senate, a constituent part of the treaty-making power. They will, however, be pleased to remember, that no longer ago than June last, the government, through its organ the *Aurora*, declared, that "the merchants are the most dangerous, least virtuous, most corruptible, and most likely to corrupt of any description of persons in society." Let the merchants candidly ask themselves what men of such character can rationally expect from a virtuous, philo-

sophic, uncorrupt, and unselfish administration. If this treaty had been exhibited to the Senate and ratified, the consequences would have been the payment of a large sum of money to our merchants, and thus their means of corrupting would be very considerably increased. More of this pocket treaty hereafter.

U. S. G.

Boston, Nov. 11.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Kuhn Green & Co. Merchants, at Genoa, dated August 27, 1803.

"You will please to inform your friends trading to this quarter, that by the last mail from Leghorn we have advices of the French Commandant there having declared Leghorn, (in the kingdom of Sicily) a port of the French Republic; and that, accordingly the Arrêté, prohibiting the importation of all species of British productions and manufactures into the ports of France, is extended to that of Leghorn.

"These proceedings have created much alarm, and it is generally expected that the Blockade of Leghorn by the British will be the result.

"Commodore Morris is on a visit to the Queen of Florence, to remonstrate against these proceedings as being derogatory to the interest of the United States."

FROM HALIFAX.—By the way of Gloucester, we have received Halifax papers to the 22d ult. The frigate *Andromache* had returned there from a cruise. On the 25th of September she met a brig to days from Antigua, and received the following information. That on the 10th of Sept. the frigate *Emerald*, fell in with a fleet of small armed vessels, fitted out at Guadaloupe, with about 1,400 men on board; who intended to avail themselves of the British forces having been withdrawn from Antigua, (on the expedition to Demerara) to invade, or, at least distress that island. The *Emerald* attacked the whole fleet; took five or six of the largest—destroyed several—and drove the remainder under the guns of the French batteries on the island of Guadaloupe.

In this gallant action, the boats of the *Emerald* were necessarily employed, and we are extremely sorry to learn, that a Lieutenant of that ship, and twenty eight brave fellows of her crew lost their lives in the engagement.

The *Andromache* also spoke a French ship from Cape Francois, bearing a cartel flag, for the purpose of carrying the French Admiral Touville la Touche, his wife and family, from thence to France.

New York, November 15.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Lisbon, dated 30th September, to his correspondent in this city, received via Philadelphia.

"A French fleet of 16 ships of the line and frigates have sailed from Brest for Ireland, with troops on board, and a British fleet are in pursuit of them."

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.

Extract of a letter from Washington. "On September 11th Bainbridge took the Moorish cruiser and the brig *Celia* into Gibraltar. He immediately released the *Celia*, so as to enable her to proceed on her original voyage; put his first lieutenant with eight men, in charge of the prize, a 22 gun frigate; took all the Moors on board the Philadelphia, and the same day proceeded in search of the 32 gun frigate, then on a cruise against the Americans. A letter from captain Preble, dated off Cape St. Vincent, September 4, states that he expected to be at Gibraltar on the 6th. He was not there on the 9th—was however expected every moment—and about the same time the Vixen brig ought also to have been at Gibraltar. The capture of one, and the probable capture of his other frigate, &c. &c. may incline the emperor, to an immediate adjustment of our differences. It is believed by some that the emperor wished to get clear of the present treaty, and is therefore very ready to avail himself of every pretence for a rupture. The governor of Tanpé has however denied, that any authority has been given to cruise against the Americans, and has even dared to imprison our consul, with a declaration that he should not be released until the frigate be returned. Upon the ap-

plication of the other consuls, and upon their becoming security that he would not, without the permission of the emperor, leave his dominions he has been released."

Bonaparte seems to entertain the same ideas of printing that Pope Julius the Second did—"if we don't root up this art (said his Holiness) it will root us up."

Pal.

It is calculated that one half of the French army of invasion are composed of three classes—the 1st those who wish to get rid of their wives—the 2d of their creditors—and the 3d of their lines.

#### HORRIBLE DOINGS.

It has been announced that a duel was fought at Hoebeck on the 14th inst. between Mr. Robert Swartwout and Richard Riker, deputy attorney general of the state of New York. What a daring violation of the law! What an open insult upon the community! Who is to prosecute for this flagrant offence, when the officer himself, whose duty it is, is one of the perpetrators? The council of appointment have been admonished to discountenance the savage practice, by not appointing to office, and by displacing those who were guilty of it; but they have been as deaf as adders. It is inseparable from democracy to loosen all the bonds which hold society together. Though the last legislature passed a law against duelling, yet it signifies nothing. The officer who is sworn to execute the laws, boldly transgresses it. Perhaps one of the first acts of the next legislature ought to be a repeal of the law; for it is ever of bad tendency to make laws which are not observed. Such strange things have been seen in this state for a few years past, that nobody will be startled, if Mr. Riker, instead of being displaced, should be promoted to some higher office. The time appears to be approaching fast, when every body will be obliged (the courts of justice not being applied to for redress of injuries) to provide himself with a pair of pistols.

#### A FRIEND TO ORDER.

[*New York Gazette.*]

#### EXPIRATION

##### OF PART OF THE BRITISH TREATY.

In the last article of this treaty it is provided that the first ten articles shall be permanent, and that if the 12th article shall not be renewed, and an arrangement upon the subject of it, agreed to before it should expire by its own limitation (neither of which conditions has taken place) then the whole treaty except the ten first articles should expire together with it. This limitation was to two years after the signature of the preliminary or other articles of peace, which took place on the first of October, 1801. Consequently on the first of October last, all the articles of the treaty, except the ten first, expired.

N. Y. pap.

We understand that Thomas Moore, Esq. a native of England, and formerly a practitioner at law in this city, but more known as having arranged the poems of *Honeywood*, whose widow he married, fell lately in a duel with lieutenant Buck, of the United States troops, at Watchet; where Mr. Moore had for some short time resided, and was much esteemed.

[*Id.*]

#### HYPOTHESIS.

Is it not probable we shall have a mild winter, from the following circumstances?

In the month of June and July, the weather was extremely warm. At that time the ice broke way from the regions of the pole and floated down from the Atlantic to the southward. The latter end of August and in the month of September, it is well known that it had arrived in the latitude of Newfoundland, as the British packet was east about that time by running against a mountain of ice, in a Northern passage to Europe. Whilst it was floating down our coast, the weather was mild, and it is probable that the ice which would have arrived as usual in our latitudes, during the winter months, has now passed along and melted away. It is therefore presumable, that as one of the causes of hard winters has been removed, that the approaching one will be comparatively

mild. This may also account for the frost that have appeared in some of the Eastern States during the last summer. The shores of America are known to be very low and of course, the continent as far as the mountains would be easily accessible to that cold air, which was wafted from the ice as it floated along. Although it was cold in the Western country, yet there were no frosts to be discovered; which was perhaps owing to the Atlantic winds being measurable broke in their passage over the Blue ridge and Alleghany mountains.

[*Kentucky Gazette.*]

An express has gone from Washington to Gen. Wilkinson with orders for him to take possession of New Orleans.

[*Hudson Pa.*]

MARRIED, on Wednesday last, Mr. ISAAC ATKINSON, of this town, to Miss ESTHER EDMONDSON, of Caroline county.

IN CHANCERY, October 12, 1803

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

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

True Copy.

T. S.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Cap.

#### Female Education.

AS I find it necessary for me, to attend to the Education of my own children for a year or two more, I would receive a few young Ladies into my family, to complete their education.

At the end of this year, I am to return to Castle Haven, which is a healthy and pleasant situation.

JAMES KEMP.

Appleby, Nov. 15, 1803. 96 3

#### 100 dollars reward:

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 8th day of April last, a negro man named *Tora*. He is about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, flannels when talking, and has a stern look. His hair is uncommonly long, and sometimes wears it curled or plaited.

PAUL, another runaway, went off on Wednesday the 26th instant—He is tall, slim, 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 45 years of age; has a down look, but is polite when spoken to—He is fond of music, and performs on the fiddle and band saw. The above reward will be given for the above runaways, if secured so that the subscriber get them again, with reasonable expenses if brought home. For either of them half the reward will be given.

THOMAS MONNELLY.

St. James's, Queen Ann's county.

Eastern Shore of Maryland. } 94 5

November 1, 1803.

N. B. Runaway Paul has a scar on the back of his right hand—and has a defect or hole in the front of his right shoulder.

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Green, late of said county, deceased. All persons who are any way indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment at or by the 25th day of December next, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced against them; and all debts due, have claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of March 1804; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of November, Anno Domini 1803.

ELIZABETH GREEN, Adminr. of John Green deceased. Maning Creek, 96 3m3



