

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

[The following extraordinary publication is selected from "The Guardian of Freedom," a Democratic paper published in Frankfort, Kentucky, by J. M. Bradford. It must afford pleasure to those who are anxious for the peace, prosperity & independence of the United States to know, that the author of this bitter production is known, and that measures have been taken by the Attorney General of Kentucky to punish his temerity.]

For the Guardian of Freedom.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

WHILE the public mind is agitated and incensed at the narrow policy of Spain, in shutting her ports against us, permit me through the channel of your press to strike at the European policy of our more latent and secret enemies. Instead of flinging on the surface of our disputes, I wish to level a blow at the root of our evil. Instead of breeding our resentment towards the European powers, let us with more propriety turn it towards Spain. Instead of looking beyond the Allegheny Mountains, let us look at our own calamities. There is no more to our calamities than have been our misfortunes, and still smart under her political scourge.

Let us no more be deceived with those false promises, friendly communications, and extended good intentions of our present and Eastern brethren. They will do any thing for us except for our advantage. They have given proof enough of this disposition.

It may be asked why may not Eastern America extend a favorable disposition to our interests? Further because an interest and that the pointedly communicating.

What I have already stated may be said to be only assertion, and an assertion without proof amounting only to invention. I therefore have proceeded to facts. I have taken the most reliable and irrefragable and which must tend to open the eyes of every one. I have taken the most friendly and conducted by Eastern Americans towards us.

I will now quote an extract from the "Guardian of Freedom" of the year 1855. "In the year 1855, I was informed by the Committee of the Diplomatic Relations of the United States, and afterwards by Mr. Campbell, likewise a member of the same, that in relation to our trade with England containing nothing but the most friendly and profitable relations, that in relation to our trade with Spain, to his knowledge, no efforts were being made for the opening of the ports in controversy with the power. And finally, at a public discussion, conducted by those members, as I remember by J. D. Angus, whether it would be possible for France to obtain from Spain the right to trade with us, he replied I had no power to answer such an interrogatory, but was willing

to lead that we did not wish an extension of our territory. Well satisfied I am, that the French declined taking them in treaty with Spain, which soon followed, from a fear it might weaken her connection with the United States."

Now had Mr. Monroe been friendly disposed to our interests, he might have wrote back to America, informing of those propositions made to him by those members of the diplomatic section, who were then so friendly and warmly attached to the interests of America, and thereby the important provinces of East and West Florida, might have been acquired to the United States, had our Eastern brethren been willing to have accepted of it. But instead of that he being completely up to the hilt in the intrigues of his country, (Eastern America) he firmly and confidentially replied, "he had no power to answer such an interrogatory, but was well persuaded that Eastern America did not wish an extension of territory."

The full and extended answer of Monroe amounted to this:—An extension of our territory to the west, would be too great an aggrandizement to our Western brethren, and thereby raising the rate of commerce by this acquisition might tend greatly to the hurt of our Eastern brethren, as much as they already possess an extension of fertile soil, so vastly superior to ours, that they could greatly under sell us, and thereby draw the attention of all Europe to their ports. And although they possess the poorest and meanest country in every sense, yet by a superiority of numbers, we hold a balance of power, and are determined to make use of it to our own advantage to the detriment of our Western brethren. It is therefore our policy that the Western rivers should mouth in the dominions of an European power; which power by our improper and unfriendly conduct we may render inimical to our own American interests. As part of the United States, and thereby they may be enabled to extend the advantages of a foreign commercial intercourse, and consequently will be beholden to a foreign power for the land trade, much to our advantage but of little profit to them, and moreover our Western brethren's consumption will remain unimpaired."

So our Eastern friends have a two-fold view and interest, in having our foreign trade carried there. As I have stated in the above extended answer and answer to the question of the Diplomatic Relations of the United States, it was said of the Eastern brethren, that they were willing to take the most friendly and profitable relations, that in relation to our trade with Spain, to his knowledge, no efforts were being made for the opening of the ports in controversy with the power. And finally, at a public discussion, conducted by those members, as I remember by J. D. Angus, whether it would be possible for France to obtain from Spain the right to trade with us, he replied I had no power to answer such an interrogatory, but was willing

to lead that we did not wish an extension of our territory. Well satisfied I am, that the French declined taking them in treaty with Spain, which soon followed, from a fear it might weaken her connection with the United States."

The lands of Eastern America being poor, and generally worn out, they have no doubt contemplated to live on the fat of our fertile soil, without paying us a just equivalent in return, and calculate to derive more solid benefits from our country, than from the hard labor of their numerous negro slaves. Hence it becomes more necessary to receive from the Union, than the Eastern brethren her policy, than it was for the United States to reveal from Great Britain.

The interests of France, Spain, and Western America, would go hand in hand, and thus, (France and Spain) would mutually promote our commercial prosperity, for their own advantage.

But it is to the advantage of Eastern America to keep under the hatchet by having our foreign trade cramped by a European power. And all this false parade, false marches, and pretended stir, which our Eastern politicians have made, for the procurement of a free trade for us, is only to amuse us, to prevent a dismemberment of the Union. Like Saliba on sea, throwing out a tub to a shoal of whales to draw their attention from the ship.

It is said by some false, cold blooded politicians, "let us patiently wait until we have a balance of power on the west side of the Allegheny Mountains, and then we can fix matters better." In answer I reply that if we wait for that, "I will not come to pass in my time, for I don't care whether it ever comes to pass. For as to my progeny (a section from the Union does not take place shortly, or the politics of Eastern America should not change very much) I shall depart with them on the Spanish shore. For I had rather go the way to the Spanish shore, than a cruel and bloody one, than to be any longer a subject of Eastern America, under the disadvantages above stated."

In support of my jealousy of our Eastern brethren, let me now call the attention of my countrymen to a very suspicious circumstance.

Our executive has placed on the same man (Bartholomew, of detected memory) as Envoy Extraordinary to the courts of France and Spain, to negotiate for the opening of the Spanish ports for us; the same man is chosen for this important mission, who has already proven himself to be so inimical to this our Western Country. We have now every reasonable hope, indeed from the negotiations of him, for the opening of the ports, who no longer ago than March, 1795, refused the cession of the Florida from self-interest motives. If we may judge of the future by the past, we must seriously suspect that his mission will turn out badly, as the executive intended in when he made choice of him.

Although this talk may appear as sacrilegious to some, still it is my opinion, and I think, time will prove it. For there is no such thing in nature as a disinterested patriot. It is a mere chimera, the quiescent fancy of a poet's brain!!!

A country is (as Voltaire expresses it) composed of many families, and as self-love generally leads us to stand up for, and support our particular families, when a country internally does not intervene, to form the like self-love, a man stands up for his town or village, which he calls his native home.

The more extended this native home is, the less we love it, for a division weakens love. It is impossible in nature to have a tender love for a family, so numerous and distant as scarce to be known.

The candidate against his ambitious intrigues to be chosen President, Vice President, Governor, Senator or Representative, makes a noise about his love for his country, whereas it is only himself that he loves. Every one is desirous for securing to himself that freedom and pre-eminence which is denied to his neighbors or the community at large.

I now appeal to every Western American, to the facts which I have stated, are not too glaring to escape our notice.

Eastern America may no longer attempt to lull and lull us with her soft songs of friendship and amity. No more may her false (which she may now hang on the walls) vibrations on the organs of our ears, the amuse and deceitful strains of "peace on Earth and good will towards us." No more can we be lulled by the sound of her viol, the soft, balmy airs of "The Shepherd's Wedding," and "The High Way to Dublin." But she must expect (as she has renounced her selfish political claims) to hear in her turn the tune called Vive la République, and the Marseilles Hymn, and other strains of martial music, until Western America becomes a united province or empire, and the Allegheny the line.

For as the words of the Constitution when it was offered to the people, not to give much at the loss of territory, and no more to be long of "this tale of a tub," to amuse and lull us, to prevent a secession from the General Government, will be succeeded by a military Tragedy, Magazines will be filling, arms brightening, cannons roaring, and human blood streaming.

It is not by leading Monroe, to European courts to negotiate, it is not by a representation in Congress, for there are opposite interests and a balance of power against us) nor by any length of time that we may peacefully wait, for that will procure us a free commercial intercourse with foreign powers, without our own local internal exertions. It must be by the spirit of remonstrance to be sent to Congress, from the people of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee and the Indiana, and Mississippi territories, praying for independence. And then if we obtain it, we can form our own ambassadors to foreign courts and make our own negotiations, or at least ourselves to form our own friendly power, should we conceive

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CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL

WHEREAS we the Subscribers were appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay," to receive subscriptions to the canal, and authorized when more than \$5,000 D. should be subscribed thereon, to advertise a meeting at the town of Wilmington.

NOTICE is hereby given That more than the sum required as above by law being subscribed to the work, a General Meeting of the subscribers will be held at Mr. Higgins Tavern in the town of Wilmington, on Monday the second of May next, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors, and making the necessary arrangements for the immediate commencement of the work.

TOTAL: SUBSCRIBERS.
Wm. ALEXANDER,
RICH'D. TILGHMAN, A.M.,
Wm. BARROLL,
Wm. MATTHEWS,
JAMES DAVIS,
RICHARD T. EARLE,
JAMES CLAYLAND,
OWEN KENNARD,
JAMES EARLE JR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County will meet at Easton on every Tuesday until the 15th day of April next, inclusive, and afterwards as often as occasion may require until the last day of May next, in order to make such alterations in the Assessment of Property as may be required according to law.

For Order,
THOS. BANNING, CLK.

IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st 1803.
JOHN CAMPBELL, an insolvent debtor of Somerset County, entitled to the benefit of the last Act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, being this day by the Sheriff of said county brought before the Chancellor in consequence of an order made the 27th instant, and having before the Chancellor taken the Oath by the said Act prescribed for debtors as his property, &c. It is thereupon ordered that the said John Campbell appear before the Chancellor in the Chancery Office at 10 o'clock, on the 6th day of July next, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as his Creditors or any of them shall then and there propose to him, and that the said Campbell shall give notice of the said time and place appointed for his and for their appearing to propose interrogatories, and for the recommending a Trustee for their benefit, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively before the 6th day of April next, in Cowan's paper, or set up during that time before the said 6th day of April at least at two of the most public places of the said county.

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

IN CHANCERY, March 10th 1803.
ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Thomas Garden, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent debtors, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, and a Schedule of his property, and a list of his Creditors in Oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent Testimony that the said Thomas Garden hath complied in due form with the provisions of the said Act, it is thereupon ordered, and ordered that the said Thomas Garden, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in Cowan's paper, or set up during that time before the said 6th day of April at least at two of the most public places of the said county, in order to give notice to his Creditors of the time and place appointed for their appearing to propose interrogatories, and for the recommending a Trustee for their benefit, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively before the 6th day of April next, in Cowan's paper, or set up during that time before the said 6th day of April at least at two of the most public places of the said county.

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

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AGREED to the last will and testament of Peter Webb, Esq. late of Talbot County, deceased, the Subscribers offer for Sale Four Hundred and Ninety Five Acres of Land, known by the name of **LITTLE BRISTOL**, lying and being in the county aforesaid, situated on Great Choptank River and adjoining the lands of John Dickinson, Esq. The above mentioned lands are rented, the present year, for upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds. If they are not sold by the twentieth day of April next, they will, on that day, be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Thomas Prince in Easton. For Terms, apply to
JOHN B. GIST, Esq.
Cambridge, 1st March, 1803.

WILLIAM SLUVEY'S Creditors sign his Heirs

THE Claims of Edward Wright & of William Embleton, are not established to the Chancellor's satisfaction. He passed an order on the 22d day of September last, directing notice to be given to the said Claimants and others, to produce their vouchers by a certain day, &c. That Notice not having been given, it is ordered, that the Chancellor, on application, at any time after the 25th day of April next, will decide on either of the said Claims; provided a copy of this Order be served on the Claimant, or published in Cowan's paper three times before the end of March next—Depositions, taken before a single magistrate, will be received as evidence. In the case of any Claim against a deceased person, the party's own affidavit of the amount and justice of the claim, is required by this court. Claims passed by the Orphans Court are always admitted, unless here disputed. It is to be understood that the 15th day of April next is a day appointed for the decision.

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

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the night of the 14th of December last, ten or twelve miles from Easton, a **NEGRO MAN** named **SAUL**, about five feet, five inches high, yellow or dark Mulatto, had countenance, heavy eye-brows, some marks about his mouth resembling a burn; bushy hair, artful and talkative, and is about nineteen years of age—Calls himself **SAUL CORNISH**—purchased by me from Dr. Daniel Sullivan of New-Market, Dorchester County, Eastern Shore, Maryland—had on a drab coloured great coat, a blue top jacket and blue trousers.

The above Reward will be given by my attorneys, Messrs. Macdonald & Ridgely, of Baltimore, on the said Slave being lodged in Annapolis or Baltimore Jail, or otherwise secured so that my attorneys can dispose of him.

RICHARD BUTLER,
Dec. 29, 1802

FOR SALE

A **BAITING SADDLE HORSE**—He is also well broken to the harness. For further information apply to Mr. Solomon Long in Easton.

THE famous **ROSE HERO**, Captain's Boat, will come at Six Dollars the hour and one quarter to the ground. Four Dollars and one quarter will discharge the debt if paid by the 1st day of October, and will stand at Easton every Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Trappa Poths and Baiting, and at the subscriber's stable on Mondays, until the last day of June.

EDWARD FROMWELL,
Oxford, March 29, 1803.

ANY person having a claim against the estate of the late John B. Gist, Esq. will please to send the same to the subscriber, who will be glad to well-come it. **WM. STIMPSON,**
3d 4th mo, 1803.

BY AUTHORITY. A Lottery for the benefit of Washington Academy, in Somerset county.

CLASS THE FIRST.	
Prize	D. 1000
1 do. D. 500	1000
2 do. 200	1000
3 do. 100	1000
4 do. 50	1000
5 do. 20	1000
6 do. 10	1000
7 do. 5	1000
8 do. 2	1000
9 do. 1	1000
1000 tickets at 5 D.	10000

All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars, (so that on the whole the discount is equal to only 7 1/2 per cent.!!!) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

CLASS THE SECOND.	
Prize	D. 1000
1 do. 1000	1000
2 do. D. 500	1000
3 do. 200	1000
4 do. 100	1000
5 do. 50	1000
6 do. 20	1000
7 do. 10	1000
8 do. 5	1000
9 do. 2	1000
10 do. 1	1000
1000 tickets at 5 D.	10000

The Drawing of the First Class will commence in the Court-house at Princeton, Anne as soon as the sales of the tickets will warrant; and that of the Second Class will follow as soon thereafter as possible. The tickets in each class will be sold at the original prices until the second day of drawing; after which time, those that remain unsold, will be at the risk of the Academy. All the prizes in the Second Class will be paid in Cash within six months after the time the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county.
LITTLETON DENNIS,
LEVIN WINDER,
JOHN DENNIS,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE,
GEORGE WILSON JACKSON.

Printed Anne, 22d, Feb. 1803.

NOTICE PUBLIC SALE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscribers have obtained Letters of Administration from the Orphans Court of Caroline county on the Estate of Blanch Lecompte, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
BENJA. DENNY, & } Adminrs.
SARAH DENNY. }

Denton, Caroline county, 23d March, 1803.
Baylor County, to wit, Orphans Court, Jan. the 20th 1803.

ON application of Samuel Collins, Administrator of Reubin Whitson, late of Dorchester County, deceased, the Court direct that the said Administrator without delay advertise in one of the Gazettes in Baltimore-Town, and also in the Herald at Easton, giving six months notice to all persons having Claims against the said Deceased's Estate to exhibit the same agreeably to law. Witness John Stevens, Esq. &c. the day and year aforesaid.

A true copy, attested by
JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Register.

Just received from Baltimore, and for sale at this Office,
A PAMPHLET,

REVISED,
A New Arrangement of the Courts & Offices of the State of Maryland: proposed.

WANTED.
Immediately at this Office,
An APPRENTICE,
of about fourteen or fifteen years of age.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at the Office.

Feb. 21.

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

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Carpenter Dyer,	298, 315, 326.	0 10 1 2	0 2 1
Valentine Boyder,	931.	0 1 9	0 8 1-2
Michael Boyer,	297, 236.	0 1 9	0 1 5
Thomas Badley,	1307.	0 10 1-2	0 8 1-2
John Burnham,	1397.	0 0 8 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
William Coe,	2534.	0 0 8 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Cowdry,	The Potter's Field,	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
George Frois,	3123.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Philip Ford,	424.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1124.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Elisba Hall,	197, 1305.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Howells,	909.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
James G. Howard,	273.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Augusta Gambell,	1930.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Edward Jones,	Part of Granary,	0 7 6 1-2	0 6 1
Elisba Jarrett,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 156, 131 } 912, 2536, 241, 1267, }	0 8 9	0 7
John Kinkan,	King's Discovery,	0 1	0 1 1-2
Henry Kuhn,	2736, 2737, 2738, 2739.	0 2 9 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Samuel Jay,	216, 192, 167, 170, 820, 290 } 1010, 1834, 1121, }	0 7 10	0 6 3
William Melon,	1293, 3115, 1294.	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
Benjamin Moch,	Part Partnership,	1 8 4	1 8 4
Daniel Mauditt,	The Vale,	3 4 0	3 4 0
Peter Mantz,	2709, 2710, 2719, 2720.	0 2 9	0 2 9
Gilbert Murdoch,	885, 931.	0 1 9	0 1 5
James Miller,	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417.	0 5 2 1-2	0 2 1
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067.	0 2 9 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310, 811.	0 3 6	0 2 9 1-2
Raphael Pallas,	1-2 Granary & 1-2 Sancha Pancha,	0 12 6	0 12 6
John Pollard,	15, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850,	0 4 4 1-2	0 3 6
George Reiley,	1404, 290, 94, 95.	0 2 9 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Thomas B. Randle,	950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130.	0 5 2 1-2	0 4 2
Samuel Selby, Jr.	Loose Ridge Resurveyed,	4 16 10	3 9 7
James Shaw,	Refusals on Recourse,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Shiley,	Castle Hill,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Captain Scott's Heirs,	Governor's Neglect,	6 12 9 1-2	
	Part Rely's Delight,		
	Orms Attention,		
	Chesnut Grove,		
	Now or Never,		
	2887.		
	Hard Struggle,		
John Thompson,	1326, 1436, 1325.	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
John Wilson,	4045.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Philip L. Webber,	283, 1435, 375, 1466.	0 0 2 9 1-2	0 0 2 9 1-2
Richard Corbus,	1 House and Lot Western Post, } 2 State Lots }	0 5	0 3 11
George Every,	Colemine,	0 1 9	0 1 5
John Ellbin,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,	0 1 10	0 1 10
John Gephart,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404.	0 3 6	0 3 6
William Hill,	1 State Lot,	0 1	0 1
Thomas Johnson,	2 State Lots,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1-2
Joseph Jones,	Road Luck and Sugar Camp,	0 3 11	0 3 11
Henry Myers,	Chance,	0 4 8	3 3 9
Abel Sargent,	5 Acres Land,	0 17 10	0 17 10
	2 House & Lot Western Post, }		
	3 Lots ditto, }		
William & Joseph Scott,	Wm. and Jos. Abandonment,	0 4 1	0 4 1
Edward Langley,	4021.	0 1 10	0 1 6
Thomas J. Beatty,	Bradley's Coal Mine, }	0 2 1	0 1 8
Peter Deveraux,	1 Lot in Cumberland,	0 4 7	0 3 9
Christopher Keelbomer,	4 Lots ditto,	0 5 1	0 5 1
Henry Kemp,	2 Lots ditto,	0 5 1	0 5 1
James M. Piferon,	1 Lot ditto,	0 5 1	0 5 1
Albany Retenue,	1 Lot ditto,	0 5 1	0 5 1
Joseph Tomlinson,	1 Lot ditto,	0 5 1	0 5 1
Samuel Ridgely,	Richard's Discovery Abandoned,	0 1 7	0 1 7
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,	0 7 1	0 7 1
John G. Jones,	Horre Pasture,	0 6 6	0 6 6

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

JAMES TROTH, Clock and Watch Maker.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

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

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 M. 49.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of RICHARD BLACKBURN, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, that on the first Monday in April next, at the Court House in the said county, the subscribers will make a Distribution among the said Creditors of the personal Assets in their hands, and that the said day is approved of by the Orphans Court of the said county, under whose direction and control the said Distribution will be made. The said Creditors are requested to appear on the said day at the Court House aforesaid, with their claims against the Decedent legally attested, otherwise they will be excluded from any share in the said Dividend.

WILLIAM CRANE,
AND
HESTER CRANE, Adm'rs.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

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

Valuable Lands for Sale.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Prince's Hill in Somerset County. There is an old Land, a large brick dwelling house, the stories high, with an entry, and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good. The place has been some years rented, and of course the repairs as to the inclosure. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the East or Shore for the first timber. If the lands are not sold by the 22. Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

H. W.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THE Subscriber having rented out his Farm on the Head of Wye for the present year offers for sale at vendue on Wednesday, 30th Instant, (if fair, if not the next fair day) the greatest part of his flock consisting of about 1000, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, — Farming utensils of every description. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing Interest from the day of Sale.

JAMES BORDLEY.

Head of Wye, March 14th, 1803.
N. B. I have some Hacks in line out for the remainder of the year.

J. B.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, the real Estate of Benjamin Woolford, deceased, lying and being in Dorchester county, on the head of Tobacco Creek Bay, on Tuesday the 12th day of April next. The said Estate will be sold in Lots, and the purchaser or purchasers thereof to give bond or bonds with approved security to the Trustee for paying the purchase money within fifteen months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the said day of sale. And notice is also hereby given to all Creditors of the said Benjamin Woolford to produce their claims to the Chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, within three months from the time above specified.

THOS. LOCKERMAN, Trus.

March 5, 1803. 1800

MISS LESTER

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she has engaged Gentlemen of approved abilities as Assistants in her School, where Young Ladies are taught the English & French Languages, & German (if required) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, with plain and fine Needle Work, Drawing, and Music on the Piano Forte and Harp. Those parents and guardians who think proper to entrust her with the care of their children, may depend upon the strict attention being paid to their morals, improvement and accommodation. Terms of admission £25 per annum, music and Drawing excepted.

Centreville, March 26th, 1803. 60

Jeffe Hollingsworth & Son,
COUNTY WARE, BALTIMORE.

HAVE FOR SALE.

FRESH Clover Seed, Plaster of Paris, Ground and unground Bar Iron, Castings, Nail and Spike Rods, Crowls, German, and Blistered Steel, Salt suitable for Filleting — Pot, Beef, Tar, &c. &c.
March 5, 1803. 3500



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIII.)

TUESDAY MORNING,

APRIL 12, 1863.

(No. 663.)

EASTON—(Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

CHARLESTON, March 4.

It appears by a letter from Washington that the president has got certain assurances from the French government that they had "the greatest desire to cultivate a good understanding with the American government; and that General Victor, who is to command in Louisiana, had received instructions from the French consul to pursue a course of conciliation, such as would conduce to the harmony and mutual improvement of the interests and the rights of both countries; and to respect the rights, territory and person of the people of the United States." We hope we are sure that there are none in the United States who would rejoice more sincerely than we should at hearing this announced, if we could see in a retrospect of the conduct of the French government, and particularly in that of Bonaparte, any one case in which verbal or written engagements, or even oaths, have been observed with fidelity, to justify our government, however well disposed for peace, in submitting to be ruled by his assurances, or to do all the French can, whether they were injuring and humiliating any nation in the person of its ambassador, his perfect assurance of his infidelity. For our part we declare that having viewed the whole of Bonaparte's conduct well enough, we think it unwise to tolerate his estimate of his character, we consider the very profession of friendship he has made, as a certain assurance of his bad intentions. He must be but a paltry politician, and little read indeed in the human heart, who will not be more startled as it is a *foolishness* passed upon the country, than rejoiced at it as an omen of peace. Let us see what grounds we have for faith in France! Oh! if we had but half the faith from right counsels in *Christ* that we have for fear in France, we might hope to gain down protection and blessings from heaven.

When the French entered Holland they issued a proclamation to this effect: "We consider you as friends; and allies—we restore you to freedom—we seek to inspire you with confidence." &c. &c. and in less than two years they fleeced the Dutch of fifty five millions of dollars out of a whole province; of their strongest barrier towns, and of a seaport. They placed the country under military commissioners, and considered it their own use, the whole of the Belgians, clergy property, to the amount of six millions of dollars. So that the freedom they gave that country according to promise, was to free them of \$55,000,000.

When they entered Franconia, a proclamation calling on the people for confidence, with other certain assurances, went before the army. And a volume is published in German, and translated into all the languages in Europe, of their murders, pillage, exactions, and enormities.

In Lombardy, Bonaparte issued a proclamation: "Nations of Italy, the French army is come to break your chains. The French are the friends of the people in every country. Your property, your rights, shall be respected." (Signed.)

In Milan he published another: "Respect for property, and personal situation—respect for the religion of countries; these are our sentiments." (Signed.)

Now let us see how he made good all this! From the Milanese, a very small state, he at once exacted a contribution of twenty millions of livres, or one million pounds of our money; & afterwards other successive exactions to the amount of six million pounds sterling. The churches were given up to plunder—every religious fund, and every public treasure was confiscated; and the country was made one scene of rapine and disorder. At Pavia, a garrison of French troops left by Bonaparte, having wantonly destroyed the tomb of St. Augustine, which the inhabitants had always religiously venerated, they collected around & took the garrison prisoners, but carefully abstained from offering violence to a single soldier. Bonaparte marched back and carried military execution over the whole country—burnt the town of Benasco, and put 300 of its inhabitants to death in cold blood; and then marching to Ravenna took it by storm, and massacred the inhabitants.

Bonaparte signed a treaty with the duke of Modena promising neutrality on the payment of twelve millions of livres. When that was paid he arrested the duke, and extorted from him 200,000 sequins; on this another treaty was signed, called a *Convention de Salto*, which of course was followed by fresh violations and exactions.

In breach of the treaty and rights of neutrality, he took possession of Leghorn to seize the British property lying there; and he made the duke of Tuscany pay the expense of his army marching thither.

When he entered the city of Venice, he issued, according to custom a proclamation of "civil guarantees."

"Bonaparte to the Republic of Venice." "It is to deliver the first country in Europe from the iron yoke of the proud House of Austria, the French army has come, &c. &c. Religion, government, customs, and property shall be respected, all provided for the army shall be paid in money." This, like every other, was followed by infamous exactions. He established democracy; and with the new government made a treaty, by which money and naval stores to the amount of six millions of livres; and three ships of the line were given to him, in return for which he gave them certain assurances of friendship. This he performed in his own way, by handing them over in four months after, by the treaty of Campo Formido to the iron yoke of the proud House of Austria. In Egypt, his proclamation ran thus: "In the name of GOD, merciful and gracious—There is no GOD but GOD"—"He has no son or associate in his kingdom."

"The French adore the Supreme Being, and honor the Prophet and his Religion." "The French are the true Mussulmans—not long since they marched to Rome and overthrew the Pope, who sucked Christ; and against himself (Mahomet) the French army is come to break your chains. The French are the friends of the people in every country. Your property, your rights, shall be respected." (Signed.)

takes the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as by *Christ* ordained according to the ritual of the church of Rome. Infamous abominable blasphemy.

After this authentic detail, are we justified in casting off all confidence in such a man's professions? Or will our executive be justified in replying any such question?

We are aware, because we hear it every day and see it before us, that many men are obstinately averse to war, and would maintain peace at any rate, but have those persons duly considered war or peace in all their bearings and relations? War is a thing that relates to society; not to individuals, and if individual feelings of private self interest enter into the composition of a man's thoughts on these subjects, they cannot be correct. We must often venture life to save it and to render it more secure; and to make it worth the having; & many men have lost their A.T. by being afraid to venture A.T. in its defence. One has a land speculation—another a commercial one: One is afraid that lands will fall—another that insurance will rise. But this does not alter the real nature of the question—the question of war or peace extends to whole countries; empires and regions. There is no farther than the fence of their own estates, or the walls of their own houses; but let them put this question to their minds and hearts; and as they themselves are not concerned; perhaps their judgment will not be warped, and they will answer it fairly. Would it not have been better for the places which I have mentioned to have risen in mass opposed Bonaparte, and run the hazard of all the grievances, murders, oppressions, exactions, and plunder of war, in an honorable resistance, with a chance of succeeding, than to endure them, as they did, with all the ignominy and infamy of cowardly base submission, to arrogant, bare-faced impudence; and surely it speaks enough of Bonaparte. What can we say? What could Shakespeare, Milton and all the poets in one, imagine of arrogant impudence, worse than his having the impudence after what he has done, to hold out the language of promise and expect to have it believed? Alas! alas! I farewell the dignity of manhood—it has surely fled from the earth; when the most that we can say under oppression is, "Let me, as he me die in peace."

P. S. Does Bonaparte say a word about our right at New Orleans? His assurances are a declaration that the right does not exist. Having used the word oaths in the outset of this writing, we think it right to observe, that Bonaparte, with his arms, imposed on the people, and swore fidelity to that constitution which he afterwards put down.

MRS. WOLLSTONECRAFT.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.

Messrs. Gilbert & Dean.

MUCH has been said lately, concerning the works and character of Mrs. Wollstonecraft. I do not esteem her a faultless character; but I think the following apology, or defence of her from the pen of an episcopal Clergyman, who was with her during the last months of her existence very

frequently, and know her long, deserves some attention from those who are so ready to load her memory with abuse.

CANDIDA

From the London "Monthly Visitor."

IN the Memoirs of the late Mrs. Wollstonecraft, Mr. Godwin is anxious to represent her as being *indifferent* to revelation. This was perhaps the case; particularly after her neglect of public worship. For we are told that several years previous to her death, she relinquished her attendance at the usual routine of services, and prayer, as her biographer disrespectfully styles them. Let it, however, be remembered, that Mrs. Wollstonecraft has written decidedly in favor of public worship, and against that pernicious species of infidelity which is now so unhappily prevalent. The testimonies borne by this extraordinary woman, at an uncommon period of her life, are deserving of attention, and may counteract that part of her Memoirs, where irreligion is openly avowed and defended. The passages are to be found in a little pamphlet, with the following title, *Thoughts on the Education of Daughters; with Reflections on Female Conduct, in the more important duties of Life.* By Mary Wollstonecraft, 1797.

On the observance of Sunday, she remarks, "The institution of keeping the seventh day holy, was wisely ordained by Providence for two purposes: to rest the body, and call off the mind from the too eager pursuits of the shadows of this life, which I am afraid often obscure the prospect of eternity, and fix our thoughts on earth. A respect for this ordinance is, I am persuaded, of the utmost consequence to national religion. The vulgar have such a notion of it; that with them, going to church, and being religious, are almost synonymous terms. They are so lost in their senses, that if they did not continually remind them they would soon forget there was a God in the world. Some forms are necessary to support vital religion, without them it would soon languish, and at last expire."

As to delinquent words are still more remarkable and decisive. In her chapter "On the misfortune of fluctuating principles," she observes, "If we look for any comfort in friendship or society, we must associate with those who have fixed principles, and *repel* it religion; for without them, repeated experience convinces me the most shining qualities are unstable, and not to be depended on. It has often been a matter of surprise to me, that so few people examine the tenets of the religion as they profess, or are Christians through conviction. They have no anchor to rest on; nor any fixed chart to direct them in the doubtful voyage of life. How then can they hope to find the heaven of rest? but they think not of it, and cannot be expected to forego present advantages. Noble notions must arise from noble thoughts and views; when they are confined to the world—they must be groveling."

"Faith with respect to the promise of eternal happiness, can only enable us to combat with our passions, with the chance of victory. There are many who pay no attention to revelation,

and more who have not fixed belief in it. The sure word of comfort is neglected; & how people can live without it, I can scarcely conceive. For as the sun renews the face of nature, and chases away darkness from the world, so does this still greater blessing have the same effect on the mind, and enlightens and cheers it, when every thing else fails.

A true sense of our infirmities is the way to make us christians in the most extensive sense of the word. A mind depressed with a weight of weakness, can only find comfort in the promises of the gospel. The assistance there offered must raise the humble soul, and the account of the atonement that has been made, gives a rational ground for resting in hope until the soil of virtue is over, and faith has nothing to be exercised on.

It is the fashion now for young men to be Deists, and many a one have improper books sent adrift in a sea of doubts—of which there is no end. This is not a land of uncertainty; there is no confining the wandering reason, and but one clue to prevent its being lost in endless researches. Reason is indeed the heaven-lighted lamp in man, and may safely be trusted when not entirely depended upon—but when it pretends to discover what is beyond its reach, it certainly stretches the line too far and runs into absurdity. Some speculations are idle, & others hurtful, as they raise pride, and turn the thoughts to subjects that ought to be left unexplored.

With love and awe we should think of the high and lofty. One then inhabits both eternity, and not presume to say how he must exist who created us. How unfortunate it is, that man must sink into a brute; or else by thinking grow so proud as often to imagine himself a superior being. It is not the doubts of profound thinkers, that I here allude to, but the crude notions which young men sport away, when together, and sometimes in company of young women, to make them wonder at their superior wisdom! There cannot be any thing more dangerous to a mind not accustomed to think, than doubts delivered in a ridiculous way. They never go deep enough to solve them—of course they stick by them; and though they might not influence their conduct, it is fear of the world prevents their being guilty of vice—yet their thoughts are not restrained, and they should be observed diligently for what of them are the issues of life. A nice sense of right and wrong to be acquired; and then not only great vices will be avoided, but every little meanness; truth will weigh in the balance, and mercy will attend her.

[The remainder in our next.]

Latest foreign News.

NEW YORK, March 29.
By the British Packet, Auckland, from Plymouth, and the ship Atlantic, from Cork, we have received European papers to the 24th ult. but they contain no political news of importance. A London paper states, that naval forces of all kinds have experienced a considerable rise at St. Petersburg, in consequence of orders to a large amount from France. The British residents are expected to be considerable gainers by the advance, as they have engrossed almost all that remains of last year's stock. It is generally thought that the Russian ports on the Black Sea will be declared free. The French government has resolved that henceforth no marriage shall be celebrated, between white persons and negroes or negresses.

The Imperial parliament of England had again assembled. In the House of Commons the 7th February, Mr. Adolphus moved for a renewal of the bill of the last session, restricting the bank of England from making loans in specie. After an animated discussion it was carried, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

All the rivers and canals in Holland were completely frozen up early in February; which circumstance will retard the sailing of the French squadron, with troops for Louisiana.

PARIS, Jan. 24.
The First Consul returned to this City yesterday, and will remain here during the winter.

Jan. 27.—General Lannes, Eu-

voy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, was presented on Saturday to the First Consul, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was an audience of leave, in order to return to his post.

Late last night we received Paris journals of the 22nd ult. inclusive. According to letters from Constantinople, a dreadful fire had broken out there on the evening of the 7th of December, and which raged with unmitigated fury until the morning. The damage occasioned thereby was of course extremely great. The plague still continues to desolate that city; the progress of which is extended by the mildness of the weather.

On the 29th of December the remains of Pope Pius VI. were conveyed from Vatican to Civita Vecchia, where they were taken on board the Alevon frigate, in order to be deposited at Valence, in France. This transportation of the holy viscera was conducted with no less devotion than magnificence; and arrived at Civita Vecchia at midnight. Next day the urn containing his sacred deposit was consigned to the Commander of the French frigate, under a discharge of Artillery, who only waited for a fair wind to convey him to Toulon, from whence the urn will be taken to Valence, and deposited in a rich mausoleum.

A very violent eruption of Mount Etna has been attended with considerable damage to the neighboring fields of Catania, and excited the most alarming apprehensions at Messina. Part of this volcanic matter produced by this eruption has fallen on the Lordship of Bronte.

CHARLESTON, March 12.
On Thursday, the 4th of March, Mr. Thomas Harrell left Charleston, on horseback. At four o'clock of the same day, he was seen at the Four Mile House and soon afterwards proceeded northward on his journey. Nothing more was known or suspected of him, until the morning of Sunday, the 6th instant, when his horse was found fastened to a sapling, about two hundred yards westward of the King-street road, and about the same distance to the northward of the avenue that leads down to Dr. Ramsay's farm. This led to suspicions of a serious nature; the adjoining woods were searched, and on the 12th instant his hat was found, torn behind, and burnt as if a pistol had been discharged thro' it at a very short distance. The body was soon after, on the same day, found in a ditch, covered with pine tops, and about two hundred yards distance from the spot where his horse had been found six days before. On examining the body, there appeared marks of shot having entered on the back part of the head, a little above the neck, and shot were actually found on the opposite side. A deep incision was made in his neck, apparently with a knife, and with a view of cutting his throat. The body had altered very little, but there were large black spots on the side of his face and head; but whether from a blow or the insipient putrefaction of the body, could not be certainly ascertained.

NEW YORK, April 1.

Foreign News.
By the New York packet, Capt. Webb, arrived yesterday in 34 days from Bristol, the London Star to the 17th ult. (seven days later than by the British packet) is received at the office of the Daily Advertiser—from which it appears that the French expedition to Louisiana, first delayed by the bankruptcy of the house in Paris, which had the contract to fit it out, and since by the storm and frost, if nothing else, was on the 11th February lying at Heligoland. A courier arrived at the Hague the 9th, who had been dispatched from the minister of marine, and after delivering his dispatches, he set off for Heligoland; returned from thence the 10th, and set off for Paris with an extraordinary expedition. It was furnished that his arrival was connected with the instant departure of the expedition. An article under the Dover head of February 16 says, that a fatal sickness had prevailed at Paris; 9000 are said to have died there in the month of January—the disorder first

came on with a sore throat, catarrhal fever, and was usually fatal in three days. Our disputes on the subject of New Orleans, appears to excite considerable attention in England. On Wednesday the 26th of Feb. a cabinet council was held, at which the report of the conviction of Colonel Despard and his associates was laid before his majesty—the result has not transpired, though, it has been stated that the late king ordered to take its course. Colonel and six of his fellow conspirators, namely, Broughton, Francis, Weston, Wood, Graham, and another, were Monday next, on the top of the prison in Horseferry-lane; and the sentences of Neuman, Tyndall and Lander, who were recommended to mercy by the jury, had been suspended. The editor of the Star remarks, "We can only say that many applications have been made in favor of Despard & some other of the criminals; the consideration of them may take up a longer time; and that if Monday had been fixed on, as stated, some notice would have been sent to the high sheriff, which we know has not been the case."

THE HERALD.

EASTON TUESDAY MORNING, April 12.

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

Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

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

From a Paris Paper of February 11.

Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, has addressed the following letter to the National Institute of France:

"Citizen President and Secretaries—I have received a letter, in which you have the goodness to announce to me, that the National Institute of the Arts and Sciences have elected me a foreign associate for the class of moral and political sciences. I receive this favor with a degree of sensibility equal to the respect which a body of savans of the highest character naturally inspire. Without pretending to any claim to the title of one of their colleagues, I accept it as a proof of the spirit of fraternity, which unites in one family all who cultivate science and letters, whatever part of the world they inhabit."

And themselves, citizen president, secretaries, and for your colleagues the assurance of my high consideration and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Washington, March 14, 1802.

A London article of January 26, reports, that Toussaint died lately at the place of his imprisonment.

The former Royal Family of France.

The Members of the House of Bourbon are scattered over Europe. Louis XVIII. continues at Warsaw; his consort is at Wildungen; the Count D'Artois, with his younger son, the Duc de Berry, is in Scotland; his eldest son, the Duc d'Angouleme, and his Princess, the daughter of the murdered Louis, are with their uncle at Warsaw, while the Lady of the Count D'Artois resides at Klagsburg. The three brothers of the Orleans Family are in England; their mother and sister in Spain; the Prince and Princess de Conde, with the Duc de Bourbon, are in the vicinity of London; the second son is at Ettenheim, with the Cardinal Rohan; and their unmarried daughter is in a convent in Switzerland. The Prince de Conti is at Barcelona, while his wife has her abode in the Helvetic Republic.

The valuable printing-office of Mr. Hamilton, nearly opposite Dunstan's church, had been destroyed by fire; along with a great quantity of paper,

and books in chests to the amount of several thousand pounds. During the fire, a quantity of melted types having fallen on the tomb of the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith, completely incased it! Upwards of 60 persons are said to have been thrown out of employ by this accident.

ROBBERY.

The following interesting account of a most barbarous and atrocious robbery has been communicated to us by a respectable correspondent at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

The unhappy sufferer is a young lady, about eighteen years of age, by the name of Estera M'Dowell. The history of her misfortune is thus related by our correspondent.

Mrs. M'Dowell is the daughter and only child of Dr. John M'Dowell, who about three years since removed from Montreal to Kentucky, where he had purchased an estate. He left this daughter to reside with an aged aunt who has since died and left her piece heir to a considerable property. Upon the death of her aunt, the young lady expressed to her father a wish to remove and reside with her parents in Kentucky. Accordingly he sent a man who had been brought up from infancy in his family, and in whose fidelity and honor he had the most implicit confidence, to conduct her home. She proceeded with him from Montreal and arrived in the neighbourhood of Williamsport on Monday evening the 1st of March instant. During the day, the villain had taken pains to avoid observation as much as possible by leaving the public road and passing through obscure and unfrequented paths. They continued to travel till about ten o'clock in the evening, when he suddenly dismounted, dragged the lady from her horse, and presenting a pistol to her breast, demanded her money and threatened to murder her if she attempted to give an alarm. She implored his mercy, offering him all she possessed upon the condition of sparing her life. At that instant he tore off her bonnet and gagged her mouth to prevent her from speaking. He then proceeded to strip her of every article of clothing, and tying her hands behind her, made her fall to a tree while he packed up her apparel in the saddle bags. Having done this, he removed her to a more distant part of the woods, and tying her fast to a tree in a close thicket, made off with the horses and all the property she had with her.

In this deplorable situation she remained entirely naked, exposed to the severe cold of the night until about break of day, when by her struggles she loosened herself from the tree and with much difficulty made her way through the woods, to a house about eighty rods distant, where she was kindly received, and supplied with such things as were immediately necessary. It was not until after a considerable time that she was able to speak and relate the particulars of the disaster.

She is now, as our correspondent informs, at the house of the Rev. Isaac Crier, who lives near the place where the inhuman crime was perpetrated. Though nearly a hundred persons have been engaged in pursuit of the villain we are sorry to say that no certain intelligence has been obtained. A description of the perpetrator and of the property lost will be found in the following advertisement.

200 Dollars Reward, for apprehending.

BENJAMIN CONNET.

He is about 22 years of age, of a middle size; swarthy complexion; has long black hair tied with a ribbon; has a remarkable large mole above his left eye brow, which he takes pains to conceal by suffering his hair to grow long upon his forehead; had on a light coloured great coat, a blue frock coat, a swan-down jacket, light coloured cassimer pantaloons; took with him two horses, one of which is Grey, the other black; and about four years old; a woman's saddle new, with a piece of bear-skin fastened to the seat, and two portmanteaus, or saddle bags, in one of which were upwards of one thousand Guineas. He took also a Gold watch with the owner's name ESTERA M'DOWELL, at full length on the inside of the case and the initial let-

ters of her father's name, J. M. on the outside.
Any person that will apprehend the villain and secure him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward and all expenses paid by
ESTHER M'DOWELL.

So much has been said of the philosophy of Mr. Jefferson it is truly astonishing that there are still men to be found, who disbelieve the president's possession of it. Duane, to show his superiority over Callender, exclaims, "Look at my children! When any one doubts the president's philosophy, he can exclaim, 'Look at my plan of a Dry Dock.'"

A more foolish ridiculous plan was never before conceived—to expend near a million of dollars to dig a huge trench in a hill large enough to contain twelve vessels of war, in which they may comfortably crack and rot. This is philosophy, say it is economy of the people's money also, but like all the rest of Jefferson's economy and philosophy, an ounce of common sense is worth a cart-load of it.

A number of such philosophers have made application to Congress for some reward for discovering longitude and perpetual motion: the dry dock discovery ought not to have been so hastily and unjustly treated. A vote of thanks at least as a compliment to the president ought to have been granted; instead of which the plan is treated with disrespect and even contempt by his very friends; one calling it a "mad project," another an "ill timed project," &c. However all this will not injure the president's feelings nor philosophy. If next session he should recommend that a great watertight case be made to enclose the Capitol, and that the Capitol between sessions be thus pickled in salt and water, the better to preserve the stones of which it is made, I am sure the project would not meet such a repulse as the equally "shrewd" plan of the dry dock.

We are informed from a respectable source (says the Salem Gazette of yesterday) that Joseph Story Esq. of this town has been nominated by the president, and the nomination confirmed by the senate, to the naval office here, to the exclusion of Wm. Pickman, Esq. who has filled the above office with fidelity ever since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and in the entire satisfaction of all the merchants in the place. We feel ourselves bound to make the above public, as we have reason to suppose, that the friends of the president, knowing what a death blow this injudicious measure would give to his fast declining popularity, are industriously propagating a report that the appointment has never been made. If, as we suspect, steps have been taken to have the new commission countermanded before it shall have arrived here, and to have Mr. Pickman re-appointed, in order to hush the matter, knowing the grounds of the gratification, we promise it shall not be forgotten.

THE ANJOU CABBAGE.

The culture of a very useful vegetable till very lately unknown in England has been very recently brought to perfection, near Bristol. It appears richly to merit the attention of our farmers. This is the Anjou Cabbage, perhaps the most useful and profitable of all plants of that species, which can be raised. The seed was supplied by a French emigrant. It is so tender that it is dressed in 3 or 4 minutes boiling. It affords excellent food for cattle, and they feed upon it very greedily; it occasions cows to yield abundance of milk, and at the same time keeps them full in flesh. In bulk, rapidity of growth, and for the little culture it requires, it exceeds all others of the Brassica species. The stalk acquires the thickness of a man's leg, and is used when dry for fuel.

From the Western Telegraph.

To **ALEXANDER ADDISON, Esq.**
On his removal from office.

My much respected, worthy Friend!
Thou art a rough rhymist, which
here I find.

To wish you joy I do intend;
For, by my aith!
You rather have a victory gained
Than suffer'd skaith.

Wi' a' their wily schemes an' plotting,
Wi' evil eye your conduct noting,
Watching, like badrams, for a ratton,
To find a fault;
The utmost is—Your wisely stopping
A blockhead's chat!!

Wi' them, I own, it's crime nas sma'
To stop a coxcomb's noisy jaw;
Shou'd sic a precedent be law,
O! then O! then
What wad become o' ane an' a'
O' their Great Men?

Their Lyles, their Lucaners an' Layochs
Wou'd be nae mair than stumps or
haycocks;
Like Echo (babbling Nymph that ay
mocks)
Her voice Withdraw,
There's naething left but woods an'
gray rocks;
Or whitend'd wa'.

Their Senate house wad be a fright—
Their leading chiefs, wha spake wi'
might,
Sitting as silent as the night,—
They shou'd, in conscience,
Be jealous of the sacred right
To blether nonsense.

Then let them blether on, my Friend!
An' quietly mark how things will end.
'Twill not be ilka day they'll find,
Your place to sit,
Your upright, keen, decided mind,
An' manly wit.

To mak your like wad tak a score
O' them—I might say many more,
As many as wad cram to th' door
A barn or kirk;
An', ten to ane, when a' is owre
He'd be a stirk.

The like o' ye they dinna want;
But ane, wha, wi' familiar cant,
Can pop'larly harangue an' rant
Fu' o' himself;
Whae wee contracted fault's owre scant
For a hie's shell.

Ane o' theae supple, fast tongu'd
fellows
Can jouk, an' bow, an' scrape, like
Dallas.

Wha ay can be a party's bellows
To puff an' blow,
Wi' still some well gloss'd tale to tell us,
To smooth up a'.

To please, to please the Populace,
An fill their ears wi' lies, an' clasp,
Wi' Parry, thro' the dirt to dash,
Is now the plan;
An' ay the mair there is o' truth,
The better man.

When ill's like these the state infect,
The private station is the best—
The canny sailor, weather-proof
Lies under lee,
Unless the wild, tempestuous blast
Drives him to lee.

Then much guld may your office di'
them,
I rather think you thanks shou'd gie
them;
In their true colours the world sees
them—
Nae very white.

To you they've left enough—the
freedom
To speak an' write.

They've left that jewel of the breast,
The consciousness of doing your best,
Of which their spite cannot divest;
They neither can
From you the glorious title wrest,
An' HONORARY MAN.

Died, on Sunday the 3d instant, Mr.
Joseph Bruhl, of Chester-Town.

WAS stolen from the Subscriber,
at Wye Mill, on Saturday
night the 9th of this instant, a Dark
Bay HORSE about fifteen hands high
with both his hind feet white, and has
a few white hairs in his forehead, and
has a scar on the hind part of the
right thigh; he trots and canters ve-
ry well. Whoever will take up said
Horse & secure him so that the owner
gets him again, shall receive Eight
Dollars Reward by me
Wm. EVANS.

Queen Ann's County, near Tuckahoe-
Bridge.
N. B. The Saddle and Bridle
were taken with him. 3w]]

A FEW Bales of India Muslin to
be sold by the Bale or Piece.
A few Pieces of English and India
Chintz.
Silk Handkerchiefs of various Kinds.
A few Pieces of Fine and Book Mus-
lin.
A few Casks of New England Rum.
A Variety of Men's and Women's
Shoes.

To be sold op-
posite the Court-House by

THOMAS FIELD.

THE famous Horse **HERO**, Ca-
nadian Breed, will cover at
Six Dollars the season and one quarter
to the groom; Four Dollars and one
quarter will discharge the debt if paid
by the first day of October, and will
stand at Easton every Tuesday, and
Wednesday, at the Trappe Fridays and
Saturdays, and at the subscriber's sta-
ble in Oxford on Mondays, until the
last day of June.

EDWARD BROMWELL.
Oxford, March 29, 1803. 3w64

ANY person having Timber to
fall this spring, and no conve-
nieney to secure the bark, the sub-
scriber will undertake to save it, and
give them a reasonable compensation
for the same.—A generous price will
also be given for well-cured Tan-Bark.
Wm. ATKINSON.
3d 4th mo. 1803. 11 64

JOHN STEVENS, JUN.

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

Next door to the new Market-House,
and fronting Dover-street, has just
received from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore a general Assortment of ge-
nuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices,
Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.
amongst which are the following,
viz.

Aether Vitriol	Merc Cal. ppt.
Aloes	Corros. sub.
Aqua Fortis	Framp
Agent Viv.	Ol. Amag. Dulc
Bals. Canad.	Sem. Anisi
Copaiba	Caryophyl
Peru	Juniper
Tolu	Succini
Borax	Menth. pip.
Cantharides	Olivar
Coccollella	Ricin
Cott. Aurant	Vitriol
Cinnamon	Cinnam.
Peruvian	Rhod.
Crem. Tart.	Rad. Caryop. ind
Els. Burgamot	Columb.
Lemon	Gentian
Lavend.	Jalap
Marshalle	Ipecac.
Flor. Benzoin	Rhei
Chamom.	Helleb. Nig.
Sulphur	Serp. Virg.
Zinc	Sennek.
Fol. Senn	Sacch. Saturn
Digital	Succin. Glycer
Gran. Paradisi	Sal. Glaub.
Gum Ammon	Niv. Pur.
Arabic	Corn Cerv.
Affafetida	Rochelle
Camphor	Am. Crud.
Myrrh	Lem. Essent.
Opium	Prunella
Gumic	Sapo. Castellons
Kino	Sp. Corn. Cerv.
Lac	Nit. Dulc.
Gilla	Sal. Ammon.
Magnesi	Vol. Arotat
Manna	Terebinth.
Sago	Spongia
Tapioca	Tart. Vit.
Pearl Barley	Verdegreafe.

Orange Flower-Water, Rose-Water
and Lavender-Water—Lancets, Vials,
Gallipots, Shop Furniture, Glass Mo-
tors, Graduated Measury Beasts, Pipes,
Smelling-Bottles—and a general As-
sortment of Patent Medicines, with
almost every article in the Drug and
Medicinal Line.

ON MODERATE TERMS.

Those who think proper to favour
him with their Customs, may depend
on receiving genuine Medicines.

Letters per Mail, or otherwise,
duly attended to.
Easton, April, 1803. 11 64

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Chan-
cellor of Maryland, the Subscri-
ber will offer at public sale, on the
premises, the real Estate of BENJA-
MIN WOOLFORD, deceased, lying and
being in Dorchester county, on the
head of Tobacco-stick Bay, on Tuesday
the 11th day of April next. The said
Estate will be sold in Lots, and the
purchaser or purchasers thereof to
give bond or bonds with approved se-
curity, to the Trustee for paying the
purchase money within fifteen months
from the day of sale, with interest
thereon from the said day of sale: And
notice is also hereby given to all Cre-
ditors of the said Benjamin Woolford
to produce their claims to the Chan-
cellor, with the vouchers thereof, with-
in three months from the time above
specified.

THOS. LOCKERMAN, fecr.
Trustee,
March 5, 1803. 3w60

Mrs. REETS.
RESPECTFULLY informs her
Friends and the Public, that she
has engaged Gentlemen of approved
abilities as Assistants in her School,
where Young Ladies are taught the
English & French languages, & Ger-
man (if required,) Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic, Geography and Astrono-
my, with plain and fine Needle Work,
Drawing, and Music on the Piano
Forte and Harp. Those parents and
guardians who think proper to entrust
her with the care of their children may
depend upon the strictest attention be-
ing paid to their morals, improvement
and accommodation. Terms of ad-
mission £. 45 per annum, Music and
Drawing excepted.
Centreville, March 8th, 1803. 6w

Jessie Hollingsworth & Son,
COUNTY WHARF, BALTIMORE,
HAVE FOR SALE.

FRESH Clover Seed, Plaster of Pa-
ris, ground and unground Bar-
Iron, Castings, Nail and Spike Rods,
Crowly, German, and Blistered Steel,
Salt suitable for Fisheries—Pork, Beef,
Tar, &c. &c.
March 8, 1803. 3w60

NOTICE is hereby given to the
Creditors of **RICHARD BLACK-
STON**, late of Queen-Ann's county,
deceased, that on the first Monday in
April next, at the Court-House in the
said county, the subscribers will make
a Distribution among the said Cre-
ditors of the personal Assets in their
hands, and that the said day is ap-
proved of by the Orphans Court of
the said county, under whose direction
and controul the said distribution will
be made. The said Creditors are re-
quested to appear on the said day at
the Court-House aforesaid, with their
claims against the deceased legally
attested, otherwise they will be ex-
cluded from any share in the said
Dividends. 3w60

WILLIAM CRANE,
Adm'ors.
HESTER CRANE,

JAMES TROTCH,
Clock and Watch Maker.
Easton.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recom-
mending to the attention of the public, and
his friends in particular, Mr. **James Trotch**
who will continue the Watch and Clock
making business in the shop that he occu-
pied. **BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.**
Easton, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 m. 49

A NEW DISCOVERY.

It has recently been discovered that
an application of Turpentine to parts
which have been burnt or scalded, is
the most effectual mode of allaying
pain, and lessening the effects of the
injury. This practice is now gene-
rally adopted by medical men, and is
found preferable to any other.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

WHEREAS we the Subscribers were appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay," to receive subscriptions to the canal, and authorized when more than 250,000 D. should be subscribed there-to, to advertise a meeting at the town of Wilmington.

NOTICE is hereby given That more than the sum required as above by law being subscribed to the work, a General Meeting of the subscribers will be held at Mrs. Huggins's Tavern in the town of Wilmington, on Monday the second of May next, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors, and making the necessary arrangements for the immediate commencement of the work.

TOLAS RUDOLPH,
WM. ALEXANDER,
RICHD. TILGHMAN, 4th,
WM. HARROLL,
WM. MATTHEWS,
SAML. DAVIS,
RICHARD T. EARLE,
JAMES CLAYLAND,
OWEN KENNARD,
JAMES EARLE, JR.
March 15, 1803. 5gwb

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County will meet at Easton on every Tuesday until the 15th day of April next, inclusive, and afterwards as often as occasion may require until the last day of May next, in order to make such alterations in the Assessment of Property as may be required according to law.

Per Order,
THOS. BANNING, Chk.

IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st 1803.
JOHN Campbell, an insolvent debtor of Somerset County, entitled to the benefit of the last act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, being this day by the Sheriff of said county brought before the Chancellor in consequence of an order passed the 9th instant, and having before the Chancellor taken the Oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, &c. It is thereupon ordered that the said John Campbell appear before the Chancellor in the Chancery Office at 10 o'clock, on the 6th day of July next, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as his Creditors or any of them shall then and there propose to him, and that the said Campbell shall give notice of the said time and place appointed for his and for their appearing to propose interrogatories, and for the recommending a Trustee for their benefit, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively before the 6th day of April next, in Cowan's paper, or let up during that time before the said 6th day of April at least at two of the most public places of the said county.

Tell,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cnt. Can.

IN CHANCERY, March 10, 1803.
ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Thomas Gordon, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at the last session of the General Assembly, and a Schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on Oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Gordon hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act it is thereupon adjudge and ordered that the said Thomas Gordon, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in Cowan's newspaper during the present month, and by serving a copy of this order on any one of his creditors to whom he owes not less than three hundred dollars or on two or more Creditors to whom he owes not less than two hundred dollars, before the end of the present month, be giving notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery office at two o'clock on the eighth day of April next for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said Thomas Gordon's Estate and there taking the Oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL HARPER HOWARD,
Reg. Cnt. Can.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Peter Webb, Esq. late of Talbot County, deceased, the Subscriber offers for Sale Four Hundred and Ninety-Five Acres of Land, known by the name of LITTLE BRISTOL, lying and being in the county aforesaid, situated on Great Choptank River and adjoining the lands of John Dickinson, Esq. The above mentioned lands are rented, the present year, for upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds. If they are not sold by the twentieth day of April next, they will, on that day, be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Thomas Prince in Easton. For Terms, apply to JOHN R. GIST, Esq. Cambridge, 1st March, 1803.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the night of the 15th of December, ten or twelve miles from Hancock Town, on the Patowmack, a NEGRO MAN named SAUL, about five feet, five inches high, yellow or dark Mulatto, bad countenance, heavy eye-brows, some marks about his mouth resembling a burn; bushy hair, stiff and talkative and is about nineteen years of age. Calls himself SAUL CORNISH. Purchased by me from Dr. Daniel Sullivan of New-Market, Dorchester County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, had on a drab coloured great coat, a blue top-jacket and blue trousers.

The above Reward will be given by my attorneys, Messrs. Macdonald & Ridgely, of Baltimore, on the said Slave being lodged in Annapolis or Baltimore Jail, or otherwise secured so that my attorneys can dispose of him.

RICHARD BUTLER,
Dec. 25, 1802. 36

FOR SALE

A handsome SADDLE HORSE—He is also well broken to the Harness. For further information apply to Mr. Solomon Lowe in Easton.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT

FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

H. W.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6 to 4 feet 3 inches; French and Nova Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster County Clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

BY AUTHORITY. A Lottery for the benefit of Washington Academy, in Somerset county.

CLASS THE FIRST.

Prize	D.	1800
1 Prize	1000	1000
2 do.	500	1000
3 do.	200	1000
10 do.	100	1000
25 do.	40	1000
250 do.	10	1500
500 do.	5	1500
793 prizes.	not 12	10000 D.
1207 blanks.	a prize,	
2000 tickets at 5 D.		10000

All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars, (so that on the whole the discount is equal to only 7 1/2 per cent. (11) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

CLASS THE SECOND.

Prize	D.	2000.
1 Prize	1000	1000
2 do.	500	1000
3 do.	200	1000
10 do.	100	1000
50 do.	20	1000
300 do.	10	3000
369 prizes.	Not 2	10000
631 bl'ks.	bl'ks to a prize	
1000 tickets at 10 D.		10000

The Drawing of the First Class will commence in the Court House at Prince's Anne on 15th inst. as the sales of the tickets will warrant; and that of the Second Class will follow as soon thereafter as possible. The tickets in each class will be sold at the original prices until the second day of drawing; after which time, those that remain unsold, will be at the risk of the Academy; and the prizes in the Second Class will be paid in Cash within six months after the time the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county.

LITTLETON DENNIS,
LEVIN WINDER,
JOHN DENNIS,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKE,
GEORGE WILSON JACKSON.

Prince's Anne, 22d, Feb. 1803.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscribers have obtained letters of Administration from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county on the Estate of Blanch Lecompre, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJA. DENNY, & Adm'ors.
SARAH DENNY.

Denton, Caroline county. 63w3
23d March, 1803.

Dorchester County, to wit, Orphans Court, Jan. the 4th, 1803.

ON application of Samuel Collins, Administrator of Reubin Withgot, late of Dorchester County, deceased, the Court directed that the said Administrator without delay advertise in one of the Gazettes in Baltimore Town, and also in the Herald at Easton, giving six months notice to all persons having Claims against the said Deceased's Estate to exhibit the same agreeably to law. Witness John Stevens, Esq. &c. the day and year aforesaid.

A true copy, attested by

JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Register.

Just received from Baltimore, and for Sale at this Office,
A PAMPHLET,
ENTITLED,
"A New Arrangement of the Courts of Justice of the State of Maryland: proposed."

WANTED.

Immediately at this Office,
An ASSISTANT,
of about fourteen or fifteen years of age.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscribers, duly appointed Assignees of the Estate and Effects of AQUILA BROWN, Junior, a bankrupt, will expose at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 9th of March next, in the City of Baltimore, on a credit of 6, 9 and 12 months, for notes with approved indorsers, the following very Valuable Property, undisturbed; being part of the real estate of said Brown, in fee simple, subject only to the contingent right of dower to Mrs. Brown, viz.

A tract of land, called Sillen, containing 200 acres more or less, situated on Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county, eastern shore, Maryland, said to be adjoining the lands of Mr. Aquila Brown, sen.

This property will be sold at Fulton's, the sign of Columbus, in Market-street, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

At on the premises, immediately after. A Lot of Ground in Baltimore, fronting on Baltimore street 284 feet (nearly opposite the Columbian tavern) and running back 94 feet to an alley of 102 feet, on which is built a very substantial new three-story brick house and two-story back buildings, with dry floored cellars; the yard is paved and walled in with brick; the front is occupied by Mr. Thomas Cantwell as a store, and is not finished. For further particulars enquire of Zephulon Hollingsworth, Esquire, attorney at law, with whom the title deeds are lodged, for the house and lot in Baltimore; or of Thomas J. Bullitt, Esquire, attorney at law, Easton, who will show the title deeds for the land in Queen Anne's county.

GEORGE GRINDY,
JOSEPH THORNBURGH.

Feb. 21.

60

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.



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

MRS. WOLLSTONECRAFT.

(CONCLUDED)

"I have indeed so much compassion for these young females who are entering into the world without fixed principles, that I would fain persuade them to examine a little into the matter. For though in the season of gaiety they may not feel the want of them—in that of distress, where they fly for succour?—Even with this support, life is a labour of patience—a conflict—and the utmost we gain is a small portion of peace—a kind of watchful tranquillity, that is liable to continual interruptions.

Then keep each passion down, however dear.

Trust me the tender are the most severe.

Guard whilst its things, thy philosophic ease.

And ask no joy but that of virtuous peace.

I bid thee distance to the storm of fate.

High bliss is only for a higher state.

Should Mr. Godwin's attention be attracted by the passages which I have here transcribed, it may be the means of exciting in his breast some interesting emotions. He will recollect they are the words of one who was most dear to him; whose talents and virtues made an indelible impression on his heart. He will likewise bear in mind, that those were her sentiments at an early and uncorrupted period of life. These testimonies indeed, which she bore in favour of public worship, and against modern deism, seem to have been the spontaneous effusions of her soul, which, even at the time the pamphlet was written, was a soul of no ordinary dimensions. In the twenty-fourth year of her age, her powers must have been some what matured; nor can it be denied, that being in the habit of attending on the ministry of the late Dr. Price, she had thought much on religious subjects. These considerations duly weighed, may possibly produce in her biographer some relinements of heart, towards that amiable system of religion, which she so powerfully recommended, and which he himself once firmly believed and zealously maintained. And let it not be forgotten, that this same religion which her husband rejects—was her chief source of comfort, under accumulated distresses. For in her very last publication, frequent allusions are made by her to that region beyond the grave, where the wretched cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest.

May the loss which Mr. Godwin has sustained by her decease, induce him to re-examine with seriousness and impartiality, the evidence of the gospel, which hath brought life and immortality to light! Then probably in the next edition of the *Memoirs*, he may substitute something more elevated and consolatory than its present concluding paragraph:—"This light was lent me for a very short period, and is now extinguished for ever!" I wish not to give offence—no; not even to him, who, in his political works, has given such just occasion of offence, to every serious Christian by his insinuations against the religion of Christ.

Travels in Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

To overcome evil with good is an apostolic precept, which cannot be too sacredly observed. For ability and literature, I entertain a profound veneration.—Nothing therefore affords me more exquisite pleasure than to see talents employed in the best of all causes, the defence and illustration of the Christian religion, and to know that affections, fraught with sensibility, partake under the forest calamities of that substantial consolation, derived from a future state of existence, which the world can neither give nor take away.

It is indeed to be sincerely regretted, that eccentricity should be the almost inseparable attendant on genius.—Hence, meteor-like, whilst it dazzles, it oftentimes confounds every thing within the reach of its influence. "We talk much" says Mr. Pope in one of his letters, "of fine sense, refined sense, and exalted sense; but for use and happiness, give me a little common sense." Had Mrs. Wollstonecraft avoided those singularities by which her character in the latter part of her life seems distinguished, and of which her biographer boasts in a peculiar strain of exaltation—she might have passed through the world with a far greater portion of felicity—might have proved eminently useful to one rising generation of her own sex, and her many virtues would have shone forth with an unclouded lustre. This is the opinion of some of her best friends. This is the sentiment entertained by some of her warm, though not undistinguished admirers. But here these few cautionary remarks, dictated by an ardent concern for the interests of morality and religion, shall close, being not unmindful of the advice given by Grey in these inimitable lines, which with propriety might be inscribed on her tomb.

*No farther seek her merits to disclose,
Or draw her frailties from their dread abode.*

There they alike in trembling hope repose.

The bosoms of her father and her God.

JOHN EVANS.

Horizon Square, March 12, 1798.

The independent conduct of gov. M'Kean in the following instance, casts the mantle of oblivion over many of his political errors.

(Lancast. Jour.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I have read and considered the bill entitled "An act to alter and amend the act entitled 'An act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth,'" and, after serious deliberation, do not approve it. The Secretary will return it to the house of representatives, in which it originated with my objections, which are as follow:

I. Because the education, laws, government and manners of the inhabitants of most of the European and other foreign countries, from whence emigrations are made to the United States, are so different from ours, that it requires a considerable time to wear them from their prejudices and habits, as well as from their natural regard for their native soil; and to attach them to the constitution, laws and manners

of their adopted country: what time may be deemed sufficient for these purposes, depends upon opinion, founded on history, observation and experience. The British parliament, anterior to the American revolution, were of opinion, that seven years residence, even in the colonies, was necessary to qualify an alien for a subject; and he was always under certain disabilities, such as sitting in parliament or in the private council, and holding offices and grants of land from the crown, &c. within the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Of the three last congresses, who have acted on this subject, two have been of opinion that five years residence in the United States was necessary for the purpose of naturalization, the other exacted fourteen. As congress have had this matter under consideration during their late session, and have not thought it advisable to shorten the period of probation, it appears to me, that a respectful deference is due to the wisdom and policy of such enlightened assemblies, and that their acts ought not to be departed from, without very striking and cogent reasons.

II. Although on constitutional principles, I entertain no doubt, that the individual states may admit aliens, with or without residence, to purchase lands therein, and, after such residence as they may think proper, to elect or be elected into township or county offices, &c. to be capable of appointments to office in the executive, or judicial departments of government; yet I must hesitate in saying they can make them complete citizens; and enable them to elect members of congress, electors of president and vice president of the United States, or even members of the state legislature, as they appoint the senators in congress; or that they can exempt them from *alien duties*, or grant them any immunity in trade to foreign countries, without conforming to the uniform rule prescribed by congress in their acts of naturalization.

III. Because it is expedient to grant this privilege to aliens at present when it has not been asked, and when it may tend to invite other states to grant them the like privileges on even a shorter term of probation; and thereby create uneasiness, if not danger to the Union.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, March 16, 1863.

FROM THE ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

WHEN it is considered that on the rising generation the existence of our happy republic so much depends, and that principles imbibed in youth generally descend with their possessors to the grave, the importance of public seminaries of learning, must be obvious to the most superficial examiner of human nature. A due portion of education is necessary to eradicate prejudices which things, viewed through a false medium, may have created, or improper inculcation, given rise to. To give a proper bent to the tender plant, to teach the young idea how to shoot, to pour instruction over the mind, is the noblest occupation, that can adorn hu-

manity. Science, like the enlivening Sun by its genial warmth, dispels the mists of ignorance, which cloud the horizon of the juvenile mind, and adapts the soil to the growth of ennobling virtues. The youth of this country, more especially, require the salutary aid of early instruction. We know that in experienced minds, the external splendor of objects, whilst it dazzles and delights the imagination, is too apt to vitiate and mislead the judgment; how necessary then, is science, to enable them to view things in a proper light, to prevent them from losing the substance, by grasping at the shadow. Such then being the case, is not a rational conclusion, that youthful minds, without being enlightened and refined by the expanding rays of science, would have a natural propensity to monarchical institutions. The gay sciences of a court present to their minds the delusive and fascinating prospects of fallacious grandeur and false happiness, the splendors of royalty like the will of the whisp will imperceptibly lure them to proceed till they are so entangled in the bogs of prejudice that a retreat is almost impracticable. In this enlightened and daily enlightening age, let it not be said that in Maryland, science was blasted in the germ by the despoiling hand of a narrow minded prejudice, or the icy touch of apathetic indifference. Let not the luxuriant weeds of vice, grow up unpruned, and like the tall cypresses, o'ertop the humble plant of virtue. Let not a narrow minded desire of sordid lucre, a too strict attention to the computation of loss and gain, obstruct the mind from a subject so exalted, so ennobling and so dignified. The man who in this life is blessed with children, the lawful pledges of affection, and neglects to give them a proper education, is guilty of the greatest crime to his children, his country and his God, that swells the catalogue of vices. He may think his time more profitably spent and more to the advantage of his offspring, in amassing wealth and laying that which will at least secure their temporal ease, but how fatal is his delusion, how contracted his sentiments! The very plan which he is projecting to secure their welfare, will be their bane both here and hereafter;—accustomed to indolence and inactivity, their minds as inert as their bodies will revolt at mental labour, and to remove the *annui the tedium vita* which must inevitably oppress them, they will run into every species of fashionable vice, and a prolongation of paternal misery. To say more on the advantages resulting from science would be useless.—St. John's College, now bursting into meridian glory, opens a field fair and extensive to enliven the tender plant of science, whose limbs will, at some future day, o'erspread the plains of our native state and diffuse its fragrant blossoms to the barren sands of ignorance. Whilst the other component parts of this happy republic, particularly South Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut are making exertions in defence and support of literature, shall Maryland remain silent and inactive, or seek in foreign climes or neighbouring states that palm, she can so easily obtain in her own limits. The trustees, to whose care the college is committed, have re-

cently made reiterated efforts, and e-
vince a firm intention to place it on an
equality if not to make it assume a
superiority over the boasted seminaries
of the western world. I need not
dwell upon these plans, their statement
given to the world and addressed par-
ticularly to Maryland, places them in a
clear and perspicuous point of view;
but as a friend to my own state, I think
it a duty which I rejoice in, to inform
the public, that possibly the college is
even now second to none. At an ear-
ly period of my life, I crossed the At-
lantic, agreeably to the fond wishes of
a parent, and received my education
in Great Britain, at the famed univer-
sity of Cambridge, I now felicitate my
fellow citizens of Maryland, on the
happy change. No longer should our
youths become temporary aliens from
their native homes, no longer cross the
extending ocean or even travel beyond
Maryland, for (if my opinion is ad-
missible) St. John's is not far behind
Cambridge and perhaps superior to
most colleges in the union (all of which
I have seen and attended to.) If we
look at the professors of St. John's, we
see men worthy of the important trust,
men who join to the splendor of talents
the purity of virtue and a becoming
zeal; there are men who meddle but
little with the concerns of life, and
whose pleasure consists in the perform-
ance of their duties. From the teach-
ers of the lowest degree to the princi-
pal, we see characters to whom discom-
fort herself could not frame an objec-
tion. Of the principal, Mr. John
McDowell, too much cannot be said;
of whom may be truly asserted that he
is no man's enemy, nor is any man his,
he possesses all the characteristics
which constitute the christian, all the
talents to constitute the sage. To his
pupils he is even affable, kind and in-
dulgent, but feelingly alive to their er-
rors and imperfections. He possesses
not the cold reserve which is the com-
mon failing of persons in his situation,
but the familiarity existing between
him and his pupils, has ever been re-
spectful. With such a person at its
head is it possible St. John's should fail.
No. Virtue will command respect,
though for a while it may be obscured,
yet a trust, warmly trust, the obscurity
cannot long continue.

To you gentlemen, who preside over
the affairs of our state, to you enlight-
ened and patriotic legislators, I now
address myself. Will you withdraw
your fostering hand from this promi-
sing institution, will you yourselves re-
cord, that to the defalcation of public
spirit must be attributed the overthrow
of the temple of science?—No, you
will not, you can duly appreciate her
advantages, and you will listen to the
winning dictates of an impelling con-
science. Future ages will admire the
patriotism of the act, and millions yet
unborn will dwell with grateful rapture
on your enlarged, philanthropic and
generous conduct. The friends of sci-
ence and humanity will celebrate the
era, when statesmen in the multiplied
concerns of government did not over-
look the claims of science, when the
tottering temple of reason was fixed
firmly on its basis, by the supporting
hand of a wise, virtuous, reflecting and
patriotic legislature.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Annapolis, March 12, 1833.

Those printers, who are friends to
literature will oblige by inserting this.

ENGLISH COURT OF COMMON

PLEAS.

February 12.

BARING v. CHRISTIE.

This case, which has been several times
before the court, and on which many other
actions depend, is an action on a policy
of insurance, on the Mount Vernon, from
London to Philadelphia, which was cap-
tured in the year 1796. No authentic
documents have been sent to England re-
specting the capture or condemnation, the
plaintiffs, Sir F. Baring and others, ap-
plied to the court of exchequer for a com-
mission to examine witnesses abroad, and
it appeared that Mr. King, who was a
material witness, came to England in the
mean while, and was examined by the
plaintiff at the London coffee-house, Lud-
gate-hill. When the cause came on to
be tried at Exchequer, the defendants ob-
jected to this evidence being read, because
they had no opportunity of cross-examin-
ing the deponent. They proposed that the
evidence of this person, who was exam-

ined viva voce, in one of the forms of
trial (Baring and Clagget) should be
taken from the judge's notes; but as the
plaintiffs did not accede to the proposal,
a special verdict was entered for them,
subject to the opinion of the court. The
court was of opinion, that the deposition
of King being taken in London, pending
a commission for examining witnesses a-
broad, must be qualified, as irregular;
that it was expedient there should be a
new trial, and that the evidence of King
should be extracted from the judge's notes
at the trial of the cause between Baring
and Clagget.

CHARLESTON, March 12.

It is with unfeigned sorrow we an-
nounce to the public the death of
Charles James Air, Esq. of Christ-
Church parish; the vile hand of an
arrogant murderer has deprived our
country of this valuable citizen. On
Tuesday last his body was found in a
ditch near the Georgetown road, a-
bout twenty miles from Haddrell's
Point ferry; it was shockingly bruised,
and several fatal wounds appeared,
which had been given by the assassin
who destroyed him. All the circum-
stances relating to this sad event,
which we have yet obtained, are that
Mr. Air left his dwelling about four
weeks ago on a journey to Raleigh, in
North Carolina, where he was to re-
ceive a considerable sum of money;
he arrived there, after accomplishing
his business he returned to Charle-
ville in this state; there he left his
servant with a friend who was to fol-
low him shortly to this city; he then
proceeded on his way on horseback
alone. On the night of the 4th inst.
he slept at Mr. William Mathews', in
St. James parish; he left that the next
morning after breakfast; some short
time after, a young lad named Cle-
land, a resident in Christ Church pa-
rish, was going to visit a neighbour,
fell in with him on the road, and rode
a few miles in his company; Mr. Cle-
land parted with him about 11 o'clock
in the forenoon, and three miles from
the place of parting where his body
was found. The discovery of it was
occasioned by some travellers having
observed on the side of the road several
papers and a great coat; they stop-
ped to examine them, suspecting that
a robbery had been committed. They
mentioned their suspicions afterwards
to a Mr. Jones, who keeps a public
house about a mile from the spot; Mr.
Jones and some others immediately
repaired to the place described; they
there saw blood, and the dry leaves
bore marks of a body having been
dragged over them; they followed
this track; and about one hundred
yards from the public road found the
body of Mr. Air in a ditch, in the
horrid situation already described. The
papers which his pocket-book
had contained were strewn about the
woods; but that and his watch were
missing. From these articles being
taken away, it is probable the murder
was committed the more easily to ef-
fect the robbery; but in this the mur-
derer was not successful, as the greater
part of the money Mr. Air had, was
in a private pocket which was not dis-
covered, owing, probably, to his not
having time to make the search, as
there is reason to believe he must have
been frightened away immediately af-
ter the murder was committed, as it
is recollected that a party who was on
a hunt that day started a deer near
that place, and about the time the fa-
tal deed was committed. Two pistols
were found near the body, which were
broken; it is presumed that neither
of them were fired off, as the body
bore no marks of having been shot;
it is supposed they were used to strike
with, and that they were broken by
Mr. Air in the resistance he must
have made to the ruffin. On the day
that the body was found, the horse
Mr. Air rode, was taken up in the
high-road about a mile from the spot
where the murder was committed; he
had been tied near the body, but urged
by hunger, he had eaten off the sap-
ling to which he had been fastened.

An Inquest was held on the body
on Wednesday, the verdict was that
"Mr. Air came to his death in con-
sequence of several wounds, given
wickedly, and with malice afore-
thought, by some person, or persons,
unknown."

Thus has an unfeeling wretch de-

prived a most amiable wife of a truly
affectionate husband, children of a
fond parent, sisters of a beloved bro-
ther, friends of a pleasing companion,
and the country of one of its most
valuable citizens.

Mr. Air was in the 32d year of his
age; he was one of the representatives
for Christ Church, in the legislature
of this state, and had served in that
station for several years past. As a
friend, as a neighbour, and as a mas-
ter, he was most highly beloved and
respected; as a public man, he was
revered for his independent principles,
for he always acted from the dictates
of an approving conscience. To the
parish in which he resided, his death
is a severe loss, for no person could
apply himself more faithfully and
more diligently to public business
than he did.

His remains, attended by weeping
relatives and friends, were interred on
Thursday, in the burial place of the
Baptist Church in this city. The Rev.
Dr. Furman delivered a most pathetic
and affecting discourse on the melan-
choly occasion.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

Yesterday morning a great number
of our citizens went in search of the
body of Mr. Waybel, of Elk Ridge,
supposed to have been murdered on
his way from this city to his home, on
Wednesday evening the 30th ult. Af-
ter a search throughout the day, they
returned without finding the body. Some
things, however, were found
which gave rise to suspicion, and two
negroes were in consequence, brought
before Robert Gossuch, Esquire, who
after a strict enquiry, were committed
to goal for further examination.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, April 19.

MARRIED, on Thursday last, by
the Rev. Mr. Barclay, Mr. JOHN
TURNER to Miss NANCY COWARD,
born of Talbot county.

Any persons who never read one
word of Mr. Adams' "Defence of the
American Constitutions," are loud in
their reproaches of him as attached to a
nobility, and as wishing to introduce
stars and garters in America. Let the
following quotations from the fifth
letter in the third volume of that work
put every lying Jacobin to silence.
"All that we can say in America is
that legal distinctions, titles, powers
and privileges, are not hereditary;
but that the disposition to artificial
distinctions, to titles, and ribbons, and
to the hereditary descent of them, is
ardent in America, we may see by the
institution of the Cincinnati. There
is not a more remarkable phenome-
non in universal history, nor in univer-
sal human nature, than this order. The
officers of an army, who had vol-
untarily engaged in a service under
the authority of the people whose crea-
tion and preservation was upon the
principle that the body of the people
were only the fountain of power and of
honour; officers too as enlightened
and as virtuous as ever served in any
army; the moment they had answered
the end of their creation, instituted ti-
tles and ribbons, and hereditary de-
scents, by their own authority only,
without the consent or knowledge of
the people, or their representatives or
legislatures."

It is greatly to be wished that the
officers would voluntarily discontinue
their societies, and lay aside their es-
tates, which will do them as well as the
community, much more hurt than
good; they have already excluded man-
ny excellent men from places in civil
life, to which their merit in other re-
spects entitled them; they have excited
disputes which are very pernicious;
they are founded on no principle of
morals, true policy, or our own con-
stitution."

Riot in the State Prison.

Last evening about forty of the pri-
soners confined in the state prison rose
on the keepers, secured them and made
their way into the yard, where they col-
lected some boards, and attempted, by

placing them against the wall, to
climb up and make their escape; but
the centry observed that in time to
give the alarm: the bell was rung, the
guards assembled, and the prisoners
persisting in their attempt, were fired
upon. Several were wounded. One
man not concerned in the riot, but
drawn by curiosity to a window, was
killed on the spot; and one of the ri-
oters, has since died of his wounds. It
is said that not more than six or eight
were originally concerned in the plan,
who induced the others to join them
when it was ripe for execution. Se-
veral, however refused, and were oblig-
ed to defend themselves with their
knives from being dragged in to be-
come parties. One of the rioters
threatened the keeper's life, but the
others interfered in his behalf and de-
clared no keeper should be the least
injured, their only object being to es-
cape and not to commit violence on
any one.

We are promised a minute and ac-
curate account by the inspectors, for
to-morrow evening's paper.

What a pity it is that our convicts had
not as good a friend in our governor as
governor Page of Virginia? I dare
say now, if they had ever seen his ad-
dress, they never would have been so
forcibly impressed with his reasoning
on the subject, they would have had
such a regard for all other convicts who
might in future be condemned and
sent there, that they would have pre-
ferred to remain in confinement till the
expiration of the time fixed by law ra-
ther than by escaping, to subject other
felons to a more rigorous treatment.

In what extravagant vagaries do not
our modern philosophers and philan-
thropists indulge themselves? It is
one of the principles of their creed
that the annihilation of human law
upon human actions is, for the most
part, nothing but gross oppression; and
that in all cases of the administration
of criminal justice, the truly benevolent
mind will consider only the severity of
the punishment, and without any refer-
ence to the malignity of the crime. This
is inculcated in a thousand forms
in newspaper essays, pamphlets, and at
length, in a formal speech addressed to
the convicts themselves by a chief ma-
gistrate of Virginia! Such is the rage
of the day with your true philanthro-
pic democrats.

N. York Ev. Post.

GALVANISM.

The body of George Foster who
was executed on Monday last for mura-
der, was conveyed to a house not far
distant where it was subjected to the
Galvanic process by professor Aldini,
under the inspection of Mr. Keate, Mr.
Carpue, and several other professional
gentlemen. Mr. Aldini, who is the
nephew of the discoverer of this most
interesting science shewed the eminent
and superior powers of Galvanism to
be far beyond any other stimulant in
nature. On the first application of
the process to the face, the jaw of the
deceased criminal began to quiver, and
the adjoining muscles were horridly
contorted, and one even was actually
opened. In the subsequent part of the
process, the right hand was raised and
clenched, and the legs and thighs were
set in motion. It appeared to the uni-
formed part of the by-standers as if
the wretched man was on the eve of
being restored to life. This however
was impossible, as several of his friends
who were under the scaffold had violent-
ly pulled his legs in order to put a more
speedy termination to his sufferings. The
experiment, in fact was of a bet-
ter use and tendency. Its object was
to shew excitability of the human frame
when their animal electricity is duly ap-
plied. In cases of drowning or suffo-
cation, it promises to be of the utmost
use, by reviving the actions of the lungs
and thereby rekindling the expiring
spark of vitality. In cases of apoplexy
or disorders of the head, it offers al-
most encouraging prospects for the be-
nefit of mankind. The profession, we
understand has made use of Galvanism,
also in several cases of insanity, and
with complete success. It is in the o-
pinion of the first medical men, that
this discovery, if rightly managed and
duly prosecuted, cannot fail to be of
great, and perhaps, as yet, unforeseen
utility.

[London pap.

It is well observed, that while great

the wall, to escape; but in time to was rung, the prisoners were fired upon. One the riot, but window, was one of the wounds. It an six or eight in the plan, to join them execution. Sea and were obliges with their ged in to be of the rioters life, but the behalf and dea being to eait violence en

minute and ac- inspectors, for per. Our convicts had out governor as ginia? I dare seen his ad- have been so his reasoning would have had or convicts who ndemned and would have pre- nement till the fixed by law ra- to subject other us treatment.

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The French brig Virginia with passengers from Bordeaux, was taken on the 16th March within gun shot of the harbor of P. Republican, by the brigands boats, and it is feared all on board were massacred.

DRY DOCKS.
A model of dry docks is now exhibiting at the Fontaine-Coffee-House. On this plan, docks can be erected (where there is little or no tide) for repairing vessels, similar to those docks used in Europe for that purpose. The extra expense of erection is merely the cost of, and fuel for, one steam engine to a range of docks; and the plan is so constructed, that the steam engine will amply repay that extra expense, by supplying mills with water.

A London paper says, that the celebrated general Kościuszko lives in a very simple state, in the neighbourhood of Paris, on an estate to which he has retired.

VACCINATION.
Vaccination has become very popular in Spain, and several works in favour of it have appeared there. Don Diego de Brences has published a 8vo. which treats particularly of its introduction into Spain. His conclusions is drawn from the result of above 800 cases, and are so favourable to the practice that he invites his professional Brethren to extend it by every means in their power, and offers to supply them with matter fit for use gratis.

The Empress Dowager of Russia sent Dr. Jenner, a very valuable diamond ring by the hands of Lord St. Helens, accompanied with a letter, of which the following is a translation:

"Sir.—The practice of vaccine inoculation in England, having been attended with the happiest success, which is well attended, I have eagerly imitated that example, by introducing it into our charitable establishments.

My endeavours having perfectly answered my expectations, I feel a pleasure in reporting their success, and in testifying my acknowledgments to him who has rendered this signal service to humanity.

This motive induces me to offer to you, Sir, the ring sent herewith, as a testimony of the sentiments of esteem and regard with which I am,

Yours, affectionately,
MARY.

Dr. Don Pedro Hernandez has published an interesting work with four explanatory plates of which two editions have already appeared—his experiments were principally confined to Madrid, and he says that amongst some thousand infant patients, he does not know that one individual has suffered in the operation.

The Bankruptcy of a man, who had written a Dictionary, was lately announced in the Nuremberg Gazette in these words:—"Frederick Lym, Dealer in words." The dividend very probably will be a syllable.

On Monday morning the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania was opened in this city by the Hon. Judge Washington and the Hon. Judge Peters. The court adjourned without doing any business. This morning Justice Washington addressed the Grand Jury in a concise and pertinent charge explanatory of their duty. Judge Peters is prevented through indisposition, from attending the court.

[Gazette of the United States.]
The brig Clarissa, Captain Dennis

Pease of this port, bound to Kingston (Jamaica) was cast away on the 16th, ult. on a reef of rocks off the island of Henegaga—vessel and cargo entirely lost—Master and crew saved.—Captain Pease and his men were five days upon the Island, and were taken off by Captain Bunbury, who arrived at Baltimore on the 11th instant.

A private account from France (published in a London paper of the 2d March) mentions another plot to assassinate the Chief Consul. A letter from Rouen, of the 23d February, states, that on the 21st, a Frenchman, by the name of Bourgaus, just returned from England, was, with a number of his accomplices, arrested by the government, in consequence of information that they had entered into a plot to assassinate the Chief Consul and afterwards to seize on the reins of government. A number of papers were found upon him, which are said to develop the diabolical scheme and to implicate a number of persons in England, emigrants from France. Mr Bourgaus went over to England in the month of July last, with recommendations to several respectable families to procure him a situation as a tutor. He did not succeed in this, and the account is, that he was drawn into the conspiracy by some of those emigrants resident in England, who still cherish the thoughts of a counterrevolution by the means of tumult and anarchy.

Captain Von Bilau, of the Swedish service, has invented a machine for swimming and floating on the water without danger. As a reward for this discovery, his Swedish Majesty has granted him a sum of 2000 rix-dollars and also an exclusive privilege for 25 years to execute and sell this swimming machine for his private emolument.

Poor human nature is likely soon to be in a perplexing dilemma suspended like the tomb of Mahomet between Heaven and Earth. If the Galvanic, Oxygen, and Vaccine systems go on, it will be impossible to live; if provisions keep up their price, it will be no less impossible to live!

Mr. PHILIPS, a respectable bookseller in London, has given notice that he has entered into an engagement with the family of the late General WASHINGTON, to publish, in London, the Memoirs of the Life of that great man, drawn up from his own papers. "The work," Mr. P. says in his advertisement "is edited by Mr. Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, a gentleman eminent for his talents, and who was intimately acquainted with Washington during his life; and it will be revised by Judge Washington, the Nephew of the General, his principal heir, and the present possessor of his seat at Mount Vernon. It will extend to four or five octavo volumes, will be elegantly printed, and be suitably decorated with a portrait, and with views, maps and plans. As such a work is equally interesting to Europe and America, it is intended that the publication shall take place in London and Philadelphia on the same day; and it is believed that the first volume will make its appearance in April or May."

JAMES TROTH,
Clock and Watch Maker.
EASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupied. BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.
Easton, Oe. 2, 1802. 15 m. 49

STRASBURG ACADEMY,
(Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.)
Is now opened for the instruction of youth of both sexes in every part or branch of useful and polite literature.—Parents and guardians may depend on the strictest attention to the morals and education of the pupils.—Mr. Elliott's abilities and experience in teaching are well known, and the situation of this Academy in one of the most opulent and healthy parts of the Union, affords peculiar advantages.

Application to be made to the Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample or the principal of said Academy.
April 2. 3w66

IN CHANCERY, April 14, 1803,
ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of James Parrott, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Parrott hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.—It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said James Parrott (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the eighteenth day of May next) give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock, on the thirtieth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said James Parrott's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

Mrs. KEETS
RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she has engaged Gentlemen of approved abilities as Assistants in her School, where Young Ladies are taught the English & French languages, & German (if required,) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, with plain and fine Needle Work, Drawing, and Music on the Piano Forte and Harp. Those parents and guardians who think proper to entrust her with the care of their children may depend upon the strictest attention being paid to their morals, improvement and accommodation. Terms of admission £. 45 per annum, Music and Drawing excepted.
Centreville, March 15th, 1803. 6w

WAS stolen from the Subscriber, at Wye Mill, on Saturday night the 9th of this instant, a Dark Bay HORSE about fifteen hands high with both his hind feet white, and has a few white hairs in his forehead, and has a scar on the hind part of the right thigh: he trots and canters very well. Whoever will take up said Horse & secure him so that the owner gets hima gain, shall receive Eight Dollars Reward by me
Wm. EVANS.
Queen Ann's County, near Tuckshoe-ridge.

N. B. The Saddle and Bridle were taken with him. 3w1

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

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

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

A FEW Bales of India Moflin to be sold by the Bale or Piece.
A few Pieces of English and India Chintz.
Silk Handkerchiefs of various Kinds.
A few Pieces of Fine and Book Moflins.
A few Cases of New England Rum.
A Variety of Men's and Women's Shoes.

To be sold opposite the Court-House by

THOMAS FIELD.

THE famous Horse HERO, Canadian Breed, will cover at Six Dollars the season and one quarter to the groom; Four Dollars and one quarter will discharge the debt if paid by the first day of October, and will stand at Easton every Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Trappe Fridays and Saturdays, and at the subscriber's stable in Oxford on Mondays, until the last day of June.

EDWARD BROMWELL.
Oxford, March 29, 1803. 3w64

ANY person having Timber to fall this Spring, and no conveyance to secure the bark, the subscriber will undertake to save it, and give them a reasonable compensation for the same.—A generous price will albe given for well-cured Tan-Bark.
WM. ATKINSON.
3d 4th mo. 1803. 11 64

JOHN STEVENS, JUNR
APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

Next door to the new Market-House, and fronting Dover-street, has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a general Assortment of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. amongst which are the following:

Ether Vitriol	Mert. Cal. ppti
Aloes	Corros. subli
Aqua Portis	Præcip.
Agent Viv.	Ol. Amag. Dulc.
Bals. Canad.	Sem. Anisi
Copaiba	Caryophyl
Peru	Juniper
Tolu	Succini
Borax	Menth. pipi
Cantharides	Olivar
Coctinella	Ricin.
Cort. Aurant	Vitriol
Cinnam.	Cinnam.
Peruvian	Rhod.
Crem. Tart.	Rad. Caryop. mid
Eg. Burgamot	Columb.
Lemon	Gentian
Lavend.	Jalap.
Marshalle	Ipecac.
Flor. Benzoin	Rhei
Chamæm.	Helleb. Nig.
Sulphur	Serp. Virg.
Zinc	Sennek.
Fol. Senn	Sacch. Saturn
Digital	Succin. Glyc.
Gran. Paradisi	Sal. Glaub.
Gum Ammon	Nit. Puri
Arabic	Corn Cervi
Assafœtida	Rochelle
Camphor	Am. Crud.
Myrrh	Lem. Essenti
Opium	Prunella
Gaulc	Sapo. Castellens
Kino	Sp. Corn. Cerv.
Lac	Nit. Dule.
Gallæ	Sal. Ammon
Magnesia	Vol. Aromat
Manna	Terebinthi
Sago	Spongia
Tapioca	Art. Vit.
Pearl Barley	Verdegreafe

Orange Flower-Water, Rose-Water and Lavender-Water—Lancets, Vials, Gallipots, Shop Furniture, Glass Mortars, Graduated Measury Breast-Pipes, Smelling-Bottles—and a general Assortment of Patent Medicines, with almost every article in the Drug and Medicinal Line.

ON MODERATE TERMS.

Those who think proper to favour him with their Customs, may depend on receiving genuine Medicine.

Letters per Mail, or otherwise, duly attended to.
Easton, April, 1803. 11 64

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

WHEREAS the Subscribers were appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay," to receive subscriptions to the canal, and authorized when more than 250,000 D. should be subscribed there-to, to advertise a meeting at the town of Wilmington.

NOTICE is hereby given That more than the sum required as above by law being subscribed to the work, a General Meeting of the subscribers will be held at Mrs. Huggins's Tavern in the town of Wilmington, on Monday the second of May next, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors, and making the necessary arrangements for the immediate commencement of the work.

TORIAS RUDOLPH,
WM. ALEXANDER,
RICHD. TILGHMAN, 4th,
WM. BARROLL,
WM. MATTHEWS,
SAML. DAVIS,
RICHARD T. EARLE,
JAMES CLAYLAND,
OWEN KENNARD,
JAMES EARLE, JR.

March 15, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County will meet at Easton on every Tuesday until the 15th day of April next, inclusive, and afterwards as often as occasion may require until the last day of May next, in order to make such alterations in the Assessment of Property as may be required according to law.

Per Order,
THOS. RANNING, Clk.

IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st 1803.
JOHN Campbell, an insolvent debtor of Somerset County, entitled to the benefit of the last act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, being this day by the sheriff of said county brought before the Chancellor in consequence of an order passed the 6th instant, and having before the Chancellor taken the Oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, &c. It is thereupon ordered that the said John Campbell appear before the Chancellor or in the Chancery Office at 10 o'clock, on the 6th day of July next, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as his Creditors or any of them shall then and there propose to him, and that the said Campbell shall give notice of the said time and place appointed for his and for their appearing to propose interrogatories, and for the recommending a Trustee for their benefit, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively before the 6th day of April next, in Coward's paper, or set up during that time before the said 6th day of April at least at two of the most public places of the said county.

Tell,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Esq.
Reg. Cur. Can.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Thomas Gordon, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at the last session of the Term therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on Oath, being returned to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Gordon had resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act it is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Thomas Gordon, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in Coward's news-paper during the present month, and by serving a copy of this order on any one of his creditors to whom he owes not less than three hundred dollars, or on any two or more Creditors to whom he owes not less than two hundred dollars, before the end of the present month, he give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at two o'clock on the Eighth day of April next for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said Thomas Gordon's Estate, and then taking the Oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Peter Webb, Esq. late of Talbot County, deceased, the Subscriber offers for Sale Four Hundred and Ninety Five Acres of Land, known by the name of LITTLE BRISTOL, lying and being in the county aforesaid, situated on Great Choptank River and adjoining the lands of John Dickinson, Esq. The above mentioned lands are rented, the present year, for upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds. If they are not sold by the twentieth day of April next, they will, on that day, be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Thomas Prince in Easton. For Terms, apply to
JOHN B. GIST, Ex'or.
Cambridge, 11th March, 1803.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the night of the 14th of December, ten or twelve miles from Hancock-Town, on the Patowmack, a NEGRO MAN named SAUL, about five feet, five inches high, yellow or dark Mulatto, bad countenance, heavy eye-brows, some marks about his mouth resembling a burn; bushy hair, artful and talkative and is about nineteen years of age—Calls himself SAUL CORNISH—purchased by me from Dr. Daniel Sullivan of New-Market, Dorchester County, Eastern Shore, Maryland—had on a drab coloured great coat, a blue top jacket and blue trousers.

The above Reward will be given by my attorneys, Messrs. Macdonald & Ridgely, of Baltimore, on the said Slave being lodged in Annapolis or Baltimore Jail, or otherwise secured so that my attorneys can dispose of him.

RICHARD BUTLER.

Dec. 27, 1802

FOR SALE

A handsome SADDLE HORSE—He is also well broken to the Harness. For further information apply to Mr. Solomon Lowe in Easton.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT

FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

H. W.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

BY AUTHORITY.

A Lottery for the benefit of Washington Academy, in Somerset county.

CLASS THE FIRST.

Prize	D.	1000
1 Prize	D. 500	1000
2 do.	D. 500	1000
5 do.	200	1000
10 do.	100	1000
25 do.	40	1000
250 do.	10	2500
500 do.	5	2500
793 prizes.	not 11	10000 D.
1207 blanks.	bl'ks to a prize.	
2000 tickets at 5 D.		10000

All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars, (so that on the whole the discount is equal to only 7½ per cent.!!!) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

CLASS THE SECOND.

Prize	D.	2000
1 do.	1000	1000
2 do.	D. 500	1000
5 do.	200	1000
10 do.	100	1000
50 do.	20	1000
300 do.	10	3000
369 prizes.	Not a	10000
631 bl'ks.	bl'ks to a prize	
1000 tickets at 10 d.		10000

The Drawing of the First Class will commence in the Court-House at Princess Anne as soon as the sales of the tickets will warrant; and that of the Second Class will follow as soon thereafter as possible.—The tickets in each class will be sold at the original prices until the second day of drawing; after which time, those that remain unsold, will be at the risk of the Academy. All the prizes in the Second Class will be paid in Cash within six months after the time the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county.

LITTLETON DENNIS,
LEVIN WINDER,
JOHN DENNIS,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE,
GEORGE WILSON JACKSON,

Princess-Anne, 22d, Feb. 1803.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscribers have obtained letters of Administration from the Orphans Court of Caroline county on the Estate of Elanch Lecompte, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJA. DENNY, & } Adm'rs.
SARAH DENNY, }

Denton, Caroline county. 6373
23d March, 1803.

Dorchester County, to wit, Orphans Court, Jan. the 4th, 1803.

ON application of Samuel Collins, Administrator of Reubin Withgott, late of Dorchester County, deceased, the Court directed that the said Administrator without delay advertise in one of the Gazettes in Baltimore-Town, and also in the Herald at Easton, giving six months notice to all persons having Claims against the said Deceased's Estate to exhibit the same agreeably to law. Witness John Stevens, Esq. &c. the day and year aforesaid.

A true copy, attested by

JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Register.

Just received from Baltimore, and for Sale at this Office,
A PAMPHLET,
ENTITLED,
"A New Arrangement of the Courts of Justice of the State of Maryland; proposed."

WANTED.

Immediately at this Office,
AN APPRENTICE,
of about fourteen or fifteen years of age.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscribers, duly appointed Assignees of the Estate and Effects of AQUILA BROWN, junior, a bankrupt, will expose at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st of March next, in the City of Baltimore, on a credit of 6, 9 and 12 months, for notes with approved indorsers, the following very Valuable Property, undisturbed; being part of the real estate of said Brown, in fee simple, subject only to the contingent right of dower to Mrs. Brown, viz.

A tract of land, called Sillen, containing 200 acres more or less, situated on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county, eastern shore, Maryland, said to be adjoining the lands of Mr. Aquila Brown, ten.

This property will be sold at Fulton's, the sign of Columbus, in Market-Street, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Also on the premises, immediately after, A Lot of Ground in Baltimore, fronting on Baltimore Street 28½ feet (nearly opposite the Columbian tavern,) and running back 94 feet to an alley of 10½ feet; on which is built a very substantial new three-story brick house and two-story back buildings, with dry floored cellars; the yard is paved and walled in with brick; the front is occupied by Mr. Thomas Cantwell as a store, and is not finished. For further particulars enquire of Zebulon Hollingsworth, Esquire, attorney at law, with whom the title deeds are lodged, for the house and lot in Baltimore; or of Thomas J. Bullitt, Esquire, attorney at law, Easton, who will show the title deeds for the land in Queen-Anne's county.

GEORGE GRUNDY,
JOSEPH THORNBURGH,
Assignees.

Feb. 21. 60

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING,

APRIL 26, 1803.

(No. 667.)

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

[FROM THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.]

THE CONDUCT OF OUR PRESENT RULERS.

EARLY EXAMINED.

THE experience of two years has now enabled us to form an estimate of the virtues and talents of those men, who, assuming to themselves the exclusive epithet of *Republicans*, have, by their boasted professions of superior attachment to the cause of liberty, gained the suffrages of the people and the powers of the government. Let us examine their conduct impartially; let us contrast what they *professed to do*, with what *they have done*, and see whether they deserve confidence or support for their candor or their services.

The President in his letter to a Berkley farmer, before he had obtained his election, and his friends particularly, had been heard inveighing, upon all occasions, against the dangerous tendency of executive influence in the government. It was to be expected then, on his coming into office, that such influence would not show itself at all, or would show itself in its mildest form. But what has been the fact? His first outlet in office, was the withholding, I will say the *illegal and unconstitutional* withholding of the commissions of the Magistrates of the district of Columbia, which had been lodged in the Secretary's office for their use—I will say so because I am warranted by the unanimous opinions of the judges in saying it. When the first Congress met under the present system of government those men, who now principally support Mr. Jefferson, contended that the tenure of office should not be at the will of one man. Mr. Madison, who supported the idea of removal at executive pleasure, did it upon the ground, that his mind could not conceive, that ever the time would come, when a president would be so far forgetful of his duty to society, and the just exercise of his authority, as to turn men out of office for difference of opinion only. He may now witness the fact, and by the man too, whom he delights to serve. Past service to our country, in the hour of danger, most exact performance of official duty, have been no protection against the persecuting spirit of political enmity. Were the fact not notorious, and the proscribed too many, I would enumerate the instances. We might fondly have hoped that the *disinterested purity of Democrats*, however thirsty for office would not have forced their Chief thus to gratify them, at the expense of the most vital principle of Republican Government, & his own prior expressed reprehension. To appoint men to office, whose opinions went along with the president's, would not be blamed, but to remove men from office, whom party spirit might mark out as victims to its rage, was vicious in the extreme. Here indeed executive influence exhibits itself in its worst form—it assumes the attitude, and may justly be termed *tyranny and oppression*. When power is thus exercised, and this exercise justified, what must be the result? The executive office being elective, and vested with powers, liable to such abuse as this gentleman has shown them liable to; must not every presidential election become a scene of tumult,

commotion, and perhaps, of civil war; terminating at last in the horrid deposition of some cunning and fortunate usurper. The most violent and the worst passions of the human breast, *ambition & avarice* will agitate the minds of men, when they are to expect from their successful candidate, if he follows the steps of a Jefferson a reward for their labors in the enjoyment of office and emolument. Passion will justify the measure, and call it "a burning open of the doors of honour and confidence" to those whom he chooses to gratify. Upon this rock I fear our government will split, and we may thank a *Democratic President* for having pointed the way. But, say his friends, did not he voluntarily part with a long list of patronage, when he recommended the repeal of the internal taxes? Was it a dislike to the power he enjoyed, or was it popularity he expected to gain by it, that induced the measure? But how soon is he retributed by his partisans, by being invested with the appointments of Commissioners of Bankruptcy, which had very probably been vested before in the courts. Thus we see, in colours too strong to be mistaken; the difference between *presidential professions* and *presidential actions*, and every man is left to judge of the evils that must result from this deviation in his conduct from his professions.

Let us now examine him as connected with his congressional friends. The support of the government in all the purity of its principles, and its preservation against intrusion, was one of their pretended motives for seeking power. Yet we see, in order to gratify a little party spleen, or as they pretend, to save a little money to the pockets of the people, their first grand step, was to commence a precedent for prostrating the independence of the judges; that department of the government, to which the citizens must look for protection, against party violence and the oppressions of tyranny. One example has occurred, in the case of the Columbia Justices & many more may yet occur, to prove how necessary such a tribunal is. In the debate upon the repeal of the law for the judicial establishment, a principle was asserted by the particular friends of the president, Giles, Breckenridge and Mason, which, as applied to them, was directly subversive of our constitution—"That there was no power, and ought to be none, greater than the will of the people." But what is the will of the people? Is the voice of one hundred men representatives of the people, to be called the will of the people? How often have these gentlemen, under former congresses, contended that the representatives did not speak the voice of the people? Is it not the experience of every day, that a few leading demagogues, conducted the business of legislative bodies: we know they often err through ignorance and from passion, and yet are all our dearest right and interests to be trusted to them alone; because in the height of vanity and self-consequence, they term their idle whims and crude suggestions, the will of the people. But where is truly found in our government, the people's will? Is it not in the constitution? And what is its language? We will not trust our

rights to any body of men; but we will have three distinct bodies who shall mutually watch each other's conduct; for this purpose, they shall each be independent of the other; the law making branch shall be amendable to ourselves, for branch of duty, and the others shall be amendable to a designated tribunal, for their mal-conduct. Those that are judges of our conduct however must be placed above all fear and hope; and, therefore shall have adequate salaries and enjoy their offices for life. This language of our constitution, which the wisdom of ages had fashioned, and our sages had adopted, is, however, to give place to the wild & innovating theories of men, who pretended to be its firmest votaries—and we are no longer in its pages, to look for the will of the people; but consider as such, the mad assertions of each successful demagogue. This, then, is another proof of the wide difference between *Democratic professions* and *Democratic actions*. The army and navy were themes of constant abuse. With the army, thank God, they have had nothing to do. How long it may continue so, and how these gentlemen will act, should occasion call for one, time can only determine. But as to the navy, we have seen a trading warfare, at a great expense, kept up to humiliate a Barbary pirate, who, in accounts be true, is likely to get the better of our boasting president. We have seen many of our best ships sold at a loss, & now six more ordered to be built, (which probably will cost as much as all the rest sold for) to chase this Tripolitan to his very doors. We have seen dock and waterhouses voted, and dry docks recommended by those who told us, when the French were taking our vessels in our very rivers, and that we might not arm to oppose their aggressions, "that commerce should protect itself"—that ours should be the policy of China, we should not carry, but suffer others nation to come here and carry away our produce—that "our commerce would be forever embroiling us in European quarrels"—and that our trade, being carried on by the British capital "we were only arming in defence of British property."—Here we see again the difference between *Democratic actions* and *professions*. We are told, that high salaries were given officers of government to feast on public cost; and yet, when the law had expired which gave them, these very republicans voted for the renewal of salaries which they themselves had contended were too much for others. Mark there the inconsistency of *Democratic conduct*. They blamed the former administration for sending Mr. Jay, a minister extraordinary to treat with England; when, as they said, our ordinary minister at that court would have done as well. Yet they send Mr. Monroe, as minister extraordinary, in a case so plain that no ordinary minister could mistake it. Here again *profession and action* are at variance and *democratic pride* triumphs over *democratic economy*. They pretended such an attachment to the liberty of the press, that even a law, which permitted the truth of a writing called libellous, to be given in evidence, escaped not their most bitter censure. Yet in one state we see a printer knocked down by a Democratic Counsellor of state, for

publishing something which hurt his *bonsur's* feelings, and then imprisoned and held to bail for his good behaviour, by democratic Magistrates, for the same offence—and all this *without trial by jury*. We have seen also, in another part of the union the vicious principles of the tyrant *Manifield* supported, and a printer not only made to plead without being allowed a copy of his indictment, but refused also to give the truths in evidence of the justification; and this by a Democratic Attorney, before a Democratic Court. In one state we see Democratic Government recommend it to the legislature to restrain what he calls the licentiousness of the press; and in another we see a resolution of censure introduced against those whom they choose to call *Federal printers*.—How do professions and actions here agree. We heard them blame the obsequiousness of Congress to the will of President Washington, and pretended to that introduction of monarchy, from what they termed the introduction of monarchial principles. Yet we see the representatives of the nation, refusing to ask for information upon the subject of Louisiana cession from the present President, and most wantonly declaring "a perfect reliance in every thing he had done and should do, for vindicating the rights of our citizens upon the Mississippi;" when the fact was that he had not only neglected to get information upon the subject, but had done nothing in it, and was totally ignorant of the whole secret of the transaction as any man in the community. Look at the debate in the Senate upon the subject of giving extracts of their journals in the case of the Columbia Justices: do not we see the worst maxim of the English Monarchy revived, and the doctrine that the "King can do no wrong," applied to our President by a Wright, a Breckenridge and all the presidential advocates. Breckenridge says "it must be presumed the President will do right"—but "the case of treaty was the same—the *fall evidence* was contained in the President's proclamation. It was to be presumed that he had not ratified a treaty without the consent of the Senate, and therefore *fall faith* was to be given to his proclamation." Here too we see given to him powers, which even the King of England is denied; his proclamation are to have the force of laws for treaties are the laws of the land. Thus indeed, are the worst principles of Monarchy practiced upon by those who were forever accusing others of wishing it. And to conclude the catalogue of these Democratic inconsistencies, have we not seen during the whole of the present Congress, every material measure wrapt up in the veil of secrecy, by those who once told us, "that in a republican government there should be nothing hid from the people's view; and even millions of their money, voted to be at the disposal of presidential discretion by those who sanctioned a report upon the conduct of the former administration, condemning the *secret* appro-

* See the proceedings in the case of Counsellor Hay of Richmond.
† See the case of Mr. Croswell of N. York and the doctrines of the *infamous* Spencer.

private of public money. When such glaring departure from *profession* is thus exhibited in *action*, is it not time, my fellow-citizens, to pause—to reflect—Remember it is a lesson of their own teaching, “that jealousy is the loveliest trait of a political character, and that power, by whomsoever exercised, is liable to abuse.”—Practice towards them what they have recommended towards others—the occasion loudly calls for it.—Have they, indeed, lulled you to sleep, by their songs of love? Have they enchanted your senses with the magic of words? Is such *disinterested virtue* awake in the rulers, that the people may sleep. “Political sleep is death.” Rouse then to a sense of danger. Put such men in your House of Representatives, as will watch over executive errors and improprieties, and you may yet secure your envied freedom, from the force of maxims and practices such as I have shown. Smith of Maryland, has warned you that his party labored hard for power, and that they will exercise it in *their own way*, not in yours I suppose. “They now unto the ladder turn their backs scorning the base degrees by which they did ascend.” I have shown you how tyrannically power has been exercised by them, and believe me, “that power obtained by fraud and deception, can only be supported by force.”

AGRICOLA.

From the London Oracle.

We this day present to the British Public a very important Paper, published by the French government, and intitled “*STATES OF THE REVOLUTION*.” We have now neither time nor room to enter into a minute investigation of the principles which this article avows. Its general feature is hostility to this country, containing in as direct terms as possible, the language of defiance. Such an Official Document, and at such a time—signed by BONAPARTE himself—will no doubt awaken the attention of our ministers, to a sense of duty. To make a solemn impression on the reader, it begins with a panegyric on the *CONCORDAT*; “the principles of an enlightened religion,” and “the happy change in public morals!” What happy change either in religion or morals can have been produced by the men now in power, a reference to their past lives can best determine. The spirit of commerce is stimulated to new enterprises. A rapid sketch is taken of the Colonial Acquisitions of FRANCE and BATAVIA by the peace, whence the most flattering returns to industry are held out to the merchant and trader. ANTWERP, by works which are now conducted with vigour and effect, is promised a restoration of its ancient celebrity in the Commercial World. The observation on the disposition of HOLLAND is too remarkable to pass unnoticed. The words are translated as—

“Batavia resumes, of course those colonies which the peace has restored to her. She will always remember that France can stand in no other relation to her than either the most useful friend, or the most fatal enemy.”

This evidently betrays doubt and fear with regard to the cordiality of the Dutch people to the new order of things, as enforced by the French Republic. Bonaparte then—for we may view the whole as the speech or declaration of the First Consul—bestows some oblique encomiums on the Court of PETERSBURG, stating, that “by the happy concurrence of FRANCE and RUSSIA, all permanent interests are reconciled!” The paper concludes with complaining against the continuance of British troops in Alexandria and Malta; notices the contending political parties in England—announces that the French government have not only adopted prudent measures in support of the Republic, but that “five hundred thousand men are and shall be ready to defend and avenge it!” The French government also “declares with a just pride, that England alone cannot now contend against France!” From the contents of this very extraordinary paper it requires very little penetration to ascertain the real designs of the French government.

The papers of a late date announce,

amongst other presentations to the first consul, those of Mr. Bingham of Philadelphia, and Mr. Wilks, of New York, and a number of foreign princesses, countesses, &c. to madame Bonaparte, whose ladies of honor are Mrs. Delucca, Remusat, Talhult and Law.

From the London Courier.
FRENCH SUPERIORITY.

We have often wished to make some animadversions upon the superiority which France affects over every other nation in Europe. We do not remember that the French before the revolution were presumptuous enough to assert that they had made greater progress in the arts and sciences than the English: or that their country had produced greater men than Newton or Bacon, than Milton or Locke.—They were then content to divide the prize with us. The superiority therefore, which they now affect, must have been obtained during the Revolution. During the Revolution! If we were called upon to select a period in which the human mind in France had not only made no progress, but had taken a retrograde step, we should certainly select the period of the French Revolution. The press, indeed, has groaned with the number of publications, but are they not all gone long since “to the family vault of all the Capulets?” In twenty years who will remember the names and authors of one of them? Has any work been produced upon the law of Nations? Has true philosophy made a single step in the last twelve years? His one historical work, worthy of notice, been published? What progress has been made in classical literature? Has a poet of any eminence darted a ray through the gloom of this long night? Delille belongs to the old court. In chemistry, in astronomy, the French have made a rapid progress, but it would be unjust to consider that progress as the consequence of the Revolution. Fourcroy and Lalande were known and patronized, and honored long before that period.

If we were to present a catalogue of the works that have been generated by the revolution, what a long train of black and venomous productions would disgust us! Fortunate indeed it is, that the ignorance of the authors was an antidote to the poison of their doctrines; that learning and genius did not make the portion palatable; that the mischief was evanescent, and all these productions will be concealed for ever under thickest veil of oblivion.

If France founds her claim to superiority upon the military fame she has acquired, we must acknowledge that of that species of fame the Revolution has brought her large accessions. Driven from the shrine of liberty, she found a refuge in the temple of military glory; but will her military fame justify this claim to superiority? Will history ratify that claim? Has she placed the Hans, and the Goths, and the Vandals above the Roman name, because their military force triumphed at last over the ancient seat of liberty and of learning? Do we admire the military achievements of an ALEXANDER so much as we condemn the murder of a CLYTUS, the general that had fought under him? Who dwells now, but with horror, upon the exploits of a TAMERLAIN, a CHARLES the XIIth, or a ZINGIS KHAN? The impartial pen of history has long since torn the laurels from their brows, and stained them as the scourge of the human race. Their ambition was all personal—because in the pursuit of military glory they considered nothing sacred; neither the faith of treaties nor the independence of nations, nor the rights of people. The world was their victim, and man was their slave.

But if France had acquired great military fame, have we no naval glory to counter-balance it. Are the victories of the 1st of June, off Cape St. Vincent, of Camperdown, and of the Nile, less brilliant than those of the French in Italy, and in Germany? Has France one naval achievement to set off against them? And have we acquired no military renown? Was not the Consul himself checked and defeated at Acre by our British Commander, Sir Sidney Smith, and

a handful of men?—Was not his army, was not his veteran troops, that had beaten Austrians, Russians and Italians, were they not afterwards conquered and driven from Egypt by British soldiers? On what other ground then does this boasted superiority rest.

Have any useful discoveries, any inventions for the benefit of the human race, during the Revolution palliated or diminished the enormous guilt of that event? We recollect two—the Telegraph, certainly an ingenious invention, useful in times of war, but which can never eminently contribute to the benefit or happiness of mankind—the other invention is that of the Guillotine. Of both these discoveries it may be said, that they tend to accelerate the work of human destruction. They belong certainly to the revolution. We might add to other discoveries, the undoubted legitimate offsprings of the Revolution—the *Noyades* and the *Fustilades*, the Loire drownings and the Lyons shootings. It is not a little to the honour of our own nation that we are able to meet these inventions with two of a very different description—with two that will cast a bright lustre on the British name to the latest ages—with two that will make the British nation blessed in whatever quarter of the globe, and under whatever form prayer and praise are addressed to the Divine Being—with two that are, and are alone, for the preservation of mankind. Need we name them? need we mention the discovery of the Vaccine and of the Life-boat?

We might pursue the subject further, but we purposely conclude our observations here. The account of discoveries by the two nations will be found to stand thus:

FRANCE.	ENGLAND.
The Guillotine,	The Vaccine,
The Telegraph,	The Life-Boat.
The <i>Noyades</i> ,	
The <i>Fustilades</i> .	

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, April 26.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Strong probability of the renewal of WAR between GREAT-BRITAIN and FRANCE.

Capt. Sterling, of the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, is the bearer of great news. He informs that on the day of his departure (10th March) an express arrived at Liverpool from London.—An immediate impress of seamen took place, both on shore and in vessels on the eve of sailing. And nothing was talked of but war and a change of ministers.

Copy of a letter from J. CASCONE, member of parliament for Liverpool to the mayor of Liverpool, dated March 8th.

Dear Sir,
War is expected. A message from the King this day to the house of that tendency—Militia expected to be called out to guard against invasion—Stocks down to 4 per cent.—Mr. Pitt, it is supposed, will return soon to power. I've time to add no more, it being 6 o'clock.

Another letter speaks of the improbability of the recommencement of hostilities.

LOUISIANA AGAIN.

Capt. Green, of the brig, George Clinton, arrived at New York from New Orleans, had ordered all the pilots to proceed down the river, to be in readiness to receive the French fleet, which was hourly expected there. In corroboration of the foregoing, we have been favoured with the following.

Extract from a letter dated New Orleans 17th March.

“This morning it is reported, and I believe it to be true, that 4000 Frenchmen have arrived at Havana, and that they will proceed for this place immediately.”

Extracts from a very valuable French book, little known in America, entitled “*The Agronomes, or the Farmer's Pocket Dictionary*.”

To multiply the increase of corn of an kind.

Take of the dung of the cow, goat, sheep and pigeon, and of saltpeter each one pound, put them all into two or three gallons of water, and let them stand covered for several days; strain the liquid through a sieve or coarse cloth, and let your seed corn moisten therein for eight hours; take it out & put it in a convenient corner of your granary: stir well and often during several hours after. This receipt is adapted to 160 pounds weight of corn.

ANOTHER.

Put twenty pounds of lime into a barrel, and pour on it ten gallons of rain or river water. Then put one hundred and twenty pounds of corn into a basket, and let it remain eight hours. Take it out, plunge it into another vessel, in which there is a quantity of water in which you have previously dissolved three pounds of common salt or saltpeter.

ANOTHER.

Take as much of the water of your richest dunghill as you choose. Soak your seed in it 24 hours, dry it in the shade, and then (when dry) sow it.

TO PREVENT THE SMUT IN WHEAT.

Moisten it well with a liquor composed of lime water, in which ashes, common salt and pigeon dung have been infused several hours. A light solution of allum and verdigrease has been used for this purpose.

TO PREPARE SEED TO BE SOWN ON POOR AND SANDY LANDS.

Take twelve or thirteen pounds of sheep dung, which you will boil, dreg and all, in a good deal of water. Dissolve three or four pounds of saltpeter, and infuse in this pickle for eight hours a bushel of new wheat, &c; dry it in an airy place, not much exposed to the Sun. Repeat this operation several times, and sow your grain thinly.

The author of the book from which these receipts are extracted, asserts, “That from experience it is known that every grain of the prepared seed produces seven or eight stalks, and each of the stalks produces ears of more than fifty grains of corn in each.” He also informs, “that more than sixty stalks have been counted in one shoot.”

—He continues:

“1. Grain thus prepared starts sooner than when sown in the usual methods.

“2. The birds are not so fond of feeding on it.

“3. It grows thick and large, but ought to be sown thinner than usual. Grain produced from seed thus prepared, is not so liable to blast, to smut, or mildew, as unprepared corn.”

The following important letter has been this day sent by express to New Orleans.

OFFICIAL.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to impart to you without a moment's delay, that by dispatches which I have just received from my government, brought by a brig of war of the king my master, dispatched for this purpose alone, I am confirmed all the assurances which I gave you on various preceding occasions, when I received information of the difficulties, which the citizens of the United States experienced in consequence of being deprived of the place of deposit on the Spanish banks of the Mississippi, by decree of the intendant of New-Orleans. His Catholic majesty, as just in his resolutions as desirous of living in the greatest harmony with the United States, has provided that the deposit should continue at New Orleans until the two governments shall come to an agreement about another equivalent place: and to the end that this royal provision may be promptly and punctually carried into effect, the necessary orders are communicated to the intendant, and to the captain general of Louisiana, of which I transmit you the originals.

In order that you may be pleased to forward them to New-Orleans.

I hasten to acquaint you of it with much satisfaction, in order that you may communicate it to the president of the United States, as soon as possible; and I pray God to preserve your life many years.

I kiss your hand.
Your most obedient and faithful servant.
THE MARQUIS OF CASA YRUJO.

Washington, April 19, 1803.
James Madison Esquire.
[National Intelligencer.]

VIRGINIA FEDERALISM.

Extract of a letter from a friend in Leesburgh, dated April 12th.

"With great satisfaction I announce to you the success of the Federalists in this district in their Congressional Representative. On the close of the poll last evening Mr. Lewis's majority over Mr. Brent was 347. Great exertions were made on both sides, and our own, over which an apathy generally prevailed, have corresponded with the anxiety we felt for the issue."

The exultation of our correspondent we are happy to learn is well founded. The above result of the votes in London County certainly decides the election in favour of the Federal candidate Mr. Lewis. For, of the two other Counties in the district Prince William has already voted a majority to Mr. Brent of only 138, which deducted from the Federal majority of 347 in London leaves Mr. Lewis still 209 votes a head:—so that if the democrats at the election on Monday next in the remaining County of Fairfax should even get the largest majority they can count on (which it is said has not in the worst of times exceeded 30) their case is still desperate & Federalism has triumphed. We now propose to the democrats of our town this problem.—What has been the sum total of the effect wrought by their impertinent interference in the suffrages of another state, and of the packet of handbills dispatched by express to Leesburgh on Saturday night last?

In addition to the above pleasing intelligence, a gentleman from Winchester (Virginia) informs that there at the election last week our namesake county of Frederick which has been democratic for some time past, so far turned from the error of its ways as to send Federal Delegates to the State Legislature—"Go thou, and do likewise."

A French soldier being mortally wounded in Egypt, the surgeon ventured to tell him he could not possibly recover.—"Where is the danger, sir," said the man:—"because," replied the surgeon,—"the brain is injured."

"Then you are a fool, and know nothing about it," returned the fellow, with a characteristic facetiousness unusual in a person having but a few hours to live:—"for if I had ever had any brains, I would not have come here."

Com. Adv.

Extract of a letter from Bonaparte at Toulon, to a young American then at Bordeaux, but lately arrived in the United States.

"You soon depart for the Western and I for the Eastern hemisphere. A new career of action is now opened before me, and I hope to unite my name with new and great events, and with the unrivalled greatness of the republic; you may go to unite yourself once more with a people among whom I behold at once the simple manners of the first ages of Rome, and the luxury of her decline; where I see the taste, the sensibility and science of Athens, with her factions, and the valor of Sparta without her discipline."

"As a citizen of the world, I would address your country in the following language: Every man and every nation is ambitious, ambition grows with power, as the blaze of a vertical sun is the most fierce. Cherish therefore a national spirit—strengthen your political institutions—remember that armies and navies are of the same use in the world as the police in London

or Paris, and soldiers are not made, like potter's vessels, in a minute—cultivate union, or your empire will be but a Colossus of gold fallen on the earth, broken in pieces, and the prey of foreign or domestic Saracens. If you are wife your republic will be permanent; and ah! perhaps Washington will be hailed as the founder of a glorious and happy empire, when the name of Bonaparte shall be obscured by succeeding revolutions."

[This was written in 1797, about the time of Bonaparte's departure for Egypt, and may be considered as his ideas of the United States at that time perhaps at this.]

April 2, 1803. Pittsb. Gaz.

IN CHANCERY, April 22, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of James Dudley, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said James Dudley hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said James Dudley, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the twenty second day of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the sixth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said James Dudley's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

IN CHANCERY, April 21, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Philemon Murphy of Queen Anne's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Philemon Murphy hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, That the said Philemon Murphy, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times successively in Cowan's paper, or fit up at the two most public places in Queen Anne's county during two weeks at least, before the Eleventh Day of May next, give notice to his Creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the thirty first day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Philemon Murphy's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer.

JAMES TROT, Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

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

STRASBURG ACADEMY.

(Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.)

Is now opened for the instruction of youth of both sexes in every part or branch of useful and polite literature—Parents and guardians may depend on the strictest attention to the morals and education of the pupils—Mr. Elliott's abilities and experience in teaching are well known, and the situation of this Academy in one of the most opulent and healthy parts of the Union, affords peculiar advantages.

Application to be made to the Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample or the principal of said Academy.
April 2. 3w66

IN CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of James Parrott, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Parrott hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act—It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said James Parrott (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the eighteenth day of May next) give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock, on the thirtieth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said James Parrott's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

Mrs. KEETS

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she has engaged Gentlemen of approved abilities as Assistants in her School, where Young Ladies are taught the English & French languages, & German (if required,) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, with plain and fine Needle Work, Drawing, and Music on the Piano Forte and Harp. Those parents and guardians who think proper to entrust her with the care of their children may depend upon the strictest attention being paid to their morals, improvement and accommodation. Terms of admission £. 45 per annum, Music and Drawing excepted.

Centreville, March 15th, 1803. 6w

WAS stolen from the Subscriber, at Wye Mill, on Saturday night the 9th of this instant, a Dark Bay HORSE about fifteen hands high with both his hind feet white, and has a few white hairs in his forehead, and has a scar on the hind part of the right thigh: he trots and canters very well. Whoever will take up said Horse & secure him so that the owner gets hima gain, shall receive Eight Dollars Reward by me

WM. EVANS.

Queen Ann's County, near Tuckahoe Bridge.

N. B. The Saddle and Bridle were taken with him. 3w1

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

Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

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

BLANKS

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

A FEW Bales of India Muffin to be sold by the Bale or Piece.

A few Pieces of English and India Chintz.

Silk Handkerchiefs of various Kinds.

A few Pieces of Fine and Book Muslins.

A few Casks of New England Rum.

A Variety of Men's and Women's Shoes.

To be sold opposite the Court-House by

THOMAS FIELD.

THE famous Horse HERO, Canadian Breed, will cover at Six Dollars the season and one quarter to the groom; Four Dollars and one quarter will discharge the debt it paid by the first day of October; and will stand at Easton every Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Trappe Fridays and Saturdays, and at the subscriber's stable in Oxford on Mondays, until the last day of June.

EDWARD BROMWELL.

Oxford, March 29, 1803. 3w64

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

WM. ATKINSON.

3d 4th mo. 1803. 1f 64

JOHN STEVENS, JUN.

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

Next door to the new Market-House, and fronting Dover-street, has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a general Assortment of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Scented Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. amongst which are the following, viz.

Ether Vitriol

Aloes

Aqua Fortis

Agent Viv.

Bals. Canad.

Copaiba

Peru

Tolu

Borax

Cantharides

Coccinella

Cort. Aurant.

Cinnam.

Peruvian

Crem. Tart.

Ess. Burgamot

Lemon

Lavend.

Marthalle

Flor. Benzoin

Chamæm.

Sulphur

Zinc

Fol. Benn

Digital

Gran. Paradisi

Gum Ammon

Arabic

Alfalfa

Camphor

Myrrh

Opium

Guaic

Kino

Lac

Galls

Magnesia

Manna

Sago

Tapioca

Pearl Barley

Orange Flower Water, Rose-Water and Lavender-Water—Lancets, Vials, Gallipots, Shop Furniture, Glass Mortars, Graduated Measury Breast-Pipes, Smelling Bottles—and a general Assortment of Patent Medicines, with almost every article in the Drug and Medicinal Line

ON MODERATE TERMS.

Those who think proper to favour him with their Custom, may depend on receiving genuine Medicine.

Letters per Mail, or otherwise, duly attended to.

Easton, April, 1803. 1f 64

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

WHEREAS we the Subscribers were appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay," to receive subscriptions to the canal, and authorized when more than \$50,000 D. should be subscribed there-to, to advertise a meeting at the town of Wilmington.

NOTICE is hereby given That more than the sum required as above by law being subscribed to the work, a General Meeting of the subscribers will be held at Mrs. Huggins's Tavern in the town of Wilmington, on Monday the second of May next, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors, and making the necessary arrangements for the immediate commencement of the work.

TORIAS AUDULT,
WM. ALEXANDER,
RICHD. TIGHMAN, 4th,
WM. BARROLL,
WM. MATTHEWS,
SAML. DAVIS,
RICHARD T. FARLS,
JAMES CLAYLAND,
OWEN KENNARD,
JAMES EARLE, JR.
March 15, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County will meet at Easton on every Tuesday until the 13th day of April next, inclusive, and afterwards as often as occasion may require until the last day of May next, in order to make such alterations in the Assessment of Property as may be required according to law.

Per Order,
THOS. BANNING, Clk.

IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st 1803.

JOHN Campbell, an insolvent debtor of Somerset County, entitled to the benefit of the last act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, being this day by the Sheriff of said county brought before the Chancellor in consequence of an order passed the 9th instant, and having before the Chancellor taken the Oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, &c. It is thereupon ordered that the said John Campbell appear before the Chancellor in the Chancery Office at 10 o'clock, on the 6th day of July next, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as his Creditors or any of them shall then and there propose to him, and that the said Campbell shall give notice of the said time and place appointed for his and for their appearing to propose interrogatories, and for the recommending a Trustee for their benefit, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively before the 6th day of April next, in Cowan's paper, or set up during that time before the said 6th day of April at least at two of the most public places of the said county.

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

March 10, 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Thomas Gordon, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at the last session on the Terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on Oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent Testimony that the said Thomas Gordon hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act it is thereupon adjudge and ordered that the said Thomas Gordon, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in Cowan's news paper during the present month, and by serving a copy of this order on any one of his creditors to whom he owes not less than three hundred dollars or on any two or more Creditors to whom he owes not less than two hundred dollars, before the end of the present month, he giving notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery office at two o'clock on the Eighth day of April next for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said Thomas Gordon's Estate and there taking the Oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Peter Webb, Esq. late of Talbot County, deceased, the Subscriber offers for Sale Four Hundred and Ninety Five Acres of Land, known by the name of LITTLE BRISTOL, lying and being in the county aforesaid, situated on Great Choptank River and adjoining the lands of John Dickinson, Esq. The above mentioned lands are rented, the present year, for upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds. If they are not sold by the twentieth day of April next, they will, on that day, be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Thomas Prince in Easton. For Terms, apply to
JOHN E. GIST, Ex'or.
Cambridge, 11th March, 1803.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the night of the 24th of December, ten or twelve miles from Hancock Town, on the Patowmack, a NEGRO MAN named SAUL, about five feet, five inches high, yellow or dark Mulatto, bad countenance, heavy eye brows, some marks about his mouth resembling a burn; bushy hair, artful and talkative and is about nineteen years of age—Calls himself SAUL CORNISH—purchased by me from Dr. Daniel Sullivan of New-Market, Dorchester County, Eastern Shore, Maryland—had on a drab coloured great coat, a blue top jacket and blue trousers.

The above Reward will be given by my attorneys, Messrs. Macdonald & Ridgely of Baltimore, on the said Slave being lodged in Annaolis or Baltimore Jail, or otherwise secured so that my attorneys can dispose of him.

Dec. 25, 1802

RICHARD BUTLER.
FOR SALE

A handsome SADDLE HORSE—He is also well broken to the Harness. For further information apply to Mr. Solomon Love in Easton.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

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

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

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

H. W.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

J. E. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, County wharf.
October 2, 1802.

BY AUTHORITY. A Lottery for the benefit of Washington Academy, in Somerset county

CLASS THE FIRST.	
1 Prize	D. 1000
2 do.	D. 500
3 do.	200
10 do.	100
25 do.	40
250 do.	10
300 do.	5
793 prizes.	not 1 1/2 bl'ks to a prize.
1207 blanks.	
2000 tickets at 5 D.	10000

All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars, (so that on the whole the discount is equal to only 7 1/2 per cent.!!!) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

CLASS THE SECOND.	
1 Prize	D. 2000
1 do.	1000
2 do.	D. 500
5 do.	200
10 do.	100
50 do.	20
300 do.	10
369 prizes.	Not 3 bl'ks to a prize.
531 bl'k.	
1000 tickets at 10 D.	10000

The Drawing of the First Class will commence in the Court-House at Princess Anne as soon as the sales of the tickets will warrant; and that of the Second Class will follow as soon thereafter as possible.—The tickets in each class will be sold at the original prices until the second day of drawing; after which time, those that remain unsold, will be at the risk of the Academy. All the prizes in the Second Class will be paid in Cash within six months after the time the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county.
LITTLETON DENNIS,
LEVIN WINDER,
JOHN DENNIS,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE,
GEORGE WILSON JACKSON,
Princess Anne, 22d, Feb. 1803.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscribers have obtained letters of Administration from the Orphans Court of Caroline county on the Estate of Blanch Lecompte, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
BENJA. DENNY, &
SARAH DENNY,
Denton, Caroline county, 63w3
23d March, 1803.
Dorchester County, to wit, Orphans Court, Jan. the 4th, 1803.

ON application of Samuel Collins, Administrator of Reubin Withgot, late of Dorchester County, deceased, the Court direct that the said Administrator without delay advertise in one of the Gazettes in Baltimore-Town, and also in the Herald at Easton, giving six months notice to all persons having Claims against the said Deceased's Estate to exhibit the same agreeably to law. Witness John Stevens, Esq. &c. the day and year aforesaid.

A true copy, attested by
JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Register.

Just received from Baltimore, and for Sale at this Office,
A PAMPHLET,
ENTITLED,
"A New Arrangement of the Courts of Justice of the State of Maryland; proposed."

WANTED,
Immediately at this Office,
AN APPRENTICE,
of about fourteen or fifteen years of age.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscribers, duly appointed Assignees of the Estate and Effects of AQUILA BROWN, junior, a bankrupt, will expose at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st of March next, in the city of Baltimore, on a credit of 6, 9 and 12 months, for notes with approved indorsers, the following very Valuable Property, undisputed; being part of the real estate of said Brown, in fee simple, subject only to the contingent right of dower to Mrs. Brown, viz.

A tract of land, called Sillen, containing 200 acres more or less, situated on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county, eastern shore, Maryland, said to be adjoining the lands of Mr. Aquila Brown, sen.

This property will be sold at Fulton's, the sign of Columbus, in Market-Street, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Also on the premises, immediately after, A Lot of Ground in Baltimore, fronting on Baltimore Street 28 1/2 feet (nearly opposite the Columbian tavern,) and running back 94 feet to an alley of 10 1/2 feet, on which is built a very substantial new three-story brick house and two-story back buildings, with dry floored cellars; the yard is paved and walled in with brick: the front is occupied by Mr. Thomas Cantwell as a store, and is not finished.

For further particulars enquire of Zebulon Hollingsworth, Esquire, attorney at law, with whom the title deeds are lodged, for the house and lot in Baltimore; or of Thomas J. Bullitt, Esquire, attorney at law, Easton, who will shew the title deeds for the land in Queen-Anne's county.

GEORGE GRUNDY,
JOSEPH THORNBURGH,
Assignees

Feb. 21.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office