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ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CIDER.

Cooper's point, February 18th.

Respected Friend,

Cider is an article of domestic manufacture, which, in my opinion, is the worst managed of any in our country, considering its usefulness; and perhaps the best method to correct errors is to point out some of the principal ones, and then recommend better methods.

One of the first errors with respect to cider is, to gather apples when wet; the next to throw them together, exposed to sun and rain, until a mouldiness pervades the whole mass, then grind, and, for want of a trough or other vessels sufficient to hold a cheese at a time, put the pumice on the press as fast as ground; then make so large a cheese, as to take so long a time to compleat and press off, that fermentation will come on the cheese before the cider is all out; and certain it is, that a small quantity of the juice pressed out, after fermentation comes on, will spoil the product of a whole cheese, if therewith. When either of the above circumstances will spoil the cider, which I know to be the case, do not wonder at the effect of a combination of the whole, which is frequently the case.

As I have very often exported the cider, and sold it to others for that purpose, to the West Indies and Europe, without ever hearing of any spoiling, and as it is my wish to make the productions of our country as useful as possible, will give an account of my method:

I gather the apples for good cider when dry, put them on a floor under cover, have a trough sufficient to hold a cheese at once, and when the weather is warm I grind them late in the evening, spreading the pumice over the trough, to give it air, as that will greatly enrich the cider, and give it a fine amber colour, and early in the morning press it off. The longer a cheese lays after being ground, before the pressing, the better, provided it escapes fermentation, until the pressing is completed. The reason is evident from the following circumstance—take a tart apple, bruise one side, and let it lay till brown, then taste the juice of each part, and you will find the juice of the bruised part sweet and rich, though of a tart apple.—So if sweet and tart apples are ground together, and put immediately on the press, the liquor therefrom will taste both sweet and tart; but if let lay till brown, the cider will be greatly improved. I always take great care to put cider in clean sweet casks, and the only way to effect this is to rinse or scald them well as soon as the cider is out, and not let them stand with a remnant of left in, which is certain to make them sour, must, or stink.—When my casks are filled while the weather is warm, I place them in the shade, exposed to the northern air; when fermentation takes place, fill them up once or more a day, to cause as much of the filth as possible to discharge from the bung; when it discharges a clear white froth I put in the bung slack or bore a hole and put a spile in it, and thereby check the fermentation gradually; and when the fermentation has subsided, take the first opportunity of clear cool weather to rack it off into clean casks, to effect which when drawn the cider

out of a cask in which it has fermented, I first rinse the cask with cold water, then put into a hoghead two or three quarts of fine gravel, and three or four gallons of water, work it well to scour off the yeast or scum and sediment, which always adheres to the casks in which cider ferments, and if not scoured off, as above directed, will act as yeast when the cider is put in again, bring on a fretting, and spoil or greatly injure the liquor; after scouring rinse as before. I find benefit in burning a brimstone match suspended in the cask by a wire, after putting in two or three buckets of cider, the best method for which process is to have a long tapering bung, that when drove in the different ends will fit most common bungholes, with a large wire drove in the small end with a hook to the match, which for a hoghead should be sufficient to kill a hive of bees. If the cider stands a week or more after racking, previous to being put in the cellar, I rack it again, rinsing the cask, but not with gravel, and put it immediately in the cellar. The late made I put in the cellar immediately after or before the first racking agreeably to circumstances as to the weather. The cider I wish to keep till warm weather I rack in cool clear weather; the latter part of February or beginning of March. It is best to keep the cask full, and bunged as tight as possible.

If I wish to fine cider for exportation or bottling, I take of Russia ising glass about an ounce to a barrel, pound it as soft as possible, pick it into fine shreds, put it into a clean earthen pot, pour on about half a pint of boiling water, stir or beat it like beating eggs, with a stick split in four parts at the end, and something put in to keep it apart; when it becomes thick, add a pint of sound cider, set the pot in a place the most fair and handy, but not too warm; as it grows stiff, add cider as before in small quantities, and repeat the stirring, the oftener the better, if fifty times a day; in two or three days, if it is well dissolved, rack off the cider which is for fining, add at it to the ising glass prepared as above, stirring it well till for straining through a linen cloth, then mix the fining and cider together as well as possible, and set it in a proper place for drawing off, giving some vent for air for some days, rack it off, and repeat the fining as before, but it is best to rack it, fine or not, in ten or twelve days, lest the sediment should rise, which I have known to be the case.

The foregoing operation should be performed previous to the apple trees being in bloom; but I have succeeded best in the winter, in steady cool weather. I have likewise had good success in putting the fining in the cider direct from the press, and set it in casks with one head out, taps put in, and set in a cool place, properly fixed for drawing, and covered. When the fermentation subsides, and the scum begins to crack, take it off carefully with a skimmer, and draw it carefully from the sediment. If it is not sufficiently fine by the middle of the winter, proceed as before directed. As I gave to the editor of the True American at Trenton directions for improving cider spirits, by reducing it with water cider, I think it is proper to mention, that the settlings of spirits so reduced being put into cider, in the proportion of from two to three gallons to a hoghead, answered the pur-

pose of fining full as well as the ising glass.

I make no doubt but many are as well or better acquainted with making and fining cider than myself; but as I have seen no method described, which I have found to be preferable on experience, have submitted the foregoing, which is at your service, or the public's, if it is deemed worth communicating, with proper correction.

JOSEPH COOPER.

JAMES MEASE, M. D.

LONDON, July 4.

The Subject of Invasion renewed.

The following is given in a morning paper as an extract of a private letter from Paris dated June 18.—“Bonaparte intends next week to set out for the coast; and, as he is to return before the 14th July, the common belief here is, that should wind and circumstances permit, something will be undertaken before that period.

“The day before yesterday, extra couriers left this city for Holland, Bolduigne, and Brest, with orders for our naval Commanders to seize the first opportunity of putting to sea, and *en a qui conte*, land in England as many troops as possible, so that, before the coronation ceremony, an invasion and victory may be announced.

“Our Brest fleet is nearly as numerous, and the Texel fleet not much inferior, to the English blockading fleet.—But, both in our fleets and flotillas, are some chosen ships, containing picked and desperate crews, called *enfants perdus*, who, as an advanced guard, are to try to create confusion among their enemies, by boarding, &c. and, by it, permit the remainder of their fleets and transports to escape, and to land their troops in England. Every man of these crews who survives is to be created a member of the Legion of Honour, and to receive a pension.

“On board these ships are, besides, combustible matters of a new composition, which are said to be *inextinguishable*.

“According to what I have heard in conversation with the French naval and military officers, the Brest fleet is intended to invade the west; the Texel fleet the east; and the Bologne flotilla the south of England. As to Ireland, they said, it would fall by itself, if they were victorious in Great Britain.

“These particulars are no secrets here, but talked of in our first and best informed societies.”

That Bonaparte soon will and must attempt an invasion, fools only cannot foresee, and traitors dare to deny.—He has pledged himself to France and to the world prepared as he now is, his own troops will regard a longer delay as a defeat.—If we are upon our guard, and possess the same spirit and patriotism which we evinced last year, the sooner we have tried our strength with our irreconcilable foe the better; because we are convinced it will finish to his shame, and perhaps make the first year of his empire the last. With all his powerful means, the real and relative situation of this extraordinary man is as desperate as in any former part of his career. A defeat will inevitably be followed, not only by loss of rank and authority, but that of life

itself; for he who owes every thing to an uninterrupted success, and flattered as his soldiers have been, with an easy and certain conquest, misfortunes will soon annihilate the golden image, which prosperity alone has set up: Pichegru and Moreau will be remembered and the universe revenged. Besides detested and feared as Bonaparte is every where upon the Continent, a defeat would be now, as after the battle of Austerlitz, a signal for a new confederacy; and while disunion, disaffection and perhaps civil wars, raged at home, France would experience an invasion from abroad, and the discontented, enslaved, and oppressed Swiss, Batavians, and Italians, seize the first opportunity to throw off a yoke, which notwithstanding commanded addresses and deputations, they wear with so much disgust.

Private accounts from Paris of the 10th state, that 900 men of the Imperial Guard, had preceded Bonaparte to the coast. They add, that between the 21st May and 7th June, upwards of 200 vessels, some of them with troops, entered Boulogne, from Flushing, Ostend, Havre, &c.

All our accounts from the continent concur in stating, that the long menaced invasion is on the eve of being attempted. Our letters from Holland during the week, state that the encampment in the neighbourhood of Beverwick had broken up for the purpose of embarkation, and that all the forces in North Holland were moving towards the Helder, for the like purpose.

The circumstance however, which, more than any other, convinces us that the enemy are about to engage in some naval enterprise, is, that the crews of all the French privateers are impressed immediately on their return to port, and sent to man the national marine; so general and so urgent is the order on this subject, that the famous privateer, the Blonde which made greater devastation in our commerce, than any other of the enemy's cruisers, has been stripped of all her hands, and we learn, by a letter which we yesterday received from the Phoenix frigate, that she is laid up in Passage, near Bayonne. There are four other privateers similarly circumstanced, at this latter port, and from thence to Bordeaux, upwards of twenty. It is not probable that the government would forego the advantages resulting from the active occupation of these cruisers, if their services were not required for objects of more importance; or that they would be prematurely taken from a condition, in which they enriched the country as well as themselves, and materially embarrassed our trade.

Bonaparte has officially notified his elevation to the imperial dignity to the courts of Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stutgard, Wirtemberg, and Munich, but no answers had been returned at the date of the advices from those capitals.

It is reported that the French troops are about to evacuate Hanover, which is to be occupied by Prussian troops till a peace.

There is another report in circulation on the continent, that Bonaparte has proposed to Prussia and Russia, to partition the Electorate of Hanover and the Hanse towns.

Dispatches were received from J. Bonaparte Warren, at Petersburg, which are said to be of a very important nature. Whatever may be the result of the

communications between the courts of England and Russia, we can have no doubt but that they must refer to objects of very general interest to the states of the Continent. It is said that Russian ships, full of troops, have arrived at Corfu.

Another violent cannonade took place on the French coast, between Calais and Bologne, on Saturday morning, supposed to have been occasioned by some of our cruisers attacking a division of the enemy's flotilla on its way from the Baitward to the grand depot at Bologne.

The Prerogative of Parliament is fixed for to-morrow month, unless something new and extraordinary shall happen.

His Majesty has completely recovered his health.

Bonaparte, in his late addresses to the continental Sovereigns, calls them all *Coufins*; but they, we believe exclaim in return, with Father Foigard—"the Devil burn the relationship Haney."

Boston, August 17.

Yesterday we received English papers to the 6th July, and London to the 4th, about 14 days the latest. They are quite barren of political intelligence.

The prospect of a continental coalition did not brighten. Austria, although she has 300,000 men in readiness to take the field, had declared her determination to maintain her neutral system; and we see nothing in the conduct of Russia which looks like preparation for immediate action. It is true, she was in active negotiation with Great Britain and France; and the emperor had ordered ten sail of the line and six frigates, with 4 months provisions, to be equipped for sea; but for what object can only be conjectured.

In France the hum of invasion had recommenced; and it is a fact, the preparations were greatly advanced since our last accounts, and still wore every appearance of sober earnestness. The imperial constitution did not meet with any obstructions in its execution; and the emperor was equally alert in his reviews and excursions, as the first consul had been. The imperial coronation, it was expected, would not take place until Sept. Georges and the other condemned state prisoners had not been executed; some had been pardoned; but no mention was made of Moreau.

In England things remained tranquil. Mr. Pitt did not appear to be deterred from his efficient measures by the opposition he had received. His defence bill passed the house of lords by a majority of 85. For it 154—against it 69. The bill for abolishing the slave trade had received a *go-by* in the lords. The British king had perfectly regained his health, and transacted public business as formerly. The dissolution of a regency had subsided. The forces of the kingdom were daily increasing. On the 1st July, the navy in commission consisted of 104 sail of the line, twenty-five frigates, &c. 122 frigates, and 309 smaller vessels. Total, 567.

The subject of peace was only heard in vague whispers. The French Moniteur contradicts the report that Mr. Livingston had no authority to broach the subject to any body in England.

NEW YORK, August 25.

A gentleman who came passenger in the sch. *Nuestra Senora del Carmen*, from Porto Rico, informs that a vessel had arrived there in 28 days from Corunna, with advices of the Prince of Peace (the Spanish Minister) having fled to England, whither he had previously deposited several sums of money; and that his precipitate flight was occasioned by Buonaparte's making a formal demand of the king of Spain that this minister should be given up to justice as a principal actor in the late conspiracy against the internal and external safety of the French Republic.

In the sch. *John*, arrived at New York from St. Thomas, came passenger Madame MARI-LOUIS TOULSAIRE, widow of the late Gen. Toussaint Louverture.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Wilkinson, to his friend at Augusta, Georgia, dated the 13th ult.

"We have lately received some in-

telligence from the commissioners appointed to treat with the Creeks; by this we learn, that they did not meet until the 28th ult. and that all their exertions to obtain the residue of the land between the Oconee, and Ocmulgee rivers, have proved ineffectual; and they have all adjourned without doing any business. They are to convene again on the 27th, at Tuckabatchee."

Extract of a letter from Aux Cayes, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated July 15.

"This will serve to inform you, that the English admiral, who has communication with the negroes of this island, has put it into the head of Gen. Dessalines, to cause himself to be proclaimed 'Emperor of Hayti'; and he is to be crowned in a few days at Port-au-Prince."

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wythe Court-House, Virginia, to his friend in Fredericktown, Maryland, dated July 30, 1804.

"We have for 10 days been clouded with a dark smoke, and this day I was informed by a gentleman from Kentucky, that the Clinch mountain had sunk (for many miles) to the depth of 50 feet; after which clouds of smoke issued therefrom; so that the inhabitants at the distance of 20 miles from the place were not able to discover an object at 20 feet distance. This, I suppose, was occasioned by the burning of the stone coal which is in the mountain."

A person in Corfica gets a livelihood by shewing the cottage in which Buonaparte was born, to visitants.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 4.

MARRIED, on Wednesday the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. DAVID SMITH, of Elk Ridge, to Miss HENRIETTA THOMAS, of the City of Annapolis.

DIED, on Monday se'nnight, Mrs. DOROTHY RICHARDSON, of Talbot County—Mrs. Richardson was far advanced in age, and the whole progress of her life was an amiable example to her sex—She sustained her affliction with patience and fortitude, and in her last moments bowed submission to the awful summons in the full belief of a happy Redemption in the merits of her Saviour.

On the following evening departed this life also, after a long and tedious illness, Miss HARRIOT COLLISTER, of Talbot County.

Prince's Ann, 26th August, 1804.

From the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the Sale of the Real Estate of the late WILLIAM ADAMS, deceased, in the same order in which it is advertised to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, of October next.

LAMBERT HYLAND.
H. J. CARROLL.

All persons in Dorchester county remaining in arrears to the Editor for the Herald and Printing-Business, are hereby notified that their accounts are left with Mr. RAY of Cambridge for settlement: They are therefore earnestly requested to prepare themselves for the payment of the balances due immediately.

Mr. Livingston, our minister at Paris, has forwarded letters to the President of the Academy of Arts, of the City of New York, by which it appears that the Emperor Buonaparte, *Demon*, (whose travels in Egypt are well known) and *Barbe Marbois*, formerly minister from France to this country, have become honorary members of that institution.

An article of some interest will be found below, from the New Orleans Union. Many people think it very

strange, that Mr. Livingston, against whom there exists a judgment for one hundred thousand dollars of public money, should be permitted to go at large without molestation, and even to busy himself in fomenting discontents and exciting seditious proceedings against the very government, upon the spoils of which he has been so effectually fettered.—Thereby hangs a tale.—Perhaps it will never be proved that this same Mr. Livingston has in his possession a certain letter, which Mr. Jefferson will never induce him to publish, by being over importunate with him about public money.—The time may come when we may speak more intelligibly upon this subject. For the present, *verbum sat sapienti*.

U. S. G.

From the New Orleans Union.

We understand that on Sunday last, a patriotic meeting of French citizens was holden, to take into consideration the situation of this province. That a memorial was presented to the assembly, destined, hereafter, to be forwarded to congress, complaining of innumerable grievances, and boldly and magnanimously asserting the right of the territory to be immediately incorporated into the union as an independent state. Upon this measure we shall forbear, at present, to make any comments. The memorial has not as yet been made public, nor has it been in our power to obtain the most accurate knowledge of its contents. We shall wait therefore with patience until the committee appointed to obtain subscribers to this new bill of rights, framed by citizen Livingston, and supported by citizen Bore, Tupper and others, shall deign to submit it to public inspection. At present we shall be content to appeal to the sober good sense of men of all descriptions, to request them to consider and reflect what are the objects, and what will be the inevitable effect of this measure—a measure which we cannot hesitate to pronounce inconsiderate and premature; fraught with pernicious consequences, and calculated, eminently calculated, to disturb the harmony and tranquility which have hereto been our pride as well as our security.

That the people of Louisiana have a right to remonstrate congress on the subject of any real grievance no man can deny who merits to be the citizen of a free country; but in all cases of popular remonstrances the *quo animo* is a matter of very serious consideration. In the case of Mr. Livingston's memorial it becomes a question of no little curiosity to determine what are the claims which the people, the very people who have become subscribers to it, really wish that the government of the United States should grant.—To say that Louisiana is capable of forming a state at the present moment, according to the Constitution of the United States, is saying more, I believe, than even Mr. Bore could prove. As this great question is however determined, and since we are told that it is a truth unquestionable, that we have the right, not in future, but at present, and that congress have violated that treaty of cession, in not having given us before this the exercise of that right, viz. of framing a constitution of government for ourselves and becoming an independent state of the American Union, we may certainly be permitted to inquire how, and in what manner, is this state to be formed?—What is to be the extent of its territory?—Where is to be the seat of its government; and what will be the annual expense of its establishment?—If these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered, we must conclude that the authors of this memorial complain of grievances which they themselves must be conscious do not exist, and demand rights, which if Congress were at this moment to grant, they would not accept. In other words we must look for the motives of these sudden patriots, and determine for ourselves whether they are not hazarding the happiness and prosperity of this country, for the gratification of their own private views and individual ambition.

New Orleans, July 7.

In my last I believe I mentioned something relative to a meeting held here for the purpose of authorizing a representation to Congress; and I

think, added, that it would most probably prove abortive. The spirit, however has mounted higher than I imagined. On Sunday last a meeting was held in the public ball room to hear and deliberate on a remonstrance to be signed by the inhabitants, and forwarded to Congress by two deputies. Although I did not feel myself interested in the project, I attended and heard the document read. It is the production of much ingenuity, and as such was cordially received. I can only pretend to give you the principal points of the remonstrance. It requires that the act passed by last Congress for the government of Louisiana be annulled, and particularly that part respecting the slave trade; that the French language be preserved in all our judiciary and civil proceedings; that we be immediately acknowledged as a state, and enjoy as such the privilege of appointing our own executive council, and making our own laws. Such are the objects of this procedure. The merit of the remonstrance is given to Edward Livingston, esq. for the purpose of choosing the two delegates, who are to proceed immediately to the seat of government, loaded with the grievances of the people of Louisiana.

The 4th inst. was celebrated here with great enthusiasm.

There is below an English Guinea-man with 250 head of slaves.

The alarm and resentment, which the prominent measures of the present administration have excited in the northern and eastern division of the union, are every day more apparent and threatening. Discontent has already found a tongue and begins to speak out, in a tone so firm and peremptory, as to indicate the determined spirit of freemen resolving to assert and to maintain their rights against every encroachment. A Roman poet well says: *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*; those whom God has devoted to destruction he first afflicts with madness. It would seem as though our government were already marked for ruin by this very symptom. What but madness could induce the administration, in every great political measure, to consult only the convenience, the inclinations, the pride or the ambition of a particular division of the union at the expense of the rest?—of that part too in itself the most weak, the most effeminate and incumbered with a class of beings who, in case of a rupture, would themselves become a most formidable and restless enemy, in the very families and bosoms of their masters?—Yet these people, thus situated, seem to wish nothing so much as to provoke such a rupture. Every public burden is adroitly thrown off their own shoulders upon those of their northern neighbours; while the constitution itself is sacrificed to their insatiable lust of power. The northern and middle states love peace and venerate the constitution. To preserve these they will bear much. But they will not, nor ought they to bear every thing. Insult, injury, and oppression may go beyond the bounds of sufferance; and it is our business, in language which it is the right and the duty of freemen to use, to warn those who govern only for the aggrandizement of Virginia, that the commercial states will not always sleep under the wrong which are daily imposed upon them. When a tax is to be dispensed with, it is taken from the luxuries of the southern planter, his carriage, his refined sugar, &c.—when a new tax is wanted to supply the deficiency occasioned by the repeal of the former, it is imposed upon those articles of commerce which are brought, almost exclusively into the northern and middle states—when a Virginian would secure to himself an election to the chief magistracy, the constitution is altered to gratify his wishes, and secure to him success—when—but why recount particulars? They would compose a volume instead of a paragraph.

We were led into this train of reflection, at the present time, by the perusal of an oration delivered on the 4th of July at Poughkeepsie, in the state of N. York, by Mr. Oakley. Should the publication of this and other things of the like kind contribute ought to alarm the administration, and induce them to abandon their disorganizing and destructive measures, we shall con-

statute ourselves upon having done the nation some service. Heaven only knows whether our tranquillity and prosperity are at this time irrevocably doomed to become the prey of a single domineering state. G. U. S.

The interference of the executive for the protection of the American trade, will it is much to be hoped, not be confined alone to the Southern Ports. The following statement of the conduct of the British ships of war off this port, of the correctness of which there is no room to doubt, calls loudly for the adoption of some measures that will not only redress the past but also guard against a repetition in future:

On Friday last the ship *Cicero*, Morgan, master, arrived from Liverpool. In sight of the white Buoy (half a league N. E. of the Hook) the *Cicero* was fired at by an armed vessel. As the latter approached she fired a second time, without hailing. The second shot was in a direct line, but struck the surface of the water about 10 rods from the *Cicero*. The armed vessel was the *Leander*: by which our harbour has been several weeks blockaded—compelled to heave to, the *Cicero* was boarded in our waters. The language of the boarding officer was insolent, and his conduct rude. Captain Morgan says, that the boarding officer of the *Leander* declared that their object on our coast was "to annoy the Americans."

The conduct of the *Leander*, in respect to the ship *Live Oak*, Dyer, master, from Londonderry, is still more exceptional. Capt. Dyer was treated with a rudeness but little compatible with our ideas of civilization. Fired at in our own waters without being hailed, he was afterwards dragged on board the *Leander*. Insulted by the foul language of Skeine, commander, abused by his officers and ordered among the men, where he was kept all night; his trunks were broken open before the keys could be produced, and ransacked for letters which were violated without discrimination, not even those addressed to him by his wife, being permitted to escape examination. (N. Y. M. Chron.)

The Portuguese ship *Felicilda*, capt. Silva, arrived yesterday morning in 37 days from Lisbon. Left there July 10, at which time, no expectations of a war between Great Britain and Spain were prevailing. Phil. pap.

MOREAU.

It has been announced in the Paris *Moniteur*, (the government paper,) that this general has been banished to America, to what part it is not suggested. Other papers mention that he left his prison on the 21st of June, and proceeded for Perpignan, followed by his consort; and that he is to embark from Spain for America. The general, it is said, had no intimation of this arrangement, and had just furnished his apartments in the temple. When he was on his trial he was treated with much respect. After he delivered his speech before the court he was loudly applauded by the spectators—and the guards presented arms when he passed. Several of the conspirators have been pardoned on the supplications of female relations, who prostrated themselves at the feet of the Emperor, and were seconded in their prayers by the Empress Josephine and her daughter.

It is now said Pichegru was not intentionally put to death; he only died under the operation of the torture applied to make him confess, without effect. It appears all the prisoners were treated in the same manner. The torture was applied to them in order to extort the confessions which they are said to have made before the police, and on which they are found guilty. Pigot, servant to Georges, on the trial, said he had been put to the torture to make him confess; and we understand Pichegru was actually racked to death with the same view.

It is said, that the place of high admiral of France will be reserved for Jerome Buonaparte, whose marriage is to be cancelled, as it had not obtained the emperor's consent, and his rights restored to him. The imperial

family will then be completely provided for, at least for the present.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated June 24.

"The tragedy of the *Revenge* was performed here last night. The character of Alonso was sustained by Mr. Barrymore, and Zanga by Mr. Cooper. In the last scene of the play, where Alonso stabs himself with the dagger which he had previously wrested from Zanga, poor Barrymore realized the scene. It was a real African dagger, a favorite of Mr. Cooper, and the same which he always uses in acting Zanga. Mr. Barrymore, not aware of this, struck himself violently with this dreadful weapon, and instantly fell upon the stage. As he lay upon the stage he called softly for help, saying, 'I am wounded; it is a real dagger.' For a few seconds the performers stood motionless from terror. At length some cried out, 'Drop the curtain,' an alarm was excited. Some ran from the house, others flew to the stage to gratify their curiosity; among these were two medical gentlemen, who gave their assistance. Upon examination they found that the dagger took a slanting direction across the lower ribs, which it passed over, and lodged in his belly, in which it inflicted a wound of about an inch. He lost a great deal of blood—it flowed over the stage. The wound was dressed upon the stage, after which he was carried home faint with the loss of blood. This morning I called at his lodgings, in company with a gentleman of the theatre, but the surgeons had ordered that no one should be permitted to see him. We are told he is not considered in danger."

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

Two counterfeit notes of the Bank of the United States have within a few days, been received by a correspondent. They are dated the 9th October 1801, letter D, for ten dollars. The paper is softer, and the note larger than the real ones. "Thos. Welling" is written very stiffly, the T particularly. "G. Simpson" is better executed. The engraving is coarse, when contrasted with the real notes. (N. Y. Publick Ledger.)

Extract of a letter dated Nantz, 10th June, 1804, received at the City of Washington.

I now inform you that a new duty of 30 centimes per ton has been but a few days ago established by government, on all foreign vessels entering the river Loire—Said duty appears to be peculiar to this river, as the act of government does not say that it shall be raised in any other but the Loire.

The case of the ship *Minerva* of Boston, captain Job, William Hall, mentioned in my last, was ultimately decided by the minister of marine at Paris. She was ordered out of the port as coming from England, so, no American vessel will in future be admitted to enter in any port of France when coming from G. Britain.

Perhaps it would be advisable that the merchants of the United States do not send vessels to Falmouth, Comor or any port of Great Britain for a market, when they have some views on France. In this last case the island of Re would be the most proper place to touch at to be informed of the state of markets in France.

THOS. & SAML. WAINRIGHT, Cabinet and Chair-Makers,

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James Holmes, as a Tavern. Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner. By a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.

N. B. An apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business. Easton, Sept 3d, 1804. 38

APPRENTICES INDENTURES For sale at this office.

A valuable Farm FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being duly authorized and empowered by the Rev. WILLIAM GIBSON, and Mrs. ANN GIBSON, his mother, to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation, hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil adapted to every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting Creek, which issues out of Miles River in Talbot County: It contains by estimation about 320 acres of Land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with Fish, Fowl and Oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable: A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser—Persons desirous of purchasing may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton, Talbot county.

OWEN KENNARD,

Attorney in fact.

4th September, 1804. 38 ii

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES EARLE DAWK, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 3d day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand this 3d day of September, Anno Domini 1804.

HENRY BANNING, Ex'r. of J. E. DENNY.

Sept. 4th, 1804. 38 6w

Potts's Mill

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to sale at public Auction (on the premises) Wednesday the twenty sixth day of September next if fair, if not the next fair day, a very valuable Grist-Mill. This property is situated on the head Branch of St. Michael's River—and from its vicinity to Easton, (lying about five miles therefrom) would be a very valuable acquisition to any person who might purchase the same.

The terms of sale will be as follows: the highest bidder to become the purchaser; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the day of sale—and the property will be conveyed to the purchaser after the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of

Huntington, Trustee.

Talbot county, 28th Aug. 1804. 38

TO BE LET,

For the ensuing year.

THE Dwelling-house where the Subscriber now lives, including the Store-house, together with all the conveniences belonging thereto, viz. a Rum-house and Granary, a stable, and a most convenient lot of Ground of two Acres; the whole are in excellent order, for accommodation of a Merchant with a family: It is well known that the stand for a Store is equal, if not superior to any in the County. It is presumed that whoever wishes to rent said house and property, will come and view the Premises; apply to the owner on the spot.

WILLIAM LOWREY.

Talbot County, Trappe, July 27th 1804. 33

N. B. As the subscriber intends to leave this place by the first of January, he requests all those indebted to him, will come and settle their accounts, before that time, respectively; those who fail, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into the hands of a proper officer for collection. He has a large and elegant assortment of the best shaven goods on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices for cash.

W. LOWREY.

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Office.

By Order of the Chancellor, the creditors of John Winn Harrison, deceased, of Talbot county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within three months from this date, being the day appointed for the sale of a part of the real estate of said John Winn Harrison, deceased.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee. Talbot county, August 6, 1804. 33

For Sale,

PART of a tract of Land, called BROOKLYN LAMBERT, containing about five hundred acres. For terms apply to WILLIAM RICHMOND, living near the Premises, or to JAMES DAVIDSON, Queen Anne's County, 33 6w

July 25, 1804. 33 6w

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on Tuesday the 5th of June, 1804:

ORDERED,

That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of Thirty Dollars upon each share respectively, on or before the 10th day of September next.

And at a meeting held at the same place on Wednesday the 25th July, 1804.

ORDERED,

That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of Forty Dollars upon each share respectively, on or before the first day of November next. The payments to be made to the following persons:

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.

Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.

Kinsey Johns, New-Castle.

William Cook, Christiana.

George Gale, Cecil county.

Wm. Hempley, Q. Anne's county. 35

By whom certificates of stock will be delivered on payment of the installment and arrearages due on the 10th September next.

The above gentlemen are also authorized to receive all arrearages and subscriptions to the remaining shares.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"That the President and Directors shall have full power from time to time as money shall be wanted, to make and sign orders for that purpose, and direct at what time and in what proportion the proprietors shall advance and pay the sums subscribed, which orders shall be advertised at least three months in some of the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to pay their said proportions within one month after the time of payment so ordered and ascertained, the said President and Directors may sell as auction and convey to the purchasers the share or shares of such proprietor so refusing or neglecting, giving at least three months notice of the sale, in some of the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, and after retaining the sum due and charges of sale out of the money produced thereby, they shall refund and pay the surplus, if any, to the former owner, and if such sale shall not produce the full sum ordered to be paid as aforesaid with incidental charges, the said President and Directors may, in the name of the company, sue for and recover the balance by action of debt or on the case; and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as if the said sale had been made by the original proprietor."

Notices is hereby given, that the act of incorporation will be carried into effect upon all such persons and shares as may remain delinquent on the 10th September next.

Books of transfer for transferring the shares of the company are now open, and transfers will be received by Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia, and Edward Gilpin, Wilmington.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

TO BE RENTED.

FOR the ensuing year, a large and valuable Farm near Easton.

For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Aug. 6th 1804. 34

A BOY, from 14 to 15

years of age, is wanted in

the HERALD OFFICE as an

Apprentice to the Printing

Business.

LANDS FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale, on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to Auction, on the following days, viz.

On Tuesday the 4th of Sept. next, a comfortable and pleasant House and Lot in Prince's Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.

On Wednesday the 5th, part of a tract of Land called Mill Lot, near the head of Tony-tank Creek, adjoining the Lands of Capt. Robert Dashiell.

On Thursday the 6th, that valuable farm at the head of Wicomico Creek, containing 3390 acres—200 of which are arable and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Indian Corn and Tobacco.

The other part is heavily loaded with excellent Timber—The improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house—Cook room—dairy, smoke house, and many other office houses—two large Barns, Granary, Stables, &c.

On Monday the 10th of the same month—A farm on the Devils Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty five of which are arable—Forty-nine in woods—and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh.

The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant nor commodious; but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water.

Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality—The terms of sale directed by the High Court of Appeals are as follow:—The purchaser or purchasers, to give Bond with security to be approved of by the trustees, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, One third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—One third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—And the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HTLAND, } Trustees
HENRY JAMES CARROLL, }
Somerset County,
Prince's Anne, July 21st 1804. } 33

To be Sold,

A FARM containing 550 acres, on GREENWOODS CREEK, now in the occupation of JAMES IMBERT.—The quantity of fine Timber, on this Land is well worth the attention of any Ship Builder. It will be divided into three lots, or sold together as may be most agreeable to the Purchaser. For terms apply to JAMES RINGGOLD BLUNT, Esquire, near the Premises, or to

WILLIAM RICHMOND.
Queen Anne's County,
July 25, 1804. } 33 6w

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Farm in Black-Water, Dorchester county, six miles from Cambridge, which contains upwards of 300 acres of land of the first quality in that part of the county. For terms apply to Samuel Pitt, Esq. who lives adjoining, or to the subscriber, who also offers for sale forty five acres of excellent wood land within five miles of Easton lying on the road leading from White Marsh Church to Dover Ferry, which will be laid off into lots, if required, to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
Near the Trappe.

Aug. 1st 1804. 34

N. B. The Firm of Joseph Martin & Co. intend carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business more extensively than usual the ensuing year at their present year, where they have for sale a quantity of good hat wool, and will shortly have a large quantity of excellent Leather of all kinds which they will sell low for cash or hides.

As considerable inconvenience attends the custom of taking in hides and skins to Tan and Curry for shares or cash, they beg leave to decline any thing of the kind for the future, but will give cash or leather for these articles.

The dwelling house and some of the lots attached to the yard are offered for rent the ensuing year.

J. M.

To be Rented,

The two Tenements now occupied by Joseph Haskins, and Doctor Earle.

THE Subscriber is now ready to contract with any Person who wants to rent either of the said Houses.

A Second handed Coach for sale on easy terms.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.

Aug. 20, 1804. 37

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as early as possible.

SARAH DICKINSON, Ex'rx.

Aug. 23, 1804. 37 3w

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about one thousand bushels of prime nice Seed Wheat, of the red chaff-bearded, at two dollars per Bushel.

WM. B. SMITH.

Perry Hall. August 26th, 1804.

50 dollars reward.

RAN away from Cambridge on Wednesday the fifteenth day of August, 1804, a Negro man named JIM, 21 years old, about five feet nine inches high, very black, a flat nose, thick lips, white teeth, a large beard for a Negro of his age, if he has not got some one to shave him, he had a black cloth coat, an over jacket striped with yellow and white, he has been seen with none but coarse shirt and trousers, Whoever takes up the said Negro and brings or secures him so that the owner shall get him again, shall receive the above reward paid by me.

JOHN COOK STEWART.

August 23, 1804. 37

Notice.

ONCE more the subscriber earnestly requests that all persons indebted to the estate of John Palmer, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 25th of September next, otherwise they will by law be excluded from any part of said estate.

FRANCIS PALMER, } Adm'rx
OR NOW
FRANCIS TOWNSEND. }

August 28th 1804. 3w 37

DOCTOR MACE'S

Anti-bilious Tincture, and Health-preserving Pills.

FOR preserving health in general and especially for preventing the diseases of warm climates and warm seasons, such as the cholera morbus, dysentery or flux and lax, sickness of the stomach and overflow of bile, ague and fever, bilious or yellow fever, liver complaints, bilious pleurisy, bilious head ache, and jaundice or yellowness of the skin and eyes.

It is here asserted with confidence and without the least fear of contradiction, by the use of these medicines, that they are the best remedies for curing, as well as preventing, bilious complaints of all kinds. A detail of many cases might be given to prove this assertion, but the following, which were taken from real facts, it is hoped will be sufficient:

E. M. had been afflicted with a bilious complaint for six years, so that every summer he was forced to take large doses of mercury, or else be confined to his bed. By the remedies here recommended to a good state of health during the summer and fall. The ague and fever with which he was formerly affected, has entirely left him.

G. A. had been for a long time subject to jaundice and bilious fever in the highest degree. His face and eyes were very yellow and he was

Much swelled in the body. He had tried many remedies recommended by physicians and others, but without any benefit. He was, however, soon cured by the remedies given in the above cases.

E. T. had been for along time afflicted with a bilious complaint. He had applied to different physicians, and had taken the usual remedies recommended in such cases. He also took a journey to the Springs. All, however, was useless. By the same remedies taken by the above mentioned patients he was completely relieved in four days.

M. P. a young lady, was affected for a long time with a bilious yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes, with other complaints, (for which the Tincture is a certain remedy.) She had consulted a physician and had taken many remedies in vain, but was completely relieved by the same medicines as the above.

S. P. another young lady, in the same condition, was cured in the same manner.

B. B. was affected with a bilious fever in a violent degree. He had severe pains in his head, back and limbs, with a sick stomach and a yellowness of the skin and eyes, attended with a high fever. He took a tea-spoonful of the tincture every hour or half hour until better, and every two hours, together with the pills, and in a very few days was entirely restored to health.

The Anti-Bilious Tincture and Pills have been taken by many with the greatest benefit, to whom reference for further satisfaction may be made if necessary. The inventor of them has not yet known of a single instance in which they have not been taken with all the advantages that could be expected. Every day they are coming in more demand, while their credit is increasing in the same degree. Neither the tincture nor pills contain any mercury, or any dangerous medicine whatever; they are composed of simples entirely, and are perfectly innocent. These medicines are found, when taken for the prevention of summer and fall diseases, to carry off the bile in as gradual a manner as if increases, and thereby hinder its coming to excess. When taken for the cure of bilious diseases, they carry the bile away very speedily, but without any inconvenience; increase the strength of the stomach and occasion a good appetite, by which the patient is soon restored to health and spirits.

The price of the tincture is one dollar by the bottle, and of the pills half a dollar by the box:—To be had of John Stevens, jun. Druggist, Easton—John Reid, merchant, Cambridge, and Thomas Williams, merchant, New Market.—Wholesale purchasers are supplied by Dr. MACE himself, for a dollar for the tincture and pills both, at No. 21, Fell's Street, Fell's Point, Baltimore, which makes a general allowance for retailers.

These medicines should always be taken together, and therefore they will not be sold separately.

July 31, 1804. 34 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the Subscribers, or to either of them, for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as speedily as possible.

SAML. CHAMBERLAINE, } Ex'rs.
NS. HAMMOND, }
H. HOLLYDAY, }

Easton, 20th August, 1804. 4w.

Commission Business.

The subscriber has commenced the commission business at No. 6, Prattstreet, for the sale of

WHEAT, CORN, TOBACCO, &c.

AND Solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business intrusted to his care shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Baltimore, August 10th 1804. 36 6w

20 dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, residing near Easton, a NEGRO LAD named ADAM: He is about 17 years of age, and supposed to be about 5 feet high; He is of a dark complexion, has a scar on the left temple by the kick of a horse, and is bold and impudent in conversation; His clothing, when he started, were a striped gingham Jacket, and trousers of nanken; but these he will probably change, as well as his name.—Whoever will deliver said negro to the subscriber, or lodge him in any Jail so that his master get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward with reasonable expenses.

JESSE SHANAHAN.

Easton, Talbot County }
Aug. 14, 1804 } 35

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of ELIZABETH DARDEN, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring in their Accounts, legally authenticated, for settlement; and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM S. BUSH,

Executor of E. Darden.

Aug. 21, 1804. 3w

THE Sale of the Lands of JOHN WING HARRISON, deceased, will be continued on Thursday next the 23d instant, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, when several Marsh Lots will be offered, laid off with a Road through the Marsh; also some small Lots of Wood-Land, and some of Arable Grounds.

JOHN SINGLETON, Auctioneer.

Aug. 20, 1804.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is with great pleasure that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the Water of Barren Creek Spring—I had been, for several weeks very much afflicted with fever, particularly in the night, my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was so extremely debilitated as to be barely able to move.—During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and indeed often obliged to lie down—I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious.—In this situation I went to Barren-Creek Springs towards the end of last August, determined to give the Water a fair trial: I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; this from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed; my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a fine appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor.—Although I staid only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health.

JAMES KEMP.

July 20th 1804. 35 3w

The Testimony of Charles Vaughan.

I was taken about the 21st of February, 1799, with a most violent Rheumatism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in twelve hours after I was taken; I had two Physicians called in immediately who attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief, but still continued in that state until about the middle of August, at which time I went to Barren-Creek Springs, determined to give the water a fair trial—I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; bairied in it every morning and evening.—This, from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial.—The first week I was obliged to ride in a Carriage to the Spring—the second and third week I rode on horse back, although I staid only three weeks, I found myself so much relieved, I went home, and in two months I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.

To be Rented,

For the ensuing Year.

The Houses & Lot

CAPTAIN VICKERS occupies on the north side of the road leading from Easton to Easton point.—For terms, apply to

RICHARD DENNY,

Aug. 20 1804. 36 3w 4

Eastern Shore



Intelligencer.

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

[VOL. XVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1804.

[NO. 739.]

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

The following sketch was prepared immediately after the death of the ever to be lamented HAMILTON, and was lately read to a select company of friends; at whose desire it is published—

There are so many persons, who, from various causes, possess only a superficial knowledge of the character of eminent men, that, it is to be expected, the extraordinary marks of grief manifested by the public on the death of General Hamilton, will to some appear strange, and to others excessive.—America, they may say, has produced many great men—some are dead and others remain alive. Why, then, should we mourn as if with a sense of desolation and surprise, for a loss, that, by the lot of human nature, has already become familiar, and why mourn so much, as it all was lost, when we have so many great men left.

But although General Hamilton has, for some years, withdrawn from public office to the Bar, and has been, in some measure, out of the view and contemplation of his countrymen; there was nevertheless a splendor in his character that could not be concealed within the ordinary sphere of his employments.

It is with really great men as with great literary works, the excellence of both is best tested by the extent and durability of their impression. The public has not suddenly, but after an experience of five and twenty years, taken that impression of the just celebrity of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, that nothing but his extraordinary intrinsic merit could have made, and still less, could have made so deep and maintain so long. In this case, it is fate and correct to judge by effects. We sometimes calculate the height of a mountain by measuring the length of its shadow.

It is not a party; for party distinctions, to the honour of our citizens be it said, are contemned by the eyes—it is a nation that weeps for its bereavement. We weep as the Romans did over the ashes of Germanicus.—It is a thoughtful foreboding sorrow that takes possession of the heart, and sinks it with no counterfeited heaviness.

It is here proper, and not invidious, to remark that, as the emulation excited by conducting great affairs commonly trains and exhibits great talents, it is seldom the case that the fairest and fondest judgment of a great man's merit is to be gained, exclusively from his associates in counsel or in action.—Persons of conspicuous merit themselves are, not unfrequently, had judges, and still worse witnesses on this point of often rivals, sometimes enemies, almost always unjust and still oftener envious or cold; the opinions they give to the public, as well as those they privately form for themselves, are, of course, discoloured with the hue of their prejudices and resentments.

But the body of the people, who cannot feel a spirit of rivalry towards those whom they see elevated by nature and education so far above their heads, are more equitable, and, supposing a competent time and opportunity for information on the subject, more intelligent judges.—Even party rancour, eager to maim the living, seems to strip the slain. The most hostile passions are soothed or baffled by the fall of their antagonist. Then,

if not sooner, the very multitude will fairly decide on character; according to their experience of its impression; and as long as virtue is not unfrequently for a time obscured, is ever respectable when distinctly seen, they cannot withhold, and they will not stint their admiration.

It, then, the popular estimation is ever to be taken for the true one, the uncommonly profound public sorrow, for the death of ALEXANDER HAMILTON sufficiently explains and vindicates itself. He had not made himself dear to the passions of the multitude by condescending, in defiance of his honour and conscience, to become their instrument.—He is not lamented because a skillful flatterer is now mute forever.—It was by the practice of no art, by wearing no disguise, it was not only by accident, or by the levity of prodigality of party; but in despite of its malignant misrepresentation, it was by bold and inflexible adherence to truth, by loving his country better than himself, preferring its interest to its favour, and serving it when it was unwilling and unthankful in a manner that no other person could, and the true popularity, the homage that is paid to virtue, followed him. It was not in the power of party or envy to pull him down, but he rose as if some force of attraction drew him to the skies. He rose, and the very prejudices that could not reach, was at length almost ready to adore him.

It is indeed no imagined wound that has so keen an anguish. Since the news of his death, the novel and strange events of Europe have succeeded each other unregarded; the nation has been enchained to its subject, and broods over its grief, which is more deep than eloquence, which though dumb, can make itself felt without utterance, and which does not merely pat, but, like an electrical shock, at the same instant unites and annihilates, as it passes from Georgia to N. Hampshire.

There is a kind of force put upon our thoughts by this disaster that detains and rivets them in a closer contemplation of those resplendent virtues that a few lost, except to memory, and there they will dwell forever.

That writer would deserve the fame of a public benefactor, who would exhibit the character of HAMILTON with the truth and force that all who intimately knew him conceived it; his example would then take the same ascendancy as his talents. The portrait alone, however exquisitely finished, could not inspire genius where it is not, but if the world should again have possession of so rare a gift, it might awaken it where it sleeps; as by a spark from heaven's own altar; for, surely, if there are any thing like divinity in man, it is in his admiration of virtue.

But who alive can exhibit this portrait? If our age, on that supposition more fruitful than any other, had produced two Hamiltons, one of them might then have depicted the other. To delineate genius one must feel its power. Hamilton, and he alone with all its inspiration, could have transfused its whole fervid soul into the picture, and swelled its lineaments into life. The writer's mind, expanding with his own peculiar enthusiasm, and glowing with kindred fires, would then have stretched to the dimensions of his subject.

Such is the infirmity of human nature,

that it is very difficult for a man, who is really the superior of his associates, to preserve their friendship without abatement. Yet though he could not possibly conceal his superiority, he was so little inclined to display it, he was so much at ease in his possession, that no jealousy or envy chilled his bosom when his friends obtained praise; he was indeed, so entirely the friend of his friends, so magnanimous, so superior, or more properly, so sensible to all exclusive selfishness of spirit, so frank, so ardent, yet so little overbearing, so much trusting, admired, beloved, almost adored; that his power over their affections was entire and lasted through his life. We do not believe that he left any worthy man his foe who had ever been his friend.

Men of the most elevated minds have not always the readiest discernment of character. Perhaps he was sometimes too lenient and too lavish in bestowing his confidence; his manly spirit, disdaining artifice, suspected none; but while the power of his friends over him seemed to have no limits, and really had none, in respect to those things which were of a nature to be yielded, no man, not the Roman Cato himself, was more inflexible on every point that touched, or only seemed to touch, integrity and honour. With him, it was not enough to be unsuspected, his bosom would have glowed like a furnace at its own whispers of reproach. Mere purity would have seemed to him below praise, and such were his habits and such his nature, that the pecuniary temptations, which many others can only with great exertion and self denial resist, had no attractions for him. He was very far from obstinate. Yet as his friends assailed his opinions with less profound thought than he had devoted to them; they were seldom shaken by discussion. He defended them, however, with as much mildness as force, and evinced that, if he did not yield, it was not for want of gentleness or modesty.

The tears that flow on this fond recital will never dry up. My heart, penetrated with the remembrance of the man, grows liquid as I write, and I could pour it out like water. I could weep too for my country, which, mournful as it is, does not know the halt of its loss. It deeply laments, when it turns its eyes back and sees what Hamilton was; but my soul stiffens with despair when I think what Hamilton would have been.

His social affections and his private virtues are not, however, so properly the object of public attention as the conspicuous and commanding qualities that gave him his fame and influence in the world. It is not as Apollo, enchain the shepherds with his lyre, it is not as Hercules, treacherously slain in the midst of his unfinished labours, leaving the world overrun with monsters; that we most deeply deplore him.

His early life we pass over—though his heroic spirit, in the army, has furnished a theme, that is dear to patriotism and will be sacred to glory.

In all the different stations in which a life of active usefulness has placed him, we find him not more remarkably distinguished by the extent than by the variety and versatility of his talents. In every place, he made it apparent that no other man could have filled it so well, and, in times of great importance, in which alone he found employment, his services were

justly deemed absolutely indispensable. As Secretary of the Treasury, his was the powerful spirit that presided over the Chaos;

Confusion heard his voice and wild uproar ceased.

Stead ruled.

Indeed, in organizing the federal government in 1789, every man of either sense or candour will allow, the difficulty seemed greater than the first rare abilities could surmount. The event has shown, that his abilities were greater than those difficulties. He surmounted them, and Washington's administration was the most wise and beneficent, the most prosperous, and ought to be the most popular, that ever was entrusted with affairs of a nation. Great as was Washington's merit, much of it in plain, much in execution, will of course devolve upon his minister.

As a lawyer, his comprehensive genius reached the principles of his profession; he compassed its extent, he fathomed its profound, perhaps even more familiarly and easily than the ordinary rules of its practice. With most men, law is a trade; with him it was a science.

As a statesman, he was not more distinguished by the great extent of his views than by the caution with which he provided against impediments, and the watchfulness of his care over right and the liberty of the subject. In none of the many revenue bills, which he framed, though committees reported them, is there to be found a single clause that favours of despotic power; not one that the sagest champions of law and liberty would on that ground, hesitate to approve and adopt.

It is rare that a man who owes so much to nature descends to seek more from industry. But he seemed to depend on industry as if nature had done nothing for him. His habits of investigation were very remarkable; his mind seemed to cling to his subject till he had exhausted it. Hence the uncommon superiority of his reasoning powers, a superiority that seemed to be augmented from every source, and to be fortified by every auxiliary, learning, taste, wit, imagination and eloquence. These were embellished and enforced by his temper and manners, by his fame and his virtues. It is difficult, in the midst of such various excellence, to say in what particular the effect of his greatness was most manifest. No man more promptly discerned truth, no man more clearly displayed it; it was not merely made visible, it seemed to come bright with illumination from his lips. But prompt and clear as he was, fervid as Demosthenes, like Cicero full of resource, he was not less remarkable for the copiousness and completeness of his argument, that left little for cavil, and nothing for doubt. Some men take their strongest argument as a weapon, and use no other. But he left nothing to be inquired for more—nothing to be answered. He not only disarmed his adversaries of their pretense and objections, but he stripped them of all excuse for having urged them; he confounded and subdued as well as convinced. He indemnified them, however, by making his discussion a complete map of his subject, so that his opponents might indeed feel alarmed of their mistakes, but they could not repeat them. In fact, it was no common effort that could preserve a

Really able antagonist from becoming his convert. For, the truth, which his researches so distinctly presented to the understanding of others was rendered almost irresistibly commanding and impressive by the love and reverence which it was ever apparent he profoundly cherished for it in his own. While patriotism glowed in his heart, wisdom blended in his speech, her authority with her charms.

Such also is the character of his writings. Judiciously collected, they will be a public treasure.

No man ever more disdainfully duplicitous, or carried frankness further than he. This gave to his political opponents some temporary advantages; and currency to some popular prejudices, which he would have lived down, if his death had not prematurely dispelled them. He knew that factions have ever in the end prevailed in free states, and as he saw no security, and who living can see any adequate, against the destruction of that liberty which he loved, and for which he was ever ready to devote his life, he spoke at all times according to his anxious forebodings, and his enemies interpreted all that he said according to the supposed interest of their party.

But he ever extorted confidence even when he most provoked opposition. It was impossible to deny that he was a patriot—and such a patriot, as seeking neither popularity, nor office, without artifice, without meanness, the best Romans in their best days would have admitted to citizenship and to the consulate. Virtues so rare, so pure, so bold, by its very purity and excellence, inspired suspicion, as a prodigy. His enemies judged of him by themselves. So splendid and arduous were his services, they could not find it in their hearts to believe that they were disinterested.

Unparalleled as they were, they were nevertheless no otherwise required than by the applause of all good men, and by his own enjoyment of the spectacle of that national prosperity and consideration, which was the effect of them. After facing calumny and triumphantly surmounting an unrelenting persecution, he retired from office, with clean though empty hands, as rich as reputation & an unblemished integrity could make him.

Some have plausibly, though erroneously, inferred from the great extent of his abilities, that his ambition was inordinate. This is a mistake. Such men as have a painful consciousness that their stations happen to be far more exalted than their talents are generally the most ambitious. HAMILTON, on the contrary, though he had many competitors, had no rivals, for he did not thirst for power, nor would he as it was well known, descend to office. Of course, he suffered no pain from envy when bad men wrote though he felt anxious for the public. He was perfectly content and at ease in private life. Of what was his ambition? Not of wealth. No man held it cheaper. Was it of popularity? That weed of the dung-hill he knew, when rankest, was nearest to withering. There is no doubt, that being conscious of his powers, he desired glory, which to most men is too inaccessible to be an object of desire. But feeling his own force, and that he was well enough to reach the top of Parnassus, he longed to deck his brow with the wreath of immortality. A vulgar ambition could not comprehend or satisfy his views; he thirsted only for that fame which would now blush to confer, and time to convey to the end of his career.

His only ordinary destination to which we confess he did aspire was military, and for that, in the event of a foreign war, he would have been solicitous. He undoubtedly discovered the predominance of a soldier's feelings, and all that is honour in the character of a soldier, was at home in his breast. His early education was in the camp; there the first fervours of his genius were poured forth, and his earliest and most cordial friendships formed. There he became enamoured of glory, and was admitted to its embrace.

Those who know him best, and especially in the army, will believe, that if occasion called him forth, he was qualified beyond any man of the age, to display the talents of a great general.

It may be very long before our country will want such military talents. It will probably be much longer before it will possess them.

Alas, the great man who was at all times so much the ornament of our country, and so exclusively fitted in its extremity to be its champion, is withdrawn to a purer and more tranquil reign.

We are left to endless labours and unavailing regrets.

Such honours ill to her hero paid,
And peaceful slept the mighty Hector's shade.

Our Troy has lost her Hector.

The most substantial glory of a country is in its virtuous greatness. Its prosperity will depend on its ability to learn from their example, that nation is fated to ignominy and servitude, for which such men have lived in vain. Power may be seized by a nation that is yet barbarous, and wealth may be enjoyed by one that finds or renders fordid—the one is the gift and the sport of accident, and the other is the sport of power. Both are mutable, and have passed away without leaving behind them any other memorial, than ruins that offend taste, and traditions that baffle conjecture. But the glory of Greece is imperishable, or will last as long as learning itself, which is its monument. It strikes an everlasting roar, and bears perennial blossoms on its grave. The name of Hamilton would not have dishonoured Greece in the age of Aristides. May heaven, the guardian of our liberty, grant, that our country may be fruitful of HAMILTONS, and faithful to their glory.

NEW-YORK, August 24.

Arrived, schooner Emeline, Captain Moran, in 30 days from Bordeaux. She sailed the 14th July, and brings papers to the 9th.

Buonaparte had not been crowned emperor. That ceremony was not to be performed until it could be legalized by some brilliant victory, or other political event of magnitude.

Nothing relative to the disposition of Russia had transpired. A correspondence with that court was continued; but of its temper and object no information could be obtained.

We do not find that Mr. Livingston had reached Paris. The supposition of his being empowered by France to make overtures to England is strongly ridiculed by the Parisians.

The preparations for invasion continued with alacrity. It was currently reported, previous to the Emeline's sailing, that general Moreau had passed through Bordeaux on his way to Spain, to take passage for the United States. An embargo was laid on vessels at Bordeaux for 5 days, was raised the 9th, and laid on again the 10th.

AUGUST 27.

It is reported that Col. Smith, the president of the New-York State Society of Cincinnati, has received an answer to a letter addressed by said Society to gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the vice-president general of the Society. Mr. Pinckney, it is said, condemns in the strongest manner the practice of duelling, and proposes that the Society at a general meeting, or at their different state meetings, should enter into a resolution, neither to give nor to accept a challenge. Such a letter coming from a gentleman of high character, and of great bravery, is very important. The letter ought not to be withheld from the public.

AUGUST 30.

THE FRIGATES.

Yesterday morning the French frigates Didon and Cybele, got under way with an intention, as was understood, of proceeding to sea. When they arrived at the Hook, a strong southerly breeze and flood tide coming in, they were obliged to come to anchor in Gravesend bay. They were at one time within about four miles of the British ships of war the Leander and the Cambrion. It is said that when they came within sight the British ships fired a gun to windward, in token of defiance.

The French frigates, it is said, intend to proceed at all hazards.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

A gentleman lately from Spain informs, that throughout the interior of that country the greatest scarcity of provisions prevailed. So extreme was it at Madrid, in the month of June, that a royal order was issued ordering all the inhabitants who had not resided there for ten years to leave the city immediately. The distressing circumstance was occasioned by the failure of the last crops.

NORFOLK, August 23.

Captain Wills, from Cadiz, informs that the French fleet which we sometimes mentioned to have come out of Toulon in pursuit of the ships of war off there, returned as soon as they perceived the remainder of Lord Nelson's Squadron.

All the apprehensions of war with Tunis had entirely subsided. A frigate under American colours was seen off St. Vincent's, but whether actually American or English was not ascertained.

AUGUST 25.

Capt. Riddick informs, that the U. States Squadron were all off Tripoli, together with the gun-boats fitted out at Naples and Malta. The apprehensions of a war with Tunis had entirely subsided—all misunderstandings between the United States and Tunis having been amicably adjusted by Mr. Q. Brian, who went to Tunis for that purpose.

Capt. Riddick heard no talk of a Spanish war when at Gibraltar, which he left the 19th July.

It was said when Captain Wills of the Shepherd left Cadiz, that there was some misunderstanding between the court of Madrid and our minister; who, it was said, had delivered an ultimatum, allowing so many days for the court to prepare an answer. We know only of one cause of dispute, and that is Louisiana. It is not at all improbable that our executive may have remonstrated on the conduct of the Spanish governor and others, before and subsequent to the treaty of cession. How far this report may be credited others are left to judge.

BALTIMORE, August 29.

Captain Pearce, of the Harrier, 65 days from St. Petersburg, states, that the Russians appeared to be making every preparation for war; they were getting ready for sea a large fleet of men of war, but their destination was not made known.

AUGUST 31.

The following important article is from a respectable quarter, and so far coincides with what has before been published, as to be entitled to the utmost credit:

Madrid, July 6, 1804.

"I take up my pen to inform you, that such is the state of things between the two governments, that there is more than a probability that a war must ensue. In fact, such is the situation of things, that one or the other government must recede, and it is on such points that the American government neither can and have declared they never will recede from. Our minister has called for a final answer for Tuesday, and if not favourable, means to demand his passport and quit the country. He is, in fact, making every preparation for his departure. He intends notifying our commercial agents next week of the state of things if nothing more favourable occurs."

SEPTEMBER 4.

The commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for the city and county of Baltimore, met at the courthouse yesterday, agreeably to the articles of association. On closing the subscription for the day, it appeared that 354 shares were subscribed. From the known determination of several gentlemen to become the patrons of this institution, it is expected that the remainder will speedily be taken on opening the books, this morning.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate Nautilus, dated CYRACUS, April 21.

"We send you a brig we captured off Tripoli, standing in under English colors in violation of that port. Being advised by commodore Preble, we sent

her to America for adjudication. We had an engagement for an hour, with 11 gun boats off Tripoli, within half gun shot of the batteries. We drove them into port without any loss on our side."

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 11.

✦ We are authorized to say, that Mr. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH will serve in the next General Assembly if elected.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The information from New Orleans inserted in our last is interesting. It is generally believed that Louisiana cannot be admitted into the Union as a State without an alteration of the Constitution, which it would take a considerable time to effect, if it should be ultimately agreed to. The establishment of the French language in our purchased territory, is also an object with some of the restless inhabitants; but it is presumed this will never be consented to.

SPAIN and the UNITED STATES.

Letters have been received at Philadelphia from Spain, which announce that the Spanish Government has refused to ratify the Convention with the United States. It is mentioned that the minister observed, "circumstances were so altered by the cession of Louisiana, that he could not ratify the Convention in its existing form."

The convention was intended to obtain indemnity for Spanish spoliation. One of the above-mentioned letters says, "If our government does not take some decisive steps we shall never get a shilling from the Spaniards." The writer of another letter observes:

"I thought it was humiliating enough to have agreed to the Convention with the exclusion of French captures; but I suppose the Spaniards thought they had been too indulgent to a nation which had so long lost sight of its own dignity and the interests of its citizens."

Extract of a letter dated New Orleans, June 6.

"The inhabitants (French) are very much displeased at their becoming American citizens; they had rather be abject slaves to their demi god, the usurper Buonaparte, than freemen of America. We are still governed by the laws which existed under the Spanish government, and shall continue to be so, until the month of October, when the laws of the United States will take place."

It was lately reported that an armed America ship had been captured by a French privateer without returning a gun: the rumour was incredible.

We now find the following particulars in a letter written by the captain in prison at Guadaloupe:

"After capturing the brig (which was in company) the privateer gave us a broadside and attempted to board, but was repulsed by our quarter guns, pikes and musketry. They then kept clear of our pikes, and played continually with all their men with nothing but musketry. Our men seeing their ship-mates falling, the most of the landmen quit their quarters; the privateer seeing this, attempted the second time to board us, by cutting off nettings; and overpowering us by numbers; was obliged to haul down our colours, and quit the deck, otherwise he would have been cut in pieces. We had three killed, four badly wounded, and two slightly wounded; the first who fell was poor Mr. Bird, he was standing near me; he received one ball thro' his body, and another thro' his head, and never after spoke a word."

"After the brig was boarded we engaged the privateer close on board for forty minutes. When the black general (a passenger) found we were captured, he ran below with a pistol, with

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an intention to blow the ship up; and with much difficulty we prevented it. He set all the cartridges on fire in the cabin and steerage, which were in pouch tubs, and only my laying the magazine scuttle over saved the ship and our lives. When he found he could not blow the ship up, he put the pistol to his head, and blew his brains out.

The privateer continued with us until we arrived at this port, which was on the 17th July, and we were immediately put altogether in a most miserable prison, with nothing to eat but stinking beef and coarse bread, & very short even of that.

"They will not suffer me to see any American, nor have communication with any body. I beg you will do all in your power to get our government to claim us, otherwise I do not know what they may do. They told me every ship and captain's name arrived from N. York.

"The privateer that took us was the brig Ferbriskey, capt. Antwan, with 10 long French fixes, two twelve pound carronades, one long eighteen pounder, and one hundred and fifty men. The French seem to be very inveterate against the Americans, and insult us as they pass the prison."

Captain Seely, late master of the British schooner Susannah, of St. John's, N. B. taken by a French privateer, has arrived at Charleston, S. C. from Barracoa. He informs, that when he was first captured he was treated with excessive cruelty on the supposition that he was an American, but that when the privateersmen found he was an Englishman, they granted him and his crew many indulgences, and apologized for their previous behavior. They told him, that they had heard an American armed vessel had retaken a vessel from the French, and put the prize master and his crew on shore at St. Domingo, to be massacred; and that in consequence the privateer commanders had resolved to murder every American going to St. Domingo, or to put them on an uninhabited island, and that the latter had already been done to some. American vessels, not bound to St. Domingo, it is said, have been carried within 4 leagues of that island by privateers, after which the French have sworn they were found within that distance, and had them condemned.

PITT AND FOX.

It is stated in certain London papers, that Mr. Pitt, before his late return to office, expressed a desire for an interview with Mr. Fox for the purpose of forming a liberal and extended administration, which interview the latter declined.

In the trial of the Conspirators at Paris, the counsel of Monier, wished to adduce evidence, that the change of government contemplated by the conspirators was concerted with Buonaparte! He was not allowed to proceed.—The mode of defence adopted by the advocate of Coster, giving offence; being reprimanded by the Court, he turned to his client, said a few words and then withdrew.

A duel was very near taking place a few months since at Exeter, Eng. between a valiant Major and a Lieutenant. Their friends had nearly exhausted their ingenuity in recommending modes of compromise, without success. The parties appeared on the field with their seconds and surgeons, when a reconciliation was effected by the new and excellent idea of making each party begin an apology at the same instant.

Some samples of extraordinary long and fine wool was lately exhibited in England, produced from Spanish sheep, by shearing them only once in two years. At Hilderne, Eng. twenty-four ewes produced 70 lambs this year previous to June, which was attributed to their having lived luxuriously on green tares.

The following is M. Woolf's method of measuring the contents of any pipe: "Square the diameter in inches, and the product will be the number of pounds of water in every yard length of the pipe, or if the last figure be cut off, or considered as a decimal, the remaining figures will give ale-gallons in the yard." [N. Y. pap.]

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

MONUMENT TO HAMILTON.

Mr. Lewis, You will oblige one of your subscribers by inserting the following in your paper. As it concerns a Monument to our departed friend, it is hoped that all the printers of this city will follow your example.

The composition and execution of the monument erected in honor of our departed patriot, Alexander Hamilton, in waxwork, by our unrivalled artist, Mr. Rauschner, is a production of genius, which reflects honor on its author—and at the same time proves, that although an alien, he feels, as an American, the loss our country has sustained.

The urn, of white marble, surmounted with rays of glory, gives the idea of the eminent talents he displayed in the field, in the administration of our finances, in the closet, and at the Bar. It is with great propriety and judgment, that the artist has placed on the pedestal, at the right of the urn, the American Eagle, holding in her bill the weapon of Jupiter, to avenge his death and watch over his honorable remains.

The garland of oak around the urn, falling in festoons on the cornices of the pedestal, an emblem of immortality, is very well adapted to surround the monument erected to the bosom friend, and at the right hand, of the great and illustrious Washington.

The Genius of America, represented under the figure of the Goddess of Wisdom, weeping and holding a white handkerchief to her eyes, and standing on the left of the pedestal, shows the real affections of our bereaved country.

The imploring angel stands on the base of the pedestal, invoking God Almighty to pardon our Hero for contenting to the abridgement of his life, contrary to the laws of Christianity and of his country; and to receive his soul amongst the most favoured of his Children in the eternal mansions of glory.

History, on the left of the ground, records his name and his virtues on its immortal page.

The hideous Reptile, with his poisonous weapon, partly concealed under the grass, vomiting death towards the incorruptible patriot and friend of our country, needs no explanation.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Baltimore, August 24.

Capt. Green of the brig Lucy Ann, arrived last evening, in 40 days from Cadix, was informed by the vice consul that it was probable a war would take place between Spain and the United States.—The report was current in Cadix, the cause supposed to be some dispute about Louisiana; it was so much believed by some of the Americans, that they were harrying to get away as fast as possible.

The alarm, we presume, gained currency at Cadix, on the refusal of Spain to ratify her convention having become public there. We suspect, however, they have over rated the power of our executive, and its regard for the commercial interests of our country. Some waiting patriot, with another extra out of good dollars, will hush up the matter, and sooth the fierce Dons with another sacrifice of the claims of our merchants, happily not so great, but no thanks to our government for that, as that already made to France.

From a late London paper.

STEREOTYPE PRINTING.

The improved mode of printing in Stereotype, which is at length brought to perfection, after the most indefatigable and disinterested assistance of Lord Stanhope, is to be first exercised, we understand, upon the translation of an eminent German work of religious instruction, which has long been used by the female branches of the royal family, and which her majesty has now permitted to be printed for publication. It is to be accompanied by a Preface from the pen of one of our most eminent Prelates. This volume is also to have the further peculiarity of being the first work printed upon paper manufactured by a new machinery, which admits of each sheet being of almost unlimited length, and of a considerably greater width, as was

of more determined uniformity of substance, than what are made in the moulds hitherto used,

FOR THE HERALD.

RECOMMENDATION FOR ASSEMBLY-MEN—A DEMOCRATIC TRICK.

What mighty Chief first gave the gracious nod?

Say, was it great J—b, or J—b's famous Sod?

Or impious Star, whose motto, assum'd the will of God?

IT cannot, and ought not to be suspected that there can be a well-meaning, quiet and considerate voter of Talbot county who will not believe himself incapable of being swayed and guided in his opinion by those, whose characters are not only inferior to his own, and the bulk of those they assume to sway and guide, but are also contemptible in society. This is what every good man will not only believe, but also most positively assert, and which, should an acquaintance accuse him of acting otherwise, would offend him more or less. Yet such are the delusions of Democracy, as to afford many ways and means to designing men, however wicked and despicable, to influence and govern those who are worthy, and whose wills are happily connected only with their country's welfare, but unfortunately not so well informed as they ought to be, to guard well against artful Falacies and Misrepresentations. The Recommendation alluded to was published in the Star of the 28th last month, and is some proof that those who directed it, are men who think themselves the only upright and wise ones of the county. Here let their actions speak aloud. What arrogance! How big is it with degrading insults! What can be their motives? If they are pure and good, and only embrace the Interest and Advantage of the State and Union at large, why not trust the choice of public Servants to the suffrages of the People? Why not give liberty to others to judge for themselves? Why attempt to force the people to elect men whom perhaps they do not prefer? Answer: Because they dread the free and unprejudiced exercise of the senses of the people, lest they should elect such as despise them and their motives, and perhaps such whose political sentiments might be opposite to those they recommend. They know, so soon as such men are chosen, as soon will their assumed importance vanish, and their despotic power, the Loves and Follies prove abortive. Assume then again the people of Talbot, whilst ye have time, the right of choosing for yourselves. It is a right of great worth and might be made productive of every blessing a free and wise people ought to desire. Therefore in good time sternly deny and withhold the least countenance to such self-created meetings and committees so expressive of arrogance and disgraceful insult to your sober and better understandings. They are discouraged and forbid in a country which has undergone violent calamities through the evil use that has been made of them. There are also now discountenanced in a neighbouring county or two, whose inhabitants are beginning to recover their sober senses. They contain a poison which corrupts every day and unthinking man, however found his principles may be when he becomes a member; but the designing ones, they make turbulent, malicious and false to that vile extreme which subverts the peace and good order of society. Be suspicious, be fearful of the Rulers of your Government and their Tools when you have Reasons good and sufficient to justify the belief that they are seeking popularity to elevate themselves and degrade you. It behoves you to be watchful and suspicious, very suspicious; for their ways and means are artfully gilded to please your passions, not to assist and enlighten your understandings so as to carry you through a cool, calm, unprejudiced consideration of men and measures. Let it be told you as a solemn truth, that we have the Remains only of a valuable constitution (which had the sanction of your respected Washington) left. He nursed it in its Infancy, defended and preserved it through all the Storms and Difficulties which the Rulers, Leaders and Supporters, of the present Administration, could possibly

raise, and reared it up to bold, respectable and prosperous manhood.

Much more might be urged for your most serious consideration, but a hope begins to gleam, that the vile arts of Democracy are fast coming to be not only as contemptible as they ought, but also dangerous even in the opinion of some of those who have hitherto warmly espoused them. Beware then in due time of the fine sweets of Democracy. They are not intended for you either to taste or enjoy a saff of their fragrance.

MENTOR.

Queen Ann's County,
Sept. 3d 1804.

All persons in Dorchester county remaining in arrears to the Editor for the Herald and Printing-Business, are hereby notified that their accounts are left with Mr. RAIN of Cambridge for settlement: They are therefore earnestly requested to prepare themselves for the payment of the balances due immediately.

Public Sale,

On the premises, on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 12 o'clock if fair, if not the next fair day—

PART of a tract of land called the Advantage, lying in Talbot county, containing about one hundred acres.—The advantages of this property possess, are greater than any other I know on Chesapeake river.—This land is bounded on the south by the river, with about one hundred acres of marsh, and on the north by Luckaboe creek with an excellent Herring Fishery.—This land has a large proportion of Wood and Timber of an excellent quality.—The improvements, with a small expense may be made very comfortable; about one half of the arable land is rich.—The whole may be highly improved in a few years, as this is one of the best places in Talbot county for stock. One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining half a credit will be given, which time of credit will be made known on the day of sale by W. PATTEN.

Who will give a good title to the land when the money is paid.

Sept. 11, 1804. 38 300

TO BE RENTED.

For the ensuing year,

The House & Lots

Where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

July 30th, 1804. 11.

Notice.

ONCE more the subscriber earnestly requests that all persons indebted to the estate of John Palmers late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 25th of September next, otherwise they will by law be excluded from any part of said estate.

FRANCIS PALMER, } Adm'r

OR NOW

FRANCIS TOWNSEND. }

August 28th 1804. 37 37

20 dollars reward.

Run away from the subscriber, residing near Boston, a NEGRO LAD named ADAM: He is about 17 years of age, and supposed to be about 5 feet high. He is of a dark complexion, has a scar on the left temple by the kick of a horse, and is bold and impudent in conversation. His clothing, when he started, wore a striped cotton jacket, and trousers of nankeen, but these he will probably change, as well as his name.—Whoever will deliver said negro to the subscriber, or bring him in any jail so that his master may find him again, shall be entitled to the above reward with reasonable expences.

JESSE SHANAHAN.

Boston, Talbot County }

Aug. 14, 1804. 35

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

THOS. & SAML. WAINERIGHT,
Cabinet and Chair-Makers,

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by JAMES HOLMS, as a Tavern. Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner. By a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.

N. B. An apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business.

Easton, Sept 3d, 1804.

A valuable Farm
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being duly authorized and empowered by the Rev. WILLIAM GIBSON, and Mrs. ANN GIBSON, his mother, to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation, hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil adapted to every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting Creek, which issues out of Miles River in Talbot County. It contains by estimation about 320 acres of Land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with Fish, Fowl and Oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable. A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton, Talbot county.

OWEN KENNARD,

Attorney in fact.

4th September, 1804.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES EARLE DENNY, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 3d day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of September, Anno Domini 1804.

HENRY BANNING, Ex'r. of J. E. DENNY.

Sept. 4th, 1804.

Potts's Mill
FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to sale at Public Auction (on the premises) Wednesday the twenty sixth day of September next if fair, if not the next fair day, a very valuable Grist-Mill. This property is situated on the head branch of St. Michael's River—and from its vicinity to Easton, (lying about five miles therefrom) would be a very valuable acquisition to any person who might purchase the same.

The terms of sale will be as follows: the highest bidder to become the purchaser; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the day of sale—and the property will be conveyed to the purchaser after the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of Huntington, Trustee.

Talbot county, 28th Aug. 1804.

Commission Business.

The subscriber has commenced the commission business at No. 6, Pratts Street, for the sale of

WHEAT, CORN, TOBACCO, &c.

AND solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business intrusted to his care shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Baltimore, August 10th 1804.

For Sale,

PART of a tract of Land, called BROOMLY LAMBERTH, containing about five hundred acres. For terms apply to WILLIAM RICHMOND, living near the Premises, or to JAMES DAVIDSON.

Queen Anne's County, }
July 25, 1804. } 33 6w

BY Order of the Chancellor, the creditors of John Winn Harrison, deceased, of Talbot county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within three months from this date, being the day appointed for the sale of a part of the real estate of said John Winn Harrison, deceased.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
Talbot county, August 6, 1804.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on Tuesday the 5th of June, 1804:

ORDERED,

That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of Thirty Dollars upon each share respectively, on or before the 10th day of September next.

And at a meeting held at the same place on Wednesday the 25th July, 1804,

ORDERED,

That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of Forty Dollars upon each share respectively, on or before the first day of November next. The payments to be made to the following persons:

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.

Joseph Tarnall, Wilmington.

Kinsey Johns, New-Castle.

William Cook, Christiansburg.

George Gale, Cecil county.

Wm. Hensley, Q. Ann's county.

By whom certificates of stock will be delivered on payment of the installment and arrears due on the 10th September next.

The above gentlemen are also authorized to receive all arrears and subscriptions to the remaining shares.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"That the President and Directors shall have full power from time to time as money shall be wanted, to make and sign orders for that purpose, and direct at what time and in what proportion the proprietors shall advance and pay the sums subscribed, which orders shall be advertised at least three months in some of the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to pay their said proportions within one month after the time of payment so ordered and advertised, the President and Directors may sell at auction and convey to the purchasers the share or shares of such proprietor so refusing or neglecting, giving at least three months notice of the sale, in some of the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, and after retaining the sum due and charges of sale out of the money produced thereby, they shall refund and pay the overplus, if any, to the former owner, and if such sale shall not produce the full sum ordered to be paid as aforesaid with incidental charges, the said President and Directors may, in the name of the company, sue for and recover the balance by action of debt or on the case; and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as if the said sale had been made by the original proprietors."

Notice is hereby given, that the act of incorporation will be carried into effect, upon all such persons and shares as may remain delinquent on the 10th September next.

Books of transfer for transferring the shares of the company are now open, and transfers will be received by Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia, and Edward Gilpin, Wilmington.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

To be Rented,

The two tenements occupied by Joseph Hufkins, and David Earle.

THE subscriber is now ready to contract with any Person who wants to rent either of the said Houses.

A Second handed Coach for sale on easy terms.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.

Aug. 20th 1804.

Princess Anne, 26th August, 1804.

From the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the Sale of the Real Estate of the late WILLIAM ADAMS, deceased, in the same order in which it is advertised to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, of October next.

LAMBERT HYLAND.
H. J. CARROLL.

LANDS FOR SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale, on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to Auction, on the following days, viz.

On Tuesday the 9th of Oct. next, a comfortable and pleasant House and Lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Laws.

On Wednesday the 10th, part of a tract of Land called Mill Lot, near the head of Tony-tank Creek, adjoining the Lands of Capt. Robert Dalhiell.

On Thursday the 11th, that valuable farm at the head of Wicomico Creek, containing 2350 acres—200 of which are arable and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Indian Corn and Tobacco. The other part is heavily loaded with excellent Timber. The improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house—Cook room—dairy, smoke house, and many other office houses—two large Barns, Granary, Stables, &c.

On Friday the 12th of the same month—A farm on the Devils Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty five of which are arable—Forty-nine in woods—and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh. The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant nor commodious; but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality. The terms of sale directed by the High Court of Appeals are as follow:—The purchaser or purchasers, to give Bond with security to be approved of by the trustees, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—One third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—And the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND, } Trustee
HENRY JAMES CARROLL, }
Somerset County,
Princess Anne, July 21st 1804. } 33

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Farm in Black-Water, Dorchester county, six miles from Cambridge, which contains upwards of 300 acres of land of the first quality in that part of the county. For terms apply to Samuel Pitt, Esq. who lives adjoining, or to the subscriber, who also offers for sale forty five acres of excellent wood land within five miles of Easton lying on the road leading from White Marsh Church to Dover Ferry, which will be laid off into lots, if required, to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
Near the Trappe.

Aug. 1st 1804.

N. B. The Firm of Joseph Martin & Co. intend carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business more extensively than usual the ensuing year at their present yard, where they have for sale a quantity of good hat wool, and will shortly have a large quantity of excellent Leather of all kinds which they will sell low for cash or hides.

As considerable inconvenience attends the custom of taking in hides and skins to Ten and Curry for shares or cash, they beg leave to decline any thing of the kind for the future, but will give cash or leather for these articles.

The dwelling house and some of the lots attached to the yard are offered for rent the ensuing year.

J. M.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

50 dollars reward.

RAN away from Cambridge on Wednesday the fifteenth day of August, 1804, a Negro man named JIM, 21 years old, about five feet nine inches high, very black, a flat nose, thick lips, white teeth, a large beard for a Negro of his age, if he has not got some one to shave him, he had a black cloth coat, an over jacket striped with yellow and white, he has been seen with none but coarse shirt and trousers, Whoever takes up the said Negro and brings or secures him so that the owner shall get him again, shall receive the above reward paid by me.

JOHN COOK STEWART.

August 28, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the Subscribers, or to either of them, for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as speedily as possible.

SAM'L. CHAMBERLAINE, }
N. HAMMOND, }
H. HOLLYDAY, }

Easton, 20th August, 1804.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as early as possible.

SARAH DICKINSON, Ex'r.

Aug. 28, 1804.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about one thousand bushels of prime nice Seed Wheat, of the red chaff-bearded, at two dollars per Bushel.

WM. B. SMITH.

Perry-Hall, August 26th, 1804.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is with great pleasure that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the Water of Barren Creek Spring—I had been for several weeks very much afflicted with fevers, particularly in the night; my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was so extremely debilitated as to be barely able to move. During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and indeed often obliged to lie down—I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious. In this situation I went to Barren Creek Springs towards the end of last August, determined to give the Water a fair trial—I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; this from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed; my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a good appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor—Although I had only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health.

JAMES KEMP.

July 20th 1804.

The Testimony of Charles Vaughan. I was taken about the 21st of February, 1799, with a most violent Rheumaticism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in twelve hours after I was taken; I had two Physicians called in immediately who attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief, but still continued in that state until about the middle of August, at which time I went to Barren-Creek Springs, determined to give the water a fair trial—I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; bathed in it every morning and evening—This from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial.—The first week I was obliged to ride in a Carriage to the Spring—the second and third week I rode on horse back, although I had only three weeks, I found myself so much relieved, I went home, and in two months I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.

Eastern Shore



Intelligencer.

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

[VOL. xvth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1804.

[NO. 740.]

From the BEE of the 21st August.

From the Daily Gazette of yesterday, we copy the following letter from commodore Truxton, addressed to a friend in this city and presented by him for publication: *Morn. Cbro.*

Perth-Amboy, 21st July, 1804.

MY DEAR SIR,

It has been extremely painful to me to hear of so many erroneous statements respecting Col. Burr's arrival and reception at this place, & I am induced in consequence thereof, and in consideration of some circumstances in which my name has been frequently mentioned, to detail you facts as they are at least in substance. Misrepresentations can not in the end be useful or considered advisable even in this case, but on the contrary men of honor will want truth told with candor, and such only I wish to gratify: I disdain and consider as inadmissible in a virtuous community, and unworthy of my character, that unfounded reports should have a currency, when I can relate the truth of what has come within my own observation.

On Sunday morning, the 22d inst. between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, I was engaged in my study, when a servant came to me and said a gentleman wanted to see me. Supposing it to be one of my neighbours, I desired him to ask the gentleman to be seated in the drawing room for a few minutes, and I would wait upon him. Soon after Mrs. Truxton came in, and told me it was the Vice President. I immediately went down stairs, and a negro boy walked up to me who I did not at the moment recognize; he said that Col. Burr was in a boat and wished to see me. I went out and discovered the boat that landed the boy laying off at a short distance from the shore, and the bargemen on their oars, keeping a position apposite to my landing place. As soon as I approached near enough to the boat, the Vice President and myself exchanged salutations; the boat then came in, when he landed immediately, as did Mr. Swartwout, whom he introduced to me, having never seen that gentleman before.

In walking up to my house, the Vice President told me they had been most of the night on the water, and a dish of good coffee would not come amiss. I told him it should be furnished with pleasure; I ordered breakfast, which was soon prepared, as the equipage of that meal was not yet removed below. After breakfast, Mr. Swartwout returned to New York, and the Vice President asked me if horses were to be procured to take him on his journey farther southward. Not believing (as it was Sunday, and as I afterwards was informed) that he could be accommodated with convenience in this respect, I told him so, and that he must content himself where he was. On Monday morning however, I ordered up my own horses and carriage, and took him to Crambery, about 20 miles from this place, and at that village he hired a carriage and horses to proceed with him to the Delaware, and I returned home. During the time Col. Burr was with me but little was said of the duel; delicacy on his part, as well as mine, prevented such conversation. He appeared to me to feel much more sorrow and regret than I have observed in any other person on the occasion;

though I have seen many who expressed unfeigned regret, and I was certain that they felt it. In conversation, I took an opportunity of observing my own feelings on the subject, and that General Hamilton I had esteemed as an invaluable friend, statesman and soldier; that as a politician I admired him always, and in fact loved him as a brother. These expressions were made rather involuntarily, and I was sorry I made them, as they excited an increased emotion in the breast of Col. Burr, which ought not to have been made by me; but it seemed unavoidable. I added at the same time, however, that I had and always had an unfeigned and sincere regard for Col. Burr; and that while I regretted the past event, I at the same time gave him a hearty welcome, as I should have done General Hamilton, had the fate of their interview been reversed, and he had made me a visit. I have taken time and pains to recollect and relate as nearly verbatim as possible, every material expression on the subject introduced in consequence of the unfortunate catastrophe, or that passed between us; and hope it will prevent any further misrepresentation, at least as far as you can prevent it.

The difference of these two gentlemen's political opinions, I could not but know; but notwithstanding this difference, I had often met them together, when the demon of discord in no instance excited an expression or gesture in the one that could disturb the harmonious feelings of the other. But I always observed in both a disposition when together to make time agreeable, according to the end intended by such meetings, in society, at the house of each other, and of friends; and it was never until the unhappy affair of the duel was announced here, that I could have believed such business was in contemplation between those gentlemen.

No man, Sir, can lament this sad event more sincerely than I do; and particularly since I have examined the correspondence and other papers on the subject. But let the melancholy lesson teach the inconsiderate, that, while any gentleman may express his opinion of men and things as he pleases, by letter or otherwise under his own responsibility, that he should be cautious how he implicates or commits others; who in good faith perhaps, and in private conversation, communicates sentiments never intended for the public ear. That such conversations daily happen among gentlemen, there can be no doubt; but for the honor of society they are but seldom promulgated to the world, without permission or by some uncommon accident.

I am, respectfully, and with esteem, dear sir, your friend and obedient servant.

THOMAS TRUXTON.

From the New York Evening Post.

Impressment of American Seamen.

Almost every morning we find an account in some of the papers of the impressment of American seamen; and the Jeffersonian paper complains & scolds about it as if it still depended on the federalists to find a remedy for the injury. We all well remember the loud and incessant complaints that were rung from one end of the United States to the other, against the federal administration, because they never yielded any adequate protection to

the poor American seamen. At that time, as every one cannot but recollect it was said by the democrats that the reason why the federal administration did not interfere and protect American seamen from being impressed by the British, was because our public councils were under the influence of a British faction. And when the French captured, and imprisoned, and flogged, and thumbscrewed, and put to death, American sailors, it was said this treatment was provoked by the unfriendly conduct of the Federal administration towards our then Sister Republic; lately the "Enlightened Government," and now the absolute Monarchy of France. And it was always one of the most flattering of the promises made to the people by the democrats that as soon as they got into power, this unfortunate and insulted class of men should command their earliest attention. They would soon take measures to stop the impressment of this useful and abused and meritorious class of our fellow citizens. This was a fine sounding promise, & caught its full proportion of gulls. But now for the performance. They have doubtless forgot the subject, you suppose, in the multitude of their econditinal reforms, or have postponed it till they shall have attended to other matters of more importance to the wide-gaping "mouth of labour"—till they shall have completed the annihilation of one branch of the government, and rendered the other entirely subservient to the third, the Executive, and then they will take up the business of the poor sailor. No; they have not forgotten it; but they have indeed postponed it; as you shall hear.

On the 27th of February last, a bill was brought into the Senate of the United States, providing for the "protection of American Seamen." Now you are to recollect that a great majority of the Senate are true, staunch democrats, the very men who promised so often to do so much for American sailors—the bill, therefore, passed, you think, without any difficulty. Lo! the first thing we hear is, that Mr. Nicholas, one of the Senators from Virginia, that state so very friendly to commerce, and of course to sailors, got up and moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the first Monday in—December next! This motion was advocated by the democratic Senators from Georgia and Tennessee, and passed in the affirmative of two to one, wanting a single vote. Thus, after nine years of continual clamour, the first moment a motion is made on the subject, the state of Virginia has the bill thrown under the table. And how do the democrats protect American commerce and American seamen? They dismiss our infant navy; they dismiss the commanders, and turn adrift the sailors; by management, they force the ablest sea officer in the country to withdraw from the service and live in retirement, and as a complete defence against the impressment of American seamen by the English fleets, and their capture, imprisonment and death by the French, they send forth Gun Boat No. 1, with a two and thirty pounder in her stern. It is said of Truxton that he would never allow of stern chasers aboard his ship, because he never meant to fly from any enemy; but the present warriors, it seems, have determined to have guns no where

else, as if they never intended to fight except when in the act of running away.

Such is the philosophical admiration of the affairs of a great and powerful nation!

From the New England Repository.

More of the Philosophico-Jeffersonick good-for-nothing-Gun Boats. A gentleman not altogether unacquainted with the construction of floating batteries has seen Mr. Jefferson's admirable improvement not exhibited gratis in the Southern States, and has described to us a few of its peculiarities. We are not acquainted with the technical language of ship building, but will endeavour to communicate what we have learned of this wonderful machine.

The principal innovation seems to be in the convenient management of the bowsprit, which is not fixed in the stem of the boat as in common vessels, but may be considerably elevated by tackles, when occasion requires. When the boat arrives to a proper situation for execution, the bowsprit is raised by the tackles, and the gun is run out under it. The passage in the stem, occupied by the bowsprit, now becomes a gun port; the gun is discharged and the bowsprit is again lowered into its place. Now is not this ingenious? It is true, when the bowsprit is raised the rigging attached to it becomes slack and of course gives no support in the mast, but if the commander only has the sense to wait for a stark calm before he makes use of his thunder, there will be no danger of the mast's going overboard, and Mr. Jefferson is never in a hurry to cause the effusion of human blood.

The vessel is very unweildy, for the purpose for which it is intended, but here again we must remark an unquestionable advantage. The bad sailing of the vessel will prevent the possibility of escape from any enemy, and of course, the equipage must fight in self defence, whenever they can catch an opportunity to elevate the bowsprit, and run out the gun.

The objection that these boats will be in danger of being swamped if used, when there is any considerable sea, is certainly futile, for is it not evident they may be kept in our rivers, and not be exposed to the vicissitudes of wind and weather on our coasts? From present appearances, it is very probable our commerce will soon be molested in our rivers, and then the objection falls.

On further inquiry we learn that the mast is supported by strong stays, independent of the bowsprit. This may obviate the danger of carrying away the mast, but the new method of topping up the bowsprit, must slacken the gibstay, at every shot, and we leave it to mariners to determine the inconveniences which must result from such a constant interruption in the balance of the sails, in the time of action. The vessel is very flat and may probably make speed before the wind, but should the enemy approach to leeward, the only alternative will be to conquer or strike.

PROCLAMATION.

By Colonel Thomas Barrow, his Majesty's Superintendent, &c. &c.

Whereas, the Mahogany exported from this settlement to America, is

limited, by the instructions of Government, to his Majesty's superintendent, to seventeen inches in its broadest dimensions; and WHEREAS, the Magistrates and committees representing the inhabitants at large, from motives of public utility, have applied to his Majesty's superintendent to extend such limitation to twenty inches. It is, therefore, hereby ordered and directed, that until his Majesty's pleasure be known, all vessels trading from any place in the bay of Honduras, where British settlers are permitted to cut Mahogany, and to export the same to any part or dependency of the United States of America, be permitted to take on board and carry away Mahogany, not exceeding 20 inches in its broadest dimensions, subject to the following restrictions and regulations, viz.

I. That all vessels, trading to and from America, do enter at the river's mouth, as heretofore: and that the master of such vessel or vessels, together with the consignee or some other respectable inhabitant, do, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel or vessels, sign a bond to the secretary of his Majesty's superintendent, to comply with those regulations, under penalty of one hundred pounds.

II. That the master of such vessel or vessels, together with the consignee or some other responsible inhabitant, who may become his surety, do deliver, upon oath, into the Secretary's office, a particular invoice or bill of measurement, to be sworn by a regular sworn measurer, of every log or piece of Mahogany, shipped on board such vessel or vessels, and if Mahogany of greater dimensions than hereby specified shall be deemed a lawful prize, as in such cases usual.

III. That the masters of all such vessels, or their sureties do pay the usual fees into the secretary's office, at the time of reporting invoice or bill of measurement.

IV. That all persons that do at present, or that hereafter may follow the occupation or profession of a measurer, shall be sworn by a Magistrate to act, as relates to him or them, in due conformity to the proclamation of his Majesty's superintendent, and the orders and regulations issued thereupon; a certificate of which oath, under the hand and seal of one or more Magistrates, to be lodged in the office of the secretary of his Majesty's superintendent.

V. The articles that will be permitted to be imported into this settlement in American bottoms, are namely provisions, live stock, and lumber. Given under my hand and seal at Belize, the 14th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

(Signed)

THOS. BARROW.

By order of his Majesty's Superintendent,

R. EDWARDS, Sec'y.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Boston, September 6.

New Hampshire election.

The returns from all the towns (153) we have heard from, gives the

Federal,	9989
Democratic,	9542

Federal majority 447.

This majority will be increased by the votes from Grafton county.

The votes in the above 153 towns for governor, were for Gilman, 10,709—Langdon, 10,681. Democratic decrease, 1089—Federal decrease, 720.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

It is rumored that Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, and his little Baltimore Beauty, have taken French leave, and tacitly shipped off in the vessel which carries general Armstrong, our late appointed minister, to Nantes.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States Schooner Nautilus, dated

"SYRACUSE, April 17.

Every exertion is now making for the liberation of the prisoners in Tripoli. What the plan of operation for the summer is, I know not. It is said by some, that the commodore (whose activity and enterprise does him great honour) intends with the force he has collected, to bombard the town; o-

thers suppose a negotiation for peace is on foot. The destruction of the Philadelphia made some difference in the treatment of the prisoners—not so much however as was expected, they were only more closely confined for a short time but experienced no personal severity. They were all well when we heard from them last, and in as good spirits as their situation could admit. The Tunisians had purchased the ship and were to have taken her to Tunis in a few days.

"We had a brush not long since with the Tripolitan gun boats, who very prudently kept under the guns of the batteries.

"I have much pleasure of informing you of several captures made by the different vessels of the squadron, the first of which I suppose you have before heard of, by the Enterprize, with the Tripolitan ambassador on board, and presents to the grand seignor.—An English brig by the Nautilus, and a ship by the Syren, the two lost for a violation of the blockade. These captures have excited much surprise in this quarter; and it is said we have not a sufficient force to constitute a blockade, which is I assure you most rigidly enforced, and no vessel suffered to enter the port without a passport from the commodore. The prize made by the Syrene, is said to have a considerable quantity of specie on board.

"P. S. Since writing the above it has been determined to send the brig we captured off Tripoli, to the United States for legal adjudication. Mr. Cox goes in her to Philadelphia, as prize master.—One of the other prizes has been taken into service, under the command of lieutenant Dent—he is called the Scourge brig.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 18.

MARRIED, on Thursday last, Mr. LAMBERT W. SPENCER, merchant in this town, to Miss ANNA SPENCER, daughter of Col. P. Spencer, of Talbot county.

DEPARTED this life on Saturday morning last, after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. SUSANNA COATS, consort of Doctor JOHN COATS, of this town—and on the following day her remains were attended by a numerous Concourse of Friends and Acquaintances to White Marsh Church, where they were deposited with due and appropriate solemnity.

From the Albany Centinel.

COMMUNICATION.

On Sunday morning the afflicted Mrs. HAMILTON attended divine service in the Presbyterian Church in this city, with her three little sons.

At the close of the Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nott, her eldest son dropped on his face in a fainting fit.

Two gentlemen immediately raised him, and while bearing him out of the church, the afflicted mother sprang forward, in the agonies of grief and despair, towards her apparently lifeless son.

The heart rending scenes she has recently struggled with, called forth all the fine-spun sensibilities of her nature—and seemed to say that, that nature must, and will be indulged in its keenest sorrows.—She was overpowered in the conflict, and likewise sunk—uttering such heart rending groans—and inward sighs—as would have melted into mingled sympathies even Burr himself.

Both of them soon revived—and while the little son was supported standing on the steps yet speechless, the most afflicting scene presented itself—a scene, could it be placed on canvas by the hand of a master—would be extremely interesting and impressive. The mother in this tender situation, fastened herself upon the son—with her head reclining on his left shoulder—the agonies so strongly painted on her countenance—her long flowing weeds—the majesty of her person—the

position of both—and above all, the peculiarity of their trying situation in the recent loss of a husband, and a father—who could refrain from invoking on the head of the guilty author of their miseries those curses he so richly merits?

The curse of living despised, and execrated by the voice of a whole nation—the curse of being held up to the view of future ages—A MONSTER—and an ASSASSIN.

DIED, on Thursday last, at an advanced age, Mr. WILLIAM AKERS, of Talbot county.

On the same day departed this life Mr. PHILEMON HAMBLETON, of Talbot county.

The following extracts of letters, though rather inexplicable, are interesting, as they serve to throw some light upon the character and propensities of our new brethren, for whose society we pay only Fifteen Millions of Dollars.—They are from the Natchez Herald.—

Extract of letter, dated August 7.

"Returning this morning from the vicinity of Little Bayou Sara, I met not far from the line, 21 armed men; on passing a house within my view they founded a French horn, and unfurled a flag composed of four white and three blue stripes, a yellow field and two red stars; they were mounted, armed with rifles and pistols, and wore a deep blue and yellow cockade. Among the party I recognized some of the planters of Feliciana, and one man whom I knew, on passing me, declared he would be in possession of Baton Rouge Fort in 24 hours: I have since learned, that their plan is to take the different alcaldes, or commandants as they go along; so that we may naturally suppose our neighbour O'Connor is in the strings ere this.—As I get more of the particulars you shall have them.

"While writing, a party of men and women have passed in ribbons and plumage—amongst them are J. S. and Mrs. A.—"

Extract of another letter, dated August 8, received at five o'clock, P. M. this day.

"The K—and their party amounting as I am informed to nearly three hundred men, set out yesterday to take Baton Rouge. It is supposed they will effect it, and perhaps seize the whole country as far as the Mobile river; I have learnt that there were a number of American citizens of the party, which I regret. Those insurgents have hoisted the American flag. I believe if there had been United States troops stationed at Fort Adams, the citizens here, nor any other in this neighbourhood, would have suffered to collect in opposition to our government, nor to invade the rights of a peaceable neighbouring nation."

The governor of the state of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation offering a reward of eight hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall arrest or cause to be arrested, a certain Edward Gobin who shot H. Donnel, esq. on the 27th of July last, and four hundred dollars for each accomplice of the principal.

Telegraphic.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

The following communication is received by a merchant of the city of Philadelphia, from a source upon which perfect reliance may be placed.

Madrid, July 16, 1804.

"The supplication of the American minister on the subject of the convention, has at length drawn from this court the following propositions, upon the acceptance of which only will that instrument be ratified.

1. That time be allowed to give notice to their subjects of the convention, which has not yet been done, as they considered the business, totally abandoned by the American government.

2. That the article relating to prizes carried into Spanish ports by French cruisers be totally expunged, and all claims upon the Spanish government, on that account, be forever relinquished.

3. That the act of the United States, authorising the president to establish

one or more ports on the river Mobile be immediately repealed.

After a proper remonstrance by the American minister on the subject, he demanded his passports; and will actually depart from hence in the course of the ensuing week.

It is expected too that all the Americans will be obliged to leave this place in a few days.

Nothing of course, but war is spoke of. Nevertheless, Mr. Yrujo is instructed with full powers, and it may happen that what could not be obtained here, will be granted at Washington.

The people of this country affect to treat with contempt any opposition on the part of the United States, as they have, from your side, such information as leads them to believe, that America is only a great merchant, who calculates upon the probable loss or gain by a war or peace, and will determine as the balance of interest may preponderate, without regard to national honor.

Nevertheless, if we except the French, there is no other nation that they so much apprehend mischief from. Your vicinity to their colonies, and the mild principles of your government, are a constant source of anxiety to them, and occasions both fear and hatred to you.

General Moreau is now at Barcelona, on his way to America, where he means to pass the remainder of his life, by permission of the emperor.

Even this circumstance has given some alarm here."

"An intelligent merchant of this city has favored us with the following important letter received from a character of the first respectability at Cadiz, dated

"July 20th. 1804.

"In my last of the 19th ult. I advised you of the failure of our crops, since which our harvest has turned out even more unfavorable than was at first apprehended, and I know not from whence we can receive supplies adequate to our wants, unless from your side of the Atlantic. The threatening appearances of hostilities between this country and yours, have lately arisen to so alarming a height, that your ambassador Mr. Pinckney, has actually demanded his passports, and I presume before this time has left Madrid. If war takes place, we shall be reluctantly forced into the measure in defence of our dearest and best rights, and as it must be interesting to you to be informed of the principal cause of dispute, I enclose you an extract of a letter I have just received from a Spanish gentleman at Madrid, who possesses the best opportunities of information. It will explain to you the pretensions of your administration in regard to the extent of Louisiana, who in order to enforce a submission to their unwarrantable claims to West Florida, may involve our countries in a contest, which would be deeply distressing to us, and could never be approved of or become popular in the United States, because unsupported by even a plausible pretext or the shadow of equity."

"MADRID, July 12, 1804."

"Although 'tis understood that the refusal of this government to ratify the convention with the United States was produced by the inadmissible demands of the latter respecting the extent of Louisiana, yet the most alarming grounds of misunderstanding between our court and Mr. Pinckney, are in reality the pretensions set up by the American government to West Florida, which is all that tract of country lying east of the Mississippi, and extending as far as the river Perdido, excepting, however, therefrom the island of New Orleans, which attaches to Louisiana."

This territory, Spain will never relinquish unless for a fair equivalent, but, she does not dispute the title of the United States to Louisiana properly so called, although France has never complied with those conditions by the execution of which she was to have acquired a right to that province. In regard to East and West Florida, they were originally ceded by France to England, by the treaty of peace of 1763, who at the same time ceded to Spain the island of New Orleans and the territory west of the Mississippi, which we have held ever since without

any alteration of boundaries whatever.

In 1780, we conquered from Great Britain all the country east of the Mississippi, then divided into East & West Florida, which conquests were confirmed to us by the definitive treaty of peace of 1783. It is here to be observed that West Florida, has ever since retained that name, and formed no part of Louisiana, as originally ceded by France to Spain, but having been conquered by the latter it remained a separate government as when under the dominion of England, and independent of Louisiana, possessing a governor appointed by the crown, who was in a certain degree as well as the governor of Louisiana dependent on the government of Havana.

It is evident that the treaty of cession of Louisiana first by Spain to France, and secondly by France to the United States, never did or could in the remotest degree contemplate or include *West Florida*, inasmuch as that instrument makes no mention of Florida, by which name alone that country has been known ever since 1763, a period of 41 years.

The description of the ceded territory given in the royal order of the Spanish court addressed to the intendant of Louisiana to deliver up that province to general Victor, is also clear and precise, 'tis therein styled a *retrocession* of Louisiana, with the same extent is possessed when ceded by France to the crown of Spain.

As well might the American government claim *East Florida* also under her construction of the terms of the cession, because previous to the year 1719 France claimed all the country east of the Mississippi under the appellation of Louisiana, and did actually grant an exclusive privilege to the commerce thereof, to the famous Crozat.

If any thing further can be required to render the treaty still more clear and definite on this head, the intentions and meaning of the originally contracting parties must surely be deemed conclusive and final. The marquis de Casa Calvo, commissioner on the part of Spain, and Monsieur L'Auffat on the part of France, had respectively orders, the one to deliver, and the other to receive Louisiana, without any reference or allusion whatever to *West Florida*, and the act of delivery was thus completed conformably to those instructions from the two courts.

The interpretation given by the United States to the treaty of cession, is therefore equally extravagant and untenable, and will never be sanctioned or submitted to by the Spanish court, although the annihilation of the monarchy should become a possible consequence of its rejection of so degrading a proposal.

You may judge from the translation of my friends letter of the unjust pretensions of your government, an adherence to which, and that too for a barren and unimportant tract of country compared with Louisiana, would forever tarnish the honor of your nation, and stamp it with the character of that grasping ambition from which the alone of all the powers of the earth has been heretofore exempt.

Cooper's Point, 10th March, 1804.

RESPECTFUL FRIENDS,

As you have published my method of fusing cider with using glass, which is a foreign article, and expensive; and as I have by one of my whimsical experiments discovered a method new to me, and with a domestic material, generally thrown away as useless, which on the first trial has succeeded far better than using glass ever did with me; and as it is my disposition to wish that any useful discovery which Providence throws in my way, may be useful to my fellow citizens, I send you an account of it which you are at liberty to make what use of you please.

Having killed a bullock a few days previous to the last meeting of the legislature, and my people having boiled the feet more than common, and let the liquor stand till cold, I perceived it to be a thick jelly, resembling dissolved using glass, and having some cider not fined, tried the above said jelly, by warming it till dissolved, then drew some of the cider I intended to try with it, and mixed both together gradually in a tub, and kept constantly

stirring the mixture till cold, then strained it and put the mixture into the hogheads of cider, mixing the whole as well as possible by working it with a stick split in four parts and put in at the bung hole. I directed it to be racked off in ten days, which was done, and on my return home found it as fine as any cider I ever saw, and greatly improved in flavor. If you think proper to publish any part of the above, it will be best to do it soon, as cider fines best previous to the trees being in bloom.

JOSEPH COOPER.
Wilson & Blackwell.

W E L L S.

C. Cavert Deraux, of the society of agriculture, of the department of the Seine, in France, has published a method of restoring the utility of wells, and procuring water in almost every situation.

The ground is perforated by a borer. In the perforation is placed a wooden pipe, which is driven down with a mallet, after which the boring is again continued, that the pipe may be driven still farther. In proportion as the cavity of the borer becomes loaded, it is drawn up and emptied, and in time, by the addition of new portions of wooden pipe, the boring is carried to great depths, and water is generally obtained.

It depends on circumstances, whether the result shall be a well or a fountain upon the great or less elevation of the reservoir, from which the fluid is supplied. If the reservoir, or vertical head of the water obtained, should prove higher in its level than the surface of the ground, the water springs up, and the result is not a well, but a fountain. If on the contrary, the level be low, the water cannot rise above some elevation beneath the upper orifice of the cylinder; it is then a well.

Wells formed in this manner are, our author observes, preferable to the common ones. They are less expensive, and the supply of water is more certain and abundant. In fact, in the common construction of wells, when the workmen have arrived at the water, and the springs gain on them, it is necessary to fix the windlase, and a well is too often formed which supplies but a moderate quantity of water and is dry in summer.

In this case, the best and only remedy is that here recommended. In order to recover the water in these dry wells, it is necessary to perforate the bottom, insert a cylindrical pipe, and proceed in search of water at a greater depth. The author speaks of this method as capable of speedily affording a large quantity of water, as of great utility in a camp or fortress; and when the waters near the surface are not of good quality, this is the best method of proceeding in search of better at a greater depth.

When wells have in large towns been rendered useless, by drains from privies infecting the ground, the well must first be emptied, and the bottom perforated, so as to reach the lower body of water, which being thus insulated by the cylindrical pipe, rises pure into the body of the pump, which is fixed for that purpose.

An experiment on the plan of Mr. D. was lately made at Charleston, (S. C.) by a Mr. Longstreet with the happiest success. This gentleman conceived the idea, that by penetrating 40 or 50 feet he would get below the bad water, and find a plentiful supply of a purer fluid than the surface afforded. Having penetrated about 12 feet from the surface, muddy brackish water filled the well fast, and after he had continued to the depth of 20 feet it finally overcome the most strenuous exertions to empty it. Mr. Longstreet replaced a considerable portion of the earth in the well, and laying aside his spade, drove down a hollow tube of three inches in diameter, in the cavity of which a machine for boring was introduced. These were made to penetrate through the earth to the depth of 54 feet from the surface when the water ascended through the tube 73 feet, and with such rapidity as to yield 15 gallons in a minute. The water was found to be of an excellent quality, and readily lathered with soap. Mr. L. passed through nine different strata of earth, and finally obtained the pure water in a stratum of sand.

ST. DOMINGO, September 11,

The French still hold what is called the Spanish part of St. Domingo;—with the city of that name, and the port St. Jago. Gen. Ferrand commands in chief. He has defeated Des-salines (the black general) who lost one thousand men. Captain CASTEL, an aid de-camp of general FERRAND, has lately arrived in the United States to demand succors of M. Pichon.—Boston Cent.

We are authorized to say, that Mr. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH will serve in the next General Assembly if elected.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,

HAVING heretofore intimated to some of my friends a design of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly, and being encouraged by them in the hope of meeting with your approbation, I have deemed it most proper and respectful to apprise you thus generally of that intention and to make you a tender of my services as one of your Representatives: If you should think proper, my Fellow-Citizens, to repose so much confidence in me as to bestow on me your votes, and to commit your interests to my care, I can only on my part, assure you, that I will devote to your Service whatever of ability or industry I possess.

I am with all respect
Your Humble Servant.
JOHN TURNER.
September 11, 1804. 40 3w

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable wholly to discharge.

WILLIAM P. RIDGAWAY.
Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 1st, 1804.

For Sale

SIXTY Thousand Acres of most excellent LAND in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from Delaware.

This Land is admirably calculated for Grass and Grain, in a very healthy Country, some what hilly, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good Water, abounds in Mill-Seats and is within a few miles of the village of Belbany, which will probably be the County Town. A Turnpike Road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper End of this Land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, and at the Delaware meeting a Turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed. Thirty-five families are settled on the tract, by purchase from me. Having been on the Land, I can recommend it, but I am desirous that every man who means to purchase, should examine it previously, as I trust the more it is known the better will it be liked.

The value of the Tract must be much increased by its small distance from Philadelphia, there being no large body of good unsettled Land, that I know of, so near to that City.

One third, or one fourth, of the purchase money, (as may suit the Buyer) must be paid down, the Residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly Payments, with Interest.

EDWD. TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1804. 15w

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I shall apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS HARDING.
Caroline county, Sept. 18, 1804.

All persons in Dorchester county remaining in arrears to the Editor for the Herald and Printing-Business, are hereby notified that their accounts are left with Mr. REID of Cambridge for settlement: They are therefore earnestly requested to prepare themselves for the payment of the balances due immediately.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Vacation having terminated, EASTON ACADEMY, is again opened for the Instruction of Youth, in the Classics, Mathematics, and other Branches of Education.—Parents who wish their Children to progress in the Mathematics, and at the same time to acquire a knowledge of the English Grammar, may have them instructed in the latter, by sending them during the forenoon into the Classical School, and paying an adequate proportion of the sum allotted for Tuition to each Department.

There is a Vacancy for a Boarder not exceeding 12 years of age in the house of the Principal.
Sept. 17, 1804. 3w

Public Sale,

On the premises, on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 12 o'clock if fair, if not the next fair day—

PART of a tract of land called the Advantage, lying in Talbot county, containing about one hundred acres.—The advantages of this property possess, are greater than any other I know on Choptank river.—This land is bounded on the south by the river, with about one hundred acres of marsh, and on the north by Tuckers creek with an excellent Herring Fishery.—This land has a large proportion of Wood and Timber of an excellent quality.—The improvements, with a small expence may be made very comfortable; about one half of the arable land is rich.—The whole may be highly improved in a few years, as this is one of the best places in Talbot county for stock. One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining half a credit will be given, which time of credit will be made known on the day of sale by W. PATTEN.

Who will give a good title to the land when the money is paid.
Sep. 11, 1804. 38 3w

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

The House & Lots

Where Doctor Martin now lives.
JOSEPH MARTIN.
July 30th, 1804. 1f.

Notice.

ONCE more the subscriber earnestly requests that all persons indebted to the estate of John Palmer, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 25th of September next, otherwise they will by law be excluded from any part of said estate.

FRANCIS PALMER, } Adm'r
OR NOW
FRANCIS TOWNSEND. }
August 28th 1804. 3w 37

20 dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, residing near Easton, a NEGRO LAD named ADAM: He is about 17 years of age, and supposed to be about 5 feet high; He is of a dark complexion, has a scar on the left temple by the kick of a horse, and is bold and impudent in conversation; His clothing, when he started, were a striped gingham Jacket, and trousers of nankeen; but these he will probably change, as well as his name.—Whoever will deliver said negro to the subscriber, or lodge him in any Jail so that his master get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward with reasonable expences.

JESSE SHANAHAN.
Easton, Talbot County }
Aug. 14, 1804 } 35

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

APPRENTICES INDENTURES
For sale at this office.

THOS. & SAML. WAINRIGHT, Cabinet and Chair-Makers,

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by JAMES HOLMS, as a Tavern. Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner. By a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.

N. B. An apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business.

Boston, Sept 3d, 1804.

38

A valuable Farm FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being duly authorized and empowered by the Rev. WILLIAM GIBSON, and Mrs. ANN GIBSON, his mother, to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation, hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil adapted to every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting-Creek, which issues out of Miles-River in Talbot County. It contains by estimation about 320 acres of Land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with Fish, Fowl and Oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable: A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser—Persons desirous of purchasing may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton, Talbot county.

OWEN KENNARD,

Attorney in fact.

4th September, 1804.

38

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES EARLE DENNY, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 3d day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand this 3d day of September, Anno Domini 1804.

HENRY BANNING, Ex'r. of

J. E. DENNY.

Sept. 4th, 1804.

38

Potts's Mill FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to sale at public Auction (on the premises) Wednesday the twenty sixth day of September next if fair, if not the next fair day, a very valuable Grift-Mill. This property is situated on the head Branch of St. Michael's River—and from its vicinity to Easton, (lying about five miles therefrom) would be a very valuable acquisition to any person who might purchase the same.

The terms of sale will be as follows: the highest bidder to become the purchaser; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the day of sale—and the property will be conveyed to the purchaser after the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of
Huntington, Trustee.

Talbot county, 28th Aug. 1804.

39

Commission Business.

The subscriber has commenced the commission business at No. 6, Pratt Street, for the sale of

WHEAT, CORN, TOBACCO, &c.

AND solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business entrusted to his care shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Baltimore, August 10th 1804.

35

6w

For Sale,

PART of a tract of Land, called BROOMLY LAMBERT, containing about five hundred acres. For terms apply to WILLIAM RICHMOND, living near the Premises, or to

JAMES DAVIDSON.

Queen Anne's County,
July 25, 1804.

35 6w

BY Order of the Chancellor, the creditors of John Winn Harrison, deceased, of Talbot county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within three months from this date, being the day appointed for the sale of a part of the real estate of said John Winn Harrison, deceased.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

Talbot county, August 6, 1804.

33

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on Tuesday the 5th of June, 1804:

ORDERED,

That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of Thirty Dollars upon each share respectively, on or before the 10th day of September next.

And at a meeting held at the same place on Wednesday the 25th July, 1804,

ORDERED,

That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of Forty Dollars upon each share respectively, on or before the first day of November next. The payments to be made to the following persons:

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.

Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.

Kinsey Johns, New-Castle.

William Coach, Christiana.

George Gale, Cecil county.

Wm. Hemley, Q. Ann's county.

By whom certificates of stock will be delivered on payment of the instalment and arrearages due on the 10th September next.

The above gentlemen are also authorized to receive all arrearages and subscriptions to the remaining shares.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"That the President and Directors shall have full power from time to time at money shall be wanted, to make and sign orders for that purpose, and direct at what time and in what proportion the proprietors shall advance and pay the sums subscribed, which orders shall be advertised at least three months in some of the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to pay their said proportions within one month after the time of payment so ordered and advertised, the said President and Directors may sell at auction and convey to the purchasers the share or shares of such proprietor so refusing or neglecting, giving at least three months notice of the sale, in some of the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, and after retaining the sum due and charges of sale out of the money produced thereby, they shall refund and pay the overplus, if any, to the former owner, and if such sale shall not produce the full sum ordered to be paid as aforesaid with incidental charges, the said President and Directors may, in the name of the company, sue for and recover the balance by action of debt or on the case; and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as if the said sale had been made by the original proprietors."

Notice is hereby given, that the act of incorporation will be carried into effect upon all such persons and shares as may remain delinquent on the 10th September next.

Books of transfer for transferring the shares of the company are now open, and transfers will be received by Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia, and Edward Gilpin, Wilmington.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

To be Rented,

Two Tenements now occupied by Joseph Hoskins, and Dr. Earle.

THE Subscriber is now ready to contract with any Person who wants to rent either of the said Houses.

A Second handed Coach for sale on easy terms.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.

Aug. 20, 1804.

37

Princess Anne, 26th August, 1804.

From the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the Sale of the Real Estate of the late WILLIAM ADAMS, deceased, in the same order in which it is advertised to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, of October next.

LAMBERT HYLAND.

H. J. CARROLL.

LANDS FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale, on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to Auction, on the following days, viz.

On Tuesday the 9th of Oct. next, a comfortable and pleasant House and Lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.

On Wednesday the 10th, part of a tract of Land called Mill Lot, near the head of Tony-tank Creek, adjoining the Lands of Capt. Robert Dashiell.

On Thursday the 11th, that valuable farm at the head of Wicomico Creek, containing 330 acres—200 of which are arable and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Indian Corn and Tobacco—The other part is heavily loaded with excellent Timber—The improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house—Cook room—dairy, smoke house, and many other office houses—two large Barns, Granary, Stables, &c. On Friday the 12th of the same month—A farm on the Devils-Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty five of which are arable—Forty-nine in woods—and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh—The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant nor commodious; but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality—The terms of sale directed by the High Court of Appeals are as follow:—The purchaser or purchasers, to give Bond with security to be approved of by the trustees, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—One third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—And the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND,

HENRY JAMES CARROLL, } Trustees

Somerset County,

Princess Anne, July 21st 1804.

33

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Farm in Black-Water, Dorchester county, six miles from Cambridge, which contains upwards of 300 acres of land of the first quality in that part of the county. For terms apply to Samuel Pitt, Esq. who lives adjoining, or to the subscriber, who also offers for sale forty-five acres of excellent wood land within five miles of Easton lying on the road leading from White Marsh Church to Dover Ferry, which will be laid off into lots, if required, to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH MARTIN,

Near the Trappe.

Aug. 1st 1804.

N. B. The Firm of Joseph Martin & Co. intend carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business more extensively than usual the ensuing year at their present yard, where they have for sale a quantity of good hat wool, and will shortly have a large quantity of excellent Leather of all kinds which they will sell low for cash or hides.

As considerable inconvenience attends the custom of taking in hides and skins to Tan and Curry for shares or cash, they beg leave to decline any thing of the kind for the future, but will give cash or leather for these articles.

The dwelling house and some of the lots attached to the yard are offered for rent the ensuing year.

J. M.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

50 dollars reward:

RAN away from Cambridge on Wednesday the fifteenth day of August, 1804, a Negro man named JIM, 21 years old, about five feet nine inches high, very black, a flat nose, thick lips, white teeth, a large beard for a Negro of his age, if he has not got some one to shave him, he had a black cloth coat, an over jacket striped with yellow and white, he has been seen with none but coarse shirt and trousers, Whoever takes up the said Negro and brings or secures him so that the owner shall get him again, shall receive the above reward paid by me.

JOHN COOK STEWART.

August 28, 1804.

37

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the Subscribers, or to either of them, for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as speedily as possible.

SAM'L CHAMBERLAINE,

Ns. HAMMOND,

Hy. HOLLYDAY,

Easton, 20th August, 1804.

4w.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as early as possible.

SARAH DICKINSON, Ex'r.

Aug. 28, 1804.

37

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about one thousand bushels of prime nice Seed-Wheat, of the red chaff-bearded, at two dollars per Bushel.

WM. B. SMITH.

Perry-Hall. August 26th, 1804.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is with great pleasure that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the Water of Barren-Creek spring—I had been, for several weeks very much afflicted with fevers, particularly in the night; my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was so extremely debilitated as to be barely able to move—During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and indeed often obliged to lie down—I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious.—In this situation I went to Barren-Creek springs towards the end of last August, determined to give the Water a fair trial: I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; this from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed; my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a fine appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor—Although I staid only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health.

JAMES KEMP.

July 20th 1804.

The Testimony of Charles Vaughan.

I was taken about the 21st of February, 1799, with a most violent Rheumatism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in twelve hours after I was taken; I had two Physicians called in immediately who attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief, but still continued in that state until about the middle of August, at which time I went to Barren-Creek springs, determined to give the water a fair trial—I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; balthed in it every morning and evening—This, from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial.—The first week I was obliged to ride in a Carriage to the spring—the second and third week I rode on horse back, although I staid only three weeks, I found myself so much relieved, I went home, and in two months I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.

Eastern Shore



Intelligencer.

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

[VOL. xvth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1804.

[NO. 741.]

MR. KICHERER.

The following short account of this missionary's labors in Africa, appears in a late British publication. After having labored about four years among the Hottentots Mr. K. found his health greatly impaired by incessant labors and hardships; and having occasion to visit his native country, (Holland), on account of family concerns, determined to bring with him three of his sable converts,—they arrived a few months since in London.

On the 5th of December, 1789, Mr. Kicherer, together with Dr. Vanderkemp, Mr. Edmond, and Mr. Edwards, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, where they arrived in March 1799.—At the very time of their arrival, a deputation of three Boschmen came thither, earnestly desiring that some good men might be sent to instruct them. The missionaries considered this as a clear call to visit the poor wild Hottentots. Messrs. Kicherer and Edwards were appointed to this work; and leaving Cape Town, May 22, 1803, they proceeded to Rodezand, where Mr. Vofs was then minister. Here they met a hearty welcome, and were fit apart to the work of the ministry.

On the 25th of June they left Rodezand, & laden with presents of their friends. Their journey lay through very difficult passes of the mountains, so that it was necessary to add fourteen oxen to their own, in order to climb the steep ascents. Sometimes they travelled for many days without the sight of a human being, surrounded only by steep rocks and cliffs. Here and there they found cultivated spots and were hospitably entertained by the farmers, who occasionally gave them sheep and other stores. At other times they slept in the open desert, exposed to the danger of lions and tigers, which greatly abound in that country.

About the end of July they passed the last inhabited house of Rodezand; and found the country almost without a blade of grass. The eggs of the ostriches, however, contributed to their comfortable support. After travelling seven days without meeting a human creature, they arrived at a place where a few Boschmen resided, three of whom came to them. Next day they were visited by about twenty more.—At length they reached the spot intended for their abode, which they called Happy Prospect Fountain; and immediately began to build a house and plant a garden.

Here they commenced their labors among thirty or forty people, first teaching them to spell Dutch. The Lord was now pleased to send them a man and his wife, who, understanding the language both of the Hottentots and the Dutch became very useful to them as their interpreter, &c. The people among whom he labored, were chiefly Boschmen; the most savage and ferocious of that country. The doctrine of a Supreme Being was entirely unknown to them; they did not know they had immortal souls; but were, in most respects, "like the beasts that perish." Their habitations are among the rocks; where they dig a small round den, about three feet deep, which they sometimes cover with reeds. Here they spend most of their time in sleep, except when roused by hunger, when they fall forth in quest of some wild beasts; but when

unsuccessful in this attempt, they make shift to subsist upon snakes, mice, or wild onions; and such is their idleness, that rather than be at the pains of seeking food, they will live several days together without it!

The people being in general afraid to come near an European, Mr. Kicherer was under the necessity of tempting them at first, by giving them a little tobacco; of which they are extravagantly fond. He would then take the opportunity of showing them the great difference between the Christians and themselves, in the superior comforts enjoyed by the former, was occasioned by the knowledge of God; of whose nature and perfections they would hear with great astonishment.

A fit, Mr. Kicherer attempting to preach to them systematically;—but he found little effect from this.—He then had recourse to the method which the Moravians found the most useful,—simply preaching the love and death of Jesus Christ; and inviting them to come to him, that they might have life. He would tell them how happy he found his own heart when the love of God was fixed abroad in it; and would advise them to go aside and pray that the Lord would teach them, by his Spirit, to know whether he was his messenger or not.

For a considerable time he remained in a painful uncertainty, whether his labors were blessed to the real conversion of any of his hearers. Yet in this situation, he was enabled to leave the matter with God,—desiring to be faithful whether successful or not.

From that time, his labors were greatly blessed. He had the most undoubted evidence of the solid conversion of many souls. One of the first of these was a man, called John, who was brought under deep convictions of sin; for he had been a most notorious offender. He lived about five or six months after; during which time his experience was wonderful. His heart was wholly taken up with the love of Christ, to that he could scarcely bear to speak of worldly things; and he died rejoicing in the Lord, saying to his teacher, "I die, depending on the blood and righteousness of Christ; I go to Heaven; and there I will wait for you." His son, who came from a distance to see his dying father, was also converted, obtained his liberty from his master, and is now usefully employed as a school master in the settlement.

Mr. Kicherer would sometimes take a walk in the fields, and find, scattered here and there, prostrate on the ground, several of his congregation; and some with a child in each hand, pouring out their souls to God in the most lively and copious strains. Thus was he encouraged to go forward amidst his arduous labors. Before he left Zak river to visit Europe, he had baptized about thirty four adult persons, and fifty children. He had a stated congregation, of about six hundred persons, in a great measure civilized, and dwelling together. He has a building pretty large for a church. The unbaptized live behind his house in huts; a number of which in a circular form, inclosing their cattle, are called *Kraals*; while the baptized inhabit houses of the European form, placed in front of his dwelling. He has had the unspeakable satisfaction of perceiving an universal change in the people, who are become

literally, as well as spiritually, *new creatures*. Those who were so filthy, that a civilized person could scarcely approach them, are now clean; instead of being naked, or only covered with a dirty sheep's skin, they are now decently clothed; and those who knew not there was a God, are become devout worshippers of God, and fervent lovers of Jesus Christ; industrious and obliging, bringing up their offspring in the fear of the Lord. The concern of these dear people in parting from their father and pastor for a whole year, was indescribable; and they are now eagerly withing for his return by the month of March.

COMMERCIALLY INTERESTING.

It has frequently been a question among the merchants of the United States, whether a discharge and certificate under the bankrupt law of the United States would be a bar to an action brought in a foreign country by a citizen of that country for a debt contracted there.

The question is deeply interesting to merchants, because those whose misfortunes have induced the necessity of their becoming a bankrupt, are more frequently than any others obliged to go abroad. If, then, they are liable to be harassed with suits by their foreign creditors, when all their property is taken from them, they expose themselves to great inconvenience and distress. We understand, that the general sentiment among our merchants is, that a certificate under the bankrupt law of the United States is a discharge from all debts wherever due. Ever attentive to the interest of our commercial friends, we lately propounded the question to a professional gentleman, and received from him the following answer.

"The question you propose has for a long time been considered a doubtful one, and judges as well as lawyers of eminence, have been divided upon it. The weight of opinion, however, in the United States, as far as I have been able to collect it, has been, that a certificate under the bankrupt law of one country is not a bar to action brought in another by a subject of that other for a debt contracted there. As far as it respects the operation of the bankrupt laws of the United States, or of any of the individual States, in England, the question has been, not long since, settled by an unanimous decision of the court of King's Bench.—Mr. Buchanan of Baltimore was indebted to a Mr. Smith, a subject of Great Britain. He was discharged under the then insolvent law of Maryland, and the order of discharge was analogous and equivalent to a certificate of bankruptcy and was so considered by the court. He shortly after went to England where a suit was commenced against him, by Smith.—To this suit he pleaded his discharge &c. but the court was unanimously of opinion that it was no bar to the action, and so clearly so that they did not even hear the plaintiff's counsel. The opinion of the judges was delivered as follows."

Lord KENTON, C. J. It is impossible to say a contract made in one country is to be governed by the laws of another. It might as well be contended that if the state of Maryland had enacted that no debts due from its

own subjects to the subjects of England should be paid, the plaintiff would have been bound by it. This is the case of a contract lawfully made by a subject in this country, which he resorts to a court of justice to enforce; and the only answer given is that a law has been made in a foreign country to discharge these defendants from their debts on condition of their having relinquished all their property to their creditors. But how is that an answer to a subject of this country suing on a lawful contract made here? How can it be pretended that he is bound by a condition to which he has given no assent either express or implied? It is true that we so far give effect to foreign laws of bankruptcy as that assignees of bankrupts deriving titles under foreign ordinances are permitted to sue here for debts due to the bankrupts' estates; but that is, because the right to personal property must be governed by the laws of that country where the owners is domiciled. That was recognized in the case of *Hunter v. Potts*. The court there considered the assignment of the bankrupt's effects in another country, although in fact made in invitum, as equivalent here to a voluntary conveyance by him. The case of *Ballantine v. Golding* is very distinguishable from the present; for there the debt was contracted in Ireland where the commission issued. But in the same page of the book from whence that was quoted is to be found an opinion of Lord Talbot's directly contrary to a conclusion we are desired to draw in this case; for there he held that though the commission of bankruptcy issued here attached on the bankrupt's effects in the plantations, yet his certificate would not protect him from being sued there for a debt arising therein.—The same rule then must prevail here.

LAWRENCE J. If the defendant had made a voluntary assignment of all their property to the use of their creditors, it is not pretended that would have been a bar to the suit of the plaintiffs; and yet the title of the assignees would have been as valid here as under the foreign commission; which shows that the validity of the title under such an assignment cannot make any difference in the present argument. Then it rests solely on the question, Whether the law of Maryland can take away the right of a subject of this country to sue upon a contract made here, and which is binding by our laws? This cannot be pretended; and therefore the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment.

GROSS and LE BLANC,

Justice concurring.

Judgment for the plaintiffs.

"The principles which decided this case are not affected by the circumstance of the law being a law of a particular state, and not of the United States; for the same principles which limited the operation of the one law to Maryland, would confine that of the other within the United States."

This decision must unquestionably be received as the established law of Great Britain. Too much caution, therefore, cannot be observed by those who have been discharged under the bankrupt law of the United States, in going abroad, and exposing themselves to arrest and imprisonment by their foreign creditors. We would here also remind our merchants generally, that if a discharge under our law

will not discharge a debt due in England, a certificate under the English Statute will have no operation in the courts of the United States.

U. S. G.

LONDON, July, 25.

For eight or ten nights past, a kind of fire signal, by rockets, has been observed by our shipping from Flushing to Calais; the drums have been heard, beating, and the trumpets sounding. It has puzzled our brave tars a great deal, what the meaning could be of these manœuvres. Some thought it a signal for embarkation; others of an insurrection. Its continuance, however, evinced it be neither; six Dutch deserters in an open boat, explained the cause, that it was only a false alarm to keep the troops upon their guard to be ready to embark at a moment's notice.

July 26.

Invasion.—All neutral ships from France confirm our former suppositions, that the invasion, or rather invasions, will be undertaken very soon, and from several places. A Prussian ship left Cherbourg, last Wednesday; the master of which states, that Bonaparte, immediately after the feast of the 14th July, was expected at the coast, and that his arrival would be the signal for the attempt; this he heard from the commander, with whom he dined the day before he sailed. On the 7th Augereau had returned to the army near Brest; and made dispositions to embark, expecting every moment orders by the telegraph.

BOLOGNE FLOTILLA.

Accounts are received here to day, which may be depended on, that in the gales of wind last week, 20 of the French gun boats and brigs which were caught out in the gales, were driven on shore and dashed to pieces; and there is no doubt but many lives were lost, several of their boats upset bottom upwards at once, and most of the men in them had very little chance of escaping. Report says, that upwards of two hundred were drowned.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Admiral Louis, commanding the Squadron off Bologne, stating, that on Friday the enemy's flotilla came out of harbour in an hostile and menacing array. Our Squadron stood immately towards them, and by a fortunate breeze of wind springing up, was enabled to bring them to action with considerable effect. This soon threw them into confusion; and in that state they endeavoured with great precipitation to regain the harbour, which, from the disorder in which they appeared, very few were enabled to effect. The rest lay in a confused manner at the mouth of the harbour under cover of their own guns, but exposed to a galling fire from our Squadron, that did them considerable damage, and sunk several of them.

Private accounts from Hamburgh, on the veracity of which we can rely, mention, that one of the members of the military Commission, which sentenced the Duke D'Enghien to death, was lately found murdered in the wood of Bologne. There was a label affixed to his coat, signifying that all his colleagues in that horrible crime should share the same fate.

Russia means to make another representation upon the subject of the Duke of Enghien, and if she receives no satisfactory answer (and what satisfactory answer can she receive?) her Charge d'Affairs will leave Paris.

The King of Sweden has peremptorily refused to recognize the Emperor Napoleon.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 31.

Our letters from our sea-ports speak of the great activity which continues to reign every where; and if the blow has not yet been struck, it will be felt to more terrible when all our strength is collected.

THE CORONATION.

An Imperial decree has just been issued; of which the following are articles:

Art. 1. The taking of the oath, and the Coronation of the Emperor, shall

take place on the 18th Brouaire next, (Nov. 9.)

2. The solemnity will take place in the presence of the Empress, the Princess & Princesses, High Dignitaries, & all the publick Functionaries descended by the Senatus Consultum, in the Chapel of the Invalides.

3. After the solemnity his Majesty the Emperor, will proceed to the Champ de Mars.

Then follow the articles respecting the deputations which are to assemble from every part of the empire; and the disposition for their taking the oaths of allegiance,—the bestowment of flags, &c.]

TOULON, June 16.

The English fleet is again in sight, and we can count ten ships of the line, and seven frigates. We are here busy night and day, to complete the equipment of the Superb and Bellona, that we may, with more equal force attack our insolent foes; and clear the Mediterranean of their presence; but probably they will not wait for us, but do, as they did lately, owe their safety to flight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

IMPORTANT.

Our last accounts from Europe, by the way of London, gave us information of the extreme probability of a Continental War; at least that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Sweden, had shewn a disposition indicative of an intention of shortly commencing hostilities against France.

In confirmation of this news, we have received the following important particulars of movements in Russia, received from Captain Hiller of the ship Centurion, arrived from Cronstadt.

On the 14th of July, the day on which Capt. Hiller sailed, the Russian fleet of eleven sail of the line and four frigates, were ready for sea—and he was informed that day by an officer of one of the ships of the line, whom he supposed to be a native of England and whom he saw on shore, that general orders had just been read in the fleet, that they were to sail with all possible expedition, to join the British. From this circumstance, together with a more rigid discipline among the Russian troops, there was but little doubt of their being speedily called into service.

The Emperor of Russia, in a peculiar degree, was personally attentive to Americans. It was no uncommon thing for him to seek opportunities to speak to the commanders of American vessels: and that he paid the utmost attention to Mr. Harris, the American Consul at that place, who was highly gratified at the signal honor conferred on his nation.

Captain Hiller is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Harris to our government.

On Saturday, at 4 o'clock, the British ship Leander of 50 guns, and the frigate Cambrian, came to anchor within Sandy-Hook, where they will probably remain until after the equinoctial storm.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.

On Saturday last was committed to jail, by Mr. Duncan, on respectable testimony, Peter Dashiell, aged 13 years, for the supposed murder of Benjamin Brown, aged 11 years, by stabbing him in the groin, which occasioned his death half an hour after the act was perpetrated.

We have been favored with minutes of the examination, of which the following is a copy:

The prisoner being interrogated declared his innocence, and that he never had a quarrel with the deceased; that he was in Mr. Hewitt's yard when he heard the deceased cry out; he then ran and informed Mr. Hewitt that Ben was stabbed, and went up stairs and endeavoured to prevent a boy that was there, going to see the boy, as he said the people might suspect him as guilty of the crime.

Philip Brown examined.

He worked with Mr. Hewitt, along with the deceased, and the prisoner was no relation of the deceased. The prisoner came running into the shop immediately after the boy was stabbed, confused and crying, and told him Ben was stabbed; he seized him by the arm and he struggled and got away

from him. On being interrogated, he said that the prisoner and the deceased had a quarrel and were to have a fight.

Eli Hewitt.

The prisoner ran into him and informed him that Ben was stabbed. While he was telling him the deceased came to the door and fell, and Peter ran up stairs.—Mr. H. took the boy in his arms, who was insensible, and shook him, asking him who injured him, but he could not articulate. He then sent for medical aid, &c.

Conrad Reinicker.

Being at his stable-door, about 30 yards from where the boy was stabbed—he heard a scream and saw a boy run down the alley and the wounded boy pointing after him. The boy turned the corner and he lost sight of him. Saw Mr. Hewitt's negro woman run after the boy, but could not see any boy when she came to the corner. No boy in the alley but the wounded boy and the boy that run from him, nor no boy in sight in any direction.

The same testimony was given by a boy of Mr. Reinicker.

The prisoner withed Mr. Henry Roberts to be called, who could give no kind of evidence except hearsay.

The magistrate ordered the prisoner to be taken where the dead body was lying, in custody of Messrs. Armstrong and Griffin. On their return they deposed:

That they took the prisoner to Waggon Alley, where the deceased lay, several persons were present.—They could hardly persuade the boy to touch the body—he trembled exceedingly. Several persons touched the body and he then drew his hand slightly over the body and on his touching the wound gently with his finger, it spouted out blood quite fresh.

Nicholas Snyder.

Went to see the body—saw the prisoner touching the body and the blood coming from the wound—his hand trembled like a leaf—he laid his hand on the body with great fear and very lightly. On the blood coming from the wound he almost fainted and withdrew to get some water. He drew back several times to prevent his touching the body. Several other persons touched it without effect.

Mr. Gough.

Saw the constables taking the boy to where the dead body lay. He then had curiosity to see them. He saw the body, and on his touching the wound the first time the wound bled, and on the second time touching it, the wound actually opened and bled afresh.—Jack Lynch touched the body, and he did likewise three times, and no kind of alteration either on the body or wound.

The above are the depositions taken before me, this day, 15th September, 1804.

WM: DUNCAN.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 25.

By yesterday's Mail [Haddaway's Route] we received no Papers. We are of course disappointed in presenting to our readers any article of intelligence later than the contents of this day's paper.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, to his friend in New York, dated August 8.

"The news-papers you sent were very entertaining, and if you would now and then send me some of them that are lying about your parlour, they would be a great treat to us, for the mail is so robbed at every stage Post Office, that scarcely any arrive by that conveyance; even the dispatches for the governor are not respected, in two late instances they have been opened.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on Tombigbee river, to his friend in Fredericktown, Maryland, dated July 6, 1804.

"A Spanish Alcade told me at Mobile, that he saw a letter of a recent

date from the Governor of Cuba, to the Governor of Pensacola, mentioning, that there were five thousand troops, with ordinance, military stores, &c. in that place, which would embark in a few days for the defence of the Floridas."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nassau, (N. P.) dated 12th of August.

"A Spanish Doctor here cures the yellow-fever by an infusion of the rind of the common sour Orange in boiling hot water, of which the patient drinks most plentifully, lukewarm, on the first appearance of the symptoms, and continues to do so till the cure is effected. He also, on the first appearance of the disorder, anoints the body all over with sweet oil, well rubbed in. Whether this treatment be *secundum artem*, I know not, but it is certain that many of the patients of this man have recovered, while those of the regular physicians uniformly die, without, I believe, one exception to the contrary. It may not be improper to observe, that this infusion, when first administered, excites vomiting."

New Hampshire election.

The total returns given by the Portsmouth paper of September 11, stand thus: Republican 10,836.—Federal 10,907.

Such is the indifference to religion, caused by the persecution of our revolutionary philosophical barbarians, that of five thousand curacies, vacant in the French Republic, not fifty proper subjects are found to fill them up. The faithful are therefore forced to travel forty, fifty, and sixty miles to find a church, where a priest officiates. What a blessing would not our valorous Chief Magistrate receive, was he to change some of our military schools or priories into religious seminaries, and convert some of our military conscripts into religious students. All sort of glory is reserved for him! he will therefore not leave unfinished what he has so devoutly begun! His reign will therefore, by the faithful of all ages, be called the reign of the second resurrection of Christ!

[Gazette de France.]

BARRYMORE, it appears, was not so dangerously wounded by the dagger of Cooper's Zanga, as had been apprehended. He was able to resume his professional labors after a few days. The event has given considerable employment to the Dramatick wits.—One gravely impresses on the Thespian corps, the expression of Shakspeare's Hamlet: "Speak daggers, but use none." Another observes, what a fine opportunity it would have furnished for Barrymore to have thrown himself into the attitude of Macbeth, and exclaimed.

"Is that a dagger that I see before me?"

He adds that the player received an incontestible affirmative to the question, "Art thou not, fatal vision? sensible to feeling as to sight?"

The incident was considered as productive of great stage effect, and it was expected that an overclouding benefit would be the result.

Haymarket Theatre.—A new musical Drama, of two acts, was presented at this Theatre, under the title of *Hunter of the Alps*. The moral of this little drama shews, that however desperate a man may be in his situation, he should rely upon Providence, and never attempt to relieve himself by an unjust action. The piece is altogether interesting, and contains some pathetic incidents.—Mr. Dimond, jun. of Bath, is said to be the author. The music is very creditable to Kelly.—The audience were pleased when it was announced for repetition.

Lon. pap.

Musick.—Pulleau, an instrument maker, at Moscow, has invented a curious musical instrument, called Orchestino, which has been heard in the different Theatres in Russia, with great applause. It has the same effect upon the audience as a well composed orchestra of 100 select musicians. He has obtained from the Emperor of Russia an exclusive privilege for ten years, and intends to travel with it, and visit the principal towns and cities in Europe.

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Lon. pap.

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THE TURK.—At the last rural ves-
tels on the Dicker, palled the Bat and
Ball Fair, the Knowing ones in horse-
racing were completely taken in by a
younker, who came there just as the
horses were entering for a large Silver
cup, mounted on a shabby looking
mare, with her legs bound up, and
having the appearance of a complete
cripple; the youth, whose exterior
was as mean as was that of his mare,
said after surveying three horses which
had already been entered, and which
were walking about in all the pride
of ornament, "Dang it, I've a great
mind to enter my Old Mare;" the by-
standers smiled contemptuously at the
young man, and sneeringly advised
him to do so. The deposit having
been made, and the mare entered, the
youth declared he had a twenty pound
note in his pocket, which he would
bet his mare won the cup; the bet was
presently taken, and others to nearly
double the amount laid. On preparing
for the race, the Knowing ones were
not a little surprised at finding the
young man's Old Mare converted, by
rubbing off a coat of dust and sweat,
and taking the bandages from her
legs, into a fine Blood Filly, and the
shabby looking youth by throwing off
a ragged coat and waistcoat, was, as
instantly transformed to a smart look-
ing jockey, in a satin jacket and cap.
The race commenced, and the Old
Mare with apparent difficulty, won
the first heat; at the second she easily
distanced all her competitors; and the
youth having received the cup and his
bets, resumed his shabby coat, re-
mounted his bit of blood, and road off,
saying, "I hope, Gentlemen, you'll
remember the Old Mare!"

Dublin pap.

A ludicrous circumstance, we are in-
formed, lately occurred in Hunterdon
County, state of New Jersey, with one
of our democratic Squires. A person
was taken up on suspicion of theft,
and his Honour was duly informed
that his presence was desired at the
appointed place of examination. He
proceeded with apparent reluctance as
far as the door of the house, when he
was taken with the flu and refused
to enter either for love or money. His
looks shortly after indicated a wish to
be off, and finding round the house,
the prosecutors alarmed, left justice
should run away, gave chase, and after
a severe heat overtook the fugitive
Squire, and carried him before the
supposed criminal. Brought at length
to the bull-ring, he was forced to con-
fess his want of knowledge in such
proceedings; a neighbouring justice
who had been displaced to make room
for this disciple of democracy, was at
length sent for and the business finally
accomplished. *Frederick Herald.*

Infallible cure for a hooping cough.

Dissolve a scruple of fait of tartar in
a gill of water—and ten grains of co-
chineal finely powdered, sweeten this
with fine sugar—give to an infant one
4th part of a table spoonful four times
a day—to a child of two or three
years old, half a spoonful, and from
four upwards, a spoonful may be ta-
ken—the relief is immediate, and the
cure in general within five or six days.

NOTICE is hereby given that a
general meeting of the Propri-
etors of the Chesapeake and Delaware
Canal Company will be held at Wil-
mington on the 23d day of 10 month
(October) next, for the purpose of
choosing two directors in the room of
Robert Wharton and George Gale,
Esquires, resigned.

EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.
Wilmington, 9th Mo. 14th 1804.

Will be Sold

AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 10th October,
(if fair), if not the first fair day,
at the farm of the subscriber lying on
Miles-River, on a credit of nine months,
the purchaser giving bond with good
security—A number of valuable work
horses and oxen, milch cows, young
cattle, sheep, and hogs, with a variety
of farming utensils, such as ploughs,
harrows, &c. &c. The sale to com-
mence at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HUGHES.

Miles-River, Sept. 22, 1804. 41
N. B. A valuable pair of well broke
carriage horses at private sale.

For Sale.

THREE hundred and thirteen
acres of very valuable land situ-
ate in Kent County, within about
twenty seven miles of the City of Bal-
timore, of which, about seventy acres
are wood land. This farm is elegantly
situated on Chesapeake Bay, con-
venient to fish, oysters and wild fowl.
The dwelling house has three large
rooms, and a passage below and six
lodging rooms on the second floor—
The garden is a very good one, and
the place abounds in good fruit. The
quantity of bank shells on it, is im-
mense. This property will be sold
in one lot, or divided as may best suit
purchasers.

Any person inclined to purchase
may view the place, and know the
terms, by applying to the subscriber
on the premises, or in his absence to
Mr. Philip Taylor.

JAMES LLOYD.

Sept. 18, 1804. 41 4w.

To the Voters of Talbot county.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

YOU have been already notified,
that at the instance of several
of the People Mr. Robert H. Goldsbor-
ough has consented to suffer himself
to be considered as a Candidate for
your suffrages at the next election for
Delegates to the General Assembly.—
If with me you consider Mr. Goldsbor-
ough as a man worthy of all confi-
dence, and wish him to be one of your
Delegation, you will with me make it
a point to devote a few hours on the
day of election to carry into effect this
opinion and wish by a punctual atten-
dance at the Polls to give in your
votes.

It is a duty which every man owes
to his country and to himself to exer-
cise the Right of Voting; and if this
Right is abandoned by negligence,
the Result will be the same as if it was
wrested from you by Tyranny. Mr.
Goldsborough having been once an un-
successful candidate for your patro-
nage, is unwilling to intrude himself
upon you by personal application;
but so far from feeling Disgust or Dis-
may at Defeat, he stands superior to
the trowns of Opposition, and is ever
ready to obey the call of his Fellow-
Citizens to devote his Time, his Ser-
vices and his Abilities, to the advance-
ment of your welfare, and to promote
the happiness and prosperity of your
common Country. As an Individual,
it is of little consequence to Mr. Golds-
borough whether he is elected or not,
but to the People it may be of great
consequence. As a Freeman who
have a common Right to express my
opinion upon this subject I invite you
all, my Fellow-Citizens, without dis-
tinction of Party, to join with me in
supporting Mr. Goldsborough, who
is himself governed by no Party Mo-
tives, but as I most conscientiously
believe, is alone actuated by honest
Patriotism and an animated Zeal for
the best Interest of the People.

AN IMPARTIAL MAN.

To the Voters of Talbot county.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING heretofore intimated to
some of my friends a design of
becoming a Candidate for your suf-
frages at the next election for Dele-
gates to the General Assembly, and
being encouraged by them in the hope
of meeting with your approbation, I
have deemed it most proper and re-
spectful to apprise you thus generally
of that intention and to make you a
tender of my services as one of your
Representatives: If you should think
proper, my Fellow-Citizens, to repose
so much confidence in me as to bestow
on me your votes, and to commit your
interests to my care, I can only on my
part, assure you, that I will devote to
your Service whatever of ability or in-
dustry I possess.

I am with all respect

Your Humble Servant.

JOHN TURNER.

September 11, 1804. 40 3w

We are authorized to say, that
Mr. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH
will serve in the next General Assem-
bly if elected.

MARYLAND:

GENERAL COURT, SEPTEMBER
TERM 1804.

ORDERED, by the Court, that
the Business of the several Coun-
ties of the Eastern Shore, standing
for Trial in this Court, be arranged
in the following order:

Cecil & Kent—On Tuesday, Wed-
nesday & Thursday, of the first week.
Queen Ann's & Caroline—On Friday
and Saturday in the same week.

Dorchester & Talbot—On Monday,
Tuesday and Wednesday, in the se-
cond week.

Worcester & Somerset—On Thursday,
Friday and Saturday, in the same
week.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to
attend upon trials in Cecil and Kent
counties, be returnable on the first
day of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M.
and that the hour of return be insert-
ed in the subpoenas.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to
attend upon trials in Queen Ann's and
Caroline counties, be returnable on
Friday ten o'clock, A. M. and that
the hour of return be inserted as a-
bove.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to
attend upon trials in Dorchester and
Talbot counties, be returnable on Mon-
day ten o'clock, A. M. and that the
hour of return be inserted as above.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to
attend upon trials in Worcester and
Somerset counties, be returnable on
Thursday ten o'clock, A. M. and that
the hour of return be inserted as a-
bove.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this
Court cause this order to be published
weekly, for four weeks, in the Eastern
papers.

Tell,

JAMES EARLE, Jr. Clk.

TO BE SOLD.

At public Sale, on Monday 22d Oc-
tober, at the House of the Subscri-
ber in CAMBRIDGE,—
SOME Cattle, Horses, Oxen, Ox-
Cart, Timber-Wheels, Household
Furniture, &c. Also the House and
Lot in Cambridge where JOSEPH
KARNE lives: the Lot will be divided
into Lots of 20 and 30 feet front.—
The Terms of Sale will be made
known on the day of Sale.

TO BE RENTED—The DWELL-
ING HOUSE and GARDEN, &c. where
Doctor HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH lately lived
—Possession may be had on the 1st
January next.

CAROLINE GOLDSBOROUGH.
Cambridge, 24th Sept. 1804. 3w

NOTICE is hereby given that I
intend to petition the next Gen-
eral Assembly of Maryland for an act
of insolvency to relieve me from
debts which I am unable wholly to
discharge.

WILLIAM P. RIDGAWAY.

Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 18, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given to all
whom it may concern, that I
shall apply to the next General As-
sembly of Maryland for an act to re-
lieve me from debts which I am un-
able to pay.

THOMAS HARDING.

Caroline county, Sept. 18, 1804.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Vacation having terminated,
EASTON ACADEMY, is again
opened for the Instruction of Youth,
in the Classics, Mathematics, and o-
ther Branches of Education.—Pa-
rents who wish their Children to pro-
gress in the Mathematics, and at the
same time to acquire a knowledge of
the English Grammar, may have them
instructed in the latter, by sending
them during the forenoon into the
Classical School, and paying an ade-
quate proportion of the sum allotted
for Tuition to each Department.

There is a Vacancy for a Board-
er not exceeding 12 years of age in
the house of the Principal.

Sept. 17, 1804. 3w

All persons in Dorchester coun-
ty remaining in arrears to the Editor
for the Herald and Printing-Business,
are hereby notified that their accounts
are left with Mr. REED of Cambridge
for settlement: They are therefore ear-
nestly requested to prepare themselves
for the payment of the balances due
immediately.

For Sale

SIXTY Thousand Acres of most ex-
cellent LAND in Wayne County,
Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Phi-
ladelphia, and from 15 to 20 from Dela-
ware.

This Land is admirably calculated for
Grazing and Grain, in a very healthy
Country, some what hilly, but by no means
mountainous. It is plentifully supplied
with good Water, abounds in Mill-Seats
and is within a few miles of the village
of Belbany, which will probably be the
County Town. A Turnpike Road is en-
pected to be soon laid out, near the upper
End of this Land, running from the Sus-
quehanna to the Delaware, and at the
Delaware meeting a Turnpike leading
directly to the North River, a great part
of which is already completed. Thirty
five families are settled on the tract,
by purchase from me. Having been on
the Land, I can recommend it, but I am
desirous that every man who means to pur-
chase, should examine it previously, as I
trust the more it is known the better will
it be liked.

The value of the Tract must be much
increased by its small distance from Phi-
ladelphia, there being no large body of
good unsettled Land, that I know of, so
near to that City.

One third, or one fourth, of the pur-
chase money, (at may suit the Buyer)
must be paid down, the Residue in 1, 2,
3, 4, or 5 yearly Payments, with In-
terest.

EDWARD TILGHMAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1804. 15w

Public Sale.

On the premises, on Wednesday the 26th
inst. at 12 o'clock if fair, if not the
next fair day—

PART of a tract of land called the
Advantage, lying in Talbot county,
containing about one hundred acres.—The
advantages of this property possess, are
greater than any other I know on Ches-
tack river.—This land is bounded on the
south by the river, with about one hundred
acres of marsh, and on the north by Tuck-
hoc creek with an excellent Herring Fishery.
—This land has a large proportion of
Wood and Timber of an excellent quality
—The improvements, with a small ex-
pense may be made very comfortable, a-
bout one half of the arable land is rich—
The woods may be highly improved in a
few years, as this is one of the best places
in Talbot county for stock. One half of
the purchase money to be paid on the day
of sale, the remaining half in credit will
be given, which time of credit will be
made known on the day of sale. by
W. PATTEN.

Who will give a good title to this land
when the money is paid.
Sep. 11, 1804. 38 3w

TO BE RENTED.

For the ensuing year.

The House & Lots

Where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

July 30th, 1804. 11.

Notice.

ONCE more the subscriber earnestly
requests that all persons in-
debted to the estate of John Palmer,
late of Talbot county, deceased, are
requested to make immediate payment;
and those having claims against said
estate, are requested to bring them,
inlegally authenticated, for settlement
on or before the 25th of September
next; otherwise they will by law be ex-
cluded from any part of said estate.

FRANCIS PALMER, } Adm'r

OR NOW

FRANCIS TOWNSEND, }

August 28th 1804. 3w 37

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

APPRENTICES INDENTURES

For sale at this office.

THOS. & SAM'L. WAINRIGHT,
Cabinet and Chair-Makers,

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by JAMES HOLMS, as a Tavern. Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner. By a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.

N. B. An apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business.
Easton, Sept 3d, 1804. 38

A valuable Farm
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being duly authorized and empowered by the Rev. WILLIAM GIBSON, and Mrs. ANN GIBSON, his mother, to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation, hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil adapted to every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting-Creek, which issues out of Miles-River in Talbot County. It contains by estimation about 320 acres of Land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with Fish, Fowl and Oysters, in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable. A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton, Talbot county.

OWEN KENNARD,

Attorney in fact.

1st September, 1804. 38

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES EARLE DENNY, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 3d day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of September, Anno Domini 1804.

HENRY BANNING, Ex'r. of
J. E. DENNY.

Sept. 4th, 1804. 38

Potts's Mill
FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to sale at public Auction (on the premises) Wednesday the twenty sixth day of September next if fair, if not the next fair day, a very valuable Grift-Mill. This property is situated on the head Branch of St. Michael's River—and from its vicinity to Easton, (lying about five miles therefrom) would be a very valuable acquisition to any person who might purchase the same.

The terms of sale will be as follows: the highest bidder to become the purchaser; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the day of sale—and the property will be conveyed to the purchaser after the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of
Huntington, Trustee.

Talbot county, 28th Aug. 1804. 38

Commission Business.

The subscriber has commenced the commission business at No. 6, Prattstreet, for the sale of
WHEAT, CORN, TOBACCO, &c.

AND Solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business intrusted to his care shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Baltimore, August 10th 1804. 36

For Sale,

PART of a tract of Land, called BROOMLY LAMBERTH, containing about five hundred acres. For terms apply to WILLIAM RICHMOND, living near the Premises, or to
JAMES DAVIDSON.

Queen Anns County, }
July 25, 1804. } 35 6w

BY Order of the Chancellor, the creditors of John Winn Harrison, deceased, of Talbot county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within three months from this date, being the day appointed for the sale of a part of the real estate of said John Winn Harrison, deceased.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
Talbot county, August 6, 1804. 33

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 5th of June, 1804:

ORDERED,
That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of Thirty Dollars upon each share respectively, on or before the 10th day of September next.

And at a meeting held at the same place on Wednesday the 25th July, 1804,

ORDERED,
That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of Forty Dollars upon each share respectively, on or before the first day of November next. The payments to be made to the following persons:

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.
Joseph Tammall, Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns, New-Castle.
William Cooh, Christiansburg.
George Gale, Cecil county.

Wm. Hempley, Q. Ann's county. } Md.
By whom certificates of stock will be delivered on payment of the instalment and arrearages due on the 10th September next.

The above gentlemen are also authorized to receive all arrearages and subscriptions to the remaining shares.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"That the President and Directors shall have full power from time to time as money shall be wanted, to make and sign orders for that purpose, and direct at what time and in what proportion the proprietors shall advance and pay the sums subscribed, which orders shall be advertised at least three months in some of the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to pay their said proportions within one month after the time of payment so ordered and advertised, the said President and Directors may sell at auction and convey to the purchasers the share or shares of such proprietor so refusing or neglecting, giving at least three months notice of the sale, in some of the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, and after retaining the sum due and charges of sale out of the money produced thereby, they shall refund and pay the overplus, if any, to the former owner, and if such sale shall not produce the full sum ordered to be paid as aforesaid with incidental charges, the said President and Directors may, in the name of the company, sue for and recover the balance by action of debt or on the case; and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as if the said sale had been made by the original proprietors."

Notice is hereby given, that the act of incorporation will be carried into effect upon all such persons and shares as may remain delinquent on the 10th September next.

Books of transfer for transferring the shares of the company are now open, and transfers will be received by Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia, and Edward Gilpin, Wilmington.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

To be Rented,

The two Tenements now occupied by Joseph Haskins, and Doctor Earle.

THE Subscriber is now ready to contract with any Person who wants to rent either of the said Houses.

A Second handed Coach for sale on easy terms.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS,
Aug. 20, 1804. 37

Princess Anne, 26th August, 1804.

From the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the Sale of the Real Estate of the late WILLIAM ADAMS, deceased, in the same order in which it is advertised to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, of October next.

LAMBERT HYLAND.
H. J. CARROLL.

LANDS FOR SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale, on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to Auction, on the following days, viz.

On Tuesday the 9th of Oct. next, a comfortable and pleasant House and Lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.

On Wednesday the 10th, part of a tract of Land called Mill Lot, near the head of Tony-tank Creek, adjoining the Lands of Capt. Robert Dashiell.

On Thursday the 11th, that valuable farm at the head of Wicomico Creek, containing 2390 acres—200 of which are arable and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Indian Corn and Tobacco—The other part is heavily loaded with excellent Timber—The improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house—Cook room—dairy, smoke house, and many other office houses—two large Barns, Granary, Stables, &c.

On Friday the 12th of the same month—A farm on the Devils-Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty five of which are arable—Forty-nine in woods—and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh—The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant nor commodious; but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality—The terms of sale directed by the High Court of Appeals are as follow:—The purchaser or purchasers, to give Bond with security to be approved of by the trustees, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—One third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—And the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND, } Trustees
HENRY JAMES CARROLL, }
Somerset County,
Princess Anne, July 21st 1804. } 33

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Farm in Black-Water, Dorchester county, six miles from Cambridge, which contains upwards of 300 acres of land of the first quality in that part of the county. For terms apply to Samuel Pitt, Esq. who lives adjoining, or to the subscriber, who also offers for sale forty five acres of excellent wood land within five miles of Easton lying on the road leading from White Marsh Church to Dover Ferry, which will be laid off into lots, if required, to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
Near the Trappe.

Aug. 1st 1804. 34
N. B. The Firm of Joseph Martin & Co. intend carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business more extensively than usual the ensuing year at their present yard, where they have for sale a quantity of good hat wool, and will shortly have a large quantity of excellent Leather of all kinds which they will sell low for cash or hides.

As considerable inconvenience attends the custom of taking in hides and skins to Tan and Curry for shares or cash, they beg leave to decline any thing of the kind for the future, but will give cash or leather for these articles.

The dwelling house and some of the lots attached to the yard are offered for rent the ensuing year.

J. M.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

50 dollars reward.

RAN away from Cambridge on Wednesday the fifteenth day of August, 1804, a Negro man named JIM, 21 years old, about five feet nine inches high, very black, a flat nose, thick lips, white teeth, a large beard for a Negro of his age, if he has not got some one to have him, he had a black cloth coat, an over jacket striped with yellow and white, he has been seen with none but coarse shirt and trousers. Whoever takes up the said Negro and brings or secures him so that the owner shall get him again, shall receive the above reward paid by me.

JOHN COOK STEWART.

August 28, 1804. 37

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the Subscribers, or to either of them, for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as speedily as possible.

SAM'L CHAMBERLAINE, }
N. HAMMOND, }
Hy. HOLLYDAY, }
Easton, 20th August, 1804. 4w.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as early as possible.

SARAH DICKINSON, Ex'x.
Aug. 28, 1804. 37 3w

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about one thousand bushels of prime nice Seed Wheat, of the red chaff-bearded, at two dollars per Bushel.

WM. B. SMITH.
Perry-Hall. August 26th, 1804.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is with great pleasure that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the Water of Barren-Creek spring—I had been, for several weeks very much afflicted with fevers, particularly in the night; my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was so extremely debilitated as to be barely able to move. During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and indeed often obliged to lie down—I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious—In this situation I went to Barren-Creek springs towards the end of last August, determined to give the Water a fair trial: I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; this from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed; my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a fine appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor—Although I staid only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health.

JAMES KEMP.

July 20th 1804. 36 3w
The Testimony of Charles Vaughan. I was taken about the 21st of February, 1799, with a most violent Rheumatism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in twelve hours after I was taken; I had two Physicians called in immediately who attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief, but still continued in that state until about the middle of August, at which time I went to Barren-Creek springs, determined to give the water a fair trial—I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; bairied in it every morning and evening—This, from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial—The first week I was obliged to ride in a Carriage to the spring—the second and third week I rode on horse back, although I staid only three weeks, I found myself so much relieved, I went home, and in two months I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.